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# The Leader.

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

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No. 8.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

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## News of the Week.

INDUSTRY and its regulation have been forced upon the attention of the public and Parliament by the events of the week. The farmers who have come up to town under the pressure of distress, have waited in deputation on Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley. They received from the Premier de facto the cold comfort of a suggestion that they ought to have accepted the compromise which he could have obtained for them in 1841. From the Premier of their wish, they obtained a delusion—a speech of stirring accents encouraging to agitation as a thing that might fructify in the renewal of Protection; while his argument, coolly considered, implies despair in the speaker, and involves the express avowal that the return to Protection will entail a crisis of greater and more extended suffering than the commencement of free trade did. Lord Stanley cautioned them against all disloyal movements, but implied that he should not take office until they had prepared for his use a much larger array of support. His answer to them virtually amounts to this—"You must 'agitate' and stir up the country, only do it peaceably and legally—how I cannot say; return me a large majority in Parliament, make me powerful; when that time comes, I will cry to you, 'Up, guards, and at 'em'; and we will revel in ruin."

While the farmers are in town to force upon statesmen a sense of the inevitable alternative, restored Protection or reduced rents, the working classes throughout the country are giving signs of some discontent, even in districts that are "prosperous." In the farming districts they are conspiring against reduced wages, and in some places they have forced a rise by means more direct than incendiary fires. Passing towards the mining districts in Staffordshire, we see the smouldering agitation against the Truck system, which the masters have not yet had sense to abolish. The Truck system is a compulsory trade profitless to the consumer, yet free trade cannot apply a cure without it be animated by a spice of the spirit which is condemned as "Socialism," that is, the spirit of mutual regard, in contradistinction to pure self-interest. The honest and generous man, be he tradesman or not, will refuse to make a profit of you if it be at the cost of loss or suffering to yourself. The iron-masters who maintain the Truck system are moved by the very opposite spirit. In the factory districts we notice much discontent at Lord Ashley's abandonment of the Short Time cause, not altogether without reason.

In town there is a strange contest waging between the Sanitary Reformers and the traders in morbid customs. At the public meeting in support of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, there was an irruption of undertakers, who vowed that they are the most inexpensive, salubrious, and bene-

ficient of mortals. Listen to them, and you will fancy that never again shall you have a chance of being made "a very pretty corpse," nor find "comfortable lodging" anywhere but "in the Abbey," or the old-established graveyards, which boast such overflowing houses. Under a quiescent Government, however, the Sanitary Reformers established in office are pursuing their course with vigour. They have just induced Parliament to reject two bills for supplying the metropolis with water by imperfect plans; the board intending to bring out a grand scheme for a copious, constant, and cheap supply to the whole metropolis. From the demeanour of the House of Commons in regard to these two bills, it is easy to perceive that a corresponding firmness in pressing the Metropolitan Interments Bill would be met by a willing activity in the Legislature. The doubt, suggested by bitter experience, lies in the sincerity or the courage of the Government. We dread those dismal undertakers and their effects upon the great Whigs. Who knows what terrors may be struck into Premier or Secretary of State by a deputation of mutes with appalling hatbands and staves; or the respect which may be commanded by proofs of the enormous tribute drawn from the moribund and mourning public by dealers, lay and clerical, in funerals and grave grounds? The public ought to take its share in seeing justice done to itself.

But the public is the most supine of creatures in things that do not affect its dogmatic prejudices or its immediate material wants. It has little foresight, little activity for future contingencies, however frequently they may occur; it has, for example, tolerated through many generations that exclusive state of the law which concedes to the aristocratic and wealthy, like Lord Lincoln and Colonel Cautley, the power of obtaining release from unhappy matrimonial connections. It might be supposed, from the state of the law and the demeanour of the public in this behalf, that mistakes in forming matrimonial alliances were accidents peculiar to the "upper" classes; or else that any sensitiveness to the miseries of misalliance was unknown to the poorer. It is notorious that the very reverse is the fact—that in proportion as you ascend in the scale of society, the opportunities of evading the more intolerable effects of unloving bondage increase, and with that the indifference to an alien home increases. The evidence itself, in the cases that do come before the high courts, shows what facility the customs of "good society" and the possession of money confer upon those who desire evasion. In most instances, as in the Cautley case, it is this facility and the heedlessness of ease which lead to detection. The middle class has at this very day begun the attempt to filch for itself, as it were, some share in these facilities of relief, by the case of Chippendall, in which the prosecutor appears in form a pauper—an unprecedented fact; but it is notorious that irregularities of conjugal life, somewhat suppressed, perhaps, among the middle

class, resume their frequency and excess among the poorer classes, especially in certain districts. The pressure of suffering is often aggravated by the brutality of the companion who struggles most against the unblessed bondage. But the bondage may not be broken. Instead, therefore, of normal proceedings for divorce, in this class we have the criminal evasions of bigamy and poisoning.

The poison case of the week, however, is not a matrimonial murder, nor, indeed, does it seem like a real case at all. It illustrates a different phase of domestic misery. The father who tries to convict his daughter of being a Lucretia Borgia of humble life seems to be a sort of parental blood-man, getting up a fictitious accusation against his own child: at least so the jury must have thought, when they acquitted the daughter. It is an example of parental austerity that altogether distances the well-intended brutality of Mr. Kenealy, who has been convicted of an aggravated assault on his son. This latter example, perhaps, may serve as a stimulus to a domestic reform which is rapidly advancing, to substitute the loving coercion of moral influence for that rude instrument, the rod.

On Wednesday night London blazed with an illumination to celebrate the birthday of Queen Victoria, which comes round for the thirty-first time on Friday next. In Elizabeth's time, such occasions were sometimes celebrated by decking London with flowers, making the conduits flow with wine, and so forth. It would not be a bad idea to celebrate some birthday of Queen Victoria, at no distant date—(it must be done, of course, during her life)—by making the conduits flow for the first time with pure water, and rendering the metropolitan atmosphere at least neutral in respect of perfume.

The Greek question is "settled;" yet we can scarcely call it terminated. While Lord Palmerston and the French Ambassador were arranging it amicably in London, Mr. Wyse was forcing a settlement in Greece; Lord Palmerston's courier not being able to reach Athens in time to stay Mr. Wyse, that is to say, requiring a week longer for his journey than was required by the French courier. Which arrangement is to be ratified seems uncertain. That made in London was rather more favourable to Greece, and so Lord Palmerston gets the credit of a shabby endeavour to "mystify" the ambassador. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has asked for his passports; the Russian Ambassador stays away from Lord Palmerston's official dinner; and English officers are ordered to join their ships in the Mediterranean. There is a warlike look in it; but nothing very serious. Lord Palmerston will hardly risk a war on so discreditable a ground; and France, or rather the French Government, cannot afford to have England for an enemy—just yet.

In France, if there is to be no fighting, it will not be for lack of provocation. If the peace be kept

it will be by dint of Republican patience. Dismissals from office and from the National Guard, of those who express their opinion (however moderately) on the unconstitutional character of the electoral law (a law which according to the *National* will disfranchise nearly five millions of Frenchmen),—repression of the press, carried to the length of withdrawing the printer's license, and bringing before the correctional police even a woman who lent her newspaper to a friend,—restitution of monarchical officers, superseded at the revolution, in order, as General d'Hautpoul naïvely expresses it, "to evidence the value of dismissals pronounced *par la révolution*,"—such are the measures by which the friends of "order" would excite a premature insurrection, to give pretexts for despotism. The Paris garrison is increased to 150,000 men; Conservative journals publish schemes for flanking the barricades; the *Voix du Peuple* and the *République* are stopped; the Legitimists prepare their new law; every day adds fuel to the heap under which the fire yet lies smouldering. The few Republican journals which yet exist are divided in policy. The issue seems most dubious. Whether the people will come out into the streets or confine themselves to a refusal of taxes on the declaration of their disfranchisement, is a question none pretends to answer. But the determination cannot be long adjourned.

Affairs remain unaltered in Italy. At Rome all is yet quiet. But not even the shadow of a reform may tempt the most willing to believe in the probable continuance of the "reforming" Pope. Piedmont is said to be arming, in dread of Austria, who is not content with the limited freedom of an Italian kingdom, contrasting with the bastinado at Rome and Milan. As if more strongly to mark the difference between Turin and Vienna, the Archbishop of Turin is convicted for contempt of the civil authority; while the Austrian clergy, in virtue of regained privileges, are reëstablishing the system of confession-tickets, in order to distinguish the true believers. Popular feeling seems, however, to be much the same in both countries, preparing silently another overthrow of Power.

Two new Congresses are sitting in Germany; Prussia with the pettier Princes at Erfurt, Austria, with the larger at Frankfurt. The one will end in the aggrandisement of Prussia, who is quietly absorbing her allies; the other can result only in a reëstablishment of something like the old Diet of 1815, which Prussia will join when the time comes. For there is no difficulty in the way, except the ambition of Prussia and a pretence of care for Germany; both of which will disappear in the face of any real movement of the German People. Of that no sign is yet apparent. The Danish question is likely to be settled as might have been expected,—Prussia altogether deserting the Duchies; nay, if necessary, aiding Denmark to recover them.

The Czar is really withdrawing some of his forces from the Danubian principalities; but he revenges himself by concentrating 80,000 men on the frontier of Bessarabia, to be ready for whatever chance or Lord Palmerston may throw in his way. Russian and Austrian agents foment the Bosnian insurrection, which is growing too strong for Turkey. The revolt in Samos has again broken out. Internally and externally the Ottoman Empire in Europe seems doomed. The Porte would seem aware of this, directing now her main care to the Asiatic provinces, as though she built her policy on the words of Reschid Pasha at one of the late ministerial conferences:—"If they will not let us remain in Europe, we shall go to Asia."

In Spain men are speculating on the chances of the Queen's accouchement, which is "likely to be attended with danger." In Portugal, even the Professors of the University at Coimbra petition against the new law to crush the press. The opposition throughout the country is unanimous; and the position of Costa Cabral is becoming every day more difficult.

## PARLIAMENT.

### HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

On the proposal that the Australian Colonies Bill be read a third time, on Monday evening, Mr. GLADSTONE moved the following resolution:—

"That this House, adverting to the numerous provisions of the Australian Colonies Government Bill which require the interference of the authorities at home in the future regulation of the affairs of those colonies, and desirous to reduce as far as possible the occasions for such interference, and to place the political institutions of the said colonies upon the basis most likely to be permanent, will not give its further sanction to that bill until there shall have been afforded to the governors,

Legislatures, and people of the said colonies an opportunity of considering the provisions of the measure as they stand, in conjunction with the several proposals varying from them which have been submitted to the notice of the House."

He contended that the whole scheme was drawn up, not in accordance with the political wants and wishes of the colony, but rather to promote certain party interests in this country. He developed the objections to which the bill was open, and to which it would be open in the eyes of the colonists, under the following heads:—That it permitted, and even required, the constant interference and review of the authorities at home in the local affairs of the colonies; that it authorized the creation, at the requisition of two colonies, of a General Assembly, to exercise a legislative power over all; that it bequeathed, as the last act of imperial legislation for the colonies, a constitution which intrusted the great work of colonial legislation to a single chamber in each colony, and that chamber composed in part of Government nominees. Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the amendment. Government had derived no lesson from the recent history of our colonies, which taught that disputes must continually arise between colonies and the mother country, against which the bill contains no provisions. Lord Grey had quailed under his difficulties; he had shirked his duty; he had abdicated his power, and thrown upon others the responsibility which his own position entailed upon himself. He had felt that the Australian colonies should have double chambers, but he did not dare to propose it to the House; and by this lame, impotent, and disjointed measure he had cast the responsibility upon the colonies. Mr. HAWES contended that the colonies were very well satisfied with the proposed bill, and would be much disappointed if it were postponed for another year. The constitution was a most liberal one, and was chiefly opposed on the ground that there was not a double chamber. That, however, the colonists could create for themselves, if experience should convince them that such a change was advisable. Mr. EVELYN DENISON, Mr. FRANCIS SCOTT, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. ADDERLEY supported the amendment; Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. ANSTEE, Mr. STANFORD, and Mr. MACGREGOR supported the bill. Mr. HUME opposed the amendment, because he thought the bill would enable the colonies to escape from the trammels of the Colonial-office, which had hitherto proved so injurious. The House having divided, the amendment was negatived by 226 to 128.

Several other amendments were afterwards proposed, but the only one which came to a division was that of Mr. Denison; who moved the insertion of a clause, with a view to give to the legislature of each colony the management of the waste lands within the limits of the colony. After a short discussion it was negatived by 222 to 32.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The question of Protection was brought under discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, who moved for a committee of the whole House on the acts relating to the importation of foreign grain. Lord John Russell was reported to have admitted to a late deputation that much suffering exists, and that the suffering was partly attributable to the recent change in our commercial laws. To mitigate this distress the landlords were told to reduce their rents, but he maintained that no reduction of rent would lessen the distress, and even if it would, Government had no right to call upon private individuals to meet difficulties which have been caused by public legislation. The distress was not a question of rent. If the landlords were to reduce rents in proportion to the fall in the price of produce, they would be ruined. Mr. Cobden had promised them an increase of wages, but instead of that, the wages of the agricultural labourer had been reduced to 6s. a week, while the profits of the farmer had been swept away altogether. In the county of Suffolk alone the loss to the farmers was said to be no less than £3,000,000. He wound up a long harangue by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Colonel SIMMONS, Mr. PLUMPTRE, and the Marquis of GRANBY supported the motion; Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Mr. SLANEY, and Sir B. HALL opposed it. Mr. MITCHELL endeavoured to show that there was no reason to apprehend large importations of grain, so long as prices continued as low as they now are; and Mr. SANDARS, although he declined to vote for the motion, declared his belief that the natural price of wheat will range between 30s. and 40s.

Mr. JAMES WILSON endeavoured to show that prices were about to rise both here and on the Continent. He pointed attention also to a very remarkable distinction between the suffering of the present period and the suffering the country had witnessed in former times:—

"He was satisfied that every dispassionate man must admit, that whereas at former periods the main part of the suffering was undergone by the working classes, the main portion of the suffering now depressing us was borne by the middle classes of society. Nor was this suffering confined to the farmers alone; it had overtaken many other classes, although he did not agree with those who attributed that distress to free trade. Surely ho-

nourable gentlemen opposite could not overlook one great, one enormous cause of this distress, in the frenzy which in 1845 and 1846 so carried away every class of the community, agriculturists, shopkeepers, and all, that scarcely any person in any county could be pointed out who had not suffered severely from railway speculation. ('Oh! oh!') He did not apply the observation merely to the agricultural classes; the railway mania was not confined to them, for the middle classes at Liverpool, Manchester, and all the large towns were quite as much or more engaged in it; and he could not blind himself to the fact that this was one great and patent cause of that suffering which honourable gentleman opposite laid to the charge of free trade. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand returns from the secretary of the Stock Exchange within the last few days relating to the nine chief railways of England; and what was the result? That whereas in 1848 no fewer men than 147,000 men were employed upon the railways, there were now not quite 45,000 so employed, so that upwards of 100,000 men, or more than a few years ago were employed in the whole cotton trade of the country, were thus thrown out of employment—(hear, hear)—that, whereas in 1846, upon these nine lines there had been expended £51,000,000 sterling, the net income upon which in that year was £2,700,000, there had been now expended upon these lines £102,000,000 sterling, the net income derived from which was no more than £2,500,000, or £200,000 less than in 1846; so that 51,000,000 had in the interval been expended by the community, from which the owners realized absolutely no return whatever. (Hear, hear.) This was a fact which, in his opinion, of itself explained a very great deal of the distress under which our middle classes were suffering."

Mr. HERRIES supported the motion. He could not understand why Lord John Russell should have any objection to an 8s. duty now, seeing that he imagined it would be beneficial to the community in 1840.

Sir CHARLES WOOD taunted the Protectionists with their want of unity. They did not seem to know very well what to ask for. One was in favour of a fixed duty of 8s., another thought that would not be sufficient, while a third recommended that nothing should be done till Parliament was more enlightened upon the subject, as there was very little prospect of any change being effected while it remained in its present mind. He ridiculed that notion that the present low prices were owing to the abolition of the Corn Laws, by showing that in 1835, under the sliding scale, the price of wheat was 4s. or 5s. lower than it was in 1849. He showed, too, that the price of wheat was rising. By the most recent accounts from New York it appeared that wheat there was 44s. a quarter, which, taking the freight into account, would make the selling price in this country little short of 52s. He admitted the existence of distress but denied that it was general, and quoted returns to show that pauperism was decreasing both in England and Ireland, and that the number of commitments for crime was also very much diminished. The prosperity of the revenue, which still continues to show symptoms of improvement, and the increase in our exports were additional proofs of the satisfactory condition of the country.

Mr. DISRAELI said they had heard a great deal about the improved condition of the labouring classes, as exhibited by poor-law and criminal returns, but he would remind them that very great distress might exist in the country without its having yet reached the labouring class. He contended that we acted unwisely in allowing free imports from foreign countries which met us with hostile tariffs. By a judicious regulation of our Customs duties, throwing a portion of our taxation on the foreigner, we might have got rid of all our Excise duties. He concluded by saying that, although he did not approve of the course taken by Mr. Berkeley, he should vote for the motion, as he agreed with it in principle.

Mr. CORDEN said it was absurd to enter upon such discussions on the price of grain as those they had been listening to. He was not one of those who regretted that corn was cheap. The people of this country had a right to get corn at the market price of the world, and so long as they could get it at that price he was satisfied, let it be 35s., 40s., or 45s. As for talking of free trade as an experiment, it was simply absurd. That matter was now fairly settled. If pauperism had diminished, if crime had decreased, if trade and the revenue were improving, and if bullion still flowed into the Bank, notwithstanding the enormous imports of foreign grain, it was folly to talk of free trade being a failure. In conclusion, he taunted the Protectionists with their proposal to agitate for a dissolution of Parliament, and warned them that a dissolution, under present circumstances, might lead to the discussion of much more serious questions than the Corn-law.

After a few remarks from Mr. DUNNE, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. BERKELEY, in reply, the House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the motion, 181; against it, 208; majority against, 114.

Lord BROUGHAM, adverting to the departure of the French Ambassador on her Majesty's birthday, begged to know whether it was owing to any cause of a serious nature.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: There can be no doubt that the sudden and perhaps unexpected absence of the



French Ambassador from this Court is an event of importance; but, at the same time, I can assure my noble and learned friend that it is not of that very grave importance which some persons have been disposed to attach to it. My noble and learned friend has almost anticipated what I, nevertheless, think to be my duty to state to the House, that the circumstance of his leaving this capital on the day of her Majesty's birthday was simply accidental, and in no way connected with any intentional design of manifesting anything like disrespect to her Majesty or disrespect to this country, which, in a case of this sort, would have been identical. It was, I believe, solely from a desire—his presence being required in the French capital by his Government—to give them the benefit of his presence within as short a time as possible. And without entering further into the subject, I am prepared to say there are circumstances which, in my opinion, may render the presence of that very eminent and intelligent person in Paris at this moment, more useful to the connection between the two countries than would be his stay in London. (*Hear, hear*).

Lord BROUGHAM: Undoubtedly I expected the explanation of the noble marquis. But I can hardly ascribe the absence of the Russian Ambassador from the celebration of her Majesty's birthday to a similar cause. I wish I could.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY wanted to know whether, on the departure of Baron Gros from Athens, there had been any communication with the Russian Minister at Athens as to the immediate resumption of hostilities?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE declined entering into any explanation.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought the resumption of hostilities a measure calculated to be offensive to Russia, and wished to know if Russia had been a party to it?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the noble marquis would find a full explanation of the circumstances in the papers about to be laid on the table.

Mr. POULETT SCROPE gave notice, on Thursday evening, that, immediately after the holidays, he will move a resolution that all persons capable of labour, maintained at the public expense, should be employed in useful and reproductive labour.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply to Mr. Milner Gibson, that the dispute between the British and Greek Governments was entirely closed:—

"As to the good understanding between the British and French Governments—of course the French Government would have preferred that the solution should have been effected by the intervention of the French negotiator. Circumstances, however, had interposed which prevented that from taking place. It was well known that the French Ambassador had gone on the preceding day to Paris, in order to be a medium of communication in the matter between the two Governments. But he (Lord Palmerston) expected that nothing could arise, under the circumstances, that was likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries."

The adjourned debate on the motion for going into committee on the Marriage Affinity Bill took place on Thursday evening. Several amendments were proposed, but none were carried. Mr. Fox MAULE moved the insertion of a proviso to exclude Scotland from the operation of the bill, but it was lost by 144 to 137.

#### THE CHURCH IN AUSTRIA AND PIEDMONT.

The Viennese have just given a marked demonstration of the feeling with which they view the recent restoration of clerical privilege. It is usual before Ascension-day for the clergy to go in procession through the city for three successive days. The priest of each parish carries a crucifix, and is accompanied by two bearers with richly-embroidered flags, representing either the patron saint of the Church or some subject from biblical history. These are followed by almost interminable files of true believers, principally of the female sex, chanting in chorus passages from anthems previously sung by the male choristers. A couple of years since all heads were uncovered, not only when the crucifix passed, but even so long as the procession lasted; now the hats of the majority, even of the "better" classes, are either hardly lifted or remain totally unmoved in sullen defiance.

The Archbishop of Turin was arrested on the 4th instant, on a warrant from the judicial power, on the charge of being the author of a circular calculated to excite the clergy of his diocese to resist the laws, by threatening them with spiritual and temporal punishment, and also for having refused to appear before the competent tribunals, thus offering opposition to the authority of the State. His arrest produced no dissatisfaction among the people.

#### THE GREEK QUARREL.

The dispute with Greece is settled. On the 23rd of April Baron Gros had a final conference with Mr. Wyse. The result was unsuccessful; and Mr. Wyse intimated his determination to recur immediately to coercive measures. On the 24th Baron Gros received despatches from his Government, stating that a convention had been agreed upon in London between Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys; and the Baron, therefore, entreated Mr. Wyse to delay proceedings till he also should receive despatches.

Baron Gros, at the same time, offered to place 180,000 drachmas on board her Majesty's steamer *Odin*, as a guarantee that the Greek Government would comply with the terms of the London settlement. Mr. Wyse refused to wait, having already specific instructions. On the 25th, accordingly, coercive measures were renewed, and continued till the 27th; by which time the Greek Government gave in, surrendering to superior force, and accepting the dictation of the British Minister. The terms enforced by Mr. Wyse were as follows:—

For Mr. Finlay . . . . .	30,000 drachmas.
For M. Pacifico . . . . .	17,538 0
Compensation for the four Ionian vessels pillaged at Salcina, in 1846 . . . . .	9,583 52
For the four Ionians ill-treated at Patras and Pyrgos . . . . .	2,946 97
And for M. Pacifico, as compensation for all losses (not including his claims on Portugal) . . . . .	120,000 0
In all, 180,068 49 drachmas, or about £6,400.	

Mr. Wyse also required security for the amount of 150,000 drachmas more, to indemnify M. Pacifico for his Portuguese claims, after due investigation. These terms being complied with, an order was given to remove the blockade and release all the vessels seized by the British fleet; and Mr. Wyse renewed diplomatic relations with Greece. On the 2nd instant the English courier arrived with despatches from Lord Palmerston, announcing the convention, of which Baron Gros was informed on the 24th of April; the provisions of which ought to have superseded any determination of the British agent at Athens. In some respects, these provisions are more favourable. Whether Mr. Wyse's arrangement will stand does not yet seem certain.

In a few days Mr. Wyse is to have an audience of King Otho, to announce the death of Queen Adelaide.

#### GERMAN CONGRESSES.

The little German Princes who adhere to Russia have met at Berlin, to found the new Prusso-Germanic confederation. On the 10th instant they had a confidential meeting with the King of Prussia, at which his Majesty, in a long speech, expressed his most sanguine hopes of success. In right of precedence the Grand Duke of Baden replied. The following Sovereigns were present on the occasion:—The Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Duke of Brunswick, the Grand Duke of Saxe, the Dukes of Saxe-Altenburg and Anhalt Dessau, the Princes of Schwarzburg, Landershausen, of Reuss-Greiz, of Reuss-Schleitz, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Elector of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Hereditary Prince of Lippe-Schomburg. On the 11th the Congress sat, assisted by the ministers of the various Sovereigns. Prussia declared for the unconditional acceptance of the Erfurt Constitution. The other states at the Congress, with the exception of electoral Hesse, gave their adhesion. The Elector of Hesse withdraws from the Bund. So also do the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Duke of Nassau. On the other hand, it is said that the Princes of Schwarzburg-Radolstadt, and Schwartzbourg, as well as the Princes of Reuss, intend to cede their sovereignties to Prussia, in order to forward German unity.

The Austrian Congress held its first sitting at Frankfort on the 10th instant. It consists at present of the representatives of Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Luxemburg, Hesse-Homburg, Hesse-Cassel, and Denmark. Prussia has sent an official note protesting against the Congress being considered a resuscitation of the old Confederation, or as anything more than a mere private meeting of Governments friendly to Austria. The former Federal Assembly "was dissolved in 1848 by legal resolutions, and its dissolution did away with any claims to presidency which Austria might have possessed." Further, "the gentlemen who meet at Frankfort have no right to act in the name of the Confederation." Prussia will, however, still send her representative to Frankfort.

#### THE PROTECTION MOVEMENT.

The agricultural delegates who remained in town after the grand demonstration for the purpose of prosecuting the agitation in favour of Protection, re-assembled at the South-Sea House, on Saturday.

They adopted an address to Lord John Russell, setting forth that unless prompt measures are adopted to relieve the distress under which the agricultural interest is now suffering, the public peace will be endangered, public credit threatened, and even the constitution itself placed in jeopardy.

At twelve o'clock a deputation of farmers, accompanied by Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., and Mr. Newdegate, M.P., waited upon Lord John Russell, at his official residence in Downing Street. The Duke of Richmond had promised to head the deputation, but was prevented by a severe cold.

Lord John Russell received them very graciously, and after listening to the address, a rather lively debate commenced between him and the chief speakers belonging to the party. Mr. George Frederick Young endeavoured to persuade him that the present House of Commons does not represent the present state of public opinion on the free trade question, and that, therefore, the Protectionists have a right to demand a dissolution of Parliament, in order that the country may give its decision as to the policy of repealing the Corn Law. Lord John did not express any opinion on this point; but he reminded him that in 1841, he offered the farmers an 8s. fixed duty, which they rejected with scorn. He thought they were very unwise to reject such a compromise in 1841, but that it would be far more unwise to seek to restore the system of Protection in 1850. Mr. Young assured him that neither the shipping nor the agricultural interest asked for a system of protection. All they wanted was a "just and equitable system of import duties":—

Mr. Guthrie: "Your Lordship has expressed it as your opinion that it was unwise to reject the proposition which you made in 1841, for imposing a fixed duty of 8s. per quarter on wheat. Now, supposing your Lordship acted wisely in proposing that measure, and the other party unwisely in rejecting it, if the other party could come round to your Lordship's former opinion upon that subject, allow me to ask if you think it would be wrong, in 1850, to revert to the proposal which you deemed to be so perfectly right in 1841?"

Lord J. Russell: "I can easily answer that question. Without going into other considerations, supposing the price of corn to be at the time 58s., a law that would reduce the average to 50s. would be well taken; whereas, if the price were 42s., the law which would raise it from 42s. to 50s. would be ill taken."

After a few more remarks, the audience terminated, and the deputation withdrew to the King's Arms, Palace-yard, where several speeches were made in favour of carrying on the agitation more resolutely than ever.

At a later hour of the day the deputation waited upon Lord Stanley, to present an address to him, on the alarming position of the agricultural interest, with a view to obtain his opinion as to the course they ought to take. He made a long speech in reply, in which he contended that their predictions of distress, as the inevitable result of Free Trade, have been fully verified:—

"Importations of foreign produce have increased to the full amount that we anticipated they would do under the system of Free Trade. Prices have fallen to the full amount, and to a greater amount, than we ventured to predict, and for predicting which our apprehensions were ridiculed as exaggerated and absurd. The distress has gone on increasing. That distress is still increasing. That distress is pressing upon every portion of the community; and it is the most lamentable part of this case that I feel convinced—and here I must speak to you frankly and plainly—that the reversal of that policy can only be obtained at the expense of still greater suffering on the part of still more extended interests."

In reply to those impatient agitators who think that more might have been done this session, he defended the line of policy adopted by the Protectionists in Parliament. They had been taunted by the Free-traders for not having brought forward some specific measure, in order that the Legislature might give its decision on the question. But he did not think it would be wise to let themselves be forced into any premature movement by any such taunts. No one could expect that the present House of Commons would stultify itself by reversing its own decision; and, as there were many even of their own friends who doubted the policy of bringing forward the question, the result of making any such attempt would merely be to show a decreasing minority for Protection and an increasing majority against it. In the House of Lords there was still less chance of gaining anything by bringing forward the question in a distinct form. The only field for them was the electoral body throughout the country. It was through them that the battle must be fought. When distress began to prevail, as it speedily would do, among all classes, there would be a unanimous decision against the ruinous experiment of Free Trade:—

"If you ask my advice," said Lord Stanley, "I say persevere in the course you have adopted. Agitate the country from one end to the other. Continue to call meetings in every direction. Do not fear, do not flinch from discussion. By all means accept the offer of holding a meeting in that magnificent building at Liverpool; and in our greatest commercial towns show that there is a feeling in regard to the result of our so called free trade widely different from that which was anticipated by the Free Traders, and from that which did prevail only a few years ago. (*Hear, hear*). Your efforts may not be so soon crowned with success as you hope; but depend upon it, let us stand hand to hand firmly together, let the landlord, the tenant, and the labourer—aye, and the country shopkeeper—aye, before long, the manufacturer himself, be called on to show and to prove what the effects of this experiment are—and as sure as we stand together, temperately but firmly, determined to assert our rights, so certainly, at the expense, it may be of intense suffering, and perhaps of ruin to many, but, ultimately, certainly and securely we shall attain our object, and recede from that insane policy which has been pursued during the last few years. (*Hear, hear*).



If in any part of the country—for now through you I address every district—if there be but one district in which a suspicion is entertained that I am flinching from, or hesitating in my advocacy of those principles on which I stood in conjunction with my late deeply lamented friend Lord George Bentinck, I authorise you to assure those whom you represent, that in me they will find no hesitation, no flinching, and no change of opinion; that, attached as I have ever been to the principle of protection, that attachment remains unchanged, and I only look for the moment when it may be possible for us to use the memorable words of the Duke of Wellington on the field of Waterloo, and to say 'Up, guards, and at them!'

Mr. Paul Foscett acknowledged this appeal:—

"My Lord Stanley, I know I speak the universal sentiments of the delegates who have attended our meeting this week, when I say that the address you have just delivered to us has penetrated our heart of hearts, and has made us feel that, under your leadership, our triumph is secure. We shall now return to our several homes, and 'agitate, agitate, agitate,' until our object is attained."

The deputation soon after withdrew once more to the Kings' Arms, where a resolution expressing their high gratification at the manner in which Lord Stanley had received them was passed amidst the uproarious cheering of the audience.

Before finally separating it was resolved that a great Protectionist demonstration shall be held in Liverpool on an early day, at which the delegates pledged themselves to attend.

Various resolutions were passed declaring that the distress of the agricultural interest is owing to the operation of the "heartless experiment of free trade;" and pledging those present to use all constitutional means for the purpose of bringing about a dissolution of Parliament.

A numerous meeting of farmers took place at Billericay, in Essex, on Tuesday, for the purpose of forming a Protectionist Association. The assembly-room at the Crown Hotel was so crowded that the meeting had to adjourn to the open air. Mr. George Frederick Young, and Mr. Cayley Worsley, present as a deputation from the National Protectionist Association, were the chief speakers. Mr. Young alluded to the interviews which they had had with Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley as highly encouraging to the farmers. They knew what course Ministers intended to take, and that left the farmers no choice as to what they must do. "Henceforward those who were opposed to free trade must declare interminable war against Lord John Russell and his administration." On the other hand, the farmers had now the unequivocal approbation of Lord Stanley in favour of the course they were pursuing. He exhorted them to "agitate, agitate, agitate," until they should obtain that redress to which they were entitled. He was glad to see that a number of labourers were there, because they were more deeply interested in the question than any other class. As a proof of the alarming state of things in the farming districts, he read the following extract from a letter he had recently received:—

"A farm is now to be let within one mile of Exeter, which has been in the market since last September. Another large farm, about ten miles from Exeter, where many thousands of pounds have been spent in buildings, drainage, &c., and they only offer seven and a half per cent. on the outlay. Many such cases are to be found throughout the western counties; rents have abated from fifteen to twenty-five, and in some cases to fifty per cent. Great reductions have been made in labourers' wages, and a greater number of able-bodied people have been out of employment than have been known for years, and the poor-rates increased, and the labourers are unanimous in their opinion that they were better off when wheat was at 8s. per bushel and they in full work. In consequence of the numerous incendiary fires, the West of England Insurance Company and most other offices have determined to raise the premium on all farm produce and buildings. Emigration is extensively resorted to among the best and largest farmers and the uncumbered and able-bodied labourers. In the neighbourhood of Liskeard many eldest sons of tenant-farmers have emigrated."

Mr. Worsley hinted to landlords and clergymen that, should the existing system continue for any length of time, they might possibly be called upon to reduce their rents and rent-charges some thirty or thirty-five per cent. This remark was loudly cheered by the meeting.

#### METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

A crowded meeting, convened by the Metropolitan Sanitary Association in favour of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Monday evening, Lord R. Grosvenor presided, and was supported by Lord Ebrington, M.P., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., the Reverend Dr. Worthington, and many others who have distinguished themselves in the cause of sanitary reform.

The Chairman said the subject they had assembled to discuss was one of extreme importance to every single member of the country. Until recently it was supposed that our system of sepulture was carried on in a decent manner; but the revelations contained in Mr. Walker's pamphlet had dissipated that delusion.

The parties impugned had loudly denied the statements put forth by Mr. Walker. Inquiries were made: and it was discovered that, of all the nations of the earth, England was the only one, with all her boasted civilization, that had failed to make provision for the decent interment of the dead; and that we had suffered interests to grow up in perpetuation of that horrible system which it almost defied human ingenuity to remove. We had at last a practical remedy in the shape of a bill now before Parliament. The principle on which that bill was founded was that the interment of the dead, which was of universal concern, should not be left to chance arrangements or isolated exertions; but should be carried into effect by disinterested parties responsible to public opinion, and in such a manner that every man, woman, and child who chose to inquire, should be able to ascertain exactly in what manner the remains of their friends and relatives were to be disposed of. He would not discuss the bill in extreme detail; their object was, while the danger was imminent, by an overwhelming majority that evening to show to the Government that they participated in that honourable feeling, and were anxious to apply the earliest possible remedy to a state of things which every man must sincerely deplore. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., moved the first resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the present system of burial in the metropolis is prejudicial to health, incompatible with decency and solemnity, demoralising in its tendency, and unnecessarily expensive."

Throughout the whole of his speech he was subjected to so much annoyance and interruption from a party of undertakers and their underlings, that it was hardly possible to hear a word that he uttered. He was followed by Mr. George Thompson, who successfully appealed to the meeting in favour of their giving a fair hearing to the speaker. Under cover of this exhortation, Lord Ebrington came forward and seconded the resolution:—

"He said it had been calculated that in and around the metropolis about 52,000 persons died annually. What became of their bodies—where were the spaces provided to bury the dead out of sight?—(A voice, 'Plenty of cemeteries.') Yes, but how was the poor man to convey his relations thither?—(Cheers.) From a Parliamentary return of 1843 he found that there were of parochial churchyards about 170 acres; of Protestant dissenters, 20 acres; of private or commercial burial grounds, 13 acres; and about half an acre belonging to the Roman Catholics. Now, about 110 corpses might be annually put away in an acre, and before the ground was reopened those corpses had returned to their parent dust. The average in these burial grounds had been about 191, or nearly double; but in one, St. James's, Clerkenwell, there were as many as 3000 to an acre, and there were ten others with upwards of 1000 to the acre. The effect on the soil was that it turned black, ditchy, and greasy, offensive to the senses and most prejudicial to health. Was not this a disgrace to the country and revolting to the feelings of a civilized man? Let the details of the bill be discussed as much as they pleased, but let them assert the principle of the bill."

Mr. Nodes announced himself as an undertaker, and was met by considerable uproar. Ultimately he was permitted to address the meeting from the platform. He objected to the term "unnecessarily expensive" in the resolution, and denied that funerals as conducted by undertakers were more expensive than was absolutely necessary. Let the cemetery companies consent to receive the bodies at any hour, and not confine the undertakers to one particular time, and the charges would be considerably reduced. There was, he contended, nothing in the bill to guarantee that charges hereafter should not be as high as at present. He looked upon the proceedings as a "dead set against his profession," intended to fatten those who were already fat enough.

Mr. Box, another undertaker, moved an amendment to expunge the objectionable words, insisting that the competition amongst the trade was too great to admit of exorbitant charges.

The question having been put, the resolution was carried by an immense majority, not above thirty hands appearing for the amendment.

Mr. George Cruikshank was announced to move the next resolution, and essayed to speak, but a disturbance that had commenced amongst the crowd, which was swaying backward and forward at the rear of the meeting, prevented his proceeding. Suddenly a rush was made—the temporary barriers which separated those who had tickets from the great mass were broken down, the reporters' table was upset, and their notes dispersed. All was immediately in the utmost confusion; and though Lord R. Grosvenor manfully maintained his post, it was evident that the proceedings could not go on. At length he intimated as much, and the meeting abruptly terminated.

A large number of ladies were present immediately in front of the platform, and they were much alarmed: some fainted during the uproar.

A meeting convened by the Anti-state Church Association, "to discuss certain portions" of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, Mr. Charles Gilpin in the

chair. Among those present were Mr. Charles Lushington, M.P., Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, M.P., Mr. E. Miall, Reverend J. H. Hinton, Reverend J. Burnet, &c., &c. The chairman stated the object of the meeting. "They agreed with the principle of the bill; but they could not allow clauses fraught with danger to public liberty. If the bill was carried in its present shape it would fulfil what was said by a writer of the present day, that 'despite the boasted liberty of Englishmen, they were delivered over in life and death to the parson.' It was theirs to teach the people to be the intelligent agents of their own rights, and carriers out of their own reforms, rather than put great and irresponsible power into the hands of a few persons." Mr. Griffin moved the first resolution, objecting to giving compensation to the clergy, "protesting against the creation of additional sinecures in an already burdensome establishment." Mr. Howard, to avoid collision with the promoters of the bill, moved an amendment "that a committee be appointed to draw up, and, if possible, get introduced into the Interments Bill, clauses which shall secure to all persons whatsoever, who may be injuriously affected by the direct operation of the Act, just compensation, to be determined by impartial arbitration." Mr. J. Rogers supported the original resolution. "He would not consent that the interests of the undertakers should be sacrificed while those of the clergy were preserved; for if the robberies and extortions of the one were to be put an end to, so should those of the other." Mr. Sharman Crawford and Mr. Edward Miall also supported the resolution; the latter observing that the clergy were by this bill attempting to obtain a perpetual annuity. The original resolution was carried amidst great cheering, only seven hands having been held up for the amendment. A petition embodying the resolution was then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

A meeting of inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields was held on Thursday, at which resolutions were passed against the Metropolitan Interments Bill.

#### THE CHURCH MOVEMENT.

In reply to an address from a number of lay members of the Church, in his diocese, on the late decision of the Privy Council, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, after expressing his belief that the late judgment of the Court of Appeal will not produce any practical effect, further than causing excitement and uneasiness, says:—

"I entirely concur with you in thinking that an alteration in the law under which the present Court of Appeal was constituted is highly desirable, to produce confidence in its decisions, whenever questions relating to the doctrine of the Church may come under its consideration. And I have anticipated your request, by joining with all the prelates of the English Church in deliberation on this point. The result of a very full and careful consideration has been a bill, presented to the House of Lords and read a first time last Monday, which it is believed, by a large majority of the bench, will prove generally satisfactory to the Church."

An address from members of Convocation to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in consequence of the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is now in course of signature, at Cambridge University, headed by the name of the president of Magdalen College, Dr. Martin Joseph Routh. The address begs the Archbishop to take such measures as that all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England, arising in appeal from the spiritual courts, or incidentally in the civil courts, shall be referred to a provincial synod. A similar address to the Queen is in course of signature by members of Convocation and Bachelors of Civil Law, at Cambridge.

The *John Bull* contradicts, "in the most positive terms," its rumour that the reading of the Athanasian Creed had been discontinued in her Majesty's chapel.

It is said that the decision in the Court of Common Pleas in the Gorham case will be given on the 22nd instant.

At a meeting of the London Union on church matters, held on Tuesday, it was agreed that the proposed public meeting on the subject of the grievances arising out of the Gorham case should not be held before the month of June; the 30th day of May, the day proposed by some of the country unions, being considered too early to allow of the necessary arrangements being made.—*Morning Post*.

A commission of inquiry into certain allegations against the Rev. M. A. Gathercole, the well-known vicar of Chatteris, has commenced its sittings. The complaint is, that the ecclesiastical duties of the parish are inadequately performed.

#### LANCASHIRE PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of the Executive Committee of this association to give publicity to the accompanying "Address to the People of England and Wales":—

"ADDRESS OF THE LANCASHIRE PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND AND WALES."

"Fellow Countrymen,—Nearly one half of this great nation is unable to read and write. Of the other half a



large portion possesses only the scantiest instruction. The existing means for popular education is, for the most part, poor in quality as well as insufficient in amount.

"Our gaols and our poor-houses are full. Our cities, our towns, and our villages contain, in a large proportion of their inhabitants, persons who are vicious, criminal, or destitute, because they are untaught. The ranks of this large class are constantly recruited from the great numbers of young persons of both sexes, for whom no educational provision exists; for while the population is rapidly increasing, little comparatively is doing for the extension or the improvement of education.

"Such is the state in which the country has been left by those in whose hands has been the care of popular education. These parties may be classed under two heads—1. The Established Church; 2. The Dissenters. The Established Church of this kingdom is the most opulent and the most powerful corporation in the world. It claims the right to educate the people, but for the most part has neglected the duty, for the people are not educated. The Dissenters have by their voluntary efforts effected something for the education of the people. The joint operations of the Established Church and the Dissenters have proved insufficient, for the people are not educated; the joint operations of the Established Church and the Dissenters have left us, with a small modicum of intelligence, a preponderating mass of ignorance, crime, pauperism, and wretchedness. Something else is necessary.

"One thing is clear, namely, the religious bodies of the country have not educated the people. The failure must have arisen from a want of either will or power. Both will and power have been wanting. On the one side there has been an absence of will, on the other side an absence of power. Our ecclesiastical corporations, in their wealth, their leisure, and their social and political influence, have had at their disposal means sufficient for the education of the people, but they wanted the will to apply their resources to the purpose. The resources of voluntary benevolence have been strained to the utmost, without producing the desirable result. Hence we are taught that it is not to the religious bodies that we must look. They cannot, or they will not, educate the people.

"The efforts which the religious bodies have actually made, are in themselves unsatisfactory. The essence of these efforts is charity. They make education a favour—something that might be justifiably withheld; something to be bestowed or not, as pleasure, convenience, or pity may suggest; a sort of social superfluity, vouchsafed to the meritorious. In reality education is a right on the part of those who receive, and a duty on the part of those who give it. Education, as it is, has gone far to pauperize the people.

"Education, as it is, has another fault—it is sectarian. The school is the battle-ground of rival sects; and while this creed seeks ascendancy over that creed, by gathering the young in greater numbers under its standard, the young learn to dislike, distrust, and misrepresent each other; and their parents come to feel either a jealousy of the religious denominations, or an ill-will to such persons as are of a communion different to their own.

"By the combined influence of charity and sectarianism in popular education, large numbers of the population have been led to the perverted notion that they confer a favour by allowing their children to receive the offered education; while many others of a more honourable character have been repelled, and now refuse to allow their children to come within what they regard as a contaminated atmosphere.

"The 'something else,' then, that is required cannot be supplied by the religious bodies. The religious bodies have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

"The evil is coextensive with the nation; coextensive with the nation must the remedy be. Hence the instruction we require is national in its extent. If national in its extent, national also must it be in its spirit and tendencies. Now, in this land of ours there is the greatest variety of religious opinion. Many of the diversities are mutually incompatible and destructive. What this Denomination enjoins as indispensable to salvation, that Denomination brands as fatal heresy. All the religious bodies cannot, in consequence, be recognised; and if not all, then none should be employed as the instruments in a truly national system of education.

"The religious sects, therefore, must be left to make such exertions as their benevolence may prompt, and their resources support. But, in excluding the direct agency of the religious bodies in our system, we are very far from intending to disown the importance of religion in education. A thorough education we know involves a careful religious training. Such a training is, however, the work of the parent. Would that the fostering influence of a Christian home could be had for every child.

"Religious instruction is nearly the utmost that others can bestow. Now, religious instruction consists of two parts—1. Moral; 2. Theological. Moral instruction comprises great truths, duties, and hopes which are recognised by all our religious parties. Such instruction is eminently fit for children. Such instruction we purpose to communicate in our schools. Theological instruction we leave to its professional teachers, the clergy of the several denominations.

"From these premises it appears that a provision for education, in order to be national, must be unsectarian. But 'unsectarian,' you see, does not mean 'irreligious.' The morals of religion we not only admit but require. It is only distinctive doctrines, matters of disputation, and metaphysical speculations that we disallow.

"A national education may be supported either out of the general taxes or the supplies furnished by a special rate. If the provision is made by the former means, the influence of the Government will be paramount, and there will ensue all the evils which come from political partizanship and ecclesiastical domination. If the provision is made by the latter, the people, in directly sup-

plying the funds, will in truth educate themselves, and so they will be aided in rising to a manly independence of character befitting the English name.

"A national education may be administered by either the Government or local authorities. If the administration is in the hands of the Government, opportunities will be had for making education a political engine. If the administration is in the hands of the people, adults taking part in that administration will promote their own education, while they superintend the education of their children; and the watchful eye of popular control will prevent improper outlays, or detect abuses in their commencement.

"Hence the national provision for popular education must be made out of local rates, and be managed by local authorities. In order that the good here contemplated may be fully realised, the local administration must be based on a representative system, involving the action of the rate-paying population of the country.

"We recapitulate the qualities of

AN IMPARTIAL SYSTEM OF NATIONAL INSTRUCTION, which should be—

- I. Unsectarian and Comprehensive.
- II. Independent of the Government.
- III. Supported by Local Rates.
- IV. Managed by Local Authorities.
- V. Based on the National Will.

"Such, fellow countrymen, in substance, is the plan which we have proposed for adoption, not only in Lancashire, but in the country at large; and which has already found a degree of support far beyond our most sanguine anticipations. The plan we submit is national not only in its aims, but also in its spirit. As such, it will tend to substitute a sound national feeling, for the divisions, narrowness, and heartburnings which prevail at present. Educated on the broad ground of a universal system, they ought will grow up with friendly feelings one toward another, and in time form what may properly be called A People, namely, natives of one soil, having one heart, and living under equal laws and institutions.

"Yet the proposed system has in its nature elasticity enough to adapt itself to local peculiarities, and admits of the development of the several advantages which individual character and various views of social and political life may present.

"The plan, while unsectarian, is favourable to the cultivation and the spread of religion. As a part of its machinery, it will secure a suitable portion of time for instruction in the distinctive tenets of the several religious communities, to whose ministers it will consign the office of communicating the knowledge, and conducting the discipline, which in each case they may think desirable. Relieving the religious teacher from the task of communicating secular instruction, it will enable him to concentrate his energies on his own specific duties. And instead of pupils of dark minds and gross affections, it will secure to the religious teacher instructed and intelligent scholars, who will bring a good and prepared soil for the seed of the heavenly Word.

"Fellow countrymen,—Study this plan. If a better can be devised, we are willing to withdraw it. If the plan gives a fair promise of removing from our common country the foul blot of ignorance, crime, and pauperism, lend it your best support; form a local association for its furtherance. At all events, be not content with the present condition of popular education, for very great are its actual evils, and it is pregnant with incalculable mischief.

"Copies of this address, for distribution, may be had at 25s. per thousand, of Mr. R. W. Smiles, Secretary of the Lancashire Public School Association, No. 3, Cross-street, Manchester, where also may be had copies of the plan of the association and other publications, illustrative and confirmatory of its views.

"Manchester, May, 1850."

### THREE DIVORCE BILLS.

On Friday and Monday the House of Lords sate specially to hear the evidence in support of the second reading of Cautley's Divorce Bill. Colonel and Mrs. Cautley were married in 1838, in India; the age of the colonel being thirty-eight, that of the lady twenty-eight. In consequence of the weakly health of their child (since dead) Mrs. Cautley came to England in 1843. On the 30th of October, 1845, Colonel Cautley rejoined her in England, and on the 20th of June, 1846, Mrs. Cautley gave birth to twins. The husband's suspicions were roused, and on searching his wife's writing-desk he found letters to her from a Major Morse Cooper, which left no doubt as to the terms they were on. Other inquiries confirmed the letters. An immediate separation ensued, an action for damages was brought against Major Cooper, a verdict obtained, and then followed the usual steps to procure a divorce. The subjoined are some of the most remarkable passages of the letters:—

"You must remember that you have laid two imputations, or accusations, to my charge which are utterly unfounded, and which I have indignantly denied—you have taken no pains to unsay them. When passion has its sway and gratification much may be submitted to, but when that is denied, and sobriety is the order of the day, the same submission is not to be expected. Two years' experience has shown you what I am in my natural character; what I am while enacting a part foreign and repulsive to my nature you are now gradually developing. Remember also, Fanny, that if I am—and such is the fact—different, you have made me so; you reiterated, daily, your complaints of my 'exigence,'—you insisted upon the change. I told you I would endeavour to assume the conduct you 'professed

to prefer' (for I did not, nor do I, believe you do prefer it), and, having done so, surely you are not the person to upbraid me for that conduct; on the contrary, you ought, if you were sincere, to have assisted and applauded my reluctant and tardy compliance with your expressed wishes. Before you compelled me to give up my own way of loving you, you should have been certain that your method would have been more palatable to yourself, seeing that it was distasteful to me. I repeat distinctly that which you before distorted to my most serious detriment and dishonour; I repeat, that the withdrawal of a certain ingredient 'in the bond' is fatal to our compact. The distinction you have formerly drawn between 'liking' and 'loving' is utterly inconsistent with my idea of security or confidence,—leaving me quite unprotected, yourself irresponsible. \* \* \* \* \*

"If ever affection—devoted immolation of self—was offered up at woman's shrine, it has been to yours by me. But instead of cherishing that offering, you have, when vexed or irritated by extraneous causes, spurned with your foot the self-bound victim, forgetting that he was as well nurtured as yourself, moved by the same impulses, moved by the same feelings, but with the one weakness which with all other women, and with yourself for some months also, had always been considered a compliment and gratifying proof of attachment.

"But I, like yourself, 'have written more than I had intended.'

"God bless you, Fanny."

"My dearest Fanny,—My feelings were too strongly tinged with indignation and irritation to suffer me to write one single line in reply to the letter you placed in my hand this afternoon before I left London. \* \* \*

"On Saturday you asserted that I had said that my acquaintance with you had but one object, &c. I purposely avoided noticing this, as a thing you had written more heedlessly than seriously, and without considering the indelicacy it involved.

"You repeat that assertion in your letter of to-day, and accompanied it with some remarks which astonished as much as it offended my perception of delicacy and gentlemanly feeling: I therefore feel called upon in the most positive and solemn manner to deny its truth. \* \*

"You know well what I did say, and have said a thousand times—'I know not Platonism;' but that is widely different, and I am perfectly certain I never implied 'that my pleasure existed in one thing alone,' although I have always insisted upon its being a component and indispensable part of an agreeable and perhaps fascinating whole. I see no indelicacy in this, but your version is as insulting to me as degrading to yourself, and as undeserved as untrue. You must, upon reflection, see that you never could have allowed me to utter so injurious and insulting an assertion, and it is quite clear you have misunderstood totally what I may have said, for you are far above a wilful perversion of the truth.

"But, Fanny, after suffering me to press your lip (I fancied you returned the pressure), you should not have allowed me to read that letter. I, too, had a letter in my pocket (as I told you), but, as I never needlessly wound or irritate you, I mentally cancelled that letter because the kiss of peace had been given; but I fear the excitement of strife has more charms for you than peace, at least it would appear so in my individual case.

"You do me and my feelings the greatest injustice; there are moments, even when smarting under contumely and wrong, that, rather than quarrel with you, I would throw my arms around you and strangle strife; but that emotion is quickly suppressed by a cold and stern unyielding temper which throws back my heart's best feelings upon themselves in tumultuous confusion. Oh! Fanny, how much we have been to each other, and ought still to be—how little we are.

"I have read your letters twice, and each time my blood boils with indignation, but soon yields to gentler feelings. I will not do so a third time, but I shall, contrary to my usual custom, retain them in my possession as a reference until I see you again. Keep mine, that at some leisure moment, if unfortunately your spirit is disinclined to an unconditional peace the means of justification and explanation may be in existence.

"There are other points in your letter which annoy me, but I forbear. I have written this to-night to be sent up for the post to-morrow, as I heard that you leave town too early for Wednesday's post. I shall expect a letter (short it may be) in reply, but let it be void of irritating matter, and let your better qualities take the place of those you have lately suffered to gain the ascendancy, to the great injury of both of us, and my most especial misery and vexation; think of June, July, and August, and the hours so happily passed then; resolve to renew them, and rely upon the ardent, anxious coöperation, coupled with the consideration and tenderness always felt by

"M."

From the evidence of the servants it appeared that Major Cooper was a constant visitor at Mrs. Cautley's house while she resided in Hertford-street, Mayfair, and that he frequently slept in a small dressing-room beside Mrs. Cautley's bed-room. The lady's-maid while in the latter apartment had frequently heard Mrs. Cautley's voice and that of the Major in the dressing-room. On various occasions, also, when the Major and Mrs. Cautley were both in the drawing-room, if the bell rang and she went to answer it, she was not allowed to go into the room to her mistress, the Major met her at the door and told her what she must do. Once when the Major called he went up into Mrs. Cautley's bedroom when she had newly risen, and had nothing on but her chemise and drawers. He called sometimes as early as seven or eight in the morning, at which hour Mrs. Cautley sat and chatted with him *en deshabille*, having only a petticoat on, and her feet without stockings in slippers. At the time when Major Cooper slept in the



house in Hertford-street, she had been seen coming out of his bedroom as early as five in the morning. Another witness gave evidence of a still more unequivocal nature as to the extent to which familiarities had been carried.

Lord Brougham said there could be no doubt to the guilt of the parties. When a married lady chooses to admit a gentleman, who is no relation, into her bedroom, or to go, as in this case, into his bedroom, under circumstances which could leave no doubt that criminal familiarities had taken place, what could she look for but a divorce?

There being no opposition, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

The official copy of the proceedings connected with the Earl of Lincoln's divorce having been handed in to the table of the House of Lords on Tuesday, the bill was read a first time.

On Tuesday their Lordships heard evidence in support of Chippendale's Divorce Bill. Mr. Chippendale sued in *forma pauperis*: the first case of the kind on record. He was, when married, an attorney's clerk. Some years ago his wife left him, and lived with a man named Humby, passing as Mrs. Hunt. Chippendale brought an action for *Crim. Con.*, and, wanting money, was fain to compromise the action, accepting £50 damages and costs. It was suggested that a divorce could not be granted where judgment in the action was taken by compromise. The case stood over for consideration.

### THE LABOUR MARKET.

Under this head we propose to give all such information as relates to the actual condition of the working classes of this country, as exhibited in their meetings, in trade strikes, in attempts to reduce and advance wages, and other movements of a similar nature.

The strike among the agricultural labourers in the parish of Cotgrave, Notts, is now at an end, the masters having agreed to give them 10s. per week as heretofore. For eleven weeks the men remained out of work, and their fellow-labourers in the neighbourhood subscribed something weekly towards their support. — *Stamford Mercury*.

The wages of labourers through the South and South-east of Beds were lowered to 8s. per week some time ago, and at Meppershall to 7s. A further reduction was hinted at, but the labourers in the employment of five of the seven farmers in that parish turned out, and refused to work under 8s. We have not heard the result of this determination. — *Bedford Times*.

A sermon in aid of the Distressed Needlewomen's Society was preached at St. Paul's, Bermondsey, on Sunday morning, by the Reverend H. P. Fry, rector of St. George, Hobart Town. His text was, "Love is the fulfilling of the law;" and, having enforced this proposition; having shown that the "love" here spoken of was not a mere contemplative sentiment or barren expression, but a great practical influence, he proceeded to apply the general principle to the case before him, to show the distress existing amongst the class of needlewomen, and to ask the wealthy to assist in removing that distress. In London alone there are 33,500 needlewomen, of whom 28,500 are under twenty years of age, and of these a large portion are subsisting, or trying to subsist on sums varying from 2½d. to 4½d. a day. An attempt has been made to relieve this distress by promoting female emigration to the colonies; but this he viewed as a very inadequate remedy. To whatever extent the emigration of females may be carried, its influence upon the condition of the workwomen will be but small. When it is considered that in London there are 160,000 of domestic servants, and that any withdrawal of individuals from the crowd of workwomen is instantly filled, little hope can be entertained of reducing, and still less of improving the condition of the general body of needlewomen by emigration. Another scheme, has, however, been organized, with a view to afford permanent and effectual relief to this large and helpless class. Of this plan, which the preacher described at length, the following is an outline:—

"Its general objects are:—1. To obtain an increase of wages for the needlewomen. 2. To provide employment for such needlewomen as may be out of work, by supplying them with materials for articles of coarse clothing, to be divided among the subscribers for distribution to poor persons. 3. To afford refuge and support to the sick and aged. 4. To procure instruction in needlework for women who are not efficient at their business, and to teach those who are capable of learning, and who merit such an advantage, certain descriptions of needlework, which the women of London, from want of means of learning, are incapable of executing, and the materials for which, made in England, are now sent abroad to be manufactured by foreigners for sale in this country. The principal object, however, is the obtaining 1s. 6d. a day each for ten hours' work, for the needlewomen, and if possible 2s. This is to be effected by arrangements with the shopkeepers—subscribers to the association dealing only with such as pay the full rate of wages, and requiring of them in their turn to place papers in their windows stating that they do so. Other subordinate machinery will have to be kept in motion by local 'ladies' committees,' communicating through one or two of their members with a great central board, by which the general concerns of the association and the annual meeting and report will be directed. In this way the institution will, it is hoped, become the means of communication between females in the more opulent classes of society and the needlewomen, and by the sympathy, kindly intercourse, and good offices of benevolent ladies, will exercise a beneficial influence upon the workwomen, encouraging and rewarding the well conducted, offering means of reformation to those who are not so, and inspiring all with the pleasing and highly advantageous impression that they are objects of concern to the more favoured of their own sex, for whom they labour, and that in this association they possess a resource in indigence, sickness, and calamity."

At the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Mendicity Society, on Saturday, it was stated that a greatly-increased facility has lately been given to the immigration of the Irish to the metropolis, who are now brought direct to London at the low rate of from 2s. to 4s. per head; whereas formerly they were landed at Newport, and had to travel 150 miles by land, which operated as a considerable protection to the metropolis.

A meeting of the new Central Committee of the Manchester Short-time Association was held on Sunday morning, for the purpose of considering the course which should be pursued in reference to the Government amendment upon the Ten Hours Bill. At the meeting, which was a private one, no fewer than twelve resolutions were adopted. The substance of them is, that the Central Committee deplores the infatuation which led to the intrusting the bill to Lord Ashley, believing that it was the bounden duty of the committee to preserve inviolate the provisions of Mr. John Fielden's Ten Hours Act. Any deviation from ten hours a-day, or fifty-eight hours per week, the committee considered to be an infringement of the provisions of that act. They also pledged themselves to support Lord John Manners in his amendment upon the Government measure.

On the same day a meeting of the original Central Committee was held, at which delegates were present from most of the manufacturing towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Each delegate stated to the meeting the feelings of his constituents, which, on the whole, was decidedly in favour of the Government proposition. They were desirous, if possible, to have a bill limiting the hours of labour to fifty-eight in the week; but, failing that, it was agreed that no measure should be adopted which might endanger the Government scheme. The whole of the delegates who had been in London declared in favour of the Government scheme.

A large meeting was held in the Liverpool Amphitheatre, on Tuesday week, for the purpose of bringing before the public the evils engendered by the slop, sweating, and middlemen system in the tailoring trade. The Mayor of Liverpool presided, and several speeches were made illustrating the evils of the system. A person who had been in the habit of working for the Messrs. Hyam, of Lord-street, Liverpool, produced a pair of trousers, for the making of which he only got a shilling. It took nine hours to make a single pair, and out of that sum he had to pay twopence for silk, thread, and twist, leaving him tenpence for labour, coals, candles, and rent. The following resolution, among others, was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting is fully convinced that the only means of effectually dealing with an evil of such magnitude as the slop, sweating, and middlemen system, is, by obtaining the sanction of Parliament to a law compulsory on all employers to have their work done on their own premises, including Government clothing."

On Wednesday week Messrs. Sparrow, extensive iron-masters in Staffordshire, employing between two and three thousand persons, who had previously been convicted, were again brought before the bench at Wolverhampton for a repetition of the offence of not paying wages in legal money; and in this instance they were in danger of incurring the heaviest penalty of the act, there being fifteen fresh informations against each of them. One of the members of this firm of law-breakers is in the commission of the peace—a magistrate, whose duty it is to punish violators of the law. The solicitor who appeared for Messrs. Sparrow denied that they had been guilty of any infraction of the law; but, with the view to remove the least suspicion that their workmen were not free agents, and in furtherance of complete justice, the Messrs. Sparrow were willing to give a pledge that for the time to come all payments for wages should be made in cash, at an independent office, wholly and entirely distinct from the works, no control whatever being exercised as to where the money was expended. They were willing to carry out this arrangement on the informations being withdrawn, the Messrs. Sparrow paying a guinea costs in each of the fifteen cases. Ultimately the matter was arranged by Mr. Leigh, the magistrate, drawing up a memorandum of the arrangement: it set forth that Mr. Sparrow pledged himself that in future all his men should be paid wholly in cash; that in every case settlements should take place once in every month or five weeks, or three times a quarter; that in every instance where it was practicable a fortnightly settlement should take place; and that the men should draw a certain amount weekly, no obligation being imposed upon them to spend their money at Mr. Sparrow's shop.

Ten informations of a similar character were brought against Messrs. Lloyd, proprietors of the Wednesbury Oak-park Works, but they were all withdrawn on the same terms as in the case of Messrs. Sparrow. The best guarantee of the "honour" of these gentlemen will consist in the closing of their "tommy-shops."

The British Iron-Works and Pentwyn and Golynos Works, with the exception of the furnaces, were at a stand on Monday week, in consequence of notices being up for a reduction of ten per cent. at the British, and five per cent. at the Pentwyn and Golynos. The men of the latter works, however, agreed on Tuesday night to go to work on Wednesday morning. The men at the British works went to work on Monday, under a promise that the drop should not exceed that of other works on the hills. The men see that the masters have no alternative but reduction of wages in the crushing state of the iron trade. — *Monmouthshire Merlin*.

The strike amongst the miners of Lanarkshire has been followed by a great reduction in the yield of pig iron. The number of furnaces out must reduce the yield of iron weekly by nearly 4000 tons. The men are evidently determined to hold out for the advance in wages which they formerly required, and a change in what they call the truck system, as strenuously as before the commencement of the strike. — *Glasgow Daily Mail*.

The guardians of the Kilmallock Union in Ireland have come to the resolution of providing the means of

emigration to about 1000 of the able-bodied poor of the union. At the last meeting of the board, Bolton Massy, Esq., one of the guardians, brought forward the proposition; "they had immured," he said, "the paupers within their wall, a drag-chain upon you, perhaps to die there; send them away, they are stalwart, and able to earn a livelihood in a foreign land, which, I regret to say, they cannot do here." Mr. Massy's resolution was passed unanimously, and a committee appointed to take measures for the carrying out of the plan.

A return of the expenditure of poor-rates in Ireland for the year ended 29th September, 1849, and of the number of persons relieved, gives the following particulars:—In-maintenance, £797,294; out-relief, £679,603; establishment and other expenses, £700,752; total, £2,177,650. Number of persons relieved during the year:—In-door, 932,284; out-door, 1,210,482.

The *Banner of Ulster* gives a very flattering account of the present state and prospects of the linen trade. Confidence has been greatly restored; nearly all the business transacted is to order; spinners have all hands fully employed, and in many cases are obliged to some extent to adopt the system of relay. The prospects, though not bright, are satisfactory, and in several instances large sums of money are being expended in extending mills and in the erection of new buildings.

The various branches of trade in Leeds are now in a more healthy and vigorous state than for years past. The working classes are, on the whole, well employed, the poor-rates are diminishing, and even the building trade, which has for a long time been prostrated, is beginning to revive. Contracts for works cannot now be obtained within six or seven per cent. of the prices of last year. — *Leeds Paper*.

### INCENDIARISM.

The *Lincoln Mercury* reports "a large and important meeting of tenant-farmers" at Spalding. One Mr. Lamming said, "They would have to reduce the labourers' wages to seven shillings per week; and then we should see the stack-yards of England, from north to south, in a blaze. (*Sensation.*) Sir R. Peel was one of the biggest scoundrels that trod the earth; the cry of the farmers must be 'Down with him!'" [A Voice: "Hang him!"] Mr. Lamming: "Aye, hang him!"

ESSEX.—An alarm of fire was raised in the parish of East Hanninfield, on Saturday evening, when it was found that a shed upon an off-hand farm, in the occupation of Mr. Beale, was in flames. Fortunately, the fire did not extend beyond the building in which it originated. There is every reason to believe that it was the act of an incendiary, but the guilty party has hitherto escaped. The amount of damage, about £50, is covered by insurance. — *Essex Standard*.

Early last Wednesday morning a destructive fire occurred on the farm of Mr. Thomas Waters, of South Ockendon. Two stacks (one of barley and the other of straw), a large barn, seventy quarters of wheat, and forty quarters of beans, were consumed. — *Idem*.

OXFORDSHIRE.—A fire was discovered on the farm premises occupied by Mr. Tomkins, Weston-on-the-Green, about midnight on Saturday. It originated in the stable, where were four horses, which could not, unfortunately, be got out, and were destroyed by the fire. A barn near, in which was some corn, was destroyed, together with some hovels, two waggons, a thrashing-machine, and also a cottage, occupied by a poor man of the name of Cox. There is reason to fear that it was the work of an incendiary. — *Oxford Chronicle*.

BERKSHIRE.—A few days since a granary was set on fire and destroyed at Shinfield, near Reading, the property of Mr. T. C. Cobham; fortunately, there was no grain or anything else of value in the building. — *Northampton Herald*.

CORNWALL.—A plantation belonging to E. Collins, Esq., situate at Crindle Down, in the parish of Quethiock, was maliciously set on fire by some person unknown, on Sunday morning, and about twenty acres of the same destroyed before the fire could be got under. — *Cornwall Gazette*.

On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, a hayrick on Thurlbeer farm, in the parish of Launceells, adjoining the highroad, was set on fire and partially consumed before assistance arrived to extinguish it. — *Idem*.

CAMBRIGESHIRE.—On Saturday night last the farm premises, in the occupation of Messrs. Kidman, in Dry Drayton, with two adjoining cottages, were totally destroyed by fire. The estimated damage is £400. Besides the farm buildings, a stack of clover, a quantity of beans and barley, nine pigs, and some poultry were destroyed. The farmhouse was saved. A few weeks ago Mr. Thompson's premises, in this village, were burnt down.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The principal event which the Court Newsman has had to record this week has been the celebration of the Queen's birthday. In honour of the occasion the household troops were reviewed on the parade behind the Horse Guards, by Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes, which were responded to by those at Woolwich and Sheerness. In the evening, the two Operahouses, the club-houses, the houses of her Majesty's tradesmen, and most of the theatres were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the occasion.

Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Westminster, Sir George Grey, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and the Attorney-General, gave state dinners in the evening.

On the baptism of the infant Prince he will take the Christian names of "Arthur Patrick Albert"—the first in compliment to the Duke of Wellington (as has been announced); the second in compliment to Ireland, and as commemorative of her Majesty's visit to the "Sister country;" and the last after his father. — *Weekly Chronicle*.

It is understood that the Court will proceed to Osborne,



Isle of Wight, on Wednesday the 22nd of May, and will not return to Buckingham-palace until Tuesday the 18th of June; and that the Christening of the infant Prince will be solemnized on Saturday the 22nd of June. Drawing-rooms will be held on Thursday the 20th of June, and Tuesday the 9th of July, and a Levee on Wednesday the 3rd of July. It is also understood to be her Majesty's intention that State Balls shall take place on Wednesday the 26th of June, and on Wednesday the 10th of July; and concerts on Monday the 1st of July, and Monday the 15th of July.

Landseer's picture of the Duke of Wellington and the Marchioness of Douro on the field of Waterloo, at present in the Royal Academy, is said to have been purchased by Mr. Graves, publisher, Pall-mall, for 3000 guineas, subject to some trifling alterations to complete the artistic effect.

A writer in the *Daily News* argues that, under the rule of an enlightened Queen, it were fit that the laureateship should devolve on a lady, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, or Caroline Norton, are named as fully deserving that honour.

A meeting of persons desirous to do honour to the memory of Wordsworth was held on Monday, at the house of Mr. Justice Coleridge. It was attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's, the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hare, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Cavendish, and several other gentlemen. A great number of eminent and distinguished persons sent their names to the meeting, as wishing to coöperate in carrying its object into effect. — *The Guardian*.

Letters have been received, stating the arrival of Lord Lincoln at Beyrout, in his yacht, the *Gitana*, from Egypt.

A portion of the valuable library of M. Guizot is to be submitted for sale at the end of the ensuing week. The portion selected comprises some of the most sumptuous and expensive works ever issued from the French press.

The first bishop of the see to be formed by the Canterbury Settlement in New Zealand will be the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Canon of St. Paul's, and Principal of the Training College at Battersea. — *The Guardian*.

In consequence of satisfactory explanations, and a complete reconciliation between the governments of Great Britain and Spain, the Queen has appointed Lord Howden to be her Minister at the Court of Madrid. Mr. Loftus Charles Otway, who had filled the place of First paid Attaché at Madrid, is appointed Secretary to the Embassy.

The Recordership of Macclesfield has become vacant by the death of Mr. William Charles Townsend, Q.C. The appointment is in the gift of the Crown. A benchership of Lincoln's-inn is also vacated.

M. Eugene Scribe arrived in London on Thursday. The object of his present visit is for the purpose of superintending the forthcoming opera of the *Tempest*, of the libretto of which he is the author.

M. Soyer has sent in his resignation to the Reform Club.

The Government measure abolishing the office of the Irish Viceroy, contemplates the creation of three new Crown appointments: a Secretary of State for Ireland, at a salary of £5000 per annum, and two Under Secretaries, one with a seat in Parliament and the other without legislative duties. The salary of the Parliamentary secretary is to be fixed at £1500, and of the latter at £2000 a-year. Lord Clarendon will accept the Chief-Secretaryship. — *Weekly Chronicle*.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Gratz, in Styria, on the afternoon of the 8th instant. The Archduke John received his Majesty at the railway station, and accompanied him to the city.

Prince Schwarzenburg has received the insignia of the knighthood of the Russian order of St. Anna as a mark of the admiration and respect entertained towards him by the Emperor Nicholas.

The *Spenerische Zeitung* says the Prince of Prussia will proceed to Warsaw after the marriage of the Princess Charlotte.

A meeting of provincial Mayors and chief officers of cities and boroughs is to take place on the 21st instant, at the Railway Hotel, in Derby, to make arrangements for inviting the Lord Mayor of London to an entertainment in the metropolis, or elsewhere, in return for the hospitality with which his Lordship entertained the Mayors of the Provinces a short time since at the Mansion-house.

It was stated by Lord Overstone to a meeting of the London committee of bankers, &c., last week, for promoting the Exhibition of 1851, that £50,000 had already been subscribed.

A new prison for convicts at Portsea will be commenced this spring. It is to contain 1500 or 1600, and, when built, the convict-ships at Portsmouth will be abolished.

The authorities at the British Museum are endeavouring to procure for safe custody in the Museum the curious manuscripts of Prudentius, Higden, Wickliffe, &c., in the Tennyson Library—where they are now comparatively useless and unknown.

It is not unlikely that a vacancy (if not two) will shortly take place in the metropolitan borough of Finsbury, now represented by Mr. Thomas Duncombe and Mr. Thomas Wakley. Influential electors have met and passed resolutions censuring the systematic absence of members representing important constituencies.

A complaint having been laid before the British Consul in Egypt, of the defective arrangements of the transit administration, that official states that the Pasha has ordered a searching inquiry to be made into the matter with a view to prevent all grounds for complaint in future.

The famous Victoria lily will be exhibited in flower on Saturday (to-day), at the horticultural fête at Chiswick.

Private letters from Stromness state that Captain Austin's expedition arrived there on the 11th, and was expected to sail again in a day or two.

Paris is garrisoned by 150,000 men. M. Baroche has stopped the *Voix du Peuple*, the *République*, and the *Estafette*, by taking away the license of the printer.

The *Ami de la Constitution* of Rochelle states that the workmen there are preparing to organize the refusal of taxes.

An action for libel was on Thursday brought against Chenu, the author of "Les Conspirateurs," and against MM. Garnier frères, the publishers of the work, by M. Barbaste, whose name is mentioned by Chenu. The damages were laid at 3000f., but the court awarded only 25f. fine against each of the defendants, and 500f. damages, to be paid by them conjointly.

Through General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the French President has sent the grand cross of the Legion of Honour to Cardinal Antonelli.

In the department of the Creuse, a jury has acquitted M. Deboudachier, who had been arraigned on the charge of having sung the Marseillaise, in an enclosure, at some distance from the town (Gueret) on the evening of the anniversary of the February revolution.

Colonel Terchon has been removed by General d'Hautpoul from the command of the Sapeurs Pompiers of Paris, and Colonel Vivès, a Phillipist, appointed in his place. The general's reason (given in the *Moniteur*) is that Colonel Vivès (dismissed after February 1848) had been driven away by sedition.

The *Democratie Pacifique* was seized on Wednesday at the Post-office, and in its bureau, for a seditious and inflammatory libel. Proceedings have been instituted for another article of the same kind.

Napoleon Bonaparte (son of Jerome) advises the electors of Charente to refuse the payment of taxes, if the electoral law be carried.

Some disturbances have taken place in the department of the Soane et Loire, originating, it is said, in a strike of the miners in the Creuzot. It is reported that the rioters amounted to 7000 or 8000, and that they had possession of the town of Autun. Later accounts state that the "riots" are at an end. Some disturbances have taken place at Sedan. The workmen met to protest against the invasion of the right of universal suffrage. The military, however, cleared the streets, and restored order; seven or eight workmen were arrested. Similar manifestations of opinion have occurred at Varilhes, in the department of the Arrége.

The French provincial journals give accounts of several more fires. A farmhouse connected with the chateau of La Couarde (Seine-et-Oise) has been burnt down. The loss is estimated 25,000f. Three fires have lately taken place in the arrondissement of Rambouillet. Two houses have been burnt down in the village of Piffaudiere. A cabaret at Roiville was lately discovered to be on fire, but the flames being perceived in time, further mischief was prevented. A fire broke out on Wednesday at Riencourt, near Amiens, and destroyed upwards of twenty houses and barns. A few days ago a fire took place at a manufactory at Clermont. The premises were destroyed. Three fires took place simultaneously in the Canton of Blansac, Charente. Another, in La Bastide, near Bordeaux, consumed a vast shipping establishment. Another reduced to ashes the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy, at Rouvres, Bar-sur-Aube. Most of these fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The *Helvetie* states that the Democrats have gained a majority in the Swiss elections. Among the representatives of Zurich is M. Freichler, a Socialist writer, whose lectures had been prohibited by the Government.

Prussia at last formally proposes to abandon Schleswig-Holstein. General Bulow has been sent to Copenhagen to offer the unreserved restoration of Schleswig. Prussia will maintain order in that Duchy for six weeks; after which period Denmark shall deal as she pleases with the revolutionary force in Holstein in case it should break into Schleswig. With respect to Holstein, it is stipulated that the King of Denmark may supply the place of the present Statthalterschaft by a new authority named by himself.

One of the first acts of the Vienna clergy, since the restoration of their privileges, has been to reintroduce the system of confessional tickets. All heads of families, masters, &c., are ordered to see that their dependents confess at least once a month.

The number of cases in the hospital for the insane at Vienna (which before the revolution averaged from 150 to 250) is, at this time, 980, and nearly all persons from the age of twenty to thirty-five years, that is to say, at that period of life when the passions are the strongest.

The *Staats Courant* announces that there is to be a grand exhibition of agricultural products at the Hague; to be opened in the month of September, 1850.

A conference of some interest to British commerce is being held at Berlin. It consists of delegates from the Prussian provinces, convoked by the Minister to deliberate on the revision of the Zollverein tariff. The objects proposed to the Conference are to reduce the import duties upon food, to admit duty-free all raw material for manufactures, to augment the tariff upon woollen and cotton yarns and twists and worsted yarns, to modify and reclass the duties on wove articles, and to reduce the transit and export duties and river tolls.

A letter from Berlin states that the Government has decided that a monument is to be raised in the park of the Hôtel des Invalides of that city in honour of the soldiers killed on March 18, 1848, in defending order. The first stone is to be laid on June 18, by the King in person.

Russia claims 3,700,000 roubles for aid in suppressing Hungary. The original demand was 17,000,000.

The *Tuscan National* (a moderate and constitutional journal) has just been suppressed.

The Tuscan garrison at Leghorn is to be replaced by Austrians.

The *Corriere Mercantile* states from Milan, 7th inst., that the Lombardo-Venetian loan has barely found voluntary subscribers to the amount of two millions of francs up to the last day, and that it therefore is become a forced loan, to be divided as follows:—twenty millions upon capitalists, bankers, &c.; twenty millions upon landed proprietors; and twenty upon persons exercising a trade or profession. Three forts more are being constructed at Milan, and another fort is in construction at Laveno. A notification has been published, inflicting an imprisonment of three months upon any person caught in the act of illegally crossing the Swiss or Piedmontese frontier.

It is reported at Naples that the British fleet was about to approach the coast of Italy, the British Government having some accounts to settle with the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Letters from Madrid state that the girdle of the Holy Virgin, which was given by her to the town of Tolosa, has been sent under an ecclesiastical escort to the Queen of Spain, in order that her Majesty may wear it during her confinement.

The *Heraldo* announces that the Queen has made choice of the Marchioness of Povar, daughter of the Duke of Gor, as governess of "the august child whose birth will fill with joy all loyal Spaniards."

The war-steamer *Volcano* is preparing to convey the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier from Seville to Valencia, where they will probably remain until the end of this month, and then proceed to Madrid.

After a drought of five years, the hapless province of Murcia, in Spain, has been visited by a copious rain. Travellers from that province remark that it was curious to see the young children, who had never seen it rain in their lives, evince as much alarm as if some frightful accident had happened.

A company, composed of English and Mexican capitalists, have contracted to build a railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. A line of steamers is also in contemplation between New York and Vera Cruz.

In the island of Samos the insurrection has again broken out.

A fact unprecedented in the annals of Islamism has just taken place at Constantinople. The Sultan has decorated eight Greek Archbishops, as a testimony of his satisfaction at their zeal in the discharge of their duties.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* states that the greatest consternation prevailed in Smyrna in consequence of continued shocks of earthquake. Thousands of persons have fled from their homes, and were lodged in the open air, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and others had taken refuge in the vessels lying in the harbour. The Greek Church, the Armenian College, the Austrian Consulate, and several mosques were greatly injured, and part of the city had been thrown down. A large rocky mountain, about four miles from the city, has been rent, huge masses of rock have been dislodged, and in their fall have hurled down trees that have stood for centuries, and overwhelmed a part of the city. The river has been forced from its channel, and the water suddenly became brackish. All the hills surrounding the harbour are full of fissures. It appears that the earthquake has traversed the whole of the Archipelago, and may be traced to the uttermost boundaries of the Carmania.

A letter from Shanghai gives an account of the opening of a new church in the very midst of the Chinese city:—"It was on Sunday last—the first Sunday in 1850. For hours before the appointed time numbers of people were waiting about the gateways, and when the doors were open the crowd was such that there was great difficulty in getting them seated. The people seemed to be very much struck with the whole of this service; and, if you consider that this was done in the midst of a city of 200,000 inhabitants, all hitherto given to idolatry, and that one of the most frequented shrines of temples was actually within hearing of our voices, you may judge of the striking novelty of the scene."

The mail from the North was delayed nearly a full hour on Sunday, in consequence of the obstruction which the train met with from snow. The carriages, on their arrival at Preston, were partially whited on their tops with snow-flakes; and one of the porters at the station was enabled to collect a snowball—a rather curious phenomenon in May. — *Liverpool Standard*.

The Terrier of Antwerp, bound for Rio Janeiro, struck on the Goodwin Sands on the night of Tuesday week. The whole of the crew were saved, except one man. Two other vessels struck on the same fatal bank that night, both of which became total wrecks, the whole of the crews perishing.

The daughter of James Cromer, of Farrington, whose extraordinary condition was noticed in our last, spoke on Tuesday last for the first time for upwards of thirteen years; her first inquiry was for her aunt Killen, and when her aunt came, the girl immediately repeated the Lord's Prayer. Extreme weakness prevented her from articulating many words in succession; cramp and convulsions are supposed to have unlocked the jaw for the time. She experienced a great deal of pain for many days; the jaw is again set as firm as before. The girl seems to apprehend that death would soon terminate her existence. — *Bristol Mirror*.

William Threlfall, cotton-spinner, of the Addingham Low Mills, near Bolton Abbey, was apprehended at the George Hotel, Liverpool, yesterday week, on a charge of forgery, which he is supposed to have committed to the extent of several thousand pounds. When the prisoner was searched at the Bridewell, £3000 was found on his person, and in a carpet-bag, which was found in his bedroom, £3000 more was discovered. It is stated that a subsequent inspection of his pocket-book disclosed a



further sum of £5000, and bills, apparently available at any moment, to the amount of £12,000. Some of these are certainly forgeries, but several appear to be genuine. After several examinations before the magistrates, he was committed to take his trial at the next Liverpool assizes.

Louisa Susan Hartley, the young woman accused of administering to her father a quantity of vitriolic acid, in his coffee, with the intention of poisoning him, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday. It turned out in the course of the case that the prosecutor, who had been in the habit of beating his daughter in the most brutal manner, had been at very great pains in getting up the case against her. Mr. Justice Cresswell, in his address to the jury, said the case rested almost entirely upon the evidence of the father, who appeared to have set about the task of getting up the evidence in the most cool and systematic manner. From his own evidence it appeared, that the poison must have been placed in the coffee before his eyes; and although he stated that he was asleep at the time, it was certainly a very hazardous experiment to put the poison in the cup of coffee before the very eyes of the person to whom it was to be administered. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." It was stated that the prisoner would be taken under the charge of the Ladies' Committee of the gaol, and that some measures would be taken for her future welfare.

Charles Jopling, charged with endeavouring to administer chloroform to his sweetheart, whom he has since married, was brought up on Tuesday, and no additional evidence being forthcoming, was discharged.

The deficit in the balance-sheet of an Admiralty officer now deceased, and who held a responsible post in a Government establishment abroad, amounts, we understand, to £8000.—*United Service Gazette.*

The *Ulverston Advertiser* of Thursday last announces that the trustees of the savings bank in that town have discovered a defalcation to the amount of £828 in the accounts. No loss will, however, accrue to the depositors, as the bond of the defaulter is for £800.

A foreigner, apparently about forty years of age, applied to the doorkeeper of the Duke of York's column for permission to ascend to the top, and, having paid sixpence, went up, accompanied by the usual guide. He walked round the gallery several times, but there was nothing remarkable in his manner beyond the fact of his being unable apparently to speak English. After having remained in the gallery some minutes with the stranger, the guide retired to the doorway: he had scarcely reached the door ere he heard a slight noise, and, on looking round, he saw the man from whom he had just parted in the act of precipitating himself head foremost from the gallery. In his fall he came in contact with the base of the column, whence his body rebounded on to the flagstones, where it was found perfectly lifeless, and fractured in almost every limb. From the evidence given at the inquest it appeared that the name of the unfortunate gentleman was M. Henri Stephan. He had been a horn-player in Mr. Lumley's orchestra, and had formerly suffered very much from a flow of blood to the head. Such a tendency would be greatly aggravated by ascending to such a height as that from which he threw himself. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Temporary insanity," recommended that iron bars should be placed round the gallery, so as to prevent the recurrence of any similar catastrophe.

There is scarcely any novelty to report either at the Opera-houses or theatres this week. At the Royal Italian Opera novelty has been rendered unnecessary, by the continued attraction of the *Huguenots* and *Zora*; and at her Majesty's Theatre the most hopeful part of the bill has been the underlined announcement that Halévy's *Tempesta* is in active preparation. At both houses morning concerts have been given with the greatest success. With such a band as Signor Costa has to rule over, however, we are surprised that the concert at Covent Garden did not include one of Beethoven's symphonies. Nothing can be more wearisome than these mere vocal displays.

The management of Sadlers Wells Theatre gave a benefit on Thursday night in aid of the Grand Exhibition of 1851. The performances consisted of *Henry the Eighth*, the trial scene of *The Merchant of Venice*, a concert, and *The Silent Woman*. An admirable address by Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of *Orion*, commenced the evening's entertainment, and the same gentleman very ably supported the part of "Shylock." The house was crowded throughout.

THE MAYOR OF HULL ON EDUCATION.—Those who, seeing the failure of the Voluntary system, oppose a system of National Education such as that to which our attention is now called, and who thus virtually maintain that, unless the people are trained to sectarian views, they shall remain in ignorance and depravity, are long will—such is the rapid advance of public opinion on this all important question—place themselves in a most untenable position. All education is religious. All knowledge is religious. Knowledge is the key by which to unlock the gate which leads to Heaven. Every moral precept, every scriptural duty, as embodied in Holy Writ, are the common property of all, and would necessarily be taught. Knowledge gives the power by which to unfold the book of nature. There are sermons in stones—books in the running brooks—which raise our minds to that source from whence all earthly blessings flow—which teach us to watch the seasons as they roll, and to exclaim,

"These, as they change, Almighty Father, these  
Are but the varied God."

(*Protracted applause.*)

## IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

For the last week the debate on the affairs of Greece, which was fixed for to-day, has been looked forward to with great interest; but certainly few expected that, instead of a debate, we should have the announcement of the recall of the French Ambassador in London. Although the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced, some days ago, that there was some difference between the two Governments on the subject of the settlement of the affairs of Greece, no one believed that the difference was so great as to induce the French Government to withdraw its Ambassador. It was, therefore, with extreme surprise that the announcement came upon the Assembly to-day. From the lateness of the hour I can do nothing more than transmit the proceedings of the Assembly:—

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SITTING OF THURSDAY, MAY 16.

General Bedeau, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair at half-past one.

A number of petitions against the bill to modify the Electoral Law were presented by MM. Delbecque, Arnaud (de Var), Banul, Perinon, Testelin, De Flotte, &c.

The order of the day was the interpellations of M. Piscatory on the affair of Greece.

General de la Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune, and said:—Gentlemen, in the sitting of Saturday last I had the honour of announcing to the Assembly that, in consequence of the failure of our good offices in the negotiations pursued at Athens, the Government of the Republic had considered it its duty to apply to the English Government for explanations. The reply which was given us not being such as we had a right to look for, considering the good intelligence which existed between the two countries, the President of the Republic, after having taken the advice of his Council, gave me orders to recall from London our Ambassador. (*A loud burst of cheering from the Right, clapping of hands, cries of "Bravo, bravo!" renewed cheers, and clapping of hands from the same quarter; the Left all this time remained silent. The approbation continued at least five minutes.*)

The French Funds fell nearly 1*f*. when this news became known; they declined still further after the Bourse, in the Coulisse, closing at 86*f*. 80*c*.

It is announced by several of the Paris papers that orders were sent yesterday to the different ports of France to make extraordinary levies of seamen, and to arm several ships. I learn also that orders have been given that all seamen between the ages of twenty and forty, who are unemployed, are to be sent to Brest.

The French Government expects that its present warlike attitude will gain it considerable favour among the masses. It hopes particularly that it will prevent an insurrectional movement.

[*The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.*]

### POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, May 11.

The latest Ministerial project relating to the Stamp Duties was explained to the House of Commons last night by Sir CHARLES WOOD, who prefaced his explanation by a brief history of his former attempts in that direction, and of what he considered the very unreasonable opposition which had forced him to abandon them. With reference to the amendment adopted by the House, that the duty on mortgages and bonds should be only 1*s*. instead of 2*s*. 6*d*., as he had proposed, he said:—

"It so happened that a more inconvenient sum than 1*s*. could hardly have been fixed upon; it not only sacrificed a considerable amount of revenue, but it was a sum the stamp for which would not agree with any existing stamp, and would render it necessary to have a completely new set of stamps, to the great inconvenience of all parties in the country, there being considerable expense in making the dies. After full consideration, he proposed now to adopt the following course: and it would make it necessary to withdraw the present bill and introduce a new one, containing the clauses of the old bill together with those framed in pursuance of the suggestions of the hon. member (Mr. Mullings). He should propose that upon conveyances and transfers of property there should be a uniform duty of one per cent. *ad valorem*. This would not give so much relief as he had hoped to give to the smaller conveyances. Above £1000 the duty was now one per cent., and the only effect there would be that it would make the scale more equal. Upon mortgages and bonds he should propose a uniform duty of one-eighth per cent., or 2*s*. 6*d*.; that would be as near the vote of the House as it was possible to come, consistently with what was really practicable and convenient to the parties

using stamps. The effect would be slightly to raise the duty above what the House had voted, but he thought he should be able to satisfy them that this would be the advisable course; they fixed on 1*s*., his proposal would be 1*s*. 3*d*. up to £50. He should propose  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. carried uniformly, which would considerably relieve mortgages and bonds up to £12,000. With regard to leases, he should propose to leave the bill as it stood, except (we understood) as to leases with fines in Ireland. With respect to settlements, he should propose that the duty should stand as in the bill, namely, 5*s*. per cent. upon settlements of money or money to be raised on land. Gentlemen had been under a strange misapprehension as to the intention of the bill, as if it proposed something totally new and never thought of before, in imposing a duty upon contingent annuities. He would admit that he had intended to make more certain the words of the existing law; but what he should propose was, not only to give up that, but to repeal certain words which were in the existing act. The words of the existing act showed, clearly as he thought, that such contingent annuities were to be charged with duty; the words were, that every settlement was to be charged, 'whether the money was to be raised at all events or not; whether to be raised absolutely, or conditionally, or contingently.' As he had said, he had intended to make that more certain. He believed, upon the whole, the duties had not been practically paid; and he thought it better to omit the words, and, therefore, all contingent annuities would be free from duty. These settlements had been used to escape legacy duty to a considerable extent; but the duties bore so hardly that he proposed to repeal the words. He proposed to repeal altogether the duty on a lease for a year, and to reduce the duty on transfers of mortgages to an *ad valorem* if below 35*s*., leaving the 35*s*. in all cases above; and he believed the effect would be, beyond that, to relieve almost all transfers where there was (as we understood) a further sum borrowed. He should propose to reduce the duty on memorials from 10*s*. to a uniform duty of 2*s*. 6*d*. With regard to the 'progressive duty,' or duty on 'followers,' a duty of 20*s*. or 25*s*. on all skins after the first—which fell very heavily upon long conveyances—he should propose to reduce it to a uniform duty of 10*s*. There were some minor points, but he need not go into all the details. He believed the bill would effect a valuable improvement, remove a great deal of doubt and difficulty upon this subject, and prove acceptable to the country.—(*Hear, hear.*) The loss to the revenue, he believed, would be £300,000, but very great relief would be given to the smaller proprietors."

He then moved that the order for the further commitment of the old bill should be discharged; and, further, that on Monday next the house should go into committee in order to pass the preliminary resolution necessary for the introduction of his new measure. The order was discharged accordingly.

The Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, after some discussion upon an amendment moved by Sir John Walsh that the bill be read a third time that day six months. The amendment was negatived by 254 to 186.

LORD HOTHAM, alluding to some statements which have appeared respecting the conduct of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in relation to the Registrarship of the Canterbury Prerogative Court, declared that the abstinence of that prelate from nominating a relative to the reversion of the appointment in question, was strictly a matter of principle, and was in entire accordance with many previous acts in the life of Dr. Howley:—

"The inference that might be drawn from the statement that the bill of 1847 only passed a few months before the death of the late archbishop was, that had his life been prolonged, he might have been induced to make an appointment to the office. He (Lord Hotham) would undertake to say that there was not the slightest foundation for any such supposition. (*Hear, hear.*) The bill in question, which was a Government bill, was introduced by the Lord Chancellor on the 1st of July, and received the royal assent on the 22nd of July. The archbishop's death did not take place till the following February; and he (Lord Hotham) would leave any one to judge whether, if Dr. Howley had been inclined to appoint to the office, he had not abundant opportunity of doing so. Lest it might be supposed, however, that the archbishop was at that time in such a state of health as to preclude his attention to business, he (Lord Hotham) might observe that, the bill having passed on the 22nd of July, the archbishop was attending his duties at convocation in the following November. But he (Lord Hotham) was happy to be able confidently to state to the House that the objection of the late archbishop to fill up this valuable office arose from principle. (*Hear, hear.*) The feeling of the archbishop was that, with respect to any situation in his gift which had become actually vacant, it was competent to him to deal as he thought proper; but he did not feel it consistent with his high station to anticipate an event the occurrence of which no one could foretell, and he did not think it proper to appoint to any office in reversion. (*Hear, hear.*) He (Lord Hotham) could, however, carry the case still further, by showing that at an earlier period of his career, Archbishop Howley had carried out the principles upon which he had acted in this case. At the time Dr. Howley was Bishop of London, a sinecure office, worth some hundreds a-year, which had been held by the son of one of his predecessors, who was appointed to it when only ten years of age, became vacant. Dr. Howley appointed to the office a gentleman in whom he reposed confidence, but he only conferred it during pleasure, and the present Bishop of London had followed the same course, continuing the same gentleman in the situation. After Dr. Howley became Archbishop



of Canterbury three offices of a similar kind fell to his disposal, and he appointed as joint registrars of the diocese of Canterbury two individuals on the sole ground that they had for many years discharged the duties of the office. He (Lord Hotham) also knew that in 1844, when, on the death of the son of a former Archbishop, two situations became vacant, Dr. Howley appointed to one office the individual who had previously performed the duties as deputy; and the other situation he did not fill up, nor had it been filled up to this moment. He (Lord Hotham) wished to say that, in making this statement, he was influenced by no private motives. He was entirely unconnected with the late Archbishop, or any member of his family, and had never asked or received the slightest favour at his hands; but, having been a warm admirer of the great piety and learning, and the humility and meekness, of Dr. Howley, as well as of the firm, yet temperate, manner in which he performed his important functions, he (Lord Hotham) had felt that it would be a public scandal to allow any stain to be thrown upon the memory of so excellent a man."

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of ARGYLL brought forward the case of Mr. Ryland, late registrar of the district of Quebec, an office of which that gentleman had been deprived under circumstances of great injustice. The noble Duke concluded his speech by moving certain resolutions detailing the hardship of the case, and expressing the opinion of the House in favour of Mr. Ryland's claim for compensation.

After considerable discussion, in which Earl GREY, Lord CATHCART, and Lord GRANVILLE contended that Mr. Ryland was not entitled to any compensation, while Lord STANLEY, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord GLENELG supported the motion of the Duke of ARGYLL, a portion of the resolutions were agreed to on a division, in which the numbers were:—

For the motion, 22; against it, 19: majority, 3.

It was stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, last evening, that in consequence of the Queen's birthday falling on Wednesday next the House of Commons will not meet that day, and that the House will adjourn from Friday next to the following Thursday, for the Whitsuntide holidays.

Advices from New York to April 27th have been received by the arrival of the Atlantic steam-ship yesterday. The political news are of little interest. A fire had taken place in the city of Mexico, by which property to the amount of half a million of dollars had been destroyed. A steam-boat on the Ohio had taken fire, by which upwards of 100 persons were killed.

The *New York Herald*, referring to the Nicaragua treaty, affirms that it lays the foundation of a complete revolution in the commerce of the world, and also sows the seeds of a naval struggle between the United States and England which will surpass anything of the kind which has ever taken place in the history of the human race. It refrains, however, from publishing particulars of the treaty.

Letters have been received from Athens of April 28th, which announce that the negotiations between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse having been broken off, coercive measures were immediately renewed by Admiral Parker, and after a blockade of forty-eight hours, and, it is said, a menace to bombard the Piræus, the Greek Government struck and yielded on every point. Mr. Wyse demanded that the Greek Minister should apologise for the insult to the boat's crew of her Majesty's ship the *Fantome*. On the 25th the Greek Chamber met with closed doors, when the Greek minister explained that the renewal of hostilities was in consequence of the definitive refusal of the Greek Government to admit in principle the claims of the English Cabinet, although the amount of the claims was nearly settled. In answer to a question as to the support to be expected from the two other protecting powers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he expected none notwithstanding his pressing solicitations to that effect. A very stormy debate in both Houses ensued on a demand from the Ministry of a bill of indemnity; both Houses refused the indemnity, left all the responsibility to the Ministers, and passed a formal resolution that the Government should act according to the interests of the country, and having in consideration the perils which menace it at present. The English Minister accepts 108,068 drachmas, 30,000 for Mr. Finlay, £500 sterling for M. Pacifico, whose claims upon Portugal are to be referred to the Government of that country. The Greek Government agrees to deposit 150,000 drachmas as security for the settlement of M. Pacifico's claims upon Portugal. Further accounts from Athens announce that Mr. Wyse had returned to that capital, and that the country was tranquil. It was believed that the British fleet would shortly depart.

At a Cabinet Council held at Berlin on the 7th instant, it was resolved that the Congress of Princes should be opened on the 9th. The presence of all the Sovereigns belonging to the Band is expected, with the exception of the Duke of Hesse and the Duke of Nassau, who, it is stated, will be prevented from attending by illness. They have entrusted their proxies to other Sovereigns.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

## Public Affairs.

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

### LAISSEZ FAIRE PATRIOTISM.

It is not true that it is impossible to improve the condition of the people at once in such matters as that which Lord Robert Grosvenor brought before the House of Commons last week. The people ought to know this. It would be quite possible, and not only possible but easy, to relieve the journeymen bakers from the most painful of the evils under which they suffer: as easy as it would be to secure for the body of the People access to a broad system of plain education; as easy as to make the poor-law an effective engine for raising the condition of the people throughout the agricultural districts and the poorest urban districts; as easy as to place our cities and towns in a healthy condition in regard to burial and drainage, our houses as to ventilation and lighting.

The thing wanting in many of these cases is not practicability in the act itself, but the *will*. The Legislature, and those who lead the Legislature, have not the will to do it. They profess to have the *wish*; but it is a wish of that faint kind that easily accepts the presumption of impracticability in quittance of its responsibility—the wish that is akin to indifference, and only serves to soothe the conscience of idleness. Without such a wish idleness would become pure malignancy; but from that humanity revolts; and, as "Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," so these philanthropical wishes without the will to act are the homage which selfishness pays to humanity.

It is not upon "the sound principles of political economy" that Sir George Grey and his friends take their stand, but upon the unsound principles of political economy—upon the imperfections and the crude parts. Mr. Bright opposed Lord Robert Grosvenor's reasonable motion for enquiry by the assertion that such enquiries would lead to Communism. What, then, if they would improve the condition of the people? Deny the people a rescue from their wretchedness if you will, but let your denial stand either upon a bold tyranny, which sacrifices their interest to yours, or—*make out your case*. It is both foolish and insolent to support the refusal with a simple dogmatic assertion, that it is against "sound principles" of some kind, or leads to some "ism," when you are bound at least to take the pains of proving the impracticability that you so glibly assert.

Dogmas of a shocking order lurk in the denial. Mr. Bright taunted the journeymen bakers—"grown up men, and not ordinary men, but Scotchmen," "persons better able to take care of themselves than any others," with not being able to "help themselves;" and he roundly advocated the doctrine of "Laissez faire." Do not interpose, he said, to shorten hours or raise wages, or even to rescue the men from the "horrible dens" in which they work; and while he deprecated interposition, he sneered at the "grown-up men" for consenting to work in such dens! Much might be said for the doctrine of "Laissez faire," if it were complete. Does Mr. Bright mean it to be so? There is interposition already, but only on one side—*against* the workmen. There is interposition in the vast complexity of laws which go to strengthen the hand of the capitalist against the poor man—to strengthen him who has against him who has not. There is still more stringent interposition in the form of those penal laws which restrict the workman in his power of combining with his fellows, and in his power of applying summary coercion to his master by abruptly leaving his work. To the corresponding forces masters can resort. Were there, indeed, no law except simple police law against violence and actual fraud, then the so-called political economists might be free to carry out *Laissez faire*—leave us alone.

The existing interposition is all against the

workman, because the laws have been made by those who represented the employing classes, and, if not formed of malice prepense, to coerce the workman, they have been so at least under every disproportioned sense of the importance attaching to the interests of the employing classes, and a very faint sense of those more peremptory and vital necessities which press upon the workmen. The employing classes exclaim, "*laissez faire*." They adopt as the *principle* of their faith and morals the satirical complaint of the illustrious labourer:—

"Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves,  
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes,  
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves,  
Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves."

The countryman who drives the plough, the working man who prepares the food, the factory hand who makes our clothing, the bricklayer who builds our abode—each in his turn may apply what is Virgil's complaint as Mr. Bright's principle of action.

Such a state of things—dismal evils for whole classes of the community without a remedy, while other classes of the community are attaining to a Sybaritic profusion and luxury—might suffice to confute both these political sects who meet honest attempts to improve the condition of the people by the assurance of "impracticability." Industry cannot be free when it labours not for itself, but others. The bees are under a bee-master, or the honey would be for themselves. But is that "non-intervention"? Political economy means, if it means anything, the science of conducting society, so that society,—that is *all* society, not favoured and picked specimens thereof,—shall be comfortable; and if the great bulk of society is comfortless, it proves that the principles of political economy are not sound. By their very doctrine political economists of this imperfect school invert the method of arriving at the truth. Their doctrine is, not that commodities are made in order that men may live, but that men may live in order that commodities may be made. "Its furniture first, men afterwards." The Bible of the shop, which ignores the human beings that live by the shop, as it does the vermin in the cellars, making them of no account. The imperfection of such science is monstrously proved, both by the absurdly low proposition with which it starts, and the practical conclusions to which it leads us—the helpless wretchedness of large multitudes, and the barefaced helplessness of those who profess to manage for the multitudes.

But the People should know that they are put off thus, not with reasons, but with pretexts; with pretexts advanced by persons who have neither the honesty nor the industry to look into the reasons of their own pretexts. A better spirit is arising, faintly shown as yet, indeed, in the claims of such men as Augustus Stafford, George Thompson, Sharman Crawford, and Robert Grosvenor—a diverse set, but all moved by this one great motive—conscience and care for their fellow creatures. These men should stir themselves to better effect, should get at the truth, and set themselves to the task of exposing the pretexts by which the members of the Legislature from time to time put off their duty to the People. A still stronger spiritual influence we hope to see extending amongst all classes when the spirit of religion, freed from sectarian dogmas, shall exercise its vital power over conscience. It cannot be long before men must awaken to the impiety of using their power in denying to industry the free exercise of its own energies, to the People that victory over wretchedness which they only ask the liberty to attempt.

### THE TENANT-RIGHT MOVEMENT.

Justice to Ireland now consists in giving Irish industry free access to Irish land. Substantially this has always been the case. Throughout all the disturbances which have made that country a by-word among nations, the incessant grievance has lain in the increasing obstacles erected by law or aristocratic exclusiveness to the free cultivation of the soil. Bad as are the laws of England which refer to the sale and tenancy of land, they are perfection itself compared with those of Ireland.

We are glad, therefore, to see that the only active Irish agitation now on foot is the one in favour of Tenant-Right. Limited as the notions are of many of those who have taken up that question, we feel satisfied that the free discussion of it throughout England and Ireland will be of immense benefit in leading to more just notions regarding the rights of the tenant and the duties of the landlord.

A silent revolution is now going on in Ireland

which will pave the way for still greater reforms than those which are openly demanded. The landlords have maintained a large army in Ireland, supported by English taxes, chiefly for the purpose of enabling them to extort more exorbitant rents from their starving tenantry than they would have dared to demand but for that army. Every writer on Ireland has pointed this out as the radical cause of Irish misery and crime, but no one was able to propose a practical remedy which would not disturb the "rights of property." The potato failure and the repeal of the Corn-law, coupled with the Irish Poor-law, however, have effected what no special legislative enactment could have done. Judging from the sales of land which have already taken place under the Encumbered Estates Act, it seems pretty evident that rents must come down to little more than one half of what they were previously to the famine. Should this be the case, the greater number of Irish landlords will be swept away. After having witnessed so much misery from the application of the clearance system to the wretched tenantry of Tipperary, and other counties, we shall now have the satisfaction of seeing a wholesale retributive eviction of the landlords, who must make room for men who will grant justice to Ireland by securing to the farmer the fruits of his industry.

#### THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

SINCE the establishment of the first savings' bank at Tottenham in 1804, by Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, these institutions must have made wonderful progress, seeing that the aggregate amount of money invested in them is now upwards of £30,000,000. Whether they will continue to increase at the same rate during the next ten years,—indeed, whether they are likely to increase at all under the new system by which they are to be regulated, seems very questionable. The reduction of the rate of interest, and the restriction of the amount of deposit to £100, will tend very much to divert the small savings of the middle and working classes into other directions; and will, no doubt, enable such institutions as the Royal British Bank to extend their operations much more rapidly than they would otherwise have done. This bank has been recently established in the metropolis, on the system which has been so successful in Scotland; the directors receive deposits at interest, discount bills, make advances on approved securities, grant cash accounts to tradesmen of good standing and respectability, and transact every other description of banking business on the Scottish system. In proportion as these features of the new bank become known we feel assured that thousands of thriving tradesmen, who find much difficulty in obtaining such banking accommodation as they are fairly entitled to, will gladly avail themselves of the facilities granted by this establishment. The great excellence of any banking system is to combine the utmost possible freedom with the greatest possible security; and these conditions have evidently been possessed by the Scottish banks, if we judge from the fact that, notwithstanding the very liberal accommodation they afford to customers, not a single bank failure took place in Scotland in 1814-15-16, or again in 1825, when so many hundreds of English banks became insolvent.

#### PRISON DISCIPLINE.

THE various fallacies afloat concerning punishment for crime would be ludicrous were they not mischievous. Here we have a political economist who measures all men by the same fixed rules, there a philosopher who preaches individual necessity till license becomes law. Duty, which looks neither within nor without, which regards no temptation of circumstance, and laughs at all physiological pleas for pardon; and materialism, which takes the callipers and vapours about organization if a lad picks a pocket or a man murders a family, divide the world between them in a sorry fashion enough: for while the controversy continues crime increases, and every puny attempt to suppress it necessarily fails. Yet both theories are true. The spiritualist is right when he speaks of duty (which the will may represent to the materialist) as the only will of action, and the materialist when he makes organization at once the cause of crime and its apology. The law itself recognises the result of this last theory, in the distinction which it makes between various motives. Yet the more subtle shades of the same impulses, which are acknowledged in their broader markings, are overlooked altogether. Our legal philosophy has coarse hands as well as ban-

daged eyes, and knows nothing finer than a hempen rope, unless it be a cat-o'-nine tails.

The saddest experiment in Prison Discipline hitherto made is the Pentonville, or separate system. The most rational is the hitherto undeveloped theory put forth by Captain Maconochie, though partially practised, with signal success, on Norfolk Island. That industry and general good conduct together should be able to obtain freedom; in other words, that a proved reformation should gain a man's reconciliation with an offended society, seems to us to contain more true philosophy, sound morality, and essential Christianity, than any other system which has yet been propounded. The law of punishment, as punishment alone, does nothing. It may keep men in subjection where the penalties are severe and the police are vigilant, as brutes are kept in order by the lash and the chain; but it degrades while it awes them. They crouch, they do not rise; they tremble, they do not work. Punishment, without some ulterior object, some agency of reformation, some prospect of restoration to society, is a powerful engine of brutalization: while it ignores the moral feelings it destroys them, and while it treats humanity as a free agent in crime yet denies it the opportunity of voluntary restitution and of self-originating reformation—it encourages crime by this very repression of hope and this annihilation of moral freedom.

The Commissioners of the Pentonville Prison have published their eighth report. It is specious enough at first sight, but unsatisfactory to any man who judges for himself undeterred by Parliamentary adoption. The past year gives three cases attempted, one of successful, suicide; a large proportion of nervous, heart, and mental affections; a crowded infirmary, and a despondent medical report. On the other hand, the chaplain speaks enthusiastically of the good which *must* result from so perfect a theory. But the Christianity of the Church is sometimes strangely at variance with the truths of science, and of practical results. The separate system does *not* work well. It is expensive to the ratepaying supporters and ruinous to the subjects. Instead of reforming the criminal it crushes out all the energy of the man. It assumes a certain amount of moral guilt in every legal crime, which we boldly assert is not universal, and it acts more foolishly in assuming a certain amount of mental cultivation, from which reflection, remorse, and reformation are successively to spring, which mental cultivation and the consequent possibility of this sequence we deny to ninety-nine out of a hundred criminals. It treats the psychologically blameless man, whose brain has some hidden organic defect, or whose passions were roused to temporary madness by a sudden accident, as it treats the crafty villain whose acquirements have been so many more criminal engines, and whose whole character is vitiated from the core outwards. Nay, if the actions are legally unequal, and the injury inflicted by the innocent be statutorily the worse of the two, the real facts are not considered in the judge's summing up, and the defective brain must bear the penalty of wilful criminality. The gross clodhopper, who sleeps and eats and never thinks, because he has not the material wherewith to think, and who speedily sinks into imbecility and ill-health, for want of some stimulant to his sluggish energies, and for want of the hard work necessary to his powerful frame, and the irritable, nervous being trembling on the verge of insanity, and whose mind preys on itself for want of employment and distraction, are alike placed in solitary confinement, and then the chaplain thanks God for his gracious mercy, and congratulates society on this admirable system, while the surgeon attends the suicide, and the prison van carts off a hopeless moping lunatic.

This separate system wars against every true principle of punishment. Instead of giving the criminal an interest in his own reformation, it gives him an interest in his own bestiality; his only relief is in feeding, and thinking of his feeding, till he sleeps, and in getting himself into the infirmary as soon as possible. At any rate he has there an improvement even on the ample dietary of his solitary cell. And a prisoner, with no books but a few religious tracts and the Bible, with no light for fifteen or sixteen hours together in the winter, and nothing to look forward to but his dinner and his bed, will probably do his best in making himself as comfortable as such elements of comfort allow. A man injures society and violates its laws. If he is an unmistakable lunatic he is punished by a special law; but between the sane man and the in-

sane who can count the various grades? who can define exactly between temporary and organic disease of the brain, between the accident that disorders or the cause that destroys? Not the law assuredly, and but few even of the faculty. Is not all crime the result of malformation, of disease, or of immaturity of development? Physiologically it is so; with the counterbalancing power of the will. In this ability, or inability, from physical causes, of exerting the restraining power of the will, lies the guilt or the excuse for crime. Does the separate system, or the theory of punishment generally, attempt to make this distinction? No. But, a system which would allow a man to earn his liberation by moral reform, and by the exercise of self-denial, industry, and good conduct generally,—which would set his liberation at such a distance that those habits must become formed and of easy continuance hereafter—which should make the criminal a responsible agent to himself, and give him the power of his own release by his own reformation—this is the true idea of effective punishment—the best kind of Prison Discipline. And no man has attempted to bring this out but Captain Maconochie, whose plans were met with the coarse jeer of ignorance and the wilful repulsion of brutality,—set aside for the maddening, cruel, morally ineffective, and uncivilized system, which burdens our heavily-taxed ratepayers, for the support of an expensive crotchet, and which destroys the powers it ought to reform and to restore. Idleness and luxurious fare combined with an unnatural solitude which produces madness or disease, are the panaceas of Pentonville—we would substitute hard work, hard fare, strict supervision and prevention of mutual contamination, a rigid reformatory discipline, and Hope for the distant day which will give the pardon of society, and the permanent restoration to a lost condition of virtue.

#### SOCIALIST TENDENCIES.

WE are glad to call attention to Mr. Newman's thoughtful and able letter on the "Initiation of Socialism," in this week's Open Council. Mr. Newman is evidently not so much at variance with us as he supposes. When he says, "Our existing laws of partnership exceedingly cramp the natural power of uniting," when he expresses his hopes of "joint property," of greater "permanence of human unions," and of communities *within* which "competition may be annihilated," he is directly discussing that most important labour question, on whose right solution depend the worth and stability of any social reformation. It is this very discussion which we are most anxious to invite. In so far as Mr. Newman acknowledges the inefficiency of our present social arrangements, pointing to the necessity of thoroughly understanding and exposing the principle of Association, he is as much Socialist as we are. Indeed, for all present purposes, a right understanding of the *doctrine*, and its application to the progressive improvement of existing institutions, are of more importance than the promotion of any special *scheme*.

#### THE LABOUR MARKET.

THE reply of Sir Charles Wood to the Protectionists on Tuesday evening was triumphant, so far as they were concerned. He proved beyond all doubt that pauperism has decreased under the operation of free trade, and in doing so he has, no doubt, persuaded most people that we are now in a fair way to see misery abolished, and that those who still complain loudly of the wretched condition of the labouring classes, are the most unreasonable set of men that ever disturbed society. And yet, any one who will carefully study the facts relating to the Labour Market which we have given in to-day's *Leader*, will find ample cause for bitter reflection on the working of a system which exhibits such melancholy results.

Take the great mass of the agricultural labourers, for example, as they form the largest portion of the working class. Their average rate of wages is about 9s. or 10s., and, in many cases, is not more than 7s. or 8s. a-week. Now, let any man in comfortable circumstances endeavour to realize to his imagination the condition of a labourer, with a wife and four or five children, whose entire income does not exceed 10s. a-week. In the union workhouse, the cost of a labourer with a wife and five children, would be 20s. a-week at least. What a sad state of things is it then when the income of the independent labourer, who happens to have a large family, amounts to only half the sum required for the support of a pauper's family containing the same number of children! No one can deny Mr. Cobden's statement that the revenue is flourishing, that our exports are increasing, that crime has diminished, and that the coffers of the Bank of England are overflowing; and yet, notwithstanding all these outward symptoms of national prosperity, let us not shut our eyes to this startling fact, that the wages of the great mass of unskilled labourers are little more than half of what is deemed requisite for the support of paupers!



## THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN NATIONS.

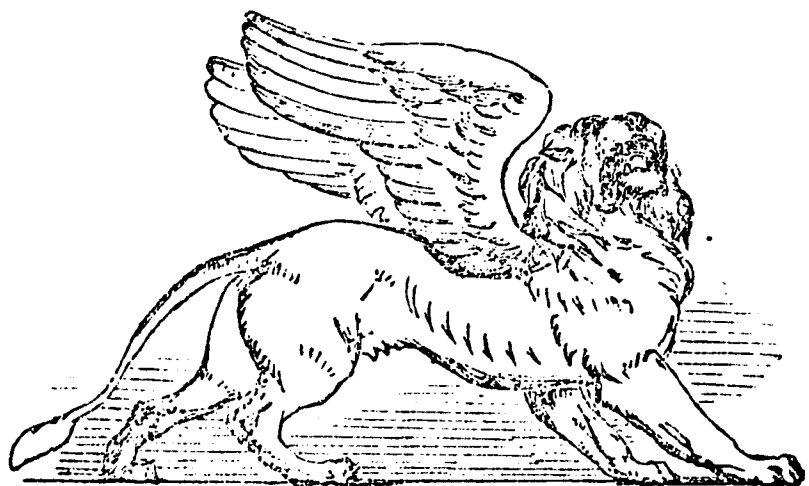
MR. EDWARD SEARCH makes the following valuable suggestion as a mode of regulating the course of exchange:—

Might not nations save their subjects the loss and inconvenience of adverse exchanges by receiving from their own subjects the amount to be remitted, and giving them bills on each Government for the sum paid, at a very trifling commission, or even without. Merchants would thus work out their indebtedness to each other without the loss of exchange, which represents the cost of the collection and carriage of gold.

The tendency of the exchanges is to equalize themselves. It would give to each merchant payment in his own country, and each nation will have value in hand for the notes it issues, before it makes the issue. There would thus be no issues in excess, because the issues would represent value previously paid. The money-order office in England for the transmission of money to Ireland is an illustration; and, supposing any two Governments to be of one mind, is almost a perfect illustration of the convenience that might be given to each nation, and the postal arrangements that have recently been made, show how easy Governments, disposed to make beneficial and peaceful arrangements for their subjects, may work them.

## THE REBELLIOUS YEOMANRY.

THE significant threats of Messrs. Ball and Chowler, at the Protectionist demonstration, last week, regarding the use which the farmers intend to make of their draught horses, after the harvest is over, appear to have alarmed some of their friends in Parliament. Mr. Henry Berkeley has given notice that on an early day after the Whitsun holidays he will move a resolution, "that it is expedient that the yeomanry forces of Great Britain and Ireland be disarmed and abolished." The announcement provoked a hearty laugh from all parts of the House. In fact the plan would release the yeomanry and their trained bands all for service in the revolutionary cause. The safer plan would be to keep them all at muster constantly. But then what would become of the crops? It is a very embarrassing circumstance. Perhaps it would not be a bad plan to lame all the horses—a little: not too much for field work, after a fashion, but too much for charging.



## Open Council.

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.

## INITIATION OF SOCIALISM.

SIR,—I am disposed to complain that the meaning of your "Socialism" is still obscure. Socialism I understand to be a Latinized and Græcized word for the English "Partnership." To *voluntary* partnerships no Englishman objects; but to be subjected to *involuntary* partnership is something worse than being plundered; it is, over and above, to be kidnapped and enslaved. I think it important for the interests of your paper, that you should totally disavow the desire to subject any to partnership against their will, or to tax the nation for the benefit of separate communities of partners.

Supposing that you have no hidden scheme of enslavement and spoliation, and that you merely desire to recommend and facilitate "Voluntary Partnerships" as likely to affect much for the working poor, I cannot imagine why any should feel jealous of such an object. Yet, considering the actual violences of the Parisian Communists in June 1848, the calamitous results of the public workshops, and the vague talk (which certainly may mean violent revolution when possible) in which English Socialists indulge, I think your readers may claim of you a more explicit renunciation of all *compulsory* Socialism.

Voluntary partnership is of two kinds,—the temporary and the permanent. Neither of the two is perhaps sufficiently protected and facilitated by our laws, and (while I dare not call myself a Socialist) I accede to the belief that this whole question needs to

be much more discussed. Permit me to throw out a few suggestions.

I. The *temporary* partnership is that of trade, and is apt to be alone considered. A most important suggestion concerning it is that of Mr. J. S. Mill, who desires the French law of *commandité* to be extended to England. I hope that you will expound this matter more fully to your readers; for few understand it. Besides this, our existing laws of partnership exceedingly cramp the natural power of uniting. These are important matters; but they are matters of detail, which none but legal men can aid us to remedy. Can you not get some lawyer to expound the disease and the cure? Give a definite form to your Socialist demands, and then we shall understand if they are not revolutionary.

II. The only *permanent* partnership recognized in our law is that of marriage, and of the relations which grow out of marriage. Such a limitation is quite arbitrary, and I greatly suspect this is the quarter in which we most need to revolutionize our ideas of society. Our law does not recognize even a rite of adoption! A childless man is not *able* to adopt a child. I know a lady who has brought up several girls in her family, but they have all been taken away from her by some relation, and she does not retain one as the solace of her old age. The law of the Greeks and Romans was in this respect far superior to ours. A legal formula of adoption ought to exist, by which a man or woman may incur all the responsibilities and gain all the rights and powers of a parent. Children so adopted should count as children by nature, and be unable to intermarry with adoptive brothers or sisters.

Those who accede to the justness of this Roman principle will be prepared to ask farther, why may I not adopt into my family, by a permanent tie, a servant (*client*) whose faithfulness I have proved? It must be by mutual consent, as in the case of marriage; and the rights and duties of the parties must be defined.

But, farther, why may not two or three families of brothers or friends, by some solemn act, unite into a single larger family, having elected one person as their head, or patriarch, to be the legal holder of the joint-property, in all dealings with those without? This the basis of the old Hindoo village communities and composite families. If the law would take cognizance of such unions, society would of itself grow into *Gentes* or clans, like those of ancient times. The Hindoo system worked well until the English came thither, who, from not understanding it, violated all its cardinal principles and threw the joint-properties into irremediable confusion. Let rational Socialists ask after that which a century ago existed in Hindostan, and see how it may be improved. They must do as the Quakers with marriages—make the unions, and so force them upon the law.

III. It is on the permanence of human unions that their moral value depends. I have no moral relationship with a man by buying something of him to-day, if I never expect to see him again; but if I buy of him every day, a moral relation rises out of it, and human society is formed. The law ought, therefore, to encourage, as far as possible, all lengthened engagements. In old days, *apprenticeships* for seven years were ordinary, and they had their value: we seem now to need many things analogous, which are hindered by the unhealthy relation of servants to masters.

If good workmen were willing to make lengthened labour-leases with their masters, the masters, I am told, would often be glad of it; but the want of tribunals to adjudicate speedily and fairly any disputes which might arise, is the unmanageable impediment. Thus, again, the lawyers are our ruin; and yet to them we must look for our deliverance. Yet no laws will suffice, if workmen are, as now, anxious *not* to unite with their masters.

IV. Partnership can do much; but there is one thing which, with deference to you, I still must say it cannot do, and that is, *cannot destroy competition*. To do this, the whole coöperating and cotrafficking class must be *one* partnership; and that is physically impossible. A partnership may contain two or three or, let us say, a thousand families; but it will never take in a nation of thirty millions, much less the entire human race. In fact, a voluntary partnership, which is without limitation of responsibility, will only take in so many as are either intimately acquainted or related by blood, as in the ancient *Gentes*. Each community will be as a large family acting towards its own members, in its divisions of property, by rules of kindness and sympathy, but by rules of trade towards other communities. Competition may be annihilated within, but will necessarily be as active as ever without.

Nor can I admit that this is an evil. To say so, is to call all equitable commerce an evil. Without competition there can be no market prices, but only a monopoly price.

In consequence of the competition to which every community must submit, it seems impossible at present that manufactures can be successfully carried on by combinations of workmen. If workmen will learn to discriminate good masters, and endeavour permanently to attach themselves to such, *and demand*

a legal method of so doing, they will gradually solve the problem of coöperation; but when, as now, they join in strikes against the best masters, they doom themselves to prolonged suffering and a most uncertain futurity.

FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN.

"F. B.," who writes from Liverpool, treats our view of Socialism as fallacious and unproved: but harmless, because it rejects every plan hitherto proposed. He proceeds to show where the difficulty lies:—

"Throughout our legislation, social and political, as well as fiscal, the most effectual measures have been taken (purposely or not, is of no present consequence) to prohibit the exercise of industry and the employment of capital. Of course, as the increase of population cannot be equally restricted, competition is thus exasperated, and profits, and wages with them, driven down to the present deplorable point. Now, is it not easier, Mr. Editor, wiser, and more within the scope of human means, to strike off these bonds and shackles, than to reconstruct society? To convince an industrious and commercial people, who love liberty, that labour and exchange are sacred things, whose perfect freedom ought to be as religiously guarded as that of thought and speech themselves; and that to persecute opinions or their utterance, is really no worse tyranny than to prevent man or woman from earning a living by any honest means, would seem to be no impossible undertaking. (N.B. Whether the prohibition be positive and intentional, or indirect, accidental, or conditional, does not signify,—it exists.) But to persuade us, difficult to move as we are, to destroy the institutions under which we have grown up, to cut off our social habits, renounce our cherished objects, and even principles, and begin to live anew; and this, for an idea never yet shown to be practicable, and still less, to be desirable if it were, is a task compared with which the purification of Downing-street, with both Houses to boot, were mere child's play.

"Do you ask me to name these bonds and shackles? It is but too easy. Ask any intelligent attorney or land agent the practical working of entails, manorial rights and copyhold tenures, and the present system of conveying real property; of tenancy at will, and game-laws; and I am much mistaken if the answer is not that farms half tilled, realising the idea of the sluggard's garden, insolvent tenants, and a pauperized, poaching peasantry, are their certain effect—as certain as for the crop to grow where the seed has been sown. What are all customs and excise duties and licenses but a huge and elaborate contrivance for the diffusion of beggary, bankruptcy, and rascality; and the putting down of honesty, civilization, and prosperity? Competition has never had a fair trial, nor can have it, until industry be emancipated from this barbarous thralldom. Let free the soil; let it be free to buy, to sell, and to hold, as iron or cotton; set free commerce; abolish utterly the customs and excise, and give us direct taxation instead, and you will hear no more of the evils of competition in your life time, or mine, Mr. Editor. Or, if you do, they will be the annoyances of employers, not the sufferings of the employed; the rich man's grumble, not the poor man's groan!"

"F. B."

"Liverpool, May 14th, 1850."

## VITAL RELIGION.

Rectory, Burton by Lincoln, May 14, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent, W. Thomas, has strung together such a number of queries, that I cannot imagine he expects them to be answered in one number of the *Leader*, or that one individual will be able to solve all his difficulties.

Leaving to Mr. Lewes the task of explaining his views as set forth in the "Apprenticeship of Life," I wish to reply to Mr. Thomas's assertion of the *deadness* of religion amongst us. That Mr. Thomas is mistaken in this opinion, we are justified in declaring from our knowledge of the mighty works which love to God, and for his sake to man, is constantly producing. These works are not "noised abroad," nor done "with the sound of a trumpet," but consist in the constant, silent exercise of retiring Charity. Some are, of necessity, made public, their nature and extent demanding aid which can only be obtained by publicity; such, *e.g.*, as efforts for the instruction and elevation of the ignorant and suffering masses, the protection of female virtue, the encouragement of the penitent, the emancipation of the slave, the relief of the starving and over-worked sons and daughters of toil. The objects of these and of similar exertions, can only be effected by public appeals, and thus public demonstration is afforded of the working of religion in the hearts of men: but who can count the hourly recurring deeds of benevolence, done in secret by the disciples of Him whose command is that they should in doing good avoid display, and that their left hand should not know the doings of their right. Mr. Thomas, it is true, does not hear of the works of Christian love done thus unobtrusively in every town and village in the kingdom; he does not hear the expressions of thankfulness to God and his instruments thus elicited from the sufferers: but *let those works cease to be performed*, and he soon would hear an universal groan of unsuccessful distress, that would teach him how much misery had hitherto been palliated by the living force of that Religion which he stigmatizes as dead.

We have lately heard much, I grant, of disputes, within the Established Church especially, upon doc-



trinal matters. These, too, must necessarily be made public; and from the intensity with which the immediately contending parties engage in them an opinion is produced that the really religious world takes much more interest in the quarrel than is actually the case. On the contrary, let Mr. Thomas be assured that the vitality of Religion is shown by the way in which the existence of these unhappy divisions is deplored by the great majority of Christians who delight in the practical results of religious systems rather than in their doctrinal subtleties, and thus endeavour to "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace."

I will, with your permission, speak hereafter on the question of Mr. Thomas as to "how we are all to be united under one creed;" perhaps clearer answers than I can give will reach you from others on that subject. But I must intreat your correspondent, before he condemns Religion, to reflect on what it has done and is doing to society; and what an active and fruitful future lies before it for the elevation of humanity and the fulfilment of our noblest aspirations, when its *first principle* shall be fully reproduced and realised in practice. Arguing from its effects under its present comparatively imperfect development, we may be justified in predicting that when we shall work as did the *first Christians*, and revert, as we are gradually doing, to their customs and institutions, the Life of Religion will be shown forth beyond all dispute and cavi, and its influence will be as universal as when it was first proclaimed with "demonstration of the Spirit and of Power."

I remain, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,  
EDMUND R. LARKEN.

### IS THE SUFFRAGE A RIGHT?

May 10, 1850.

SIR,—The Suffrage is held by many to be an absolute natural right; and it is inferred that, from that, ought to be granted immediately to all male adults something that is due to them, and unjustly withheld from them. It appears to me that *there are no such rights*, and that the advocates of an extension of the franchise rather injure than assist their cause by assuming such high ground.

Will you allow me, through your columns, to submit the following brief propositions on the subject—*as mere results or theses*—without at present occupying any space in argument or illustration?

1. There are no such things as unqualified natural rights, pertaining to all persons and adapted to all times.
2. All rights are subject to qualification and limitation, according to circumstances; and the whole question regarding them is a question of expediency.
3. That may come to be a right at one time, or among one people, which is never dreamed of and would be quite unsuitable for another age or another people.
4. That is a right which the generality of men feel strongly as such, and which can be granted with more general benefit than would result from withholding it.
5. The rights of man expand as his capacities and wants expand, and must be determined in each age or the people of that age.
6. The Suffrage is the right of those who desire it, and can use it advantageously for the community to which they belong.

Yours, &c.,

H. R.

### LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

The Temple.

SIR,—In your last number Mr. G. H. Lewes ("Apprenticeship of Life," Chap. III.), makes his lovers touch on the morals of marriage. As this is a subject on which much mistake still pervades society, and as the lovers leave the topic in an inconclusive state, it is apt for your "Open Council." The lady is a Mary Wollstonecraft, a St. Simonian, the enamoured youth is for safe orthodoxy. The lady adopts the doctrine that "the bond of love is the only bond of marriage, and that it is an unsacred thing to force two human beings to live together as man and wife after all affection has died out."

But it seems that the gentleman "crushed her eloquence about the 'legalized hypocrisy' of that union, and the necessity for only a moral bond between man and woman."

He replies that man being a social animal, with love is connected a responsibility, and that is marriage. It appears that "this metaphysical view did not convince Hortense." It were strange if it did. She would know how marriage fulfils or enforces a just social responsibility, and how it negatives her assertion and St. Simon's. She feels that the union of the sexes must be that of *lovers*, must have a moral foundation in the concord of the *affections*, and that the marriage form without them is sacrificing the spirit to the letter. She feels that the religious ceremony cannot consecrate an union otherwise immoral, though it may desecrate religion.

The objection to the religious ceremony is, that it deceives the consciences of people into immoral unions where no love is, causing an immoral state of

strife, and the neglect and woe of the offspring, followed frequently by desertion, infidelity, and its attendant infamy; while a true, and therefore hallowed, union of hearts is falsely regarded by the world as infamous because without the ceremony, which as society deems alone suffices to moralize.

Paley, in his "Moral Philosophy," asks, if faithful cohabitation be the same as marriage, why not marry? Because we are thereby taken to acknowledge that the union is made pure by the *form*, even to the sacrifice of the hallowing spirit of love; that in the *form* is the hallowing power.

We therefore abjure a ceremony which can have no moral efficacy, but which brands the affections as impure without it, while it tempts to the most corrupt unions.

The infamy on woman consequent on the non-observance of this form induces child-murder and prostitution.

The pure in heart fly an ordinance so prostituted by society, and which is falsely endowed with a hallowing efficacy which can exist in the heart only.

Yet we condemn not "holy matrimony;" we would only unblind society as to its nature.

There is no institution on which a grosser ignorance exists; to abuse it is a most besetting sin.

Openly to talk of fortune-hunting and "marrying for money," and to sneer at "marrying for love," is commonplace.

In courts of justice we impress on witnesses a more solemn obligation to speak the truth, by an oath in which God's aid is invoked. So in an union on which the happiness of two lives depends, it is well to invoke the Maker's blessing, and deepen the sense of mutual obligation. This basely done adds blasphemy to perjury.

FRANCIS WORSLEY.

### THE LAWS OF NATURE: POPULATION.

May 14, 1850.

SIR,—In the review of "Laing's European Social Life," in your last number, I find a reference to the Malthusian theory of population, on which I should like to make a remark.

The reviewer says:—"The theory contradicts our moral sense; outrages our strongest instincts; it is a social blasphemy. It *must* be wrong, though the fallacy may escape detection for the present."

I desire to protest against the principle of the sentimentalists (of which the *Leader* seems to be the organ), that "feeling" or "moral sense" is to be considered the test of truth—the criterion of "the Laws of Nature"—because it is likely to lead to much error. It cannot be denied that it is a "law of Nature" that life should be supported by destruction—that animals should prey upon each other. This surely "contradicts the moral sense" of the *civilized* mind, and yet is not the less on that account a law of Nature.

The fact is, though sentimentalists are apt to forget it, that Nature is no sentimentalist—she is, on the contrary, rigidly stern—nay, often, according to the *morbid sensibility* of civilization, unjust and cruel. That a doctrine "contradicts the moral sense" is no proof, therefore, that it is "false and blasphemous." With respect to the unpopular doctrine that "Population will always press upon subsistence," I believe it to be a law of Nature, and one which, as must be the case with all *general* laws, necessarily produces evils which are inseparable from the lot of man, and which no philanthropic schemes can possibly remove.

This conviction is based on the following facts, as I believe them to be, that population always increases as the means of subsistence increase, but in a *greater* ratio, and, therefore, *unless kept down by checks*, will always exceed the means of comfortable subsistence—that the land is limited—that the produce of the land, however much it may be increased, as Mr. Laing seems to suppose, must at length reach a *limit*, beyond which it cannot be carried. It is a curious fact that the most violent opponents of Malthus, so far as I have read, are compelled, after all, to adopt his conclusion, which is the moral of his famous work—that some "checks" on population, physical or moral, must exist. But these "checks" necessarily produce evils, physical or moral, or both; hence the inseparability of evil from the lot of man, which is so painful to well-meaning philanthropists, and which, if they consulted the laws of Nature more, and their own amiable but mistaken "moral sense" less, they would see no scheme or system, however plausible, can possibly remove.

F. B. BARTON.

### RE-EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.

April 30, 1850.

SIR,—Having a few days ago received an American newspaper, sent me by my friends there, I have enclosed this scrap out of it for you:—

"EMIGRATION OF CANADIANS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Reverend Arthur Chiniquy, the great Canadian Apostle of Temperance, having recently been on a tour through the United States, has addressed a

\* I believe the "moral sense" to be greatly dependant on education.

latter to the *Mélanges Religieux*, in which he says:—"I do not exaggerate when I say that there are no less than 200,000 Canadians in the United States; and unless efficacious means are taken to stop this frightful emigration, before ten years 200,000 of our compatriots will have carried to the American Union their arms, their intelligence, and their hearts. It is no part of my present plan to examine the causes of this deplorable emigration; but it must be always true, that when a people *en masse* quits its country, it is because that unfortunate country is struck with some hideous plague—is devoured by some cancer. God has placed in the heart of man love for his country, and when a man turns his back upon his country, and with the eye moistened by tears, bids it an eternal adieu, it is because something essential has been wanting to him in that country. It is because he has wanted bread, room, or just liberty."

I do not pretend to know the cause of such numbers of her Majesty's subjects emigrating from the British possessions and locating in the United States, but as a lover of my country I feel convinced in my mind that these facts should be generally known, and that our present Ministers are in duty bound to investigate this affair. I quite agree with the comments of the American writer, that when, as it clearly appears, so many of the inhabitants have left and are leaving the Canadas, there must be a real cause for their doing so. If this is to go on, which it seems it will, what can be the use of our Poor-Law Unions sending their poor to an English colony where they will not stay. It appears by our public prints that our Government is strengthening our military force in the Canadas, which may for a time prevent the talked of connection. Be that as it may, it is evident they must have a cordon of troops, if the sore is not probed to the bottom, and a proper cerate applied, to prevent so large a portion of the population deserting them.

S. N.

### THE NEW MARRIAGE BILL.

Regent's Park, May 7, 1850.

SIR,—In all probability, this is the last time I shall have the opportunity of addressing you on this question before the bill is removed from the House of Commons to the Upper House of Parliament. No new fact has transpired in favour of those opposing the bill; and it may be fairly supposed, that the great majority in favour of it will not be less than it was on the late factious division. The High-Church party, however, are in high spirits, and, odd as it may appear, still cling to Scotland; to the land of *John Knox* and the *Covenanters*—as their final supporters in favour of "black prelacy," and the canons of the fourth century. On the other hand, it is calculated by the friends of Mr. Wortley's Bill, that the majority to lift it into the House of Lords must be larger, through the brushing away of the gross falsehoods by the instrumentality of the Press,—the too glaring untruths, which have been the great cause of any petition whatever having been presented against the bill.

One of these untruths was, that a man's marrying the sister of his deceased wife was contrary to the law of God. The other falsehood was, that all such marriages had always been condemned by the ancient Jewish nation.

Now, sir, if I really believed that a man's marrying the sister of his deceased wife was contrary to the law of God, I should feel ashamed and humiliated if, for any amount of reward which could be offered, I wrote a single line in favour of it. It is, however, precisely the reverse.

The following petition, which in the last session was presented to the House of Lords, cannot be too extensively read; and it is a complete answer to the wicked assertions of the High-Church party in their opposition to this bill. It was signed by 500 clergymen of the Church of England; and amongst the number are some of the greatest ornaments the Church possesses.

(Copy.)

"The humble Petition of the undersigned, Clergymen of the Church of England, most humbly

"Sheweth,—That in the opinion of your petitioners, the existing law which prohibits marriage between a widower and his deceased wife's sister, is an expedient law and ought to be repealed, for the following reasons:—

"1st. That there is no divine command to be found in the Scripture, either directly or indirectly, prohibiting such marriages.

"2ndly. That there is no consanguinity or kindred between the parties which makes such marriages undesirable in a physical point of view, or which disqualifies the parties according to any of the received notions of mankind upon such subjects.

"3rdly. That it seems to your petitioners natural for a widower who finds in his wife's sister congenial habits, feelings, and temper, to regard her as the most fitting substitute for the wife whom he has lost.

"4thly. That, in many instances, no person is so well qualified to discharge the duties of the deceased towards her surviving children as the sister, who is already endeared to them by the ties of affection and kindred,—who in most instances has acquired, as their aunt, a certain degree of influence over them, and who can, therefore, exercise the necessary control of a stepmother without incurring the odium or exciting the jealousy which the authority, however leniently, exercised by a stranger, usually creates.

"5thly. That among the poorer classes, a prohibition



so much at variance with natural impulses has a direct immoral tendency, by inducing some parties to cohabit together without marriage, and by leaving it in the power of others who go through the ceremony of marriage, to deny its validity when it suits their purpose. "Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Lordships will take the subject of the existing law relating to marriage into your early consideration, with a view to such an alteration thereof as your Lordships shall seem meet, and &c., &c."

The second of the untruths I have alluded to as being so well calculated to impose upon the public mind was, "that all such marriages were always forbidden by the ancient Jewish nation."

Now, Sir, in answer to this falsehood, you are doubtless aware that the Chief Rabbi in England, the learned and Reverend Doctor Adler, has given quite a contrary testimony. On his examination before the Commissioners he says, "that such marriages were always held to be most desirable and praiseworthy; and, if there were any children, the days of mourning were always shortened."

What farther testimony then, Sir, I humbly ask, can either be expected from Scotland or anywhere else, that can weigh one feather with the understanding of calm and reflecting men?

Pray, Sir, at this most critical juncture, withhold not the whole of your powerful aid. The question is a just one. It is neither more nor less than a great moral struggle of the people at large against the rapacity of the Church.—I remain, Sir, your obliged friend and reader,

ALFRED.

#### LETTERS TO LORD ASHLEY

ON PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, WITH REFERENCE TO AN IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

No. I.

MY LORD,—The long course of years in which you have devoted an unwearied attention to the discovery of means for alleviating the various distresses of the people has given you a rank and influence in public estimation far greater than any that can be derived from hereditary distinction, however exalted. When any new proposals are submitted for ameliorating the condition of the people it is almost invariably inquired, particularly by the clergy, whether your lordship entertains a favourable opinion upon the subject; and it has even been reported that her Majesty, in her solicitude for the welfare of her poorer subjects, had commanded your opinion on the best means of relieving their wants. It was, therefore, a graceful act of condescension, on the part of the Prince Consort, in reflecting the humane virtues of her Majesty, to preside at a public meeting of a society which, under your auspices, has effected some slight and partial benefit. Lodging-houses, public baths, allotments of land, washhouses, &c., all must approve; but still the great want, and that which exceeds all others in its lamentable consequences—that of regular employment—remains without a remedy.

In all the large cities of Europe, where revolution has subverted established institutions, no sooner has violence in some degree subsided—for in no instance have they settled into order—than multitudes of the people are found destitute of employment: and it may be safely predicted that, until some means can be devised, differing in its results from the fluctuating and uncertain employment which, for the last fifty years, has prevailed, no government, whether monarchical or republican, can long remain tranquil and secure; but this, it is asserted, is the great and difficult problem which Europe has to solve! or, in other words, Europe, Christian Europe in the nineteenth century, superabounding in wealth, and with the means of adding to it indefinitely, with the accumulated knowledge and experience of six thousand years, makes the humiliating acknowledgment that it is impossible to form detached communities of 500 or 1000 destitute families capable of producing far more than they can consume, and to build up a society surpassing all others by avoiding those errors which have occasioned their dissolution. It cannot be any matter of surprise that the problem should remain unresolved, while any new organization of the unemployed should be repudiated by almost all parties, not excepting the Labourers' Friend Society. We frequently hear statesmen declare that grievances complained of must remain unredressed, because they are inseparable from the present complicated state of society; and yet they refuse to assist in forming, with the discarded materials of old society, one more simple and consistent, and which it is scarcely possible could be unattended with good results, even should it fail in realising the expectations of the more sanguine.

During the period of the English Commonwealth, and again for nearly half a century preceding the French Revolution of 1789, there were many authors who speculated upon improved constitutions of society, but without any suggestions as to the practical steps by which any change could be brought about; they were all, with scarcely any exception, the reiteration of a general principle: but in modern times, two individuals, Mr. Owen in England and M. Fourier in France—whatever difference of opinion may prevail regarding their respective plans—have

indicated the path in which the renovation of society may be sought with the greatest probability of success, namely, by forming, with 400 or 500 families, institutions of such limits as will admit the direction and control of all the moral influences surrounding the inhabitants, and thereby of training the children in the way they should go; and when the various religious denominations have established congregational societies, in which secular affairs will be rendered subservient to the moral, religious, and general improvement of all their members, the greatest blessings may be expected.

For ages, the powerful influence of circumstances, in moulding the general character, had been so universally recognised, that it was proverbially said that man was the creature of circumstances; and when, thirty years since, a plan was brought forward, professing to combine all those circumstances favourable to the development and right direction of the human faculties, and excluding all of an opposite tendency, the projector was hailed with enthusiasm, and was encouraged and consulted by individuals of the highest rank. Her Majesty's illustrious father and the Duke of Sussex presided together at one of his public meetings at Freemasons' hall. Subsequently, Mr. Owen united with his economical plans other subjects and opinions irreconcilable with religion, in consequence of which he was very generally deserted. But I am sure your lordship will conclude that, however justifiable the desertion of the individual, it could be no sufficient reason for abandoning the principle that first attracted general and distinguished attention. The condition of the people, so far from being improved, since that period, has been occasionally much worse.

Long has this country, from its vast wealth, excited the astonishment of Europe, but of late years the unjust distribution of that wealth, especially among the producers, and their consequent destitution and misery, have made it an object of equal astonishment and reproach; and it is now regarded as a beacon for all others to avoid a similar disastrous course.

You, my lord, must be an advocate for the union of Church and State; and no principle can be more legitimate, while we support that Church described by the great Apostle—"And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it." I need not ask how far this country has realised such a Church. Are we not rather governed by State and Church; meaning, by State, the axioms of political economy, inculcating the sacrifice of every humane consideration and noble sentiment to the accumulation of wealth—interdicting every interference suggested by benevolence and religion as a derangement of its political schemes—allowing all manner of physical and moral evils to torment society before the dictates of Christianity are to be listened to, and too late to admit of much substantial improvement; and meaning by Church, one that shall accommodate itself, by plausible pretences, sustained by isolated texts, to a false system of society; and assuming that, however deplorable the condition of vast masses, it is ordained by Providence; and that all that the influential can do is to mitigate a fraction of those evils by a few washing-houses, little allotments, lodging-houses, and public baths.

At the meeting referred to, his Royal Highness Prince Albert remarked that its objects were unpretending, and that the society did not seek to be arbiters of the fates of thousands; but, considering the exalted rank and powerful influence there congregated, together with the presence of those who had long made the condition of the people an object of their peculiar study, it might have been expected that that was the precise occasion when large and comprehensive measures would have been developed, not to benefit thousands, but millions of the population, not only of this country, but of all Europe (as other countries in the same calamitous condition would, upon beholding a successful experiment, be eager to adopt a similar course), something more worthy of a great nation hitherto leading the van of human improvement, and about to enter upon a far more glorious career.

M.

CHARACTERISTIC OF OUR DAY.—If there is one thing eminently characteristic of the present day, it is solicitude for the well-being of the people. Noblemen vie with demagogues in their expressions of sympathy with the suffering poor; and they do more than "weep," they "act"—they set vigorously to work to alleviate that suffering as they best can. The sentimental philanthropy of the last century has become the practical philanthropy of this. From declamations about the rights of man we have descended to inquiries about the wants of man; from grandiose abstractions we have descended to actualities. If philanthropy is a cant, as driven through our literature and public speaking, it is also a real feeling in hundreds and hundreds of hearts, and shows itself in baths and washhouses, in factory-bills, and much beside. No one can deny that, theoretically and practically, all the serious thinkers and workers of the day are endeavouring to ascertain and carry out the principles of social justice, as resulting from the clear recognition of humanity in the place of classes.—*British Quarterly Review*, May.

#### Literature.

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

THE Laureateship remains nebulous as an argument and undecided as a fact. Meanwhile new candidates are proclaimed by their friends, not to mention those who quietly to their own consciences proclaim themselves. Of the candidates, LEIGH HUNT, TENNYSON, Professor WILSON, or Dean MILMAN, may severally be admitted as having claims and chances, but upon whose brow the bays will fall we cannot say; our sympathies are so strong with all of them that we should rejoice in any good fortune that befel them.

The announcement of the approaching publication of WORDSWORTH'S great posthumous poem excites in the minds of his partisans hopes of exquisite delight, while in the minds of less resolute worshippers, remembering the *Excursion*, it excites mitigated terror. A poem purely meditative, having the amplitude of that with which we are threatened, and bearing a signature which in some sort forces us to read the work, is enough to make one serious. Remember the *Excursion*, and how difficult, in spite of its occasional grandeur, depth, beauty, and solemnity, you found it to go honestly through with it to the end, and then reflect that this forms only the *third* part of the great poem—*The Recluse*—about to be thrown upon your shoulders, and you will understand at once that the announcement is not without its terror; the mitigation, however, is in the certainty of the noble passages which will relieve the weight of so much prosing and preaching, and the chance of its biographical details opening some vistas into the recesses of the poet's nature.

The week has given us two remarkable books: the first is BAYLE ST. JOHN'S *Two Years in a Levantine Family*, which differs essentially from books of travel in the concentration of its materials. Nestling himself in an Oriental family, aloof from European prejudices and European habits, he lived himself, so to speak, into orientalism; and his pictures of every-day life in the East, surpass in truth and comprehensiveness those of ordinary travellers, as the conclusions formed out of a wide experience insensibly and incessantly modified by new accessions, surpass the hasty generalizations of superficial and incidental acquaintance with the facts. His book is a panorama of the East in its domestic aspects. The second book we have to notice is FRANCIS NEWMAN'S *Phases of Faith*. Our expectations were great; they have not only been realized, they have been surpassed. It is more than a striking book—it is a great action. No work in our experience has yet been published so capable of grasping the mind of the reader, and carrying him through the tortuous labyrinth of religious controversy; no work so energetically clearing the subject of all its ambiguities and sophistications; no work so capable of making a path for the New Reformation to tread securely on. In this history of the conflicts of a deeply-religious mind, courageously seeking the truth, and conquering for itself bit by bit, the right to pronounce dogmatically on that which it had heretofore accepted traditionally, we see reflected, as in a mirror, the history of the last few centuries. Modern spiritualism has reason to be deeply grateful to Mr. NEWMAN: his learning, his piety, his courage, his candour, and his thorough mastery of the subject, render his alliance doubly precious to the cause.

In France the week has not been barren, since it has produced one work at least which excites a sensation, namely, LEDRU ROLLIN'S *Décadence de l'Angleterre*. It begins with an examination of the Anglomania in France during the 18th century, and then examines our "glorious constitution." The present aspects of English life—at least some such aspects as the *Morning Chronicle* holds up to view—are then sketched with all the vivacity and, most probably, all the well-known accuracy of French writers. We speak only from report; but in every case the work must excite considerable noise both in France and England.

A new work by MAZZINI entitled *République et Royauté en Italie* has just appeared. In the preface, which bears the signature of GEORGE SAND, there are some noble passages and a strong expression of adhesion to the two capital principles of the work, first, that Italy can never conquer her emancipation through her Princes, but only through



the Republican faith; and secondly, that nations can do nothing when isolated, the policy of "each for himself," meaning death for all.

In the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an article by LEON FAUCHER on finance, at the conclusion of which there are some sentences against Socialism that do equal honour to his head and heart, especially when he says that "in all epochs it has been the bad passions which have engendered socialism: socialism is the child of envy." All Socialists will at once acknowledge the truth of this. Yes, nothing but bad passions ever can attempt to alter the established condition of things: ask the friends of order if it is not so! No man ever is inspired with a sincere conviction unless that conviction be in the purity of present Governments, and in the wisdom, candour, and immaculate honesty of LEON FAUCHER! What but envy can actuate a man with desires to change? if he were contented he would be quiet; he is not contented, *ergo* envious. We, LEON FAUCHER, we are content; the world is good enough for us; none but rascals would dare to say society wants reforming, and they say it because they hope in the uproar to pillage those whom they envy now. So believes LEON FAUCHER, prompted by his own virtuous impulses! Accordingly his programme is very simple. "Ambition and party spirit," he says, "have falsified men's minds; therefore our first object is to conquer; the hour of teaching will come after that." Crush these envious rascals who are not content; imprison those madmen who dispute our justice; persecute those fanatics whose heresies in political economy are so troublesome to us! This is the plain speaking of LEON FAUCHER, who never truckled, never lied, never envied, never sophisticated, and never erred!

In Germany we notice another tragedy entitled *Robespierre*, by F. VON HEINEMANN, and we hear of a third in progress. There was tragedy enough in Robespierre's life if the dramatist knew but how to seize it.

MAX SCHLESINGER has also published a new work on Hungary—*Aus Ungarn*—one of the best that has yet appeared. The author is a native of Eisenstadt, a little town lying between Austria and Hungary. He knows thoroughly the characteristics of both Austrians and Hungarians, and has shown remarkable impartiality in his treatment of both parties. The style is admirable. The portraits are drawn with the power of a dramatist—especially Georgei, Kossuth, and Windischgrätz; and the somewhat heterogeneous materials are arranged with a more cunning hand than German writers usually exhibit.

BARON EÖTVÖS, whose "Village Notary" is so well-known to the English reader, has published a new historical novel, the German translation of which—*Der Bauernkrieg in Ungarn*—has just appeared. And we have also to chronicle the appearance of the fourth and concluding volume of GERVINUS *Ueber Shakspeare*.

#### LAING ON EUROPEAN SOCIAL LIFE.

*Observations on the Social and Political State of the European People in 1848-9. Being the Second Series of Notes of a Traveller.* By Samuel Laing, Esq. Longman and Co. (Second Notice.)

HAVING demolished the pretensions of Scotch farming, and established the superiority of peasant proprietorship as a question of mere agriculture; having shown that the peasant proprietors are the best for the soil, and the best for the happiness of the greatest number, Mr. Laing then proceeds to show the social disadvantages of the condition. Its fault according to him is that it tends to stagnation, but the stagnation of contentedness:—

"The having enough for the most simple wants and tastes of a working agricultural life, the contentedness of a whole population with this enough, and the legal impediment, from the equal division of property among children, to any class in the community attaining permanently more than this enough, may be a very happy social state, and altogether in accordance with the spirit and precepts of ancient philosophers; but it is a philosophy of barbarism, not of civilization; a social state of routine and stagnation, not of activity and progress. A nation is composed of families; but where these component parts are not united by common interests, and are merely distinct dots upon the face of a country, joined together by no want of each other, no common requirements supplied by coöperative labour, but simply by juxtaposition on the land, and a common inhabitation under a common government, the population can scarcely be called a nation. Each family is a self-supporting isolated unit, living a kind of Robinson Crusoe life on its own patch of land, producing in a rough way all it wants, and going without what it cannot produce. The tastes for the habits, comforts, gratifications, and refinements of a higher state of civilization are wanting; because the means to form those tastes are wanting, and the classes in the social body who can afford to indulge in them and pay for them are wanting. The three needful elements in all individual or social progress are time, labour, and capital; and in this social state these are fully occupied in keeping up to a certain fixed customary standard of living, and cannot get beyond it. Hereditary wealth is too rare for the individuals possessing it to form a class in society. Any peculiarly fortunate individual possessing hereditary or acquired wealth, cannot prudently go beyond the fixed standard of living of his neighbours, because he would stand alone in society; and the equal succession of his children to his property on his death would bring them back to the class of income, the means, the standard of living, and the social position from which he had started. The want, in this social state, of a class with more than the bare means of living, and with the leisure to apply to higher material or intellectual objects than the supplying of their own household wants by their own household work is not favourable to the progress of society. The material objects and interests, and these of the lowest kind, must predominate over the intellectual and moral. There are intellectual and moral influences and objects which dignify man as motives of his action; but these must remain almost dormant in society, if there be no class free from the cares of daily subsistence, and with the education and leisure which an opulent class only can command, to cultivate and act on them. Education of an ordinary kind may be very widely diffused in this social state; reading, writing, and useful acquirements may be imparted to all the population; and yet education may be very defective and uninfluential, and may lose in depth what it gains in breadth. Few in this social state are in a situation to enter into those higher studies and sciences which not only elevate the individual to a high pitch of mind, but give society itself the language, ideas, and spirit of a higher intellectual condition."

And he concludes in favour of an aristocracy as the necessary safeguard of a state from both tyranny and anarchy. There is force in his objections; but his social philosophy sins in these two capital errors: 1st. He is arguing from our present "constitutional" framework of society, as if that were the final absolute form society is to assume, and thereby ignoring the very question of a new hierarchy, of new social arrangements; although it is quite evident that our present society could not exist with universal peasant proprietorship. Consequently all that he says of the disadvantages of such a condition can be taken only as certainly applicable to the present state of society. 2nd. He is quitting the ground of certainty for that of vaticination. The results of peasant proprietorship we know. He has stated them with singular precision. These are certain, and are a certain good. Is he so certain of the future? Can he so distinctly foresee the aspects society will assume in the years to come? Moreover is not the first point which it is desirable to settle, if possible, that every one get food? Will the possession of a group of families, highly polished in manners, amiably tolerant in morals, and fitted to be the standard of civilization—will the most perfect forms of government, the most engaging exhibitions of art, the most rapidly advancing progress in science and philosophy, supersede the one primal necessity of securing food for every living man? Not so. Opera dancers may be a charming luxury, and they may probably be reared even in a land of peasant proprietors; but they will certainly not be reared in preference to turnips and potatoes. All that Mr. Laing says is perfectly just if men are to spend the whole of their lives in cultivating the soil; but in that small if there lies a whole world of assumption.

Against emigration Mr. Laing speaks at some length and with force; he neither regards it as beneficial to the emigrants nor as a relief to the mother country. Ireland, of course, frequently presents herself for collateral remark. The introduction there of large farms, as contemplated, he thus condemns:—

"Ireland contains about 690,000 farms, of which 310,000 are under 5 acres of land each, and 252,000 are between 15 and 30 acres. These are all of the class of small farms, and the farmer on each of these 562,000 small farms will not have less, on an average, than five persons in his family or on his land as his sub-tenants. There is consequently a population of nearly three millions in Ireland living on small farms, or farms altogether incompatible with the large-farm system of land occupancy, being under 30 acres each in extent. Taking the average size of these small farms even at 17 acres each, they would, at the minimum size of the farms on the Scotch farm system of 120 acres (below which extent farm offices, houses, inclosures and working stock, implements, and skill, could not be afforded), form, if thrown together, 79,616 farms, on which, after the improvement was finished, and the houses and inclosures built, ten labourers on each could not certainly be employed and subsisted all the year round by agricultural work, and leave a surplus of produce for rent and profit. Suppose, however, ten labourers in husbandry were employed and subsisted on each farm of 120 acres on the large-farm Scotch system, that would only take up about 800,000 of the Irish population. What is to become of the remaining two millions, or two and a half millions, now existing,

or rather famishing, on the same arable area? To attempt a change of system in the land occupancy of Ireland by means of emigration, or of town and factory employment, or of fisheries, or by any of those homœopathic remedies proposed for the cure of this great social disease, would be both dangerous and impracticable."

And as to the other pet "remedies for Ireland" he says:—

"It is evident that neither emigration, factories, nor fisheries can absorb any considerable proportion of the over-population of Ireland. These schemes are not remedies, scarcely palliatives, for the social disease. But in what does the disease consist? In ordinary seasons, and exclusive of the extraordinary failure of the potato crop for three successive years, it is not an over-population in proportion to the capability and extent of the Irish soil, nor even to the amount of food actually raised from it, but an over-population in proportion to the employment and the means of the people to buy food. In the midst of the famine of 1847, and the importation and gratuitous distribution of meal, Indian corn, and other food for the starving population Ireland was exporting food. The people had no employment by which they could earn wages to buy the food produced in the country. An increase of food raised in Ireland, by the general introduction of improved modes of farming, would in reality diminish, not increase, the quantity of employment given to the people by the present wretched husbandry. It is, no doubt, at present, employment misapplied; but where there is no other employment, and the employed get at least a potato diet by it, the introduction of better modes of farming would be a general evil, not a general good, unless employment were provided for the people. At present it cannot be denied that three men are doing the work in a potato field, or on a small cotter farm, which one expert ploughman could do better, and in half the time; but two of the three would be starved by this agricultural improvement, which would dispense with their unnecessary or superfluous services. The useful arts cannot go on out of proportion and out of relation to the social state of a country and to each other, without detriment to society greater than the advantage from the premature improvement of any one of them.

"Considering that two millions of people in a population of eight millions would, by any general change in the present system of land occupancy for the purpose of agricultural improvement in Ireland, be thrown out of employment, homes, and subsistence, however wretched these may be, and thrown loose, desperate, and destitute upon the country; and that Irish fisheries, factories, or emigration, allowing such schemes the utmost success that can in reason be expected, are mere delusions when seriously proposed as sufficient means for absorbing, or providing for any considerable proportion of this vast and increasing mass of starving population, the government ought to pause before encouraging the dangerous and inhuman clearances of the small cotter-tenantry from the face of the land. There are emergencies when governments must interfere with the rights of a class for the protection of the whole mass of the people, and when even admitted nuisances must be tolerated, and only removed gradually from the social body."

Many a grave absurdity and official error does Mr. Laing crush in the course of his travels over the great social questions; and one of these is the enormity of vice in London, so paraded by police authorities and platform orators anxious to dress up a case. He laughs to scorn the notion of 40,000 thieves and vagabonds in London alone, who know not when they rise in the morning where they shall lie down at night; gangs of housebreakers enough to sack the city of London; and he shows the monstrous exaggerations of Colquhoun the police magistrate, who gravely estimated the prostitutes in London at 50,000, while another estimates them at 80,000. The same exaggeration has been noticed by Duchatelet with respect to Paris; he reduces the 60,000 to 3500 at the outside; and as Paris is assuredly neither less profligate nor less visited by strangers than London, we cannot be wrong in assuming the number in London to be about the same as in Paris. Mr. Laing justly says:—

"To me the London nation appears remarkably distinguished for their strong moral sense and their acute quick intelligence. In these no people in the most-educated, virtuous, or simple countries or districts, at home or abroad, can be compared to the Londoners. It stands to reason that this should be their character. They are a people living in the midst of temptation and opportunity, and therefore necessarily in the perpetual exercise, daily and hourly, of self-restraint and moral principle; living in the midst of the keenest competition in every trade and branch of industry, and therefore necessarily in the perpetual exercise of ingenuity and mental power in every work and calling. The needy starving man in this population exerts every day, in walking through the streets of London, more practical virtue, more self-restraint and active virtuous principle, in withstanding temptation to dishonest immoral means of relieving his pressing want, and he struggles against and overcomes more of the vicious propensities of our nature, than the poor, or rich, or middle class man in a country population or small town population has occasion to exercise in the course of a whole lifetime. Man must live among men, and not in a state of isolation, to live in the highest moral condition of man. The London population may be far enough from this highest moral condition; but they are individually and practically educated by the circumstances in which they live, into high moral habits of honesty and self-restraint. Look at



the exposure of property in London, and at the small amount of a predation in proportion to the vast amount of articles exposed to depredation in every street, lane, and shop; and consider the total inadequacy of any police force, however numerous—and in all London the police force does not exceed five thousand persons—or of any vigilance on the part of the owners themselves, however strict, to guard this property, if it were not guarded by the general, habitual, thorough honesty of the population itself. Look at the temptations to inebriety, and the small proportion of the people totally abandoned to habitual drunkenness, or even to the hourly dram-drinking of Scotch people, or the *schnaps* of the lower classes in Germany. Virtue is not the child of the desert or of the school-room, but of the dense assemblages of mankind in which its social influences are called into action and into practical exertion every hour. The urchin on the pavement dancing Jim Crow for a chance halfpenny, and resisting in all his hunger the temptation of snatching the apple or the cake from the old woman's oven stall or the pastrycook's window, is morally no uneducated being. His sense of right, his self-restraint, his moral education are as truly and highly cultivated as in the son of the bishop who is declaiming at Exeter-hall about this poor boy's ignorance and vice, and whose son never knew in his position what it is to resist pressing temptation, secret opportunity, and the urgent call of hunger. Practical moral education, a religious regard for what belongs to others, the doing as you would be done by, the neighbourly sympathy with and help of real distress, and the generous glow at what is manly, bold, and right in common life, and the indignation at what is wrong or base, are in more full development among the labouring class in London than among the same class elsewhere, either at home or abroad. They put more of the fair-play feeling in their doings. The exceptions to this character; the vice, immorality, blackguardism, brutality of a comparatively small number—and many of these not born and bred in the lowest ranks, but in much higher positions from which they have sunk, besmeared with the vice, immorality, and dishonesty which caused their fall—cannot be justly taken as a measure of the moral condition of the lower or labouring classes in London. The genuine cockneys are a good-natured hearty set of men; their mobs are full of sport and rough play; and the ferocious spirit of mischief, wickedness, and bloodshed rarely predominates. Considering their great temptations and opportunities, and the inadequacy of any social arrangements or military or police force that we possess to oppose them, if a majority were inclined to active deeds of mischief, the London population may claim the highest place among the town populations of Europe, for a spirit of self-restraint on vicious propensities, and for a practical moral education in the right and reasonable."

#### RUSKIN ON ARCHITECTURE.

*The Seven Lamps of Architecture.* By John Ruskin. Smith and Elder.

We are somewhat late in our notice of this book, but many of our readers may not have even heard of it, and it is too rare an example of deep and enthusiastic criticism to be passed over. The great defect of almost all our writing on Art in this country is the absence of any reference to those fundamental principles which really operate in Art; the great merit of Mr. Ruskin's writings is precisely in the strong consciousness they exhibit of this defect, and in his resolute endeavour to bring those principles to light. Hence the *Seven Lamps of Architecture* is an æsthetic not a technical treatise. It instructs architects in the primary conditions of their art, and teaches the public how to feel and appreciate the results. With its peculiar views we have nothing here to do; the general tendency of the work is that of deepening and widening the æsthetic capacities. The seven Lamps of Sacrifice, Truth, Power, Beauty, Life, Memory, and Obedience are held up as the lights to guide an artist on his "dim and perilous way." Under this fanciful yet striking nomenclature the primary and indispensable conditions of Art are exhibited; conditions which separate Art from Artifice, and which give to works their holy influence and enduring substance.

Whatever may be thought of the theoretical principles herein laid down, there can be but one chorus of praise for the keen perception of what is characteristic and noble in works of art, and for the splendour of diction with which the positions are illustrated; as a mere example of the power of eloquence the book deserves to be studied. How fine is this defence of "ornament," which, as he says, cannot be too profuse, although some styles can dispense with it, and by their very simplicity produce the pleasurable effect of contrast, though they would be wearisome if universal:—

"They are but the rests and monotones of the art; it is to its far happier, far higher exaltation that we owe those fair fronts of variegated mosaic, charged with wild fancies and dark hosts of imagery, thicker and quainter than ever filled the depth of midsummer dream; those vaulted gates, trellised with close leaves; those window-labyrinths of twisted tracery and starry light; those misty masses of multitudinous pinnacle and diademed tower; the only witnesses, perhaps, that remain to us

of the faith and fear of nations. All else for which the builders sacrificed has passed away—all their living interests, and aims, and achievements. We know not for what they laboured, and we see no evidence of their reward. Victory, wealth, authority, happiness—all have departed, though bought by many a bitter sacrifice. But of them, and their life and their toil upon the earth, one reward, one evidence, is left to us in those gray heaps of deep wrought stone. They have taken with them to the grave their powers, their honours, and their errors; but they have left us their adoration."

Again, in his exposition of the causes of decline in Gothic architecture:—

"So fell the great dynasty of mediæval architecture. It was because it had lost its own strength, and disobeyed its own laws—because its order, and consistency, and organisation had been broken through that it could oppose no resistance to the rush of overwhelming innovation. And this, observe, all because it had sacrificed a single truth. From that one surrender of its integrity, from that one endeavour to assume the semblance of what it was not, arose the multitudinous forms of disease and decrepitude which rotted away the pillars of its supremacy. It was not because its time was come; it was not because it was scorned by the classical Romanist, or dreaded by the faithful Protestant. That scorn and that fear it might have survived and lived; it would have stood forth in stern comparison with the enervated sensuality of the renaissance; it would have risen in renewed and purified honour, and with a new soul, from the ashes into which it sank, giving up its glory, as it had received it, for the honour of God—but its own truth was gone, and it sank for ever. There was no wisdom nor strength left in it to raise it from the dust; and the error of zeal, and the softness of luxury, smote it down and dissolved it away. It is good for us to remember this, as we tread upon the bare ground of its foundations, and stumble over its scattered stones. Those rent skeletons of pierced wall, through which our sea winds moan and murmur, strewing them joint by joint, and bone by bone, along the bleak promontories on which the Pharos lights came once from houses of prayer—those grey arches and quiet aisles under which the sheep of our valleys feed and rest on the turf that has buried their altars—those shapeless heaps, that are not of the earth, which lift our fields into strange and sudden banks of flowers, and stay our mountain streams with stones that are not their own, have other thoughts to ask from us than those of mourning for the rage that despoiled, or the fear that forsook them. It was not the robber, not the fanatic, not the blasphemer, who sealed the destruction that they had wrought; the war, the wrath, the terror, might have worked their worst, and the strong walls would have risen, and the slight pillars would have started again, from under the hand of the destroyer. But they could not rise out of the ruins of their own violated truth."

In the following distinction between Architecture and Painting, with reference to masses of shadows, an important suggestion is beautifully expressed:—

"Of these limitations the first consequence is that positive shade is a more necessary and more sublime thing in an architect's hands than in a painter's. For the latter being able to temper his light with an undertone throughout, and to make it delightful with sweet colour, or awful with lurid colour, and to represent distance, and air, and sun, by the depth of it, and fill its whole space with expression, can deal with an enormous, nay, almost with an universal, extent of it, and the best painters most delight in such extent; but as light with the architect is nearly always liable to become full and untempered sunshine seen upon solid surface, his only rests, and his chief means of sublimity, are definite shades. So that, after size and weight, the power of architecture may be said to depend on the quantity, whether measured in space or intenseness, of its shadow, and it seems to me that the reality of its works, and the use and influence they have in the daily life of men, as opposed to those works of art with which we have nothing to do but in times of rest or of pleasure, require of it that it should express a kind of human sympathy, by a measure of darkness as great as there is in human life; and that as the great poem and great fiction generally affect us most by the majesty of their masses of shade, and cannot take hold upon us if they affect a continuance of lyricsprightliness, but must be serious often, and sometimes melancholy, else they do not express the truth of this wild world of ours; so there must be in this magnificently human art of architecture some equivalent expression of the trouble and wrath of life for its sorrow and its mystery; and this it can only give by depth or diffusion of gloom, by the frown upon its front and the shadow of its recess. So that Rembrandtism is a noble manner in architecture though a false one in painting, and I do not believe that ever any building was truly great unless it had mighty masses, vigorous and deep, of shadow mingled with its surface. And among the first habits that a young architect should learn, is that of thinking in shadow, not looking at a design in its miserable liny skeleton, but conceiving it as it will be when the dawn lights it, and the dusk leaves it; when its stones will be hot, and its crannies cool; when the lizards will bask on the one, and the birds build in the other. Let him design with the sense of cold and heat upon him, let him cut out the shadows as men dig wells in unwatered plains, and lead along the lights as a founder does his hot metal, let him keep the full command of both, and see that he knows how they fall and where they fade. His paper lines and proportions are of no value, all that he has to do must be done by spaces of light and darkness, and his business is to be that the one is broad and bold enough not to be swallowed up by twilight, and the other deep enough not to be dried like a shallow pool by a noonday sun."

#### MERIVALE'S ROMAN EMPIRE.

*A History of the Romans under the Empire.* By Charles Merivale, B.D. Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge Vols. I. and II. Longman.

(Second Notice.)

If we proceed now to specify one or two critical objections to Mr. Merivale's volumes, let it be understood that we do so rather with a view to what the public has yet to expect from him than in the spirit of disparagement towards what he has already done. We believe, as we have already said, that his style of treatment will become richer and deeper as he advances with his work: it may not be useless, therefore, to point out those precise respects in which, as it seems to us, this tendency towards increased richness and depth is most especially desirable.

And, first, we have to complain of a kind of *thinness* or *meagreness* in the history so far as it has yet been written. By this we mean that the author, with all his care in following the right thread in the narration, and all his conscientiousness in passing the materials under review, has yet failed to accumulate in his book such a rich abundance of facts and details relative to the Romans of the days of Cæsar as he might easily have done. The period embraced by Mr. Merivale in these two volumes, namely, from the Death of Sulla (B.C. 78) to the Death of Cæsar (B.C. 44) is little more than a generation. Now, the aim of any one that should attempt to write a history of the Romans during that generation should clearly be to gather such an amount of authentic material relating to it as should, when duly arranged and elaborated, present a complete illustrative *tableau* of all that was Roman in that generation. Here, accordingly, an author would have to attend to two things—*first*, to the narrative of the events of thirty-four successive years, which narrative, including as it could only the events of chief political importance, must at least be but a narrow line leaping as it were from place to place, from Rome to Gaul, from Gaul to Spain, from Spain to the East, just as the real centre of activity altered itself; and, *secondly*, to the general delineation and laying out of that great area or theatre of differently peopled lands, whereon, in this shifting manner and for whose weal or wo, the said narrow series of events was all the while transacted. If either of these things is insufficiently attended to; if, on the one hand, the narrative is too slight, or if, on the other, the theatre of events is not clearly and vividly laid out, the history will necessarily be defective. Now, in Mr. Merivale's volumes too large a proportion of the space is occupied by the mere narrative. He traces the thread of events well and lucidly, never losing or breaking it, but pursuing it from Rome to Gaul, and from Gaul to Rome, as necessity requires; but he does this, so to speak, over a bleak and bare landscape. We do not see in his pages the broad area of Mediterranean lands green with grass, or brown with heather, city-studded at intervals, and covered with bustling populations held together by an organization of Roman origin; all this we may know, but Mr. Merivale does not keep it before us; and so far as his care to inform us to the contrary is concerned, the great struggle between Cæsar and Pompey and the whole activity of Cæsar's generation may have enacted itself on a mere area of dry pumice-stone or polished blue slate. In short, Mr. Merivale must devote more space to social surveys, or descriptions of surfaces, and comparatively less to mere lineal narration, especially narration of military movements, for which, the fact is, people care supremely little. But even, adhering to his own plan, Mr. Merivale might have been less meagre. A writer of history possessing a true eye for the interesting and anecdotic, which, after all, is the thing of main consequence in History, would, even in the course of a mere narrative, contrive to accumulate, from the right and from the left, details and illustrations of extensive historic import. Mr. Merivale is not actually deficient in this sense of the picturesque; but he might cultivate it with advantage. There is too much in him, we think, of tendency to avoid the anecdotic and the familiar, especially the humorous. This is wrong: the history of Cæsar and his times, we are convinced, is capable of being so written as to prove intensely interesting even to the modern reader; but this can only be done by a person that shall have his eye open equally to the comic as to the grand aspects of the Roman character. Two instances occur to us in which Mr. Merivale seems purposely to have avoided an in-



teresting and valuable detail that lay fairly in his way. The one is in his account of the dinner that was given by Cicero to Cæsar, not long before the death of the latter. The story of this dinner, which is excellently and wittily told by Cicero himself in one of his letters to Atticus, is pleasantly enough repeated by Mr. Merivale (Vol. II., pp. 457-58); but his spirit of prudery, or his want of keenness of perception, has led him to suppress the real humour of the story as Cicero tells it:—

"On the nineteenth," says Cicero, as translated by Middleton, "he (Cæsar) staid at Philippi till one in the afternoon, but saw nobody; was settling accounts, I guess, with Balbus; then took a walk on the shore; bathed [in my house] after two; heard the verses on Mamurra [an Epigram of Catullus satirizing Cæsar and a Roman knight named Mamurra], at which he never changed countenance: was rubbed, anointed, and sat down to table. Having taken an emetic just before [it was a custom of the Romans, before sitting down to a formal supper, to take an emetic, that they might eat the more, and Cæsar, though a temperate man, complied with the practice, out of compliment to his host], he ate and drank freely, and was very cheerful. The supper was good and well served. \* \* \* In a word I acquitted myself like a man; yet Cæsar is not a guest to whom one would say at parting, 'Pray call upon me again as you return.' Once is enough."

Now, in Mr. Merivale's version of the story the "Pray call upon me again" of Cicero is omitted; while the "emetic" is converted into "having made due preparation beforehand for the full and secure indulgence of his appetite," a clumsy periphrasis, which really submerges an important little bit of information regarding Roman manners, and which is but ill compensated by the "εμετικὴν agebat" of the footnote. A still more remarkable example of Mr. Merivale's indifference to the graphic and interesting is afforded by his omission of what has always appeared to us the most characteristic thing ever told of Cæsar. "It has often reached my ears," said Cicero, addressing the conqueror of the world, in the senate house, not long before his assassination, "that it is a saying commonly in your mouth, that you have lived long enough for yourself." What a profound melancholy this reveals; what a noble glimpse of the man it gives. In that saying, it appears to us, we have the essence of Cæsar. Yet Mr. Merivale omits it, though it must surely have come in his way. We trust that in his future volumes he will make his text rich in such anecdotes, and graphic tit-bits, and illustrative quotations.

Again, we have to object to Mr. Merivale's volumes, on the ground that they are not pervaded by a sufficiently deep or general philosophic spirit. The thought of the volumes, indeed, is that of a manly and strong mind, it is that of a scholar, it is that of a man deeply imbued with the sentiments of a most admirable school of modern English thought—that of Dr. Arnold; still something is wanting in this respect—more force, more freedom, more breadth, more boldness, a more lax and comprehensive handling of men and things. In the extract we have quoted, for example, relating to the influence that Cleopatra exercised over Cæsar, it seems to us that there is something like a forced assumption of "the respectable" point of view. That a woman like Cleopatra should have produced an effect of the kind described on a man like Cæsar is, we will venture to say, psychologically impossible; that she did produce such an effect is, we believe, historically untrue. So, also, in the extract regarding Cæsar's scepticism, we have a similar tendency towards the commonplace. What are called superstitious observances—beliefs in omens, fear of ghosts, &c., are, Mr. Merivale should understand, not weaknesses in such a man as Cæsar, but real strengths, real superiorities, or, which is the same thing, manifestations of an overplus of sensibility, triumphs of the greatness of emotion over the littleness of all possible doctrine. Altogether Mr. Merivale ought to have offered us a more profound and elaborate dissection of this portion of Cæsar's character; nor do we think he would injure his power even as a Christian critic of Pagan men by drinking large draughts of the philosophic spirit of a Niebuhr.

Finally, connected with the deficiency on which we have just remarked, we notice in Mr. Merivale's volumes, a want of enthusiasm, a defect of generosity and historic courage. There is too much of the calm equanimity that will not say anything decisive for fear of seeming to be partial; too little of the just abandonment of one's self to the impressions of the moment. There is a dexterous avoidance of all strong expressions; a cautious going to and fro be-

tween Cæsar and Pompey; as if the author were saying to himself all the while, "I am an English clergyman, though a classical scholar; and I must conduct myself judiciously and warily between these two ancient Pagans, of whom, nevertheless, I do prefer Cæsar." Occasionally this imperturbability, in grave circumstances, is almost provoking, reminding us of the Oxford student, who on being asked, at a theological examination, what he supposed Cain's feelings must have been when God taxed him with the murder of Abel, replied, "Why, I should think he must have felt very much annoyed." In short, Mr. Merivale, with all his good intentions towards the memory of Cæsar, has not risen to the full conception of that great man. If he had, then, instead of speaking every now and then of the "real or affected generosity of Cæsar," which is but a poor device towards appearing impartial, he would have given us, with a bold free hand, a flashing enthusiastic delineation of a true Roman hero. And, after all, this is the right way in history. Judicial stringency in particulars is out of the question; one can but give the broad strong impressions. Nor, in doing so, needs one be unjust or partial. He that will paint Cæsar generously needs not, on that account, be unfair to Pompey. But Cæsar ought to command the veneration of the historian. We know no worthy theory of greatness that the character of Cæsar will not satisfy. Indeed, generally, though we will not say that *quantity* of existence, as distinct from *quality*, or as including it, constitutes the measure of greatness, we will say that the historian, in his dealings with the past, and especially with the far past, would do well to proceed as if it were so—venerating most the men that bulk largest in the world's traditions. And to these that have still a lingering prejudice against Cæsar that no generalization of this kind has been able to drive away, we would offer one advice, for which, we believe, they will afterwards thank us: Go to the sculpture department of the British Museum and look at the bust of Cæsar that stands in the corner of the narrow entrance gallery close to the door. It is one of the finest heads we have seen, and it is evidently that of a noble man. It does not correspond wholly with Mr. Merivale's description. (By the bye, what an absurdity it is to describe a man's personal appearance at the end of a book about him, seeing that the reader has had occasion to picture the man, as a moving figure, so to speak, all through the story!) The "forehead" is "high," but it is also very "capacious"; the breadth from temple to temple, or, rather, the breadth across the head in front of the ears being, if we remember aright, the most remarkable feature of the skull. But the expression of the face is *pain*; it is the face of a man worn by thought and toil, perhaps, as Mr. Merivale says, also by dissipation; it is exactly the face of a man that had the saying often in his mouth that he "had lived long enough for himself."

#### LAMARTINE'S NEW DRAMA.

*Toussaint Louverture*. Poème Dramatique. Par A. De Lamartine. London: W. Jeffs.

WHAT demon possesses poets when they write their prefaces? What grinning, mocking, lying imp sits at their side and whispers the absurdities, mockeries, and lies which they deliberately write down, to move the laughter, scorn, and contempt of their readers? If an unhappy lust for notoriety has impelled them prematurely into print, why do they strive to juggle with the reader's sagacity, and by apologetic modesty deprecate his censure? Do they suppose their word is believed, when they condemn themselves? If half of what they say be in their thoughts, they ought to blush for having printed at all.

Lamartine is not free from this perversion of truth and modesty. Great as he is, intensely conscious as he is of his superiority, he is fond of speaking slightly of verses which he wishes to be accepted as sublime. In *Toussaint Louverture* he has written like a true poet: in the preface he has written like a charlatan. Having put forth all his strength, instead of saying with a manly frankness which would have honoured him, and testified at least that as an artist he was in earnest, that he had done his best, he gives himself Olympian airs, and treats with careless disdain this product of his muse: seeming to say, "This poem which you regard as colossal, to me is a mere bagatelle. If without effort I have produced such a work, what could I have done had I set my whole genius to the task!" This indeed is the implied arrogance of all those deprecations we meet with in

prefaces. If the author had but put forth all his strength...!

Lamartine tells us that he wrote *Toussaint Louverture* in a few weeks of leisure in the country. "I never intended this feeble sketch for the Théâtre Français: I intended it for a melodramatic theatre of the Boulevard. I conceived it with a view to the masses rather than to the refined classes and men of taste; and this explains the imperfections of the work. It is an optical effect, and needs the glare of the sun, the moon, and the cannon." Of course to criticise after such a confession would be idle. Point to a feeble verse, a false image, and an exaggerated sentiment, and the author says serenely, "Very true, but you must read it by the glare of a cannon then...!"

Having written the piece, he mislaid the manuscript. "I regretted it but little, and thought no more about it." What more natural? Are not poets proverbially indifferent to their productions? What could Lamartine care for three hundred pages of verse written during a few weeks of leisure? *Allons donc!* puny versifiers may clamour over their feeble works as hens cackle with incubant pride over a single egg; but Lamartine!... Accordingly the next we hear of the manuscript is in the wine-cellar, where it forms the stuffing of a case of Jurançon wine. "I did not read it, but threw it in the immense waste-paper-basket of my verses [*l'immense rebut de mes vers*], where it ought for ever to have remained. But after the Republic an intelligent and inventive publisher desired to purchase a dramatic volume hidden in my portfolio; I accepted with gratitude his conditions." Does Lamartine mean that he was glad to publish for money that which he thought unworthy of his fame—that which he says ought for ever to have remained in his waste-paper-basket? The avowal does not betoken any great seriousness on the part of a poet. But what are we to say to this? "M. Lévy had the right of getting my drama represented; I regretted that he made use of his right, but I was forced to submit to this inconvenience of publicity." A few pages before he told us that he wrote the drama for a Boulevard theatre, and that it was not destined for a critical audience. He now tells us that he allowed it to be presented before the most critical of all audiences—a *reading* public, and "regretted" its representation. What are we to believe? Not a single word of either statement. In the same truthful candour he adds, "A great actor has veiled the imperfections of the work beneath the splendour of his genius. The public has seen only Frederic Lemaitre; the author has happily disappeared behind the actor." Now, imagine a critic to have uttered such an opinion, and then imagine the author's indignation! But it is so modest and magnanimous to place oneself behind the actor, and declare the merit wholly his, on the proviso that no reader takes one at one's word! Nevertheless, we should not like to be a friend of Lamartine having the credulity to accept his own judgment of his work when he says that the actors—we beg their pardon—the "artists of the stage"—had framed his feeble verses in all the luxury of art, and saved the piece from contempt; all the praise is due to them; spectators and readers have only pardon to bestow on him. Charming modesty! perfect truth! The whole preface is a curiosity: its flattery of publishers and actors being about as genuine as its deprecation of any merit in the work itself.

Passing through this miserable vestibule, we have at first some difficulty in believing that the rest of the temple is solid; and yet solid it is. *Toussaint Louverture*, feeble as a drama, has incontestible beauties of the poetic kind; and the *largo* of Lamartine's style triumphs over the obstacles of a language the least poetical in Europe. English readers will doubtless exclaim, "It is so French." It is so. They might as well object to the rose for being red. A French poet must express the French mind; and a Catholic taste will know how to appreciate it.

#### LIFE OF ANDREW COMBE.

*The Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D.* By George Combe. Longman and Co.

MR. GEORGE COMBE has done wisely in not heeding the advice of his excellent friends who counselled him to omit from this biography all those details of illness and cure, as well as those abundant notices of phrenology, which, as they truly observe swell out the volume. The advice was excellent; but is it not always by following "excellent advice" that we



go wrong? A paradox, perhaps, yet demonstrably true. Mr. George Combe, no doubt, saw as distinctly as his advisers, the force of the counsel, but he also saw that, inasmuch as his brother's life offered none of the advantages of dramatic effect,—was in itself neither romantic nor capable of being elaborated into a story—the task of the biographer was clearly to see what *other* advantages the life offered. Instead of a story he has given us a substantial book. It is a book interesting as the record of the acts and thoughts of a remarkable man; and as embracing a variety of details, philosophical and medical, for which the public will be grateful.

The picture here given of a Calvinist family has a sombre power, and leaves behind it an impression the pain of which is mitigated by the consciousness that every year such experiences are becoming fewer. The shadow of John Knox still darkens Scotland. Still does that unloving and unlovely creed warp the minds and hearts of thousands into bigotry and—we must say it—blasphemy. If, as Plutarch and Bacon admirably said, it were better to have no idea of God at all than to have an unworthy idea of him, it surely is less blasphemous to say no God exists (which at the worst is only intellectual arrogance assuming infinite knowledge) than to say, as the Shorter Catechism says in its terrible distinctness, “*All mankind by their fall lost communion with God, are under his wrath and curse, and so made liable to all the miseries of this life to death itself, and to the pains of hell for ever*,” and that out of these doomed victims of eternal wrath—a wrath drawn upon them not for sins of their own, but for sins committed eight thousand years ago by two creatures whom their creator made liable to sin, and with full foreknowledge that they would sin—out of these victims, we say, only a few of the *elect* will be spared! Horrible, horrible! Blasphemy against the divinity of God, blasphemy against the beneficence of God, blasphemy against the moral conscience within us, which resents this delirious drunkenness of theological pride substituting its own ferocity in place of the boundless beneficence of God! We have spoken strongly for we feel strongly. Yet the great national poet of Scotland, in one of his most popular poems, has said the same—

“O Thou who in the heavens dost dwell,  
Who dost whate’er does please thyself,  
Sends ane to Heaven and ten to Hell,  
A’ for Thy glory;  
And no for ony gude or ill  
They’ve done before thee.”

Frightful as this creed is, there is a fortunate inconsistency in the human character which robs it of its full operative power. Men are often better than their creeds. And Scotland which produced a Burns, and millions who sympathize with Burns—Scotland is saved from all the consequences of her creed by the genuine humanity which frustrates it. Sad, indeed, the result where the creed does operate.

Look at this picture of

#### SUNDAY IN A CALVINIST FAMILY.

“To complete the picture of domestic life at Livingston’s Yards, it remains only to mention the Sunday’s occupations and discipline. The gate of the brewery was locked, and all, except the most necessary work, was suspended. The children rose at eight, breakfasted at nine, and were taken to the West Church at eleven. The forenoon’s service lasted till one. There was a lunch between one and two. The afternoon’s service lasted from two till four. They then dined, and after dinner portions of Psalms and of the Shorter Catechism with the ‘Proofs’ were prescribed to be learned by heart. After these had been repeated, tea was served. Next the children sat round a table and read the Bible aloud, each a verse in turn, till a chapter for every reader had been completed. After this, sermons or other pious works were read till nine o’clock, when supper was served, after which all retired to rest. Jaded and exhausted in brain and body as the children were by the performance of heavy tasks at school during six days in the week, these Sundays shone no days of rest to them.”

And ponder on this mode of cultivating

#### A JOYOUS DISPOSITION.

“So little was enjoyment recognised as an allowable aim in life, that when, in the buoyancy of youth, a natural feeling of gratitude, springing from the spontaneous activity of the moral faculties, occasionally led them to give utterance to *expressions* of satisfaction with the world, their mother would say—‘Hush—do not talk so—you do not know how long it may last!’ There seemed to be in her mind so strong a conviction that this was a world of woe, that she regarded a feeling of enjoyment as sinful, and as indicative of something wrong in the religious condition of the individual.”

Under such happy influences can you wonder at the following:—

“The world then always presented itself to me in the characters described by the Reverend David Dickson (afterwards D.D.), with such fervour and reiteration, as the abode of nothing but the blackest sin and misery. I shrunk from contact with it, even in thought; and believing myself equally, or rather more in danger of hell-fire than all the rest, I looked upon retirement from the world as affording the only chance of escape from the dangers of eternal perdition.

“This was my state of mind from my earliest consciousness, and it continued for years to depress and cramp my energies. I never could fancy myself good enough to be of use in the world; and, instead of aspiring to greatness, I have a vivid recollection of often looking at Dr. Dickson in the pulpit, and thinking, ‘Oh, if I was only clever enough to be a minister, I would be sure to be saved.’ This must have begun before I was five years old. But I felt a woful consciousness that I could never learn to preach, and there was thus no hope for me in that quarter. Then it occurred to me that even a preceptor was almost sure to be saved, as a ‘church’ man; but then I was equally conscious that singing was as impossible as preaching to me.

“In this hopeless state I well recollect standing behind Matthew Aikman, a mason, when the new kiln was building (I could scarcely have been seven years old then, but I forget the exact date), and at every stone he laid down upon another, the intense wish came upon me, ‘Oh that I were that stone, to be sure of never living again, and never going to hell!’ For days I looked on in this mood. Once, soon after, in a dream, I lay as if upon the declivity of the Castle-bank, and began slowly to slide down in spite of every exertion, when to my horror I saw the mouth of hell, like a deep well full of fire and flames, just below, and the devil with his fork ready to receive me on approaching the brink. As I neared it the horror was awful, and when my toes reached the edge I awoke in a tremor. I offer no comment on the fitness of doctrines which could induce such a state of mind in a well-disposed child, sighing only for good, and for the power of doing God’s will.

“About a year or two later, in a very different frame of mind, when pleased, I believe, with having acted on some of my good resolutions, I dreamt that I lay on another part of the slope looking towards the south, and at mid-day; when suddenly, as I gazed at the sky, the heavens opened, and I saw Jesus sitting at the right hand of God, surrounded by angels, and by a splendour which almost dazzled me, and yet all looking down upon me with a benignity of tenderness which moved me to the very soul, and inspired me with the most vivid desire to render myself worthy of the happiness. Even now I cannot help considering these two scenes as strikingly illustrative of the two principles of teaching religion. *The threatenings of hell-fire terrified and bewildered without improving me.* The spirit of love from heaven, on the contrary, inspired me with feelings of humble devotion and admiration of moral excellence, which have not yet faded, and which repudiated the very notion of God being the ‘avenger,’ and of his willingly destroying the creatures he had made.”

Mr. George Combe relates that his father was troubled with doubts upon the eternity of punishment and the doctrine of election:—

“When charged with inconsistency for doubting on these points, he used to say, ‘It may be very wrong, but I cannot help it.’ This showed that the internal moral and religious struggles which had distressed his son were not unknown to himself; but he also had so humble an idea of his own powers of judgment, that he never ventured to modify, by his own convictions, the faith taught in the church, lest he should be wrong, and lead his children into error. It was only after they had attained to maturity, and had mustered courage to break through the trammels of authority, and think for themselves, that he candidly acknowledged to the elder branches of them the state of his own mind.

“Are there not thousands of parents in Great Britain and Ireland at this moment timidly concealing their own convictions of truth from their children, out of seeming deference to authorities which they no longer respect? And are there not thousands of children suffering agonies of mental distress, which a few candid sentences spoken by their parents would remove? Parents shrink from the responsibility of leading their children into possible error, by countenancing in them any disregard of established authorities; but do they incur no responsibility in deliberately teaching them, as true, views which they themselves no longer believe.”

This admirable remark we bid the reader lay to heart. In England at the present day it is rare to meet with a man who does truly and conscientiously believe in Hell, and in the eternal torments said to await us there. It is notorious that men do not believe in it; why, then, do they continue to teach it? Why not say boldly at once that it outrages their consciences, that it is unworthy of the Deity, and that they will not pretend to believe it any longer?

The reader must not suppose that *The Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe* is mainly occupied with the topics we have selected in preference. It follows him through his professional career, and unrolls the panorama of an honourable life. In our *Notes and Extracts*, we shall borrow from its valuable pages, and meanwhile recommend it as a book of great interest.

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

*Marriage: its Origin, Uses, and Duties.* A Discourse delivered in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross-street, Hatton-garden, March 3rd, 1850, by the Rev. W. Bruce. London: George Slater.

A very pleasing and lucid exposition of the doctrines of the New Church on the subject of marriage. The Scriptural interpretations on which these doctrines are based are in the highest degree ingenious, but, like many other of the beautiful and subtle dreams of Swedenborg, they vanish into thin air at the first touch of rigid analysis. Such at least is our view. Still, whatever may be thought of their philosophy, all must admire the tone of refined and lofty morality which everywhere pervades them; and nothing could well be more felicitous than the exposition here given of them.

*An Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography.* By David Ansted, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Geology in King’s College. Van Voorst.

This is quite a model of what manuals should be. To sound scientific exposition it unites the charm of popular treatment, and the advantage, which cannot be too highly prized in a work meant for reference and use, of very ample indices, tables, glossary, and illustrations. In this solid volume every paragraph conveys information; there is no superfluous rhetoric, nor idle disquisition. It is a book meant for use, and is arranged with admirable forethought. At the same time it is very agreeable to read: we remember no scientific manual that is more so. It opens with a treatise on Physical Geography, which is followed by an outline of Mineralogy; and then come Descriptive Geology and Practical Geology: all brought down to the latest discoveries.

*The White Charger, that cost me Two Hundred Pounds; lost me Seventy Thousand Pounds; drove me from Society; and finally compelled me to quit the Service.* By the Author of “The Horse Guards,” &c. J. and D. A. Darling.

Quite recently we reviewed *The Horse Guards*; we have now before us another little work by the same author, this time with no political purpose, but simply giving a humorous narrative of how he was courting a young lady with seventy thousand charms, and thought that caracoling on a white charger was the best method of appealing to the female heart. She wishes him to swim out to sea upon his Bucephalus. Her wish is law. But he bethinks him ‘twould be as well to practise the feat before he attempts it openly; and, as it is needless to spoil a suit of clothes in this private rehearsal, he ventures naked on the animal’s back. Unhappily the animal, after imperilling his life, carries his nude rider on shore just under the windows of his beloved, and then gallops madly to the barracks! The denouement may be foreseen. He loses his lady—is arraigned for indecent exposure of his person—is discharged from his regiment—condemned to the treadmill—goes to law, loses his money, gets no satisfaction, and finally sees his charger yoked to an omnibus!

*Lives of the Successors of Mahomet.* By Washington Irving (Bohn’s Shilling Series.) H. G. Bohn.

It is idle prdantry to accuse this work of not fulfilling all the demands of exhaustive erudition, when the author, in his manly, modest preface, distinctly says that to such erudition he lays no claim; that he does not aspire to be consulted as an authority, but merely to be read as a digest of current knowledge adapted to popular use. It is eminently a popular book; but not a superficial book. There are new materials worked into it, and the old materials are carefully compiled. Critical it is in no sense, but most pleasant to read. The strange story of fanatical conquest is luminously set forth. It moves and lives before the eye. The few proselytes rise to be leaders of mighty armies, and founders of a mighty nation. The doctrine elaborated with difficulty by a solitary thinker we here see becoming the doctrine of millions. From its analogies and contrasts with Christianity, the rise and progress of Mahomedanism is a subject of intense interest to us, and Washington Irving has told the story with a power which leaves behind it lasting impressions. We may add, in conclusion, that this Shilling Series promises to surpass, in cheapness and elegance, the Standard Library Mr. Bohn so venturously carries on.

*The Modern Linguist; or, Conversations in English, French and German.* By Albert Bartels. D. Nutt.

These three volumes are usefully arranged. They carry the learner from the vocabulary (which is classified according to subjects) to familiar phrases, then to dialogues becoming more and more complicated, and finally to notes and letters. The plan is simple and efficient, corresponding with the progress and wants of the learner. The first volume contains English and French; the second volume English and German; the third unites the two former in one. They are separate publications, all illustrative of one system.

*The Pupil’s Guide to English Etymology.* By George Manson, Head Master of the General Assembly’s Normal School, Edinburgh. Third Thousand. Edinburgh: Macphail.

This useful work contains the principal roots from the Greek, Latin, and other languages which so richly diversify our tongue. To those who have not received a classical education, it will be a great assistance in understanding English.

*The Revolution in the Mind and Practice of the Human Race; or, the Coming Change from Irrationality to Rationality.—A Supplement to the Revolution in Mind and Practice of the Human Race; showing the necessity for, and the Advantage of the Universal Change.* By Robert Owen. Effingham Wilson.

These volumes are to be valued, as well for their being the production of one who, at four score years, is yet the earnest and effective advocate of the principles which animated his early and maturer manhood, as for the exposition which they contain of the system which it has been the constant and conscientious effort of his long and devoted life to promulgate. Mr. Owen has lately spoken for himself in our “Open



Council," and our readers who required it will have learned from his letter the leading features of his doctrine as to the formation of character, and his plans for the reconciliation of the social, political, and religious differences by which humanity is distracted. Those who have learned thus much will naturally wish to learn more; and we refer them to these volumes for satisfaction, convinced that to whatever conclusion they may come with regard to the truth or falsehood of Mr. Owen's views there can be but one with regard to the consistency, the boldness, and the self-denying perseverance of their author. The supplement is particularly valuable from its containing "a copy of the original memoir in English, French, and German, which was presented to the Sovereigns assembled in congress at Aix la Chapelle in 1818, by the late Lord Castlereagh from the author, showing the correctness of his anticipations as proved by subsequent events."

*Macphail's Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Journal and Literary Review.* No. LII. May, 1850. Edinburgh: Myles Macphail; London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The most noticeable article in this month's number of this periodical is an attack on Archbishop Whately, for, what the writer is pleased to call, his "Apology for, and whitewashing of, Judas Iscariot." The learned prelate, convinced, with many of the best minds of this and other countries, of the inadequacy of the motives generally assigned for the treason of the apostle, explains his conduct by the supposition that, being in his own mind fully convinced of the title of Jesus to the Messiahship and throne of Judea, he wished to force him into an open avowal of his pretensions by placing him in the hands of his enemies with no other means of escape. This notion has been adopted by Mr. Horne, the author of *Orion*, who has produced a beautiful poetical drama on the subject, to which the reviewer does just honour. We wish he had done the same to the archbishop's sensible and quiet review of the conduct of the "Traitor," but we find, on the contrary, an utter want of candour, argument, and logic, in this attack on the first and fairest logicians of the day.

*War: Religiously, Morally, and Historically Considered.* By P. F. Aiken. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

To speak in the trade phrase this is a book which every soldier ought to possess, as a text book for arguments against Elihu Burritt, Mr. Cobden, and all those enthusiasts who seek to abolish the trade of war. The author, who had his attention first called to the subject by the late peace agitation, is at very great pains to show from the Old and New Testament—especially from the former—that war is sanctioned by religion, and certainly he makes out a very plausible case for any man who believes that the highest rule of action which a nation can take is to follow the example of the Jews. The arguments drawn from the New Testament, and from the writings of the Fathers are, however, not very much calculated to promote the object of the writer.

#### NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

**SANITARY REFORM.**—It is evident that the health of towns requires to be watched by scientific men, and improvements constantly urged on by persons who take an especial interest in the subject. If I were a despot I would soon have a band of Arnotts, Chadwicks, Southwood Smiths, Smiths of Deanston, Joneses, and the like; and one should have gratified a wiser ambition than Augustus if one could say of any great town, *Sordidam inveni, purgatam reliqui.*—*The Claims of Labour.*

**OXFORD VERSUS GENEVA.**—The Tractarians will not secede. They are every day gaining ground. Their success in getting nearly every parish into their power is all but certain. Whenever this is accomplished, the evangelical party within the church will be extinct.—*British Quarterly Review.*

**BAD COOKING THE CAUSE OF DOMESTIC DISCORD.**—Young ladies of the leisure classes are educated to become uncommonly acute critics of all that pertains to personal blandishment. They keep an uncompromisingly tight hand over their milliners and ladies' maids. They can tell to a thread when a flounce is too narrow or a tuck too deep. They are taught to a shade what colours suit their respective complexions, and to a hair how their *coiffure* ought to be arranged. Woe unto the seamstress or handmaiden who sins in these matters! But her "good plain cook"—when a damsel is promoted to wedlock, and owns one—passes unapproached for the most heinous offences. Badly seasoned and ill assimilated soup; fish, without any fault of the fishmonger, soft and flabby; meat rapidly roasted before fierce fires—burnt outside and raw within; poultry rendered by the same process tempting to the eye, till dissection reveals red and uncooked joints! These crimes, from their frequency and the ignorance of the "lady of the house," remain unpunished; whereupon husbands, tired of their Barmecide feasts—which disappoint the taste more because they have often a promising look to the eye—prefer better fare at their clubs; and escape the Scylla of bad digestion to be wrecked on the Charybdis of domestic discord. All this is owing to the wife's culinary ignorance, and to your "good plain cooks."—*Dickens's Household Words.*

**WANT OF REFINEMENT AMONG THE RICH.**—Few men are far-thinking enough to invest much of their capital in a thing which makes so little show as pure air. What do you find amongst the rich? Go through the great squares, where, in one night, a man will lavish on some entertainment what would almost purify his neighbourhood, and you will often find the same evils there, though in a different degree, that you have met with in the most crowded parts of the town. If the rich and great have so little care about what comes

"Betwixt the wind and their nobility"

you can hardly expect persons, whose perception in such matters is much less nice, to have any care at all.—*The Claims of Labour.*

**THE OXFORD SCHOOL AND THE PEOPLE.**—The ecclesiastical phenomena of our time are very anomalous. While the clergy are, beyond comparison, more active and faithful than at any time since the revolution, this is in great measure owing to an intellectual ferment among them, which places them at a greater distance than before from the sympathy of the nation which they serve. The fresh tide of ideas and sentiments which has re-baptized them with earnestness, and delivered them from routine, has poured in upon them from the universities. It is of academic source, and of academic character. It is the accumulation of thought and theory, the product of books: the result even of a vast and deliberate design, conceived and partly realized by one commanding and systematizing intellect. Of that deep and vivifying mind the change in the clergy is, in great measure, but the propagated influence. Meanwhile, during this reanimation of the church on the collegiate side, the tide of life without has run in the opposite direction; and the very feeling prevalent, that Oxford has been the scene of a sort of Popish plot for plunging England back into Romanism, and, by a species of logical black art, spiriting away across the German Ocean the reformation and all its works, has broken down popular faith in the simplicity and veracity of the clergy, and shaken the whole fabric. The new doctrines are hated; and the old ones—as would appear from the eagerness to be rid of them—were not satisfactory to the divines themselves. The people who believe on authority are pulled two ways; those who believe on conviction are pulled neither; and thus, while the momentum of inert perseverance is lost, the *vis viva* of a new impulse is not gained.—*Westminster Review.*

**THE DANISH THEATRE.**—"Not for pleasure only!" is the inscription over the Temple of Thalia in Copenhagen. And he who has seen the tragedies of Oehlenschläger and Hertz; the comedies of Holberg, Hertz, and Heiberg, of Overskou and Hauch; who has seen them performed here by Nielsen and his wife; by Rosenkilde and his daughter; by Phister and the young Wiche, and the fascinating Mrs. Heiberg, the pearl of the Danish drama; the rarest talent of the whole country; he who has seen the ballets of Bournonville, the most perfect works of art of their kind, will acknowledge that the moral spirit of the North has given an ennobling influence to the magic power of the drama; that the theatre here is not merely for pleasure. We do not merely amuse ourselves; we become better whilst we are amused. The mind is elevated to a noble longing after a higher and more beautiful spectacle than that of every-day life; it receives a presentiment of the grandeur of the human being, whether in his deepest suffering or his highest pleasure. That which, at the present time, beyond everything else distinguishes the dramatic art of Denmark is its nationality, its popular character, in the highest sense of the term. They are the people's own heroes and heroines; their own great old times, which cause the popular heart to beat for Palnatoke, Hakon, Jarl, Queen Margerita, Axel, and Valborg; it is their own follies and their own original characters which make them laugh so heartily at the comedies of Holberg, at "The April Fools," and many other of Heiberg's pieces; it is the practical, mystical, simple life of the people which charms so much in "The Elves," in "The Disguised Swan," and "The Fairies' Hill;" it is the present every-day life over which the people laugh or cry in "A Sunday at Amage," "The Savings' Box," "Opposite Neighbours," and such like. And in this way the drama contributes, in no small degree, to elevate the popular mind.—*Frederika Bremer's Easter Offering.*

### Progress of Science.

**ANCIENT BRONZE AND BRASS.**—An examination of some specimens of ancient bronzes has been made by Mr. Donovan. The articles were found at Dowris, in the King's County. The object was to find if zinc were employed in the manufacture of bronze, and the result has been that there is none whatever. Tin and copper seem to have been the two metals used for making brass; but the ancients, Greek and Roman, frequently mention zinc, or at least the ore. There is no doubt that the ore was used for some purpose, although there is great difficulty about the metal itself; as the quantity found in specimens of bronze has been so small as to lead us to suppose that it was accidental. It is just possible that the zinc, being a less durable metal, may have escaped from its combinations, leaving very little behind; and it is just possible that the ancients in their mode of smelting lost a great deal of the metal, and imagined that they were putting it in the brass when they were sending it up the chimney. They do mention the large quantities of fine oxide of zinc which was deposited in this manner. In ancient times, or even in comparatively modern times, there was no method of proving what was lead, what tin, and what zinc, if such was used; and there is no doubt that tin was often mistaken for silver, as we know that baser metals were often put forward as gold. The celts examined have also contained tin, and Mr. Donovan considers that zinc has not been used, the difficulty of smelting that metal not being overcome in an island where tin could be so easily procured.

**ANTISCORBUTIC PLANTS.**—We saw lately that silver could be got in the water of the sea, now we find that iodine is found in many fresh-water plants, proving still further that every element may be existing everywhere. It had once been found in watercress. M. Chatin finds it common to many plants, and attributes the antiscorbutic nature of the cress to its amount of iodine. The quantity is so small in the surrounding water that we cannot discover it; but day by day these plants take out a little and consolidate it in their structure, until it accumulates so far that by very great care it becomes possible to establish its existence. When we consider how little is

sufficient for the latter purpose it becomes difficult for us to imagine how small the amount must be where the art and science of man cannot approach towards a detection. A two-millionth part of iodine can be found, but by concentrating a thousand times it is not found in the water; the quantity is, therefore, small beyond conception.

**THE DUBLIN STORM.**—Science comes to us in various forms, and we have it in the description of a storm which occurred lately at Dublin. Dr. Lloyd says:—"The first indications of the storm were observed soon after three o'clock. Massive *cumuli* were seen forming in the south-west position of the sky. These became denser as they approached, until they formed a mass of an ash-grey colour, projected on a sky of paler tint. About half-past three it burst forth. The flashes of lightning succeeded one another with rapidity, and at length the roar of thunder seemed continuous. Some persons who observed the phenomenon from a distance were able to distinguish the two strata of oppositely electrical clouds, and to see the electrical discharges passing between them." "At four the terrific tornado, which was the grand and peculiar feature of the storm, reached us." The storm passed away in less than ten minutes, and the wind returned to a gentle breeze. He considers that it was a true whirlwind, and that the motion was in an opposite direction to the hands of a watch, or retrograde. The wind at College Park changed as much as half a circle, or veered completely round, and Dr. Lloyd considers that the centre of the tornado passed over that spot. Nineteen trees fell in College Park, ten had fallen from the south east, or under the action of the first half, and nine had fallen from the north-west, or under the action of the second half of the storm, proving that in this locality the direction of the wind had been exactly reversed. The hailstones that fell during the storm were as large as a pigeon's egg, and consisted of alternate layers of snow and ice, with a centre of snow. Dr. Lloyd shows the difference between this and the revolving storm or cyclone, where the diameter is often 500 miles, supposed to be caused by two currents of air crossing, and so generating a rotatory movement. The tornado is of much smaller dimensions, produced by rapidly-ascending currents of air, caused by the heating of a limited portion of the earth's surface under the action of the sun's rays.

**SECRETS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.**—M. Schoenbein gives us again an account of ozone, that mysterious substance which he finds in the air, and to which he attributes many effects. His experiments prove at least that there is something very curious, and not known to us, existing in the atmosphere, produced during certain phenomena. Sir Humphrey Davy once imagined that there was some subtle life-giving body in the air, to which he attributed effects not easily explained by the action of oxygen only. Ozone, however, is not of the life-giving character, as it impedes respiration and produces catarrhal affections; small animals also are quickly killed in it. What it is is yet unanswered; we don't know if it be something new, or if it be merely something old in a new form. It is, however, to be considered as well worth study, being an important step towards our knowledge of the air, if it should ever show itself in a definite character.

**POTASH IN THE SEA.**—M. Uziglio has examined the waters of the Mediterranean, and found potash. He believes that it will some day be an economical source of that alkali. At present potash is got from the ashes of vegetables, and many a fine tree has been burnt merely to supply ashes. To obtain it from the sea would be a great point in the arts. The mode of taking it out of solution is still, however, a problem.

**PURIFICATION OF GAS.**—A new plan of purifying gas has been used by Mr. Laming. It consists in simply passing it through oxide of iron and lime dissolved in muriatic acid. By this means the sulphuretted hydrogen of the gas is decomposed by the iron, the ammonia unites with the acid of the lime, and even sulphuretted carbon, so difficult to remove from gas, is quite absent from that which has been subjected to this process. In using the materials they are mixed up with sawdust, in order to form them into a porous mass through which the gas should move. The importance of this is very great. On all gas-shades we find a deposit of white matter, which, if we can get enough of it, will be found to be sour; it consists of a little sulphuric acid from the sulphur in the gas, and a little ammonia also from the same source. Of course there is still a much larger quantity removed by burning, and we find only a small portion on the glass. This is true chiefly of glasses which are suspended over the burners. After water and other important sanitary subjects are duly discussed, the question of gas will, no doubt, come strongly before the country, as it becomes apparent that health and economy may be very much more attended to, in lighting our rooms and streets, whilst increase of light will also be the probable result. By the method here mentioned of purifying the gas a great increase of illuminating power is said to be gained.

**GUTTA PERCHA.**—It is strange to what an extent a new substance found in nature will alter all the habits of man. We see it especially in the metals, how civilization seems even to depend on some of them, and how they mark more or less all the external life of a country with their unmistakable handwriting. Leather bottles have long given way to glass, but Mr. Alexander McDougall, of Manchester, has somewhat returned to the old method by using barrels lined with gutta percha, for carrying muriatic acid, instead of the glass carboy. So far this new product acts like a malleable glass, and it will be the means of taking many substances to great distances where the danger and expense of glass now entirely prevents their use. We feel that in every new substance, and of course to some extent in gutta percha, we have a new agent, how extensive we do not know, but still new. It has already begun to affect our habits in a humble way, and with them consequently our modes of thinking, to an equal extent.



## Portfolio.

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

### THE APPRENTICESHIP OF LIFE.

By G. H. LEWES.

#### CHAP. VII.—THE MOUSETRAP.

During the month of January 1830, the habitués of the Café de Paris may have noticed, that every day precisely at six o'clock, the small table in the corner near the last window of the principal saloon was occupied by a tall military-looking man, who ordered his dinner with great deliberation, and ate it apparently in expectation of the arrival of some friend. Yet he made no inquiries. He never looked round the café. Sitting with his face opposite the door, he occasionally raised his eyes on the entrance of any stranger, but lowered them again on observing that the new comer did not make for the corner table. The waiter with respectful alacrity brought him the carte, and a pencil and slip of paper wherewith to draw up the *menu* of his dinner: a process which required some time and thought. When that was accomplished, the waiter carried away the paper; and, in due time, the dinner was served almost in unbroken silence.

The General Laboissière was a lean, stern, soldierlike-looking man of three or four-and-fifty; he had lost a leg at Austerlitz, and was covered with the scars of wounds received in those glorious campaigns which had carried the eagles of France from Madrid to Moscow. You could not for an instant doubt his quality. The merest glance detected the old soldier in his erect carriage, and in the scrupulous neatness and precision of his slightest movements, from the laying down of his gloves one upon the other and both upon the outside of his hat, to the drawing up of his dinner *menu*. A thick grey moustache shadowed his upper lip, and added to the sternness of his sunburnt face. It required little sagacity at once to divine that he was a Bonapartist; and all who knew his history, perfectly comprehended his fanaticism for the Emperor. Tears came into his eyes when he spoke of his beloved Emperor, or of La Grande Armée; and the man who a minute before seemed as hard as a rock, surprised you by the depth of his boyish sensibility.

Napoleon had not only distinguished the General and raised him every grade with some flattering comment which made the promotion doubly precious, but he had also arranged for him a marriage, in which fortune was the least of the advantages; and the General was grateful to Napoleon even for his domestic felicity. He was, indeed, a favourite with Napoleon, because brave to very bravado he was, nevertheless, more than a mere *sabreur*; to the dauntless courage of the soldier he added the strategical talents of a commander; and had the Emperor remained to fight one or two more battles, Laboissière would have gained his marshal's baton.

One trait will paint the coolness of this man. At Austerlitz he was so severely wounded in the leg that amputation became necessary. During the whole operation he never winced, but joked and chatted with all around, only pausing once as the bone was severed, and showing by the pallor of his face the agony he refused to express in shrieks; and when all was over, on being asked if he would take anything, he said: "Yes: bring me my pipe."

His faithful servant snivelling at the disaster, brought him his meerschaum, and lighted it for him.

"What are you howling about, Jean?" asked his master.

"Good cause, Colonel, good cause!"

"Bah!" and a puff of smoke followed this exclamation. "They make capital cork legs," he added, after a pause; "and you see, Jean, it's an ill wind that blows nobody good...you have a cousin in the cork trade!"

Well, as I told you, General Laboissière was seated in his old place awaiting, as usual, the arrival of this friend who would not arrive. He had just dispatched a couple of dozen oysters, and a half bottle of Chablis *première*, as an agreeable prelude to the dinner, which he was commencing with a *potage au riz à la turque*, when a sudden grimace wrested from him by the soup attracted the garçon to his side:

"Is the soup not as M. le Général approves?"

"Approves!" exclaimed the General with marked irony. "Certes, if I have ordered a mash of rice in hot water stirred with a dandelion, nothing can be better than the style in which it is served; but if you look at my note, I think you will see *potage au riz à la turque* is what I ordered..."

"I am very sorry, M. le Général..."

"This is not rice *à la turque*: it is meant for some nursery pudding! Then the saffron should be squandered with profusion, or the soup is spoiled!"

"Will M. le Général be pleased to order some other..."

"No, no; take it away, I'll have none of it...And take the brown Madeira, too, it is only fit to drink with the *potage*. Bring the fish and the Bordeaux,—and, Frédéric, be careful that it is properly warmed, your Bordeaux is generally too cold."

"Very well, General."

The General was a gourmet, and any infraction, however slight, of the supreme laws of Carême, to a man who had dined often with Cambacérès in private, was sufficient to rouse his anger. It had done so in this instance. He had sent away his soup, and was too much "put out" to order any other, so preferred dining without soup to disarranging his carte.

While in this state of irritation he saw a tall, rather shabbily dressed person accost Frédéric, the garçon, and overheard him ask:—

"Is not that General Laboissière yonder?"

The garçon replied affirmatively; and in another instant the stranger approached.

"I believe I have the honour of speaking to General Laboissière," he said.

The General bowed haughtily, and quietly sipped the remaining glass of Chablis. The stranger did not appear in the least disconcerted by this reception; but observed:

"You are expecting Colonel Delamare; but he cannot come, and if you will offer me a seat at your table (here his voice dropped) I will give you some information about him and M. Pamberg."

M. Pamberg was the Bonapartist name for the Police, and the General started slightly at hearing it. The Bonapartists had a system of cyphers by which they could correspond, or even talk openly without much danger of any listener being the wiser. Yet, as any one of these words might be betrayed or discovered by accident, the General did not at once think it necessary to repose any confidence in the shabby looking stranger who thus accosted him.

From the moment the stranger had approached the General's table, one of the garçons had quietly and unobserved glided within ear-shot, and, though busy arranging the glasses and napkins on the table, lost not a word of what passed.

All the General's movements were watched by the Police, and from the time he accustomed himself to a particular place at the Café de Paris, a police agent entered the service as garçon, and while fulfilling all his duties with exemplary punctuality, contrived to keep his eye upon him. He had waited with the patience of a cat for a mouse, and now at last he seemed on the eve of discovering something.

"Ask me to be seated, General, and ask it so as the whole café may observe you;" whispered the stranger.

At first the General's ill-humour, coupled with the equivocal appearance of his interlocutor, made him hesitate, but these words decided him:—

"I am a friend of *Mademoiselle Gock*."

*Mademoiselle Gock* meant the Bonapartists.

The General rose, and with grave ceremony requested him to be seated, shaking him by the hand, and pretending to be very delighted to see him.

"Oho!" said the garçon to himself, "It seems there is a *Mademoiselle Gock* who is very influential: that's worth noting."

"And how is Colonel Delamare?" asked the General.

"Why he is in despair—he has lost his *Helène*?"

*Helène* meant passport.

"Humph! that's provoking; but *Helènes* are still to be had."

"Not such as the one he lost, General! Then, too, his debts make it difficult."

"Oh! money is easier to find than mistresses."

"The general," said the garçon to himself, "is falling into his dotage, or is there some finesse in that maxim of his."

"When I last saw the Colonel he told me that *Mademoiselle Amélie* (the Army) was very discontented with *Madame de Lala* (the Royalists), and that her discontent grew greater every day, so that he was certain she would join *Mademoiselle de Gock*, and if *Mademoiselle Adèle* (Revolt) comes forward *Amélie* will stand by her."

"What the deuce can they be talking about," said the garçon, scratching his ear, "who are *Amélie*, *Adèle*, and *Madame de Lala*? I don't understand a word of it."

The conversation continued in the same unintelligible strain, much to the exasperation of the listener; at last the stranger said:—

"And how do matters look here for *Madame de Berg* (Napoleon II.)?"

"Favourably, very favourably," said the General; but as he said this his eye caught the stranger's, and at once an indefinable suspicion stole over his mind. It would be difficult to state in words *what* it was which justified this suspicion; indeed eyes speak a language of their own which will not always bear translation into words; enough that the General read an involuntary expression of triumphant scoundrelism in the evanescent gleam which passed over the stranger's eye.

From the moment his suspicion was roused the General was too *rusé* not to extricate himself from any dilemma into which previous confessions might have thrown him; but first he undertook to convince himself of the truth of his suspicions.

"Of course," said he, "Colonel Delamare made you acquainted with the contents of that letter, Captain Jean sent me..."

"Let me see... Captain Jean... What about?"

"Oh, if he did not think you were to be trusted with it," replied the General, smiling, "you must excuse me."

"He spoke to me of Captain Jean—very often—but I don't remember his showing any letter..."

The General had ascertained what he wanted, and emptied his glass with an indescribable air of contentment. There was no such person as Captain Jean!

To make assurance doubly sure he said:

"Are the preparations going on well at Brest?"

"Rapidly!"

"That's right," said the General, pouring out another glass of wine, perfectly satisfied that the stranger knew nothing whatever of the Bonapartist conspiracy, and that he must have procured the *cypher* either by accident or by the seizure of some papers. The stranger, perfectly innocent of the tw



traps laid for him, and fancying that he was implicitly trusted by the General, now thought it time to endeavour to make him yield some information; for that he was an agent of the police the reader has long suspected.

"You were about to tell me how matters stood with *Madame de Berg*," he inquired.

"I can only suspect that they are favourable from certain indications..."

"Ay... what are they?"

"The extreme quietness and contentedness of all *Mademoiselle de Gock's* relatives (the Bonapartists)."

"Is that all?"

"All I can judge from. A word in your ear. Although my attachment to *Mademoiselle Gock* is very sincere, my attachment to my own welfare is sincerer. *Mademoiselle Amélie* (the army) may interest herself if she likes; meanwhile, I so strongly object to *M. Farina* (prison) that I do not meddle in the affair at all. *Mademoiselle Gock* has my sympathy."

The police agent bit his lip; he saw that the General was on his guard, and that he had been too precipitate; but, not suspecting the betrayal of ignorance which he had given just before, he still hoped to worm himself into the General's secrets.

At this moment a jovial-looking, middle-aged man, in military undress, came up and spoke to the General. Salutations over, he said:

"Have you heard from Delamare? He has had an interview with *M. Corsum* (he has been arrested)."

The General looked round at the police agent, who, instead of meeting his eye, inquired eagerly of the new comer:

"Yes, but he avoided *M. Farina*, did he not (escaped from prison), and is now only waiting till he can secure *Mademoiselle Hélène*?"

The new comer, surprised to hear this man using their secret language, looked at him with a keen penetrating glance, which the other withstood unmoved:

"Monsieur is a friend of *Mademoiselle Gock*...?" he enquired.

"And a warm one, I flatter myself," replied that individual.

"Yes," added the General with inimitable calmness, "Monsieur comes direct from the Colonel; we may open ourselves freely to him."

As he said this he carelessly passed his fingers over his eyebrows, as if mechanically smoothing them. The new comer observed it, and twirled his moustache. These were two signs; the first said: This man is a police agent: the reply was: All right, I understand!

Nothing could have been more natural than these actions, in which the most suspicious observer could not have detected any latent significance. The police agent, moreover, was by no means alive to the fact that his object was penetrated by the General.

All this while the garçon was listening, but at last gave it up as hopeless. Either the General was only talking about some women and their affairs, in which Colonel Delamare seemed to be mixed up, or else these names were but cyphers, and, not knowing their signification, it was useless his listening.

"Suppose we adjourn to my house," said the General as he paid his bill. "We can talk over coffee there, and discuss matters more freely and pleasantly."

This was joyfully accepted, and the three departed.

Captain Cassone—the new-comer—was excessively interested to see what Laboissière would do with the police agent, whom he was pretending to trust. The General was so calm, that it was quite evident he had not betrayed himself; yet what could be his purpose?

As they seated themselves in a *fiacre*, and drove to the General's house, Rue de la Ville de l'Evêque, behind the Madeleine, the Captain pulled up his military stock. The General answered by a yawn.

This is the translation of this telegraphy:—

"Are we to make away with this fellow?"

"That depends on circumstances."

The chuckling police agent, believing himself on the point of making some invaluable discovery, entered the General's house with a buoyant step.

So little were the agent's suspicions aroused, that he did not even remark the fact of the General's placing him opposite to the light, that every shadow of expression on his face might be visible. Coffee and cigars were served them in a study, where, however, the agent noticed almost a greater variety of pistols, carbines, sabres, and poniards than of books.

As neither party seemed disposed to begin their communications, the General observed:—

"It is for you, Monsieur, to open this subject."

"Willingly; but would it not be more regular if you... the fact is, I feel a sort of difficulty... not having the honour of a personal acquaintance with you; and, my mission being confidential, I do not as yet know how far it would be proper in me to seek your assistance. Let me explain. My interview with Colonel Delamare was very hurried. He had only time to tell me, if I should meet with you in Paris, to say that he could not leave France till he got a new passport; adding, you will find the General staunch, and willing to act with you in every way. From your known character I should have guessed as much, General; but you yourself, by what you said in the Café de Paris, have made me hesitate."

"And what was that?" asked the General, cautiously.

"You said that your sympathy was with *Mademoiselle Gock*, but that you did not meddle in her affairs. How am I to understand that? Don't you see, General, that I should be guilty of a breach of trust if I were to open myself to you before ascertaining whether I can count on your assistance?"

"Powerfully reasoned!" said Captain Cassone.

"What you say is not without justice," replied the General; "nevertheless you are a perfect stranger to me—even your name is unknown. Oh!" he added, seeing a movement on the part of the agent, "I have no doubt it is a very honourable name; indeed there is something in your whole manner which inspires confidence..."

"The General is going too far!" said the Captain to himself.

"The General, in spite of his reputation, is an ass!" thought the agent.

"Before committing myself," pursued the General, "I should wish to know exactly how far you yourself are implicated..."

"To the uttermost, General; to the uttermost!"

"That is, you are prepared to..."

General Laboissière paused for him to complete the sentence, which he did with an accent of enthusiasm capable of giving meaning to his vague expressions:—

"...for everything, General! I risk my head in this matter."

"Then, may I ask, what your plans are?"

"There you must excuse me: at least for the present. When I ask your assistance I shall deem myself bound to communicate my plans to you; but I have not yet resolved on taking that step. In these delicate matters one cannot be too cautious, you know, General."

"Right. I will not seek to penetrate your plans. But a question: You are fully acquainted, I presume, with the present state of our party and our plans?"

"Fully."

"Will you be kind enough to state them to me?"

"To you, General!"

"To me."

"And wherefore pray?"

"That I may know whether you really are implicated," replied the General.

"Oh, oh! the cunning fellow!" said Captain Cassone, to himself. "He wants to ascertain how much the blackguard really has discovered."

Before the agent made his reply, the door was opened, and a man of gigantic stature and martial appearance entered the room. It was Colonel Delamare!

Simultaneously his two friends exclaimed:—

"Colonel! have you heard what has happened to Delamare?"

The Colonel looked a little astonished, but not more so than the tone in which the question was made might warrant a friend in feeling, so that the agent, though his eye was on him, saw nothing suspicious.

"Delamare is arrested, or rather has been; but Monsieur," pointing to the agent, "assures us of his escape."

"Monsieur is a friend of the Colonel's," said Cassone, smoothing his eyebrow as he spoke to inform Delamare that this pretended friend of his was one of the police.

Delamare fixed a most ferocious look on the agent, which the General observed with some uneasiness, lest the natural fierceness of the Colonel's disposition should spoil the plan he had schemed for discovering the extent of the agent's knowledge.

"Monsieur is on a secret mission to Paris," said the General; "and we are at present trying to understand one another, though a very natural prudence keeps both of us a little backward."

"If Monsieur is a friend of Delamare's," said the Colonel, "he must be well informed on all points; though, for my part, I have a shrewd suspicion Delamare bragged to us about his influence—am I right, Monsieur?"

"To speak frankly, I incline to that opinion," replied the agent.

"I have often been very much puzzled to reconcile his statements."

"Bah! he is a humbug!" a most significant twist of his enormous moustache accompanied this declaration of his own worthlessness by the Colonel.

The other two enjoyed the scene amazingly.

The unhappy agent was, to use the expressive phrase, "trotted out," and made to show his paces to the infinite amusement of the three conspirators who played with his unsuspecting confidence. In a little while they ascertained that he knew enough to make him dangerous.

The General improvised some extensive scheme which he said he and his friends were engaged in, as a sort of bait thrown out to the agent; but, when they had evidently wormed from him all he knew respecting this party, Cassone once more pulled up his stock as an inquiry whether the agent was to be made away with or not. A slow drooping of the eyelids was the consent by the General.

"Since we have gone so far with you," said the Colonel, "we may as well tell you frankly that although Delamare is of our party, we have heard that he is not to be trusted. What think you?"

The agent, glad of any opportunity for sowing the seeds of dissension among the party, eagerly fell into the trap and said:

"Between ourselves, I know he is only waiting his opportunity to betray us."

"Then, sir, I have but three words to say to you," said the colossal Colonel, walking up to the agent and laying a heavy hand upon his shoulder: "I am Colonel Delamare—you are a police agent—and you must die!"

Like three thunderclaps these sentences fell on the terrified agent. He saw, as in a flash, the whole peril of his situation and extent of his own folly.

Summoning his courage for the conflict, he said:



"I forgive your suspicions—especially if you are Colonel Delamare; but if you are, then have I been duped. Your doubts respecting me may be set at rest at once. Come with me to my lodgings I will satisfy you."

"Pish!" contemptuously exclaimed the Colonel.

"I do not ask to be believed on my own word..."

"Silence!" said the General. "All denial is fruitless. I have known you to be an agent almost ever since you first began to talk to me. Your plan was clumsy, and you had not the keenness to detect the most ordinary pitfalls in your path. You are a spy in the camp of an enemy, and must meet the fate of a spy."

"You will not murder me in cold blood..."

"No," said the Colonel, "though that were justifiable. But such a deed is superfluous. You have insulted me; you have thrown dirt on the name of Delamare. I insist upon satisfaction."

A smile of triumph again lit up the pallid features of the agent, as he saw the means of his escape.

"I am at your orders, Colonel," he quietly said. "Though your suspicions with regard to me are altogether false, yet, as I cannot convince you of it, I should myself demand satisfaction for the insult."

He descended with them into a small garden surrounded with a high wall, and having a fountain playing in the centre. There to his surprise the General brought two swords, and it suddenly occurred to the unhappy agent that the duel was to be fought there and then!

He made resistance, declared he would not fight until he had arranged his papers, and threatened to call for assistance if they endeavoured to detain him.

"Hearkye," said the Colonel, sternly, "you are a spy, and deserve the death of a spy. I give you the opportunity of dying like a gentleman—or even of killing me—but, if you show yourself unworthy of that generosity, nothing on earth shall prevent our killing you like a dog."

The agent looked agitatedly at the three stern pitiless faces before him, and then, understanding that all struggle was useless, he snatched one of the proffered swords, and prepared to face his terrible antagonist. The General and the Captain acted as seconds.

The moon was shining brightly on the scene, and to her gentle light the combatants were to trust.

A dead silence was preserved for some minutes on all sides. The shiver of the cold steel—that hard, crisp, fearful sound, made by the clashing of swords—and the agitated breathing of the agent, were the only audible sounds. Colonel Delamare had fought an endless number of duels, and was as calm and confident as if he were standing up to a quadrille. It gave him immense gratification to perceive that he was opposed to a dexterous swordsman: one, indeed, who, had he been as calm as the Colonel, might have been an equal match for him.

Presently a streak of blood stained the shirt of the Colonel, who, nevertheless, remained as quiet as before, taking no sort of notice of it.

"Aha!" said the Agent, speaking through his set teeth, "touched, are you, Colonel?"

"Bah!" replied the Colonel, "I might have touched you a dozen times, but I shall make only one thrust, and that will be through your heart."

"Be not too sure of that," scornfully retorted the Agent, making a furious lunge.

"I am perfectly sure of it," answered the Colonel, disarming him in the neatest manner, and then pausing for him to recover his sword. "Pick it up—I shall kill you with the sword in your hand. There—now take care of yourself. Well parried! Parry that! No, not the feint—but the thrust!—Ha! I told you it would be through the heart!"

"It saves so much trouble, that killing your man at once," continued the Colonel, as he wiped his sword.

#### A PICTURE IN MUSIC.

Music has many meanings; and for those  
Whose souls are stung to rapture at sweet sounds  
It shapes itself in pictures. Thus, last night  
I listened to a quaint and languid strain  
Which bore my spirit through a dreamy realm,  
And there this Picture rose before my soul.

It is an antique wood, amidst whose glooms  
The gleams of young Apollo's shining thoughts  
Mingle in dusky splendour. Shady groves  
Of high o'erarching and embracing trees  
Shut in the coolness.  
From out the deep recesses of this wood  
A chorus of the Gods in mirth sublime  
Rolls on the ear in deep and awful tones:  
Awful, majestic, passionate, and grave.  
Whilst in the front a troop of satyrs dance:  
Tawny, fantastic, both in shape and mien;  
With antic ears, keen eyes, and sensual mouth:  
Half brutes, half gods: brutes, in their instincts fierce,  
And gods in their immunity from care!  
And with them many a delicate delight  
By men called Nymphs, creatures of ecstacy,  
With warm round tapering limbs, glowing and soft,  
And bosoms budding into young desires;  
Their faces bright with gladness, and their hearts  
Free as their foreheads from a single stain.  
These Nymphs lead on the Satyrs with arch looks.  
Their steps change with their sentiments: now swift,  
Now measured, and now languishing, now wild—  
Wild as their thoughts bursting with revelry.  
Whirling, and reeling, singing like to Gods  
Songs of a vinous fire, snatches of love  
Flushed as their cheeks, and amorous as Spring,  
They madly dance. The thyrsus in their hands

Rustles against the wine cup. On their brows  
Chaplets of flowers mingling with their tresses  
Cool them with morning dew.

How madly wild

The laughter-broken snatches of old song!  
And mad the antics of that whirling dance!  
While deep from the recesses of the wood  
The solemn mirth of the enjoying Gods  
For ever and for ever soundeth on!

#### A GENTLE HINT TO WRITING-WOMEN.

It will never do. We are overrun. Women carry all before them. My mother assures me that, in *her* day, women were content to boil dumplings (and what dumplings! no such rotundities of odorous delight smoke upon *our* tables: indeed the dumpling is a myth) and do plain needlework; if they made a dash at the Battle of Prague, *that* was the summit of their accomplishments. But *now*, as the same illustrious author of my days justly remarks, now women study Greek and despise dumplings. If they *only* studied Greek, I should not care; it would save their coming to me for a translation of those quotations in Bulwer's novels which they don't understand (no more do I, but it's as well to pretend one does!); but, from reading books to writing books, the sublime to the ridiculous, you know the distance!

It's a melancholy fact, and against all Political Economy, that the group of female authors is becoming every year more multitudinous and more successful. Women write the best novels, the best travels, the best reviews, the best leaders, and the best cookery-books. They write on every subject and in every style, from terribly learned books on Egypt and Etruria down to *Loose Thoughts, by a Lady*. They are turning us men into "drugs" (in the market, of course! metaphorically and not apothecarily)—they are ruining our profession. Wherever we carry our skilful pens, we find the place pre-occupied by a woman. The time was when my contributions were sought as favours; my graceful phrase was to be seen threading, like a meandering stream, through the rugged mountains of statistics, and the dull plains of matter of fact, in every possible publication. *Then* the pen was a profession. But now I starve. What am I to do—what are my brother-pens to do, when such rivalry is permitted? How many of us can write novels like Currer Bell, Mrs. Gaskell, Geraldine Jewsbury, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Crowe, and fifty others, with their shrewd and delicate observation of life? How many of us can place our prose beside the glowing rhetoric and daring utterance of social wrong in the learned romances and powerful articles of Eliza Lynn, or the cutting sarcasm and vigorous protests of Miss Rigby? What chance have we against Miss Martineau, so potent in so many directions?

In fact, the women have made an invasion of our legitimate domain. They write novels, and they write histories, they write travels and they ransack chronicles, they write articles and they write dramas, they write leaders and they write treatises. This is the "march of mind," but where, oh, where are the dumplings! Does it never strike these delightful creatures that their little fingers were made to be kissed not to be inked? Does it never occur to them that they are doing us a serious injury, and that we need "protection?" Woman's proper sphere of activity is elsewhere. Are there no husbands, lovers, brothers, friends to coddle and console? Are there no stockings to darn, no purses to make, no braces to embroider? *My* idea of a perfect woman is of one who can write but won't; who knows all that authors know and a great deal more; who can appreciate my genius and not spoil my market; who can pet me, and flatter me, and flirt with me, and work for me, and sing to me, and love me: I have named Julia. Yes, she is a perfect woman; she never wrote a book. And what shall I say of thee, my stately Harriet, with raven locks and flashing eyes, whom all adore? It is true there *are* rumours of your having poisoned your husband, but *what* could you do less? At any rate you have never written a book; and when I think of that, I really see how the little conjugal episode just alluded to may have many excuses.

Political economists complain of young ladies making purses and embroidering braces as taking work from the industrious classes. But I should like to know what they call writing books and articles but taking work from the industrious authors? To knit a purse or work an ottoman is a graceful and useful devotion of female energies. Ellen has worked *me* an ottoman; and certain fair fingers are at this moment employed upon embroidering me an arm chair. *That* is what I call something like woman's mission! An arm chair! consider how useful, how luxurious, how suggestive of kind thoughts as wearied from the labours of the day you sink into its arms and say, "Well, dear Penelope worked me this; God bless her!" Women of England! listen to my words: Your path is the path of perdition, your literary impulses are the impulses of Satan. Burn your pens, and purchase wool. Arm chairs are to be made; waistcoats can be embroidered: throw yourselves courageously into *this* department, and you will preserve the deep love, respect, and gratitude (when you work him chairs) of your sorrowful and reproachful

VIVIAN.

P.S. Since the above went to press I have received a stout packet from Harriet. Opening it with eagerness to find some token of her thoughtful kindness I was aghast at seeing a bulky and illegible M.S. in her own handwriting. It bears this title,—

#### "CONFESSIONS OF A WASTED HEART."

It is the story of her own domestic life, which Harriet begs me to take to Colburn and negotiate with him respecting its publication; £300 is the lowest sum she will accept. ...I begin to have modified views respecting that conjugal episode which made Harriet a widow; doubts assail me as to whether Dowding was the domestic tyrant Harriet's mother always declared he was.



## Matters of Fact.

**SPIRITS.**—According to a return recently made, the total number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom during the year ending January 5, 1850, was 24,775,128, distributed among the three kingdoms thus:—England, 5,573,411 gallons, of which 5,365,600 were from malt with unmalted grain, 17,337 from sugar or molasses with unmalted grain, 13,941 from sugar, and 176,533 from molasses; Scotland, 10,846,634 gallons, of which 6,058,086 were from malt only, and 4,788,548 from malt with unmalted grain; Ireland, 8,355,083 gallons, of which 85,756 were from malt only, 8,047,077 from malt with unmalted grain, and 222,250 from sugar or molasses with unmalted grain. The number of gallons of proof spirit on which duty was paid for home consumption in the United Kingdom was 22,962,012, the total amount of duty being £5,747,218 1s. distributed as follows:—England, 675,036 gallons from malt only, 816,226 from malt mixed with unmalted grain, 14,740 from sugar, and 177,052 from molasses; total, 9,033,676 gallons, on which £3,546,023 2s. duty was paid, at the rate of 7s. 10d. per gallon; Scotland, 4,950,736 gallons from malt only, 1,984,115 from malt mixed with unmalted grain, and 152 from sugar; total, 6,935,003 gallons, on which the duty, at 3s. 8d. per gallon, amounted to £1,271,417 4s. 4d.; Ireland, 452,468 gallons from malt only, 6,404,770 from malt mixed with unmalted grain, 112,308 from sugar or molasses with unmalted grain, and 3,787 from sugar; total, 6,973,333 gallons, yielding, at the rate of 2s. 8d. per gallon, an amount of duty equal to £929,777 14s. 8d. The total number of gallons of proof spirits imported into England in the year ending January 5, 1850, from Scotland, amounted to 2,651,529 gallons, of which 673,342 were distilled from malt only, and 1,978,187 from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain; and the total amount of duty paid thereon, at the rate of 7s. 10d. per gallon, was £1,038,515 10s. 6d., being £513,330 8s. on removal from bond, and £525,185 2s. 6d. after arrival at the place of destination. The number of gallons imported from Ireland was 890,021, of which 1694 were from malt only, 884,772 from malt with unmalted grain, 3285 from sugar or molasses with grain, and 270 from sugar; and the total amount of duty paid was £348,591 11s. 2d., being £118,912 7s. 6d. on removal from bond, and £229,679 3s. 8d. after arrival at the place of destination. The number of gallons imported from Scotland into Ireland was 766,405, of which 396,064 were from malt only, 370,205 from malt mixed with grain, and 136 from sugar, the amount of duty paid, at the rate of 2s. 8d., being £102,187 3s. 4d., levied after arrival at the place of destination. The quantity imported from Ireland into Scotland was 12,580 gallons, of which 12,428 were from malt with grain, and 152 from sugar, and the duty paid thereon, at the rate of 3s. 8d., amounted to £2306 6s. 8d. The total number of gallons put into bond last year in England was 1,420,478, of which 1,101,926 were from Scotland, and 318,552 from Ireland. The total quantity of proof spirits permitted out of distillers' stocks were 5,559,440 gallons, and the total number of proof gallons of British brandy and spirits of wine permitted out of rectifiers' stocks was respectively 460,798 and 250,590. The total number of proof gallons of rum received into rectifiers' stocks for England, Scotland, and Ireland was respectively 90,446, 12,127, and 5103. Of the total quantity of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in the year ending January, 1850, 11,877,518 gallons were delivered duty paid direct from distillers' stocks, and 12,897,610 put into bond; and the total number of proof gallons of British compounds and spirits of wine permitted from rectifiers' stocks for exportation to foreign ports under drawback was 48,796.

**EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—The 10th general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners has been printed, giving some interesting information connected with emigration from the United Kingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten years ending the 31st of December, 1846, amounted to 856,392 persons, giving an average of 85,639 emigrants a-year. During the years 1847 and 1848 the number of emigrants was 258,270 and 248,089 respectively, being nearly double the largest number that had emigrated in any previous year. During the year 1849 the emigration had reached the unprecedented number of 299,498 persons, of which number 260,817 proceeded to North America; 219,450 went to the United States, and 41,367 to British North America. The commissioners estimate that in 1849, exclusive of cabin passengers, £1,743,500 was expended on emigration, of which only £228,300 was paid out of public funds, leaving more than £1,500,000 as the probable amount provided out of private or parochial funds.

**COTTON EXPORTS TO INDIA.**—Burn's Monthly Colonial Circular, published in Manchester for the India Mail via Southampton, gives the following statement of Exports from Great Britain for the first four months of this year, compared with the same period of 1849, 1848, and 1847:—

CALCUTTA—			
	Plain Cottons.	Twist.	
First four months, 1850	43,743,169 yards,	3,696,144 lbs.	
" 1849	35,602,930 "	4,185,182 "	
" 1848	19,818,019 "	2,365,877 "	
" 1847	23,859,854 "	5,407,473 "	
BOMBAY—			
First four months, 1850	18,129,859 "	880,050 "	
" 1849	17,075,005 "	934,983 "	
" 1848	12,293,905 "	973,158 "	
" 1847	9,328,961 "	1,435,710 "	
MADRAS—			
First four months, 1850	1,787,640 "	226,800 "	
" 1849	290,123 "	221,725 "	
" 1848	222,905 "	67,098 "	
" 1847	895,399 "	151,345 "	

There is an increase in 1850 over the average of the

three previous years, to Singapore, Batavia, China, Mauritius, Cape, and Australian colonies.

**DOCKYARDS.**—A Parliamentary return of the amount of money expended in our dockyards, at home and abroad, since the year 1828, has been printed. The smallest amount during these 21 years was, in the year 1833-34, when it was £505,850. The largest amount was in 1847-48, when it reached £1,470,062. Last year it was £1,399,014.

## HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Returns.)

The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday were, 857. Taking 10 corresponding weeks of the years 1840-49, it appears that the number now returned is less than in the years 1847-49; that it is also less than in 1843, but greater than in the same week of the other six years. The average of the 70 weeks is 870, or corrected for increase of population, 949; as compared with the corrected average, the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 92 deaths. The mean daily reading of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.575. The mean temperature was 46.7 deg., and was less by 5.4 deg. than the average of the same week in 7 years. On every day it was less than the average, but especially on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, when the decrease was from 7 to 9 degrees. The wind was generally in the north-east and south-west.

## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY.

The English funds have decidedly improved this week. The Stock Market opened on Monday at an advance of about a half per cent. on the prevailing prices of last week, with considerable firmness, which was well maintained throughout the day. On Tuesday the market was in a still firmer state in the early part of the day, but it became flatter on the receipt of unfavourable accounts from the Paris Bourse, which was agitated and depressed by rumours of insurrectionary movements among the working classes. On Wednesday, however, the effect appeared to have completely passed away from our market, which was exceedingly quiet and steady all day. Yesterday not only was the reaction fully sustained, but a further slight advance was realized, the consequence, it was believed, of the Government broker appearing on 'Change as a buyer of stock. Consols were done as high as 96½ for account, and 96½ money. The unsatisfactory accounts again received from Paris had the effect, however, of causing a decline in the afternoon, and prices at the close of business had more than receded to the ratio of the previous day. This morning the market is heavy. The prices of Consols have been 96½ to ½ for money, and 96½ to ½ for the account. In Reduced Three per Cents, there have been considerable dealings at 95½ to ¾; in New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, at 97 to ¾; Long Annuities, at 8½ to 3-16; Bank Stock, 206½; South Sea Stock, 106½; India Bonds, 88 to 90 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 68 to 71 prem.

In the Foreign Stock Market there has been considerable animation, and both Peruvian and Mexican Bonds have experienced an advance—the Peruvians rising every day, until they have reached this morning 77, being an advance of nearly 7 per cent. since last week, and considerable speculative operations are still going on in those Securities. Danish and Russian Scrips, and Spanish and Dutch Bonds have also improved. Peruvians have ranged from 72 to 77; Mexicans, 28½ to 29½; Granada, 16½; Buenos Ayres, 52 to 53; Brazilian, New, 86½; Spanish Three per Cents., 37½; ditto Five, 17 to ¾; Portuguese Fours, 34; Dutch Two-and-a-Halfs, 55 to 56½; ditto Fours, 85½ to ¾; Russian Four-and-a-Halfs, 95½ to 94; ditto Scrip, 3 to ¾ prem.; Danish Fives, 97½ to 98; ditto Scrip, 7½ to ¾ prem. On Tuesday the settlement of our monthly account took place, and was accomplished most satisfactorily.

With the exception of the Paris Bourse, the continental money markets have been steady. French Rentes fell on Monday and Tuesday, but they recovered considerably on Wednesday. At Amsterdam and Hamburg the markets have been particularly firm.

The Railway Share Market opened well on Monday; a much increased business was done, and in several of the leading lines there was a well-sustained advance of from 5s. to 25s. per share. Those which experienced the most decided improvement were, Great Western, North Western, Great Northern, Caledonian, Great Southern and Western of Ireland, Manchester and Lincolnshire, Brighton (New Guaranteed), Leeds and Bradford, and York and North Midland. The settlement of the half-monthly account was on Wednesday, and passed off well; but the tone of the market has since been rather flat.

The Produce Markets have exhibited a little more buoyancy this week than has been prevalent of late.

The Corn Market has experienced another advance, though to no great amount. But it has shown much firmness, and the higher rates of last week have been invariably sustained.

The Markets for Manufactures have been steady, if we except cotton yarns, which were unfortunately affected by the commercial intelligence from America. In the Manchester Goods Market there has been little or no alteration. In the woollen manufactures there has been a good deal of business doing quietly, with prices stationary. The demand has been principally for a foreign trade.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

In consequence of the unfavourable news from Paris, and the decline in the French Rentes, Consols have fallen to 95 ½ for money, and 95½ ¾ for account.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 7th day of May, 1850, is 23s. 5d. per cwt.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.  
(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock ....	206½	206½	206	206½	207	—
3 per Ct. Red ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	—
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	—
3 p. C. An. 1726.	—	—	95½	—	—	—
3 p. Ct. Con., Ac.	95½	96½	96½	96½	96½	—
3 p. Cent. An.	97½	97½	97	97½	96½	—
New 5 per Cts.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ans., 1860.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	—
Ind. St. 10½ p. ct.	267½	—	267½	—	268	—
Ditto Bonds ..	91 p	90	90	90	91	—
Ex. Bills, 1000l.	71 p	71 p	71 p	71 p	71 p	—
Ditto, 500l. ..	71 p	71 p	71 p	71 p	71 p	—
Ditto, Small ..	71 p	71 p	71 p	71 p	71 p	—

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents. 92½	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 31
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct. 88	Neapolitan 5 per Cents. —
Brazilian 5 per Cents. 88	Peruvian 4 per Cents. —
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts. 54	Portuguese 5 per Cent. —
Chilian 6 per Cents. —	— 4 per Cts. 33½
Ecuador Bonds .. 3½	— Annuities —
Danish 3 per Cents. —	Russian, 1822, 5 p. Cts. —
Dutch 2½ per Cents. —	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts. 17½
— 4 per Cents. —	— Passive —
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris 87.75	— Deferred —
— 3 p. Cts., May 16 51.40	

## SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Thursday Evening.

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Caledonian .. 7½	Australasian .. —
Edinburgh and Glasgow 26½	British North American .. —
Eastern Counties .. 7½	Colonial .. —
Great Northern .. 6½	Commercial of London .. 23
Great North of England 218	London and Westminster .. 26
Great S. & W. (Ireland) 304	London Joint Stock .. —
Great Western .. 53½	National of Ireland .. —
Hull and Selby .. 95	National Provincial .. —
Lancashire and Yorkshire 36	Provincial of Ireland .. —
Lancaster and Carlisle 50	Union of Australia .. 30½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast 80	Union of London .. —
London and Blackwall .. 4	
London and N.-Western 103	MINES.
Midland .. 33½	Bolanos .. —
North British .. 7½	Brazilian Imperial .. —
South-Eastern and Dover 13½	Ditto, St. John del Rey .. —
South-Western .. 60½	Cobre Copper .. 36
York, Newcas., & Berwick 13½	MISCELLANEOUS.
York and North Midland 16½	Australian Agricultural .. 15
	Canada .. —
East and West India .. 142	General Steam .. 25½
London .. 120	Penins. & Oriental Steam 80½
St. Katharine .. 81	Royal Mail Steam .. 58
	South Australian .. 19

## GRAIN, Mark-lane, May 13.

Wheat, R. New 38s. to 43s.	Maple .. 24s. to 27s.
Fine .. 42 — 44	White .. 22 — 27
Old .. 42 — 44	Boilers .. 25 — 26
White .. 41 — 48	Beans, Ticks .. 22 — 26
Fine .. 44 — 46	Old .. 34 — 36
Superior New 42 — 44	Indian Corn .. 27 — 29
Rye .. 22 — 24	Oats, Feed .. 14 — 16
Barley .. 20 — 21	Fine .. 17 — 18
Malt .. 23 — 26	Poland .. 16 — 19
Malt, Ord. .. 48 — 50	Fine .. 19 — 20
Fine .. 46 — 50	Potato .. 17 — 20
Peas, Hog .. 25 — 26	Fine .. 18 — 19

## GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

WEEK ENDING MAY 9.

Imperial General Weekly Average.			
Wheat .. 38s. 0d.	Rye .. 19s. 1d.		
Barley .. 22 0	Beans .. 24 8		
Oats .. 15 3	Peas .. 24 9		
Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.			
Wheat .. 37s. 0d.	Rye .. 21s. 9d.		
Barley .. 22 9	Beans .. 23 9		
Oats .. 15 0	Peas .. 25 1		

## FLOUR.

Town-made .. per sack 37s. to 40s.	
Seconds .. 34 — 37	
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship .. 30 — 32	
Norfolk and Stockton .. 28 — 30	
American .. per barrel 19 — 23	
Canadian .. 20 — 23	
Wheaten Bread, 6d. to 7d. the 4lb. loaf. Households, 4d to 5½d	

## BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.*			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef .. 2 0 to 3 0		2 6 to 4 2	
Mutton .. 2 8 — 3 10		3 0 — 5 2	
Veal .. 2 8 — 3 2		3 0 — 4 6	
Pork .. 3 0 — 4 0		3 0 — 5 0	
Lamb .. 4 4 — 5 8		5 0 — 6 8	

\* To sink the offal, per 8 lb.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Friday.	Monday.
Beasts .. 1140		3610
Sheep .. 7850		22,700
Calves .. 394		210
Pigs .. 307		280

## PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 12s. to 12s. 6d. per doz.	
Carlow, £3 10s. to £3 14s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish .. per cwt. 49s. to 56s.	
Cheese, Cheshire .. 46 — 68	
Derby, Plain .. 46 — 54	
Hams, York .. 60 — 70	
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.	

## HOPS.

Kent Pockets 115s. to 130s.	York Regents per ton 90s. to 120
Choice ditto .. 130 — 205	Wisbech Regents .. 90 — 110
Sussex ditto .. 112 — 120	Scotch Reds .. 60 — 90
Farnham do. .. — —	French Whites .. 40 — 65



## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, May 10.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**—J. Cordingley and Son, Wakefield, ironfounders—Blott, Massey, and Blott, Stamford, drapers; as far as regards T. W. Blott—Randall and Farrar, Manchester, calico printers—T. W. Green and Co., Leeds, printers—H. J. Taylor and F. Rednall, Stowmarket, sack manufacturers—G. Cotton and Co., Slathwaite, Yorkshire, cardmakers—Sutton and Dunn, Birmingham, attorneys—J. Axon, G. Davies, R. Urie, and W. Taylor, Manchester, joiners; as far as regards R. Urie—R. and J. Heweston, Corn Exchange, Catherine-court, corn factors—Stuhlmann and Hayes, Manchester, general commission agents—H. Hindes, sen., H. Hindes, jun., and R. Burrell, Norwich, manufacturers—G. Walker and Co., Tunstall, Staffordshire, glass stainers—M. A. Hodgson and W. Powis, Change-alley—H. Beare and A. Buckland, Newton Abbot, agricultural machine makers—W. J. and E. R. Seller, Chester, brewers—G. and C. Copus, Henrietta-street and Barrett's-court, Manchester-square, furniture dealers—T. B. White and Co., Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, merchants—Gray and Jameson, Perth, writers—J. M'Andrew and Co., Carfin and Glasgow, coal-masters; as far as regards C. Tennant and Co.

**DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.**—A. Jopp; div. of 3s., any Thursday; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—C. Pottinger, Banbury, Oxfordshire, tailor; div. of 5d. (on account of first div. of 19s. 10d.), any Wednesday; Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—J. Hunter, King William-street, merchant; first div. of 4s., on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—F. Garland, North Shields, tailor; first div. of 1s. 3d., on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—J. G. Briggs, Leicester, innkeeper; first div. of 1s. 6d., on Saturday, May 11, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until Dec. 21; Mr. Bittleston, Nottingham—B. Thompson, Derby, woollen-draper; first div. of 5s. 6d., and a second div. of 4d., on Saturday, May 11, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until Dec. 21; Mr. Bittleston, Nottingham—R. Eminson, Grantham, Lincolnshire, scrivener; first div. of 3s. on Saturday, May 11, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until Dec. 21; Mr. Bittleston, Nottingham—R. Strong, Birmingham, screw manufacturer; first div. of 20s. (on separate estate), any Thursday; Mr. Christie, Birmingham—V. Cooke, Worcester, upholsterer; first div. of 9s. any Thursday; Mr. Christie, Birmingham—A. Mongredien, Liverpool, merchant; first div. of 2s., any Thursday; Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool—H. Green, Liverpool, ironmonger; first div. of 4s., any Thursday; Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool—T. Parr, Liverpool, painter; third div. of 2d., and first and second div. of 1s. 8d. (on new proofs), any Thursday; Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool—J. Green, Liverpool, wine merchant; second div. of 1d., and first div. of 1s. 6d. (on new proofs), any Thursday; Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—E. Rees, Dudley, hatter.

**BANKRUPTS.**—R. DART and J. BROWN, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, coach lace manufacturers, to surrender May 17, June 22; solicitors, Messrs. May and Sweetland, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—E. PARRATT, Park-village West, Regent's-park, advertising agent, May 22, June 21; solicitor, Mr. Cunningham, Buckingham-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld—J. T. HOLLAND, Coventry, builder, May 23, June 20; solicitors, Messrs. Dewes and Son, Coventry; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—W. HAYHURST, Liverpool, coach proprietor, May 22, June 20; solicitor, Mr. Dewhurst, Liverpool, official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool—M. MILNE, Manchester, grocer, May 31, June 14; solicitor, Mr. Makinson, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Hobson, Manchester; B. ROYLE, Manchester and Ardwick, check manufacturer, May 28, June 12; solicitor, Mr. Andrew, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester—R. WILSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, stonemason, May 29, June 19; solicitor, Mr. Stamp, Hull; official assignee, Mr. Carrick, Hull.

**DIVIDENDS.**—May 31, J. Eade, late of Byworth, Sussex, tanner—May 31, W. H. Mills, Mark-lane, wine-merchant—May 31, T. Atterton, Rattlesden, Suffolk, maltster—May 31, J. Fraser, Brighton, draper—May 31, L. Putbrook, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road, grocer—May 31, S. Vines, Crutched-friars, corn-factor—June 3, G. W. Saker, Prospect-row, Bermondsey, builder—June 1, H. Blackman, Cranbrook, Kent, grocer—June 1, T. S. Cave, Walmer, Kent, merchant—June 1, A. Wheeler, Buckingham, cabinetmaker—May 31, J. Starkey, Old-street, St. Luke's, Carpenter—May 31, J. Stevens, Clement's-inn, builder—June 1, J. Seaber, Newmarket, scrivener—June 1, J. T. Burgon, Chalkersbury, wholesale hardwareman—June 5, A. Wyse, N. Baker, and W. S. Bentall, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, bankers—June 12, F. Paynter, Penzance, attorney—June 5, J. Hardcastle, Manchester, tavernkeeper—May 30, G. Shallow and J. Bradshaw, Stone, Staffordshire, shoe-manufacturers—May 31, M. Cawood, Leeds, ironfounder—May 31, T. Don, Swinton Iron-works, West Riding of Yorkshire—May 31, T. Randall, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper—June 1, G. W. Hallifax, Doncaster, line-burner—June 1, W. Clarke, Sheffield, builder—May 31, J. Garrison, now or late of Helperby, Yorkshire, grocer—June 1, J. Seaton, Frickley-cum-Clayton, Yorkshire, farmer—June 1, H. Smith, Doncaster, British wine-manufacturer—May 31, D. and J. Haigh, Huddersfield, cloth-manufacturers.

**CERTIFICATES.**—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—May 31, J. B. Balcombe, late of Cannon-street, sharebroker—May 31, G. F. Gardener, Rayleigh, Essex, grocer—May 31, C. Christie, Vauxhall-walk and Broad-street, Lambeth, timber merchant—June 3, W. Brown, Wood-street, and East-street, Cambridge-heath, Bethnal-green, elastic hat-band manufacturer—June 1, R. Green, Brighton, iron-monger—June 1, J. Harbidge, Islip, Oxfordshire, miller—June 1, N. Mould, Woolwich, licensed victualler—June 6, J. Angus, Berwick-upon-Tweed, glass dealer—June 10, J. Croome, Bristol, manufacturing engineer—June 12, J. Bowyer, Borcham, Wiltshire, miller—June 5, J. Hunt, Bath, victualler.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—N. Fergusson and Co., Edinburgh, curriers, May 16, June 6—R. Summers and Son, Hamilton and Dalziel, builders, May 18, June 8—J. Nimmo, Edinburgh, printer, May 15, June 5—J. and D. Connal, Blackford, Perthshire, manufacturers, May 15, June 5—A. M'Kechnie, Glasgow, mercantile agent, May 15, June 5—W. Russell, Tealie, near Forres, coach contractor, May 15, June 12—J. Lyell, Dundee, merchant, May 5, June 5.

Tuesday, May 14.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**—Felkin and Vickers, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—S. and T. Wood, Whitfield-within-Glossop, Derbyshire, grocers—G. Deane and Co., Manchester, carriers—Daniel and Dunbar, Leeds, stone merchants—Stringer and Co., Harefield, linendrapers—Vines and Hill, Lansdowne-road, South Lambeth, schoolmistresses—A. G. Pooley, L. J. Lewis, and C. S. Rayner, Dawley, Shropshire, coal-masters—B. Hawkes and G. Wallington, Birmingham, haircutters—W. and T. Cooper, Leadenhall-street, preservers of fresh provisions—R. Knight and W. Mitchell, Brighton, coal merchants—J. and W. Hill and Sons, Bradford, Yorkshire, blue slaters; as far as regards W. and J. Hill—W. and M. Beecroft, Hyde, Isle of Wight, grocers—C. and E. F. Satterthwaite, Thrumorton-street, stock brokers—J. and G. Newton, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, merchants—Burnup and Ackroyd, Bradford, Yorkshire, top manufacturers—Hall and Clarke, Shipston-upon-Stour, mercers—W. Sabine and Son, Old Broad-street, architects—E. Thomas and Son, Circus-road, St. John's-wood, builders—

J. Russell and Co., Risca, Monmouthshire, ironmasters; as far as regards J. Lawrence—Stevens and Pratt, Gower-street, North—The Glasgow Commercial Exchange Company—The Liverpool Commercial Banking Company; as far as regards J. G. Gilbert.

**BANKRUPTS.**—G. H. WARD and B. GRIFFITH, Bear-alley, Farringdon-street, printers, to surrender May 20, June 27; solicitor, Mr. Creasy, John-street, Oxford-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—W. FARR, Broadway, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, beer-shop keeper, May 20, June 20; solicitor, Mr. Devonshire, Austinfriars; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street—T. SMEETON, Ipswich, tailor, May 24, June 28; solicitors, Messrs. Cree and Sons, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Lawrence, Ipswich; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birchinn-lane, Cornhill—G. COOPER, Northampton, linendraper, May 28, June 25; solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, Gresham-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—E. J. GILL, Gloucester auctioneer, May 31, June 25; solicitor, Mr. Rogerson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—A. ASHCROFT, Liverpool, and Stanhope-terrace, Gloucester-gate, shipowner, May 28, June 27; solicitors, Messrs. Parnell and Willaume, New Broad-street, official assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—W. BREED, near Amersham, Buckinghamshire, dealer in sheep, May 25, July 6; solicitors, Messrs. Scott and Tahourdin, Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. H. ETHELL, Birmingham, saddler, May 30, June 25; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and James, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—J. LAWRENCE and H. DIXON, Birmingham, military ornament manufacturers, May 23, June 20; solicitor, Mr. Underhill, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—J. RYDER, Liverpool, victualler, May 28, June 17; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool—W. and J. PILE, Monkwearmouth, Durham, ship-builders, May 29, July 2; solicitors, Messrs. Loveland and Tweed, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mr. Cooper, Sunderland; official assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**DIVIDENDS.**—June 4, J. Bradshaw, St. Alban's draper—June 4, J. Metcalfe, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn merchant—June 4, W. Green, Birkenhead, auctioneer—June 4, W. Fosberry and E. Ingleby, Liverpool, merchants.

**CERTIFICATES.**—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—June 6, W. Younge, Strand, watchmaker—June 6, J. Bowser, Milton-street, Dorset-square, Marylebone, timber merchant—June 6, T. C. Dauncey, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, bootmaker—June 5, J. Young, Manby, Lincolnshire, innkeeper—June 4, J. D. Woodcock, Leeds, calenderer—June 4, S. W. Anthony, Everton, Lancashire, ship-owner.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. Hutchison, jun., Glasgow, umbrella manufacturer, May 20 and June 10—W. Ferrie, Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, Doctor of Divinity, May 20 and June 10—D. MacLachlan, Fort William, May 20 and June 10—P. Hume, Edinburgh, farmer, May 16 and June 6.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of the Reverend R. Mountford Wood, curate of Aldbury, Herts, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Windlestone-hall, Durham, Lady Eden, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus, by the Reverend Alexander Fletcher, D.D., Mr. Joseph Morgan, of Cheetham-hill, Manchester, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph North, of Artillery-place West, Bunhill-row.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Shelton, Staffordshire, by the Reverend Charles Burton L.L.D., of All Saint's Church, Manchester, William, eldest son of William Peck, Esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey, to Anna Maria, second daughter of Charles Meigh, Esq., of Grove-house, Shelton.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., at St. John's, Hampstead, by the Reverend Thomas Ainger, the Reverend George Henry Ainger, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Tutor of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, to Eliza Janet, youngest daughter of John Hodgson, Esq., the Elms, Hampstead-heath.

On the 11th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Reverend C. F. Chase, M.A., Samuel Mottram, Esq., of Manchester, to Harriett Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late George Outram Woolley, Esq., of Kensington-gore.

## DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Rome, Devereux Plantagenet Cockburn, Esq., late of the Royal Scots Greys, eldest son of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart., of Downton, Radnorshire, in the 22nd year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at Brighton, Sir Alexander Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, Bart., aged 37.

On the 9th inst., at Norwich, Lady Rumbold, the wife of Sir Cavendish Stewart Rumbold, Bart., and eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Manby, of Northwold, in the county of Norfolk.

On the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, at her residence, Baker-street, Portman-square, Maria, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Miles, Hatton-garden.

On the 12th inst., at Clarendon-square, in the 51th year of his age, James Ness, Esq., solicitor, and tax clerk for forty years to the Kensington district.

On the 12th inst., at Upper Heath, Hampstead, Eliza, wife of Robert James Tennent, Esq., M.P.

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