

Thames Valley Press, 10 Wellington Street, Strand.
Joseph Clayton Currier, 1265 Strand.
The Leader.

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

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VOL. II.—No. 48.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

MINISTERS beaten by two to one!—that is the event which quite eclipses the Budget in public interest. The occasion was probably thought by Ministers to be a small one—Mr. Locke King's motion to extend the £10 franchise to counties, repeated after last year. At that time the objection was, that the bill was introduced "too late in the session;" Mr. King now introduces it at the beginning, and Lord John, objecting to the sweeping character of the proposition, proposes to consider something of the kind *next session!* When Mr. King moved in July he was too late; when he moves in February, the proper time is found to be "next session;" in short *any session but the present*. However, the House is becoming intractable, and it would not wait till next session, but even took its division at once. The numbers stood thus:—

For Mr. Locke King's motion 100
Against it 52

Majority against Ministers. ... 48

"Loud cheers," of course. The House was a thin one: Lord John had been abandoned by his patrons the Conservatives, and left to the mercies of the Radicals.

Out of doors the delight is not less. The *Daily News* forgets its Ministerial sympathies, and laughs at Lord John's "signal of distress," the promise for next session. The *Chronicle* is calculating on more defeats to follow this "cruel cut," even until the Ministry be quite lost to view. The exulting *Times*—we all know what that means—asks where Lord John will be? "But, Lord! to see how the people in the streets do stop and laugh with each other, and chuckle, as if it were a holiday for all!" Which, indeed, it is.

Mr. King's bill is calculated to effect a very considerable extension of the franchise in a Liberal sense; to the advantage, however, of the trading and middle class rather than the working classes, of whom mention was made. But the value of his movement will be found in the division rather than in the details of the bill: it breaks through the dead-lock—we are again going forward: and whether Mr. King's bill be carried into an act or not, some extension of the franchise will follow—and some sort of political action in place of mere stagnation. It is the best week we have had for many a month.

But we must go back to the beginning. The Budget is generally pronounced to be neither more nor less than a humbug. It can as little be described in a sentence as the contents of an old lady's pocket. Sir Charles Wood begins with a surplus of £2,500,000; he devotes a million to redeeming so much of the National Debt; he abolishes the duty on agricultural seeds; he diminishes the duties on coffee, leaving no difference between foreign and colonial; he transfers part

[TOWN EDITION.]

of the cost of pauper lunatics from the local to the national funds; he abolishes the window tax but substitutes a house tax calculated to be equal to two-thirds of the window tax, but modified by various exemptions and non-exemptions which may not be calculated. The budget has created a burst of disgust, except where the feeling does not rise above contempt. The leagued parishes of London, who had formed a permanent committee against the window tax, threaten to go to great lengths of speeches, and the members attached to the League threaten to go to the most shocking of extremities—even to the voting against Ministers. In bestowing his trifles all round, Sir Charles Wood totally omits one interest—that of the working classes. As in the Ministerial oratory against Mr. Disraeli, not a thought was bestowed on a distinct boon for them: Sir Charles Wood has other idols; before his economical eyes the money power is rampant. And he is not going even to modify the income tax: that odious burden is left upon the shoulders of the middle class, without an attempt at improvement or compensation. Everybody already began to think that "Ministers must go out." The low estimation in which they are held is exhibited in every place—in the House, by the cavalier mode in which they are made to postpone, from night to night, their two great measures—the Budget and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Out of doors, by such epithets as "swindle," "thimble-rig," and the like, cast at their window tax commutation. Perhaps the greatest enterprize which they have undertaken this session is the removal of Smithfield-market; but are they strong enough to achieve it? Surely no one expects that Lord John Russell and his Cabinet can successfully contend against the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. The further they go with their Ecclesiastical Bill, the deeper do they get into hot water. The Catholic hierarchy and laity of Ireland coolly announce that they shall disregard the measure; so that Lord John will have to leave his own bill alone, or to play the part of a miniature Cromwell in Ireland. On the other hand, a correspondent of the *Times* has discovered that, as the bill stands, the pains and penalties intended for the Roman Catholic bishops in England might be enforced against the Episcopal prelates in Scotland. "Here's a go!" as Clown says in the *Pantomime* when he aims a blow at Harlequin and smashes his protégé, the Pantaloon.

At the imposing scene in St. Edmund's College, Cardinal Wiseman counselled the members of his church to put their trust in Divine intervention—hinting at something like a potato famine as the retribution for Lord John's persecuting bill: the Cardinal may repose a more practical trust in the self-destructing blundering of Ministers themselves.

The election of Mr. Barrow for South Nottinghamshire is a lesson, not only for the farmers' friends of the dilettante titled class, but for other

grandees: the farmers are electing their own member; and, perhaps, other classes of the people may follow the example. The progress of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association shows that such a disposition is gaining ground among the middle class.

The cause of Public Education is advancing. We see signs of life in the London Committee. The promoters of the Manchester scheme have laid down eleven contributions of £500 each towards their modified project. It is done in true Manchester style. If they were later in the field, they are probably animated by a distinct religious motive which will never fail to inspire a high zeal. But the subscription is in fact an indirect tribute to the more statesmanlike project of the National Public School Association.

Yarmouth has added its contingent to the refractory paupers of Norfolk and Suffolk; and the sailors of the northern ports maintain their strike against the Mercantile Marine Bill.

The result of the great revenue trial has been to cast back disgrace upon the accuser, the Board of Customs: the retracting speech of the Solicitor-General, the summing-up of the Chief Baron, a gentleman in the most generous sense of the word, the explicit verdict of the jury, practically confirm the suspicion that the charge against the London Dock Company was an idle story trumped up to cover the neglect of the officials.

Abroad, the great event is the resuscitation of Austria in a larger and stronger form of Empire. The fact that such an empire was contemplated, has been for some time known, but the vast importance of the project dawns upon us as it approaches completion. The main features of the scheme are these: the Germanic Confederation and Diet are reestablished on the basis of 1815 with the superstructure of 1851; the non-German provinces of the German Powers are included in the Confederation, Austria including Hungary and the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. A Hanoverian paper gives the substance of a note addressed about ten weeks ago by Lord Palmerston to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, objecting to a new settlement without the concurrence of the European States generally and specifically to the inclusion of the non-German provinces; but from the reports current as to the proceedings at Dresden, it does not seem that Lord Palmerston's warning has operated as a check to the scheme.

Egypt, too, is resuming the position of 1840, by refusing to obey the orders of the Porte; it is to be presumed that the Pasha of Egypt would not have taken this course while the unsettled state of Europe kept more powerful enemies of Turkey at work: reaction having nearly regained the "Peace" of Europe, the old enemies of Turkey are once more disengaged, and the Pasha thinks to bully his Sovereign with impunity. Lord Palmerston must be rubbing his hands at the work which is growing up to employ his restlessness.

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

Sir CHARLES WOOD made his financial statement for the year ending April 5, 1852, on Monday evening. His reason for bringing it before the House at so early a period was that the financial scheme of the year depended on the renewal of the income tax. If that were refused, then it was necessary that the gentleman who succeeded him as Chancellor of the Exchequer should have as much time as possible to prepare his financial scheme. This attempt at a joke was received with laughter. In his statement last year he has estimated the income of the year ending April 5, 1851, at £52,585,000, whereas its actual amount would exceed £52,656,000. The estimated expenditure for 1850-1 (the present financial year) had been £50,785,000, but they had managed to effect several reductions. That the probable expenditure up to April 5, 1851, would be only £50,134,000, showing a reduction of expenditure to the extent of £641,676, and giving a probable net surplus on the 5th of April of £2,521,000. The income for the year 1851-2 will be rather less in amount. The various items he estimated at the following rate:—

Customs	£20,400,000
Excise	14,000,000
Stamps	6,310,000
Taxes	4,348,000
Property tax	5,380,000
Post-office	830,000
Crown Lands	160,000
Miscellaneous	262,000
Old stores, &c.	450,000
	£52,140,000

The total expenditure for next financial year he estimates rather higher than the actual expenditure of the year ending April 5, 1851. In the army, navy, and ordnance estimates there will be a reduction of about a quarter of a million, but no reduction of force, Government being of opinion that "in the present unsettled state of the Continent it would not be consistent with the best interests of the country to reduce our naval or military force." The various items of expenditure for the year are as follow:—

Charge for the Funded Debt, including annuities	£27,688,000
Interest of Exchequer bills	404,000
Civil List and other charges	2,600,000
Army, including Commissariat	6,593,945
Navy	6,537,055
Ordnance	2,424,171
Miscellaneous, including census	4,000,000
	£50,247,171
Estimated surplus	1,892,829

This will be the surplus if the House vote the renewal of the income tax and the continuance of the stamp duties in Ireland. Should they refuse to renew these two imposts, which produce £5,500,000 a-year, the surplus of £1,892,000 will be converted into a deficiency of £3,610,000. In the year ending April 5, 1852, the deficiency would not be so great. Half of the income tax, amounting to £2,700,000, is receivable this year, and, taking that into account, the deficit would only be £910,000, but in all future years the deficiency would be what he had stated, unless the revenue improved, or the expenditure were diminished, or some other new taxes were imposed in lieu of those now before them. He would not enter into any discussion of the income tax farther than to say that, after having read all the debates that had taken place since the income tax was first proposed by Mr. Pitt, and many of the publications on the same subject, he had come to the conclusion that the best plan which could be devised was to levy a uniform rate on all kinds of income alike. Supposing, then, that the House should agree to continue the tax for the next three years, the next question was what to do with the surplus. Some gentlemen thought that was not enough. They wanted what they called "a general revision of taxation." But was the House agreed as to what should be done in that case. The Protectionists wanted to transfer taxation from property to articles of consumption, while the financial reformers would take precisely the opposite course. They were told by Mr. Cobden that it would be much wiser to make a great reduction of taxation, and run the risk of letting the revenue improve afterwards. He did not approve of that scheme. It might have been proper to make a great change in our commercial system in 1842, but the country could not do "with a revolution every year." In reference to a remark of Mr. Cobden's, that the surplus was not so much owing to reduction of expenditure as to improvement in the income, owing to general prosperity, he (Sir Charles Wood) said, if they would compare the expenditure of 1847 for the army, navy, and ordnance with that of 1850 for those three departments, they would find that a reduction of £3,000,000 had taken place. He then went on to consider how the surplus should be disposed of. The first thing to be attended to was the National Debt. Last year we paid off £2,300,000, and he thought we should be able to pay off nearly as large a sum in the ensuing year. Next he proposes

to repeal the window tax altogether, but in place of it he wishes to impose a new tax of the following nature:—All new houses to pay at the rate of 1s. in the pound on their annual value; if occupied as shops, public-houses, or farmhouses, only 9d. in the pound. All houses of the annual value of £20 and upwards, now paying window tax, to pay two-thirds of the amount now paid as window tax. All not paying window tax, but of the annual value of £20 or upwards, to pay two-thirds of the lowest window tax—viz., 12s. All now paying window tax, but not of the annual value of £20, to be entirely exempt. By this new tax he expects to raise £1,155,000, which would leave him a balance of £1,189,000, available for other reductions. That sum he means to dispose of in reducing the duty on foreign and colonial coffee—as well as on chicory, and every other root used or mixed with coffee—to a uniform duty of 3d. per pound. This reduction will cost £176,000. The duty on foreign timber he proposes to reduce to one-half its present amount. That will cost £286,000. The duty on clover, grass, and other agricultural seeds he would reduce to 1s. per cwt., by which he would surrender £30,000. He also proposes to charge a portion of the expenses of pauper lunatics throughout the United Kingdom upon the consolidated fund, to the amount of £150,000. Under the Sugar Act there will be a reduction of the duty on sugar in July of about £330,000; but this will be made up, and the total loss of revenue through reductions he did not calculate at more than £1,280,000. Deducting this from the surplus, there would remain £612,000; but half of the present window duty would be receivable next year, which would make the surplus for that year £962,000, the permanent surplus in future years being £612,000. Sir Charles concluded by moving that the income tax and the stamp duties in Ireland be further continued for a time to be limited.

At the suggestion of Mr. HERRIES, it was agreed that the motion should be discussed on Friday evening. Some twenty or thirty members then followed with their several criticisms on the budget, which did not seem to find favour with any class. Mr. HUME was very much disappointed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement:—

"The question for the consideration of the House was, whether the country was satisfied with the expenditure of £54,000,000. £50,000,000, it was stated, but then no notice was taken of the expense of collection, which was more than £3,000,000. Was that question to be included in the forthcoming discussion? Were they to take into consideration what might be the effect of a reduction in our military and civil establishments? He should have expected that the judicial establishments and the members of the Government would have come forward and have made a sacrifice, with a view to see whether they could not have dispensed with a renewal of the income tax; or, if not, whether they could not have repealed some other tax. For his own part, he would rather remove the soap tax, the paper tax, and all those taxes which impeded the industry of the people, or interfered with trade, than the income tax. He could not believe that the country gentlemen would long allow the continuance of such large and expensive establishments, and he had expected greater reductions by the Government in our army, navy, and ordnance estimates. He, therefore, trusted that the House would agree to the repeal of the window tax, without substituting a house tax in its place. He approved of reducing the differential duty upon coffee, and this feature of the budget had his cordial concurrence. He could not concur with the right honourable gentleman in applying any portion of the surplus to the payment of the national debt. ('Oh, oh!') It would be much better to take the duty off paper, the increased manufacture of which, not only for home but foreign consumption, would give employment to thousands. The right honourable gentleman boasted of having purchased £2,300,000 of the debt.

"The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I said that would be the amount paid off up to October, 1851.

"Mr. HUME: This debt had been funded at 86, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would redeem it at 96, which would be a loss to the country of nearly £250,000. This was not a time to throw away that sum in operations upon the Stock Exchange. How much better it would have been to take off the duty upon soap than to buy up £1,200,000 Three per Cents."

The only way in which they could pay off the national debt was by converting it into terminable annuities. Mr. NEWDEGATE, Sir JOHN TYRRELL, and other county members expressed strong dissatisfaction with the scheme. The proposed house duty seemed to meet with universal disapprobation.

A debate, or, rather, a conversation on agricultural distress, amused the House of Lords on Tuesday. It was generally expected that Lord Stanley intended to make a speech on the subject, but, as he probably did not know very well what to say, he merely presented a petition from South Devon, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for a revision of the tariff, the navigation laws, and the currency, and then walked out of the House, leaving the EARL of HARDWICK to make out as good a grievance as possible. The noble earl did his best to make out a case. He told his audience that there was no assembly in the world which knew so well the condition of the people, as they did. In proof of this, he gave them the result of his investigations. In Cambridgeshire, the county with which he was most immediately con-

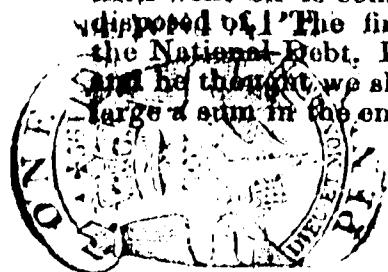
nected, the small owners and occupiers, and in many instances the large occupiers, were in extreme alarm and in a state approaching to destitution, while the labourers were out of employment. To show how the distress was operating, he referred to the difficulty in disposing of land:—

"He could state, that having constantly entered the market for the purchase of small allotments of land as against the humbler classes of society, he had never been able to effect a purchase, being outbid by them; indeed, in their anxiety to secure allotments, they were ready to pay most exorbitant prices. He had a letter from Ely the other day which showed a very different state of things. His correspondent said:—'There is one strong fact, which I can adduce in reference to this place, to show the depression in the condition of land; and that is, that we cannot effect sales of it at all, whether for the investment of capital or in small parcels. I have had several properties to try and dispose of for the last four or five months, and could not meet with a single bidding. I have had recently two purchases made, which ought to have been completed at Michaelmas last; the property being out on mortgage and the parties unable to procure a loan, the purchase now necessarily remains over. Not less than thirteen small lots were tried last week, and not one of them sold; but two years since not one of them would have remained unsold.' (Hear, hear)."

They had heard a good deal about a decrease in the pauperism of the country. He had written to the clerks of the various unions in Cambridgeshire, and from the returns received he found that pauperism was rapidly increasing. They were told by the *Times* to grow fruit and vegetables. Was there ever such rubbish? When any of their lordships were from home and let the produce of their gardens be sold, what had they ever got for it? Then they were told to grow flax, but it would take a long time to learn the process, and in the meantime the farmer would be ruined. But it was absurd to tell them to grow something else, when they could not get growing what they pleased. They were not allowed to grow tobacco, and great obstacles were thrown in the way of the cultivation of barley. Ministers pretended to carry out the principles of Free Trade, but, if they continued to do so, it would be impossible for them to get a revenue. For example, there was a tax on foreign butter and cheese. Now, why should they not give some relief to the suffering agriculturist by allowing him to eat butter and cheese free of duty. Earl GRANVILLE admitted that the Free Traders had been wrong in some of their prophecies, and especially in their prediction that rents would not fall. But they had been quite correct in the main. They had said that the repeal of the Corn-laws would, without any ultimate disadvantage to the landowners and occupiers, increase the commerce of the country and the welfare and prosperity of the mass of the people, and with one exception that prophecy had proved true. They had been told of an increase in pauperism in Cambridgeshire, but it was only one of the few exceptions to the general rule. There were six counties—Cambridge, Hereford, Lincoln, Monmouth, Salop, and Rutland, in which an aggregate increase of 1723 paupers had taken place last year. But let them remember that the decrease upon the whole of England and Wales was 69,000. As regards the general condition of the labourers, there were two facts worth mentioning. At Chelsea Hospital the number of applications to be admitted in-pensioners has wonderfully decreased of late, from which he inferred that persons receiving a fixed income are enabled to live more comfortably out of the hospital than hitherto, owing to the cheapness of provisions. The chief commissioner of police had also stated to him that morning that he had never, within his recollection, seen the working classes so happy or so well-disposed. Before sitting down he asked in a very pointed manner what course the Protectionists mean to take?

"In another place, one gentleman, high in the confidence of the party opposite, had postponed *sine die* the announcement of his policy, while others had stated that it was necessary immediately to return to Protection. Now, he thought that the noble lord opposite (Lord Stanley), who, from his great ability and experience, was undoubtedly to be regarded as the leader of that great party, was bound to state what his views were upon this question, and whether the agricultural interest were to look for a speedy recurrence to Protection, or to the removal of the local burdens on land; and, if to the latter, he thought the noble lord should give them some sort of a sketch of the mode in which they were to be removed."

The Duke of Richmond did not think it was the duty of the opposition to tell what measures they wanted, "their business being to object to what was wrong." It was absurd to quote the Poor-law returns to prove that there was no agricultural distress. "The farmers were employing double, and treble, and quadruple the number of men they required, in their endeavours to keep them out of the workhouse." He warned them not to turn masses of men out of work. There never had been more desperate burglaries committed than of late, and "political agitation out of doors was looked upon by many as a sure means of obtaining justice from an unwilling Government." Lord WODEHOUSE was rather sceptical as to the existence of great agricultural distress, at least among the labourers. In Norfolk, with which he was



most connected, their condition was much better than it had been for many years previous; and, throughout the country generally, the number of able-bodied labourers receiving relief was fifteen per cent less than in the previous year:—

"Noble lords opposite seemed disposed to deny that there was even general prosperity in the country. If increased trade, increased commerce, increased employment, increased consumption, decreased expenditure, general tranquillity, a large financial surplus did not convey prosperity, then, certainly, noble lords opposite were right, but not otherwise."

The Earl of STRADBROKE was astonished to hear any one express doubt of the existence of great distress. To show how it was in Suffolk, he mentioned that the number of inmates in Ipswich Gaol and Beccles House of Correction, was nearly double what it had been three or four years ago. The land bore an undue share of the public burdens. "It had to support an Established Church at an expense of £8,000,000, it had to pay between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 for the support of the poor, besides other taxes which he need not enumerate." The Earl of WINCHILSEA was also of opinion that the labourers were suffering severely. The land was not cultivated to the full extent:—

"In different parts of the country there was also less improvement going on in drainage; and for the last fifty years there never were known so many labouring men, able-bodied, out of employ as at that moment (*hear*), nor was there ever more crime. If they persevered in the present system, they would bring the agricultural interest into such a state of discontent that the strongest Government would tremble at the result, and that interest would have the people of England with them."

The Earl of MALMESBURY tried to show, that the landlords were the chief sufferers from free trade. Sir James Graham had said there was not £300 of arrears of rent on all his estate, but if that were the case, it was a rare exception to the general state of ruin into which the agricultural interest is sinking. Earl FITZWILLIAM did not think there was much use in raising a discussion upon a question of so much importance, unless they intended to propose some measure of relief. All the speakers on the other side condemned free trade as the cause of much distress, but they were not prepared to try the question by an appeal to the country:—

"He did not believe that if the result of other discussions that might arise in the present session should be to replace his noble friends by the noble lords on the other side of the House, there was the slightest probability even then of his seeing the experiment tried of an appeal to the people on the question whether the price of corn should be raised or not. (*Hear, hear.*)"

It is understood that Lord John Russell, although he does not intend to bring forward any measure for the amendment of the Reform Bill this Session, will offer no opposition to any small attempt in that direction which may be made by any independent member of the House. This rumour receives countenance from the way in which he supported the second reading of Sir William Clay's Compound Householder's Bill on Wednesday. The object of that measure is to remove a very flagrant grievance. Those persons who occupy £10 houses, the rates of which are paid by the landlord, are entitled by the Reform Act to claim that their names shall be placed on the register, but once on the register, they are not allowed to remain there. As soon as a new rate is laid they must make a fresh claim, otherwise they are disqualified. Sir William Clay's bill provides that when a man has once made the claim and been admitted, his name shall remain. Three Tory members—Mr. SPOONER, Mr. FORBES MACKENZIE, and Mr. HENLEY opposed the bill, though somewhat feebly. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL supported it. The second reading passed without a division, and it was ordered to be committed on the 12th of March.

The proceedings of Thursday night have thrown all the other business of the week into the shade. Mr. LOOKE KING brought forward his annual motion to extend the £10 franchise to the counties. The bill was brought forward in July last session, and Ministers opposed it then on the ground that it was too late in the year to discuss so important a measure. That objection could not hold this year. By reference to the present state of the representation he made out a strong case in favour of the proposed change.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that the motion had been brought forward at an early enough period this session, and also that the £10 householders in counties were "a class of persons who, if entrusted with the elective franchise, would probably use it with intelligence and integrity." But he questioned whether the proposed extension would improve the representation. By admitting, in counties, a large number of voters who were merely tenants, they would seriously diminish the influence of the valuable class of freeholders. He would much rather maintain this distinction, that while householders shall have the right of voting in boroughs and cities, freeholders alone shall have the right of voting in counties. After stating that he was unwilling to make any sweeping alteration of the Reform Bill, he went on to say:—

"But I do think it desirable to introduce a measure for some further extension of the suffrage—(*cheers*)—by which we should afford to the working classes greater opportunities of obtaining votes than they at present possess. (*Cheers.*) I answered to an honourable gentleman (Sir Joshua Walmsley), who put the question to me the other night, whether the Government were about to introduce any measure, for the extension of the suffrage in the course of the present session, that we have not sent time, and general reasons of policy, why, in my opinion, such a course would be inadvisable. There are, however, reasons why it was absolutely necessary to command this year with financial measures, in order that the attention of the House of Commons might be immediately taken up with matters of finance; and the introduction by the Government of any question of altering the Reform Act, or of extending the suffrage, would have created serious difficulties, and postponed these indispensable measures of finance to a very late period. There are, besides, various questions relating to the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, and to the general administration in Ireland, which I had proposed to bring before the House, and which I think it is very desirable that when great changes have been accomplished in this country, and while the minds of the people are still unprudent and politic to avoid very frequent elections, and of the country are deeply involved. I think it is far better, after a sufficient time has passed, and after discussions, such as those which have taken place in this House, that the country should have an opportunity of calmly and deliberately deciding on the value of changes of which the people have had adequate experience. I have likewise thought, with regard to late years, having found immense political alteration taking place in foreign countries, that anything which tended to staidness, anything which showed that we were proceeding quietly and calmly with the maintenance of our institutions, was an advantage to this country, and was calculated to preserve us from many evils which a different course of action on our part all this, I can see no reason why, after this session has passed, and at the commencement of the next session, there should not be laid before this House by the Government a proposal in respect to this question of parliamentary reform. (*Cheers.*) Certainly, if I am a member of the Government at that time I shall deem it my duty to lay my views on this subject before the House of Commons. (*Cheers.*) I think it is desirable—considering that by that time twenty years will have passed away since the passing of the Reform Act—I think it is desirable that, after that lapse of time, we should consider whether there are not great numbers of people not only fully qualified to exercise the suffrage, but whose exercise of it would tend to the improvement of the character of this House."

Mr. HUME was glad to hear the noble lord promise a revision of the Reform Act, but could not understand why he should postpone his measure till next year.

Mr. COBDEN said the country would read with much satisfaction the declaration of the noble lord, that he proposed to bring in a bill upon the subject of the elective franchise early in the next session. But it was no paltry measure which would satisfy the country. Either he, or some one else in his place, must be prepared by the next session to bring forward a measure commensurate with the evils of the present system, and calculated to meet the wants of the people.

The House having divided, there were—
For the motion 100
Against it 52

Majority against the Government 48

The statement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the House.

POOR LAW REFORM.—Mr. Poulett Scrope's motion, on Tuesday, for a committee to consider the expediency of assimilating the poor laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and promoting the productive employment of paupers, met with the usual fate which attends all attempts in that direction, in a House of Commons which has no sympathy with the people. He showed very plainly that the main difficulty, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, referred to the relief of the able-bodied poor. In Scotland no relief is given to the able-bodied, and in Ireland hardly any out-door relief is granted to any class of paupers. The result is, that thousands of the Irish and Scotch, who cannot find work at home, are continually crowding into England, and pressing on the labour, reducing the rate of wages to the lowest possible point. Mr. Scrope was about to show what ought to be done, when Mr. O'Connor moved that the House be counted—on the ground that the debate was too important for so thin a House. There being only twenty-seven members present, the House adjourned at six o'clock.

JEVISH DISABILITIES.—Lord John Russell has given notice that, on Monday, he will move for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the mode of taking the oath of abjuration by persons professing the Jewish religion.

ABOLITION OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—A bill for the removal of this established nuisance was read a first time in the House of Commons on Wednesday, on the motion of Sir George Grey. The county members spoke warmly in its favour.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The Dresden Conferences begin to disturb the slumbers of the European Powers. Austria enters into the German confederation with all her Slavonian and Italian provinces. With Posen, Galicia, Hungary, &c. The confederacy will thus constitute a compact body of seventy millions of souls, with an army of above a million of combatants. It will have an opening in the Northern seas, in the Adriatic, the Black Sea, and, by means of Leghorn, which is already in Austrian hands, into the Mediterranean also. The preponderance of Austria in the Frankfort Diet, though she is nominally on a par with Prussia, will really be immeasurable. The German princes sink into absolute insignificance. Still Germany, as a nation, although this arrangement gives the death-blow to its liberties, may, for a time, be reconciled to it for the sake of the manifold material advantages accruing to it. The German will, in the new combination, necessarily be the ruling race. South and east of Hungary lie vast tracts of uncultivated land, an inexhaustible resort for the thousands of emigrants of which Germany drains itself annually. The Danube will, in course of time, become a German stream to its mouth. The Illyrian and Italian provinces will also be open to German enterprise. A continental system will soon be established, uniting the trade of Hamburg and Dantzic with that of Trieste and Leghorn. Let England look well to it. The difficulties that the Prussian tariff has hitherto raised against the establishment of a German customs union will soon give way before a sense of great common interests, or else before the absolute fiat of Austrian omnipotence. Germany will be one *bongré, malgré*.

Prince Schwarzenberg and Manteuffel met again at Dresden on the 16th. Telegraphic despatches of the 18th announce the sudden arrival of Baron von Manteuffel at Berlin, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Minister had an interview with the King, and was to leave again in the evening or early in the morning.

The proceedings of the Upper and Lower Houses in Berlin go far to prove that the spirit of the nation is broken, or else that the Chambers are every thing a reactionary government might desire. M. von Arnim presented a motion on the affairs of Holstein, before the Upper House, on the 15th. He called on the Prussian Ministry to preserve inviolate all the rights of the Duchies; and especially to enforce the conditions to which the Staatshalterschaft had yielded. But M. von Arnim evinced no sanguineness respecting the chances of carrying his motion in that House. The Government had secured a compact majority among the peers. His motion and speech were merely meant as a protest against the Government's desertion of German rights. But, since 1849, the Prussian Parliament had been made to abdicate the power of deliberating upon matters of general German interest. M. von Gerlach and Von Manteuffel rose to reply: they contended, almost with a sneer, that Austria and Prussia had done more at Dresden towards the union of Germany than the so-called national party could have contrived by many years' debate. Von Arnim's motion was negatived, and the House adopted the order of the day by a majority of 73 votes against 41.

The Lower House, now reduced to the humble task of "raising the wind," has been discussing a bill for the introduction of an income tax, which was at last adopted by 153 votes against 144. The Deputies have saddled Vaterland with that blessing for five years.

The Prince of Prussia, on the eve of his departure for Weimar, Hanover, and Brunswick, received a deputation from the House, whom he assured that the Prussian Constitution was quite safe, though modifications *must* take place in the Municipal, Electoral, and Press laws.

The Prussian Government contemplates rigorous measures against "disaffected" functionaries.

From Cologne and Munich we have alarming news for Switzerland. An army of 100,000 men was about to assemble on the Swiss frontier; Prussia and Austria were to contribute 35,000 men each, the rest to be made up by Bavarians, &c. Prussia, it seems, is determined to vindicate her old claims to the High Protectorate of the Principality of Neuchâtel. Austria and Germany in general are bent upon compelling the Swiss Government to refuse a shelter to all political exiles. These, we are told, are especially strong in the French cantons, at Lausanne and Geneva. Mazzini held a meeting at Nijon, it is reported, on the Lake Leman, a few days since. He has from 200 to 500 men under his immediate orders. The Mazzini loan thrives rapidly. His own native city, Genoa, has taken the largest share. Altogether, the Sardinian States have contributed, 627,000 f.; the Roman States, 536,722 f.; Lombardy, 516,363 f.; the Two Sicilies, 217,314 f.; Parma, Modena, and Tuscany altogether, 294,511 f. By the particulars of the conspiracy lately detected at Lyons, the same paper continues, vast insurrectionary plans had been laid, especially in the Roman and Neapolitan States.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that Garibaldi is about to join, or rather to coöperate with Mazzini at the head of far more considerable forces, and with a large

supply of arms and money, which he has obtained from a foreign power; Montevideo, most probably. We give the reports current in the papers—none of them, however, accurately informed. It is against enterprises of this nature, chiefly, that Austria is anxious to secure her own states no less than those of her allies; and for that purpose she would lead the troops of the German Confederation all over the Swiss territories up to the frontier of France.

On the other hand large masses of Austrian troops were described as condensing on the Ticino, threatening the Piedmontese boundaries. This intelligence was first spread by the *Croce di Savoia*, and seems, if not wholly ill-grounded, at least greatly exaggerated.

There is no doubt, however, that Germany is organizing itself into a vast military power. The troops of Electoral Hesse are expected to be marched into Bohemia, whilst Cassell, Hanau, and other Hessian places will receive Austrian garrisons. Austria is bullying Denmark in the same style. She demands a Customs Union with that power, and a modification of the Sound Duties. The constitution is to be remodelled after the last Austro-Russian fashion. All the demands of Austria have been acceded to in all essentials.

Finally, a combined federal army is to be stationed on the Rhine from Radstadt to Düsseldorf, having its centre at Frankfort and Mayence. It is neither more nor less than a cordon against France.

The *Hanover Gazette* of the 12th has the following:—

“On the 3rd of December last Lord Palmerston addressed to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin a note, in which he stated that having learned that Prussia and Austria had agreed to enter the Germanic Confederation with the States not included in it by the treaty of Vienna, he was called on to declare that the territory of the Germanic Confederation was not formed solely by the voluntary union of the States which constitute it, but by a European treaty; so that the territory could not be modified without the consent and accord of all the powers which signed the treaty of Vienna. In forming the Germanic Confederation, the principle was admitted that it should only be composed of German elements. This fundamental principle had been abandoned in the convention referred to. The British Government, however, not having received positive and complete news on this affair, did not at the moment think it right to pronounce formally on the projected change, but it hoped that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin would, before taking any definitive resolution, give it precise explanations on the nature and object of the projected modifications, and on the motives which might appear to render them desirable. It specially demanded explanations on the point as to what sort of intervention one or several members of the Germanic Confederation proposed to exercise in the interior of affairs of States which might belong to it, and in any differences which might arise between the Sovereigns and subjects. The French Government, having received the official news that Austria proposed to enter the Germanic Confederation with all her States, hastened to declare to the Cabinet of Vienna that the French Republic would consider the projected extension of the territory of the Confederation as an affair which should be treated by all the parties who signed the treaty of 1815.”

If we were to admit all the rumours that find their way into the French papers, the President would already have given his disposition for putting the army of occupation at Rome on the war-footing. An army of observation was immediately to form on the Rhine, and an early day appointed for a grand review of 5000 men in the Champs de Mars.

We hear of repeated protests on the part of the French Republic, backed by those of the English Cabinet, against all these alarming measures: England and France, it seems, are still persuaded that Austria and Russia may be amenable to the treaties of 1815; they must, in that case, forget that they alone, and the weaker states, have ever been bound by those cobweb treaties, and that the northern powers have, in repeated instances, triumphantly walked through them.

A THREATENED EGYPTIAN QUARREL.

The latest accounts from the East contain intelligence of alarming importance respecting Egypt. The first announcement was the following telegraphic despatch from Vienna:—

“VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The latest news from Egypt have an extraordinary importance.

“The Porte has made categorical demands on the Viceroy, with which he has refused to comply. Instead of reducing his army to 20,000 men the Viceroy has ordered new levies of 40,000 men for the land, and 15,000 for the sea force. He will resist the pretensions of the Sultan, if necessary, with arms.”

Two days later the following letter from Trieste was received, with a more detailed account of the quarrel between the Porte and the Pacha:—

“Trieste, Feb. 12.

“News direct from Alexandria, of the 6th instant, mention intimations having been made from the Porte of the following reforms, to be carried into execution with reference to Egypt:—1st. Reduction of the land tax to a third of its present amount; 2nd. Reduction of the standing army of Egypt to 20,000 men; 3rd. The total disarmament (*abtakung*) of the fleet, or rather the placing it at the sole disposition of the Porte; 4th. The

constant residence of the Inspector-General, Mahomed Ali Pacha, in Egypt; 5th. The regulation of the income of the Egyptian princes, according to a fixed scale. Abbas Pacha, the Viceroy, has refused to obey these orders, but will rather, if necessary, resist them with arms. He has ordered a levy of 40,000 men, 25,000 for the augmentation of the army, and 15,000 men for the navy, who are to be immediately put in preparation for active service. The *Reichs Zeitung* makes, among others, the following observations on this news:—“Any one who recollects the toast which the Governor-General of India gave last year on the landing of British troops in Egypt; any one who bears in mind the desire which a certain power has always displayed to monopolize the straits of Suez, cannot doubt from what quarter this blow comes, or who directs it. The conduct of France on this occasion should be most decided. France will recollect that in 1840 she represented interests which are now endangered by the dictatorial conduct of the Porte. Will she look quietly on and see the power of Egypt, she then considered necessary to maintain, broken to pieces in the hands of the successor of Mahomed Ali?”

A THREATENED KAFFIR WAR.

The latest journals and private letters from the Cape of Good Hope, bring intelligence of a threatened Kaffir outbreak. The inhabitants of Graham Town, and of British Kaffraria, were migrating in large numbers. The *Cape Frontier Times* says:—

“The districts immediately on the border are being fast denuded of inhabitants, who are removing their families and stock to a place of security. The country in some parts is said to be covered with sheep that are unable, from fatigue and exhaustion, to keep pace with the flocks. In some places, we are informed that as soon as a flock has made its appearance on a farm, the proprietor assembles his people and causes the animals to be driven to the next farm, from which they are driven in the same manner. The losses incurred by this removal of stock will be immense.”

A proclamation was issued by the Governor, on the 11th December, calling on the inhabitants to enroll themselves for the general defence. It was understood that most, if not all, the troops stationed in Graham's Town would be removed to the frontier, and that the inhabitants would have to undertake the duty of providing for their own defence. Local militia were being enrolled for self-defence in all the towns of the eastern province, and it was expected like measures will be taken in Orange River, Sovereignty, and Natal.

From other parts of South Africa the intelligence is of a melancholy nature. Jonker Afrikaner, the dreaded Namaqua chief, had committed some atrocious murders at New Barman, in Damaraland. On the 23rd of August, Afrikaner fell upon the persons who lived on Mr. Kolbe's station, Schuslen's Erwartung, killing many of them, and inflicting the most unheard-of cruelties on others. Mr. and Mrs. Kolbe, missionaries of the Rhenish society, narrowly escaped with their lives.

PIEDMONT.

We have consoling news from Piedmont. That state has a loyal Government at its head, and this in the present crisis is better than the most liberal. The rumours of a split in the Cabinet, arising from the resignation of Count Siccaldi, have been firmly contradicted. Letters from our own correspondent assure us that the Count is labouring under a severe nervous indisposition; for the rest, he is on the very best terms with his colleagues, and far from abandoning the line of policy to which the law that bears the count's name gave the initiative, the Government are now busy with the preparation of a bill for civil marriages.

Siccaldi's successor in the Ministry is not yet appointed. The gentleman spoken of as likely to hold his portfolio, Massa Saluzzo, is well known for his liberal opinions, especially on religious matters. The *Croce di Savoia* states, from good authority, that Siccaldi's resignation has not been accepted.

The Marquis d'Azeglio presented his budget for foreign affairs, before the House of Deputies, in its sitting of the 12th. He prefaced it by a noble speech, which has made the tour of all the European press. The language he held must sound rather new to diplomatic ears. The Sardinian Minister contended that “honesty is the best policy.” He will not admit that there is a conscience and honour for public men different from that which regulates the transactions of private life. The activity of the public press throughout Europe renders all crooked Machiavellian policy an impossibility. He appeals to the House to bear him witness that truth and probity have characterized the policy of his Government both at home and abroad. He refers to the circumstances under which the present Government came into power at the close of the campaign of Novara, in a state overwhelmed by two great successive disasters. He congratulates his countrymen on the fact that Piedmont was still in existence. It had survived Castoza and Novara, it had steered through the turmoil of the worst conflicting passions, withstood the coalition of all the powers of evil. Piedmont existed—thank Heaven for it!—free, independent and happy. Its preservation, under Providence, was due to the honour and probity of its King, the prudence of its

Parliament, and the virtue of its people: for “Piedmont is an old land of probity and honour.”

For what concerns its foreign relations, D'Azeglio had endeavoured to send forth such representatives as might deserve the proud eulogy of Lord Chesterfield, who “advised his son on his visiting foreign capitals to seek out the Piedmontese diplomatists, as he would invariably find them men of great worth.”

The radical deputy, Brofferio, having recommended the Government to break off all connection with foreign powers, and send all diplomatists to the right about, the Minister replied that he also would wish such a course might be found practicable. But Piedmont was part of the great European community. It was not in its power completely to isolate itself; and diplomacy must still be resorted to, if not otherwise, at least in self-defence; and it was important that the Sardinian representatives should be chosen with regard to their character and abilities rather than to their rank and wealth, and consequently enabled by competent salaries to keep up the dignity of the country.

The effect of this rare speech was thrilling. It led to the immediate triumph of the Cabinet. The chamber forthwith proceeded to the discussion of the articles of the budget. Some members proposed reduction in the secret service money: but the house rejected it, and voted the whole sum by acclamation; thus wishing to give the minister a signal proof of confidence.

The discussion was continued on the 13th, 14th, and 15th. Important reduction of the expenditure was proposed and adopted, especially by the suppression of ministers to Portugal, the United States, Sweden, Bavaria, and Brazil.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

THE SUFFOLK RIOTERS—THE SAILORS' STRIKE.

The *Times* Commissioner has been despatched to Suffolk to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent riot in Barham Workhouse, and his report thereupon appears in the columns of “the leading journal.” As the rioters had complained principally of the insufficiency of food, his first inquiries were directed to that point. He found that the dietary tables contain the following scale of allowances:—

“Breakfast for men, 7oz. of bread and 1½ pint of gruel; for women, 6oz. of bread and 1½ pint of gruel. Dinner for men on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, 8oz. of bread and 1½oz. of cheese; for women, 7oz. of bread and 1½oz. of cheese; on Tuesday and Saturday, for men and women, 5oz. of cooked meat and 12oz. of potatoes and vegetables; on Wednesday and Sunday, for men and women, 1½ pint of soup and 7oz. of bread. The supper allowances are the same as those for breakfast.”

This, he found, is fully equal to the dietaries of the other unions in the district, and especially to that of the Ipswich Workhouse, “an exceedingly well-managed establishment, where complaints of insufficient food are almost unknown.” He was also informed that, under the old poor law, there were quite as many grumblers as there are at present, although they were better fed then; “the weight of cooked meat was 8oz. instead of 5oz., and the inmates had beer besides.” Finding that the dietary would not account for the disturbance, he proceeded with his investigation, and the conclusion he came to was that the riot had been planned for the purpose of assisting the cry of agricultural distress at the commencement of a new session of Parliament. It appears that the whole of the poor-law guardians in the Barham union are, with one doubtful exception, stanch Protectionists, so that one cannot feel much surprise at their resorting to such a stratagem in order to get up a case. We must confess that the facts related by the commissioner have a very ugly look:—

“I find that on the 1st of January last the number of able-bodied male inmates was 50; on the 8th, 57; on the 15th, 78; on the 22nd, 94; on the 29th, 95; on the 5th of February, 108; on the 10th, the day of the disturbances, 124; and that on the 12th it had fallen to 78. I find that on Saturday, the 9th, 37 men came in, and I am informed by the governor, Mr. Howard, that he repeatedly urged the board not to send in more people, as the house was already overcrowded. His remonstrances were disregarded, and one of the guardians, I am informed, avowed in the board-room the intention of the farmers to force their labourers into the house. They must, he said, fill the unions, in order to teach the Poor Law Commissioners the reality of agricultural distress, and they would thus produce an effect which ‘would speak volumes to the Legislature.’ Similar expressions of their intention and wishes have been heard to escape from many farmers by respectable witnesses in the presence of their labourers, and not unfrequently what was said was capped with the hope that, when the place was filled to the windows, the paupers would pull it down, or at least that ‘there might be a row.’ There can be no doubt that an impression prevailed among the paupers that a workhouse disturbance would not be disagreeable to the farmers; and one of the ringleaders would, I am told, if asked the question, show that this was the case. I am not able to discover among the inmates themselves any knowledge that their riotous conduct was to be made subservient to political purposes; but I may mention that, on the very night the outbreak

took place, many most urgent applications were made at the office of one of the local journals then publishing, for an account of what had taken place, to be forwarded 'by parcel,' the post being too slow, to London, where Mr. Disraeli's motion was coming on for discussion. The paupers seemed to think that the reason why they were driven en masse into the workhouse was in order to produce an effect upon the landlord and the titheowner."

It appears also that last year the same sudden crowding of the workhouse took place just previous to the opening of Parliament, and that a riot of a similar kind took place then. The magistrates did not seem to have viewed the riot in a very serious light. Out of fifty-three persons taken into custody, forty were at once discharged with a reprimand from the magistrates. Nine of the rioters, all either habitual inmates of the house or bad characters, have been committed for trial. The Commissioner winds up by saying:—

"Looking at the facts of the case, the public, I think, will not be disposed to take a different view of it from that which is now prevalent in the locality, and which accuses the Board of Guardians, acting in concert with the farmers, and the magistrates coöperating with the Board, of getting up, for political purposes, a demonstration as ridiculous as it is mischievous, but for which it is satisfactory to think that they will themselves suffer most in the end."

The Ipswich Express, in an article on the same subject, puts the following very awkward-looking questions:—

- "1. Was there, or was there not, a prevalent report that some of the farmers of the Bosmere and Claydon Union intended to fill the workhouse for the sake of accomplishing private and political ends?"
- "2. As a consequence of the feeling outside, were not acts of insubordination in the union-house fully expected, and were not the paupers as they came in cautioned by the governor against aiding in a riot?"
- "3. If the guardians were cognizant of this state of things, did they make adequate or reasonable provision for checking riotous conduct at once?"
- "4. Has any guardian ever said, 'We'll fill the union-house to overflowing; that will speak volumes to the Legislature?'"
- "5. Have any farmers of the hundred been heard to say, 'We wish the paupers would pull the house down?'"
- "6. Did a pauper named Pung (one of the rioters), when charged with a misdemeanor before the magistrates in the board-room a short time since, tell those gentlemen 'that the farmers had told him when he came to the house to kick up a row?'"
- "7. Is it a fact that any farmers in this hundred have said, in the hearing of their labourers, 'they wished they would go into the union-house and kick up a row?'"
- "8. Are the able-bodied paupers principally from the wealthiest parishes and from the wealthiest farmers?"
- "9. Have not a great majority of the applications for relief been made within the past month?"
- "10. Has a guardian who employed four men discharged three of them on the plea 'that he could not get his rent reduced?' And did he add, 'As soon as there is an arrangement in my rents I'll send for you?'"
- "11. Did a pauper, who, on being discharged, said, 'I shall have to go to the union,' receive this reply from his master, 'I wish you'd all go; we want to swell the rates so as to make the landlords and parsons come down in their rents and tithes?'"
- "12. Did a guardian ever say, 'I wish you'd fill the house so full that the paupers had to be hung out of the windows?'"

A rather serious disturbance occurred in the workhouse at Yarmouth, on Monday, in consequence of the riotous behaviour of several of the able-bodied young men, who had conspired together to commit a breach of the peace, with the intent, as it has since come out, of ultimately getting possession of the stores and provisions; but this design was frustrated by the timely interference of a detachment of police. The rioters smashed a great number of windows, benches, frames, &c., doing £6 or £7 of damage. Six of the ringleaders, consisting of young men, of from sixteen years of age to twenty (three of whom had only been released from gaol a week), were brought up, charged with the above offence. They gave no reason for their act of insubordination, and the bench deliberated some time as to whether they ought not to be sent for trial; but they decided upon committing them for two months each to the treadmill. The strike of the sailors against the obnoxious provisions in the Mercantile Marine Act still continues. Two or three vessels have managed, by dint of great exertion on the part of the masters, to sail from Sunderland; but, in general, the men have stuck to each other. Two men who were about to go on board a vessel at Shields, on Sunday, were tarred and feathered by a mob of women, and several persons have been apprehended on a charge of having taken part in the riot. Some of the London traders have been lying laden in the Tyne for more than a fortnight, for want of hands. At Liverpool the strike still continues. The sailors have been perambulating the streets with flags and music.

THE GREAT REVENUE TRIAL.

This important trial was brought to a termination on Tuesday. The examination of witnesses for the defence was finished on Monday, after which the Solicitor-General replied on behalf of the Crown. It

was impossible to deny that the evidence had been of a very contradictory nature, and that, on the one side or the other, the most gross and deliberate perjury must have been committed. He disclaimed any charge against the Directors of the London Docks, of having, as a body, acted dishonestly or dishonestly, fraudulently or dishonestly. But going into the evidence, however, he took the opportunity of giving Sir Fitzroy Kelly a Rowland for his Oliver:—

"His learned friend had said that he would not have undertaken the defence of this cause had he not been fully convinced of the perfect honour and integrity of his clients, the London Docks Company, and also of the base character of the attack which had been made upon those gentlemen. Now, with regard to this, he would call it, unparalleled declaration, he could only say, that as his learned friend had made it, he was obliged to believe the truth of the assertion; but he must be allowed to say that had the declaration fallen from any other member of the bar—had any other member of the bar told him that he had looked at the 'inside' of his brief, and from its contents 'alone' had drawn his conclusion as to the perfect innocence of his clients, and that there had been no reference to the indorsement on the 'outside' of his brief (laughter) he should not have been able to have refrained from laughing at the assertion. But when the assertion had been offered by so distinguished a member of the profession as Sir Fitzroy Kelly, he was bound to place explicit reliance in it."

He then entered into a minute examination and comparison of the statements made by the various witnesses, and read a paper from which it appeared that the "wet drainings" of sugar in the London Docks were seven times greater than in the West India Docks, although the quantity of sugar imported into the latter was more than double what was imported into the former Docks. Again, as regards cocoa, the "sweepings" in the London Docks amounted to 8000 lb. in three years; while in the West India Docks, into which a larger quantity of cocoa was imported, there had been only 158 lb. of "sweepings" in ten years. In the face of such facts as these, the defendants ought to be rather more cautious in imputing improper motives to those who felt it to be their duty to institute an inquiry into such extraordinary transactions. The Board of Customs had a public duty to perform, and it had only been in that light that they had felt themselves called upon to institute the present proceedings.

The Lord-Chief Baron summed up the evidence on Tuesday. It was satisfactory to think that, as the case stood, no charge was made on the personal honour, character, or conduct, of any of the directors. It would have been a national misfortune if anything like a system of plunder had been carried on, in which the directors generally, or any one of them had been implicated. The evidence on the part of the Crown, especially regarding "Davies's-corner," had been full of exaggeration. One witness had spoken of having seen tens of tons taken there and converted into "wet drainings." The whole statement regarding that affair had been so pointedly proved by respectable witnesses of unimpeached character, that there was no use in saying more about it. The only question for the jury to decide was whether the Customs had been justified in seizing certain parts of the sugar and cocoa contained in the information. He thought the only portions liable to forfeiture were some six or seven packages of cocoa, of which no proper account had been given, and two boxes of Havana sugar.

The verdict given by the jury was "for the Crown on the seventh and eighth counts, which state that the two boxes of sugar were clandestinely and illegally removed from one place to another; as to the remaining twenty-seven casks of sugar, and as to all the fifty-seven packages of cocoa, for the defendants; at the same time we couple with the verdict a recommendation that greater strictness should be observed by the company towards their subordinate servants, in order to prevent irregularities which have occurred."

His lordship then asked the jury whether they did not find that the two boxes had been fraudulently concealed within the 9th and 10th counts?

The Foreman: Yes; but we find no intention to defraud the revenue.

NATIONAL REFORM.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Lancasterian Institute, St. Mary's Cray, Kent, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of promoting the principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. The meeting was addressed by Sir Joshua Walmesley, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Slack, and Mr. Joynson. Sir Joshua Walmesley said:—

"The association they were asked to support had been in existence about two years and a half, and its progress had been almost unparalleled. It commenced under great difficulties, as almost every political association did. Its great object was to obtain for their fellow men justice, by placing in their hands the privilege, as some called it, but the right, as they termed it, of the franchise. He was himself perfectly convinced of the integrity, the uprightness, and the intelligence of the industrious classes of this country, and if they had the franchise, could it for a moment be supposed that the House of Commons would

now be wasting its time in discussing as to which of the religious bodies should have the greatest share of the loaves and fishes? or debating the question of free trade? The noble lord at the head of the Government, when asked the other day if he would extend the franchise, replied that he had no such intention during the present session; and when asked if he would bring in a bill to amend the deficiencies of the Reform Act, he said he would do so when the time arrived. (Laughter.) This association thought the time had arrived long since when the franchise ought to have been extended and placed upon a proper basis. He came there to ask them to support the principles on which the association was founded, and to assist in placing them in a position in which they could tell Lord John Russell that the proper time had now arrived. They would never rest till they had a fair and free representation of the people of this country."

Mr. Gibson, in the course of his address, said it seemed as if the great virtue of our constitution was its exclusiveness, there being only one out of every seven adult males who possessed the franchise:—

"Now, with regard to this voting for members of Parliament, what were they afraid of? They admitted a man to marry a wife, and they let him have children—(a laugh)—and they allowed him to educate those children as he best could, and they let him turn those children loose upon society; and they let him be at large and employ the various talents with which God had blessed him. Now, he said that in the discharge of all these functions, a man might exercise a much greater influence upon society, either for good or for bad, than by being one of a vast number who voted for members of Parliament. It appeared to him that if there was such a thing as a right which a man was entitled to exercise, it was the right of voting for those who were to make the laws which he was called upon to obey."

At the conclusion of the meeting, 100 members were enrolled, and £100 subscribed to the funds of the association, including a cheque for £50 from Mr. Joynson, of St. Mary's Cray.

THE HOUSE TAX BUDGET.

The proposal to change the window tax into a most obnoxious house tax finds favour in no quarter. A special meeting of the delegates of the various metropolitan parishes was held at the Court-house, Marylebone, on Wednesday, for the purpose of deciding upon what course to take. The budget was denounced as "a complete swindle." The chairman, Mr. J. A. Nicholay said "he had often heard of thimble-rigging, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to be appointed Thimble-rigger Extraordinary to her Majesty." He added, however, that the metropolis had only to speak out and Ministers would have to give way. All the speakers condemned the house tax in the most indignant terms.

Mr. George, one of the delegates, said:—

"The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make more moral force Chartism than had ever existed before, for it would cause Reformers to go to the root of the matter, and seek the reform of the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) The measure was a miserable subterfuge, for, let them observe, the swindle would actually produce more than the other window tax. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by moving a resolution, declaring the proposed house tax to be unequal, unjust, obnoxious, and unnecessary; pledging the meeting never to remain satisfied until the window duty was unconditionally repealed; and calling upon the metropolitan members, in case the measure were persisted in, to offer such obstruction to the Government as should show that it no longer possessed the confidence of the people. (Loud cheers.)"

Mr. Wakley approved of the tone of the meeting, which was one of indignation at an unparalleled insult. "As a coroner, he had looked on with a kind of practical interest, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer was committing suicide. (Laughter.) Politically speaking, that official was dead already; and if there were any revivifying power, unless it operated very soon, what was called the 'vital spark' would be extinct. (More laughter.)"

REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

The general committee of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge met at their office, 15, Essex-street, on Friday last, to agree to adopt the policy of the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee, and to incorporate that body in the new association. On Wednesday a deputation from the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee waited upon Mr. Hume at his house in Bryanston-square, and presented him with an address. On the same evening the committee met for the last time, and handed over their books and papers to the new association. A public meeting will be held in St. Martin's-hall, on Wednesday week, March 5. The chair will be taken by Professor Key, of University College; and Messrs. Cobden, Gibson, Scholefield, Cassell, and other gentlemen will speak. As it is not impossible that Mr. Milner Gibson's motion may come on early in the session, petitions ought to be signed without delay.

THE COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The return of Mr. Barrow, the farmers' candidate, for South Notts, by a majority of 11 over Lord Newark, is a symptom which the landowners would

do well to note. In returning thanks to the electors at Newark, on Monday, Mr. Barrow said he had no ill will to the landlords, but he believed that, "to relieve the distress of the farmer, there must not only be a readjustment of rent but of taxation."

The nomination of candidates for the vacancy in Bedfordshire took place on Monday. Colonel Gilpin, the Protectionist candidate, in his speech from the hustings, said they must have a revision of taxation. The malt tax bore very hard upon farmers, but he would not promise to vote for its abolition. The income tax was a legalized robbery as regarded the farmer, and how any Minister with a surplus revenue could ask for a renewal of it, he was at a loss to imagine. He was favourable to a well-digested scheme for extending the franchise, but would oppose any measure which contemplated the swamping county constituencies by means of the boroughs. As regarded religious matters, he was favourable to a system of education based on the Scriptures, and opposed to Papal aggression.

Mr. Lattimore, the well-known free-trade farmer, proposed Mr. Houghton, a well-known agriculturist, as a free-trade candidate. Mr. Houghton advocates retrenchment of expenditure, a repeal of the malt tax, and a modification of the income tax as far as it affects tenant farmers. He is also for simplifying and cheapening the transfer of real property, for reforming the Court of Chancery, for securing to tenants compensation for unexhausted improvements, and, above all, for securing to them a proper independent representation of their interests in Parliament by men selected from their own body, and not chosen by their proprietors and thrust upon them for election. In his speech to the electors, he told them that he had come forward to try and do his best for a great and suffering class:—

"He was a brother, and one of themselves. (*Cheers, and indignant 'Nos' from the opposition*). The reason why he left the ship which contained so many of them together was this—that he felt so strongly that it was bamboozling the tenant farmer to keep alive in him the belief that a tax would ever again be imposed on the bread of the people. (*Cheers*). If they now thought that they would ever get it back he would tell them how to go to work. Let them open a shop in Manchester and call it the Bread Tax Committee; let them hold large meetings, get the Free Trade-hall well filled with people, and get petitions signed by 50,000 names. Let them repeat the same thing at Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, the West Riding; and as the present members would not present such petitions, let them find others who would, and then perhaps they might get the tax again. But what good could they do with a small room in Bond-street, hole and corner meetings, and petitions that were put under the table of the House as soon as they were presented? (*Laughter and cheers*.) As far as his interest and property were concerned he did not wish for the repeal of the corn laws; but he looked at the masses of the people. The landlords knew as well as he did the impossibility of ever reimposing the tax; and when they saw things so dead against them, as men and Englishmen, he said, let them turn their attention to something else, and see if they could not get other measures of practical relief from the House of Commons. If they were to have cheap corn they must have cheap taxation; they must have the laws affecting the landed interest altered. These were practical questions that must be brought forward and receive a practical and constitutional solution. He upbraided the farmers with their supineness in allowing the present surplus in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hands to slip away and be expended for sanitary purposes. He coincided with Colonel Gilpin in the unjust operation of the income tax. He contended for the expediency of reducing the present qualification for a vote in an occupying tenant, as in the case of Ireland. He explained his views upon church rates and a variety of other subjects, and concluded a very lengthened address by expressing a hope that the verdict of the constituency would be given in his favour."

The show of hands was barely in Colonel Gilpin's favour. Mr. Houghton expressed his intention to withdraw from the contest, but, at the entreaty of his friends, who promised to take the whole expense of the contest upon themselves, he consented to go to the poll, which was fixed for Thursday.

The following was the state of the poll at the close of the first day:—

Colonel Gilpin	1047
Mr. Houghton	350

This does not include the later returns from Luton and Leighton.

PROTESTANTISM AND POPERY.

The agitation in Ireland against Lord John Russell's bill has fairly begun. The Roman Catholic journals denounce it in the most unmeasured terms, and call upon the people to come forward and say whether they will submit to so tyrannical a measure. Parish meetings to protest against the bill are to take place in Dublin and the provinces. The *Tablet*, of last Saturday, openly counsels resistance to the bill in the event of its becoming law. Lord John will learn what kind of spirit he has evoked when he reads the following passage from the *Tablet*:—

"Obey the law? What should we gain by obedience? Exemptions from future persecution? Not so. Our cowardice, if we are such cowards, would simply put

weapons into the hands of our persecutors; would encourage them to make fresh assaults upon us; would give them a vantage ground for new aggressions; would stimulate their insolence and rapine; and, most deservedly, as far as we are concerned, would lay us divided and prostrate at their feet, to undergo, without resistance, whatever their malice might hereafter devise against us, whenever at their convenience they chose to resume their unholy crusade. Obey the law? What has the Archbishop of Dublin—we mean not the sophist who usurps the title, but the Archbishop by the grace of God—what has this venerable ecclesiastic gained by his obedience to the law?—by the suppression in all his public acts of the name of his diocese?—by cultivating Whig friendship?—by reposing on Whig honour?—by relying on Whig consistency and the principles of Whiggish toleration? What have the 'minority of 13' gained by their complaisance and—if we may say so without offence or disrespect—their credulity in the impossible honesty of a Whig Minister? The fruits of their amity with these treacherous politicians have been, to be spurned as you would spurn a dog—to be ousted from their sees—to be set up as a mark for persecution—and to be threatened with further outrage and ignominy if they will not co-operate with the deadliest enemies of religion in their unhallowed warfare against the Vicar of the Redeemer. What, we repeat, should we gain by obeying the law? Security?—peace?—freedom from further attacks?—anything that can be called a settlement of our affairs, and permission to dwell in safety? Nothing of all this; for happily we have read Lord John Russell's speech, and we know what he meditates and plots against us. We know that whether we obey or disobey he will be satisfied with nothing but the absolute surrender of our independence. We know the words he has spoken and the thoughts that are in his heart, and after the deceit he has practised we all know that he can give no security for the future. If he promises, he will break his word. If he swears, he will be perjured. If he makes compacts, he will violate them. If we trust him he will betray us, and kissing us, will thrust his sword into our entrails. Obey! The malediction of God—but no, we need not curse him who would yield himself up a bond-slave to Whig tyranny and deceit; for the man who would be so false to every precept of religion, and who would shrink from disobedience to such a law, at whatever personal danger to himself whenever this danger tends to serve the cause which Lord John Russell designs to persecute, has already the curse of God within his soul, making rotten the very marrow of his bones."

The *Daily Express*, a new Dublin paper, gives the following communication from a "Roman Catholic correspondent," who "professes to be informed of the deliberations of the hierarchy and priesthood of the Romish Church in England and Ireland":—

"Although it would appear that the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood of this and the sister country are mere silent passive spectators of the excitement created in Protestant England by the late appointments of the Court of Rome, the contrary is the fact. They have had their meetings, their consultations, and their discussions upon the all-absorbing question in this country and in Ireland, and the resolutions adopted at those meetings have resulted in one common resolve—to stand or fall by the late Papal appointments, despite the threats and terrors of penal acts. Hence, although we may not behold the Roman Catholic bishops going to the Tower, we assuredly shall see them conducted to Newgate, should the Government pass a measure rendering their bearing titles a punishable offence. With that resolve is connected the visit at this moment to London of Archbishop M'Hale. They have a great reliance upon the interference of foreign Roman Catholic powers, who have already expressed the deepest sympathy for them; and they are equally confident of the support of a large number of Liberal Protestants throughout Europe. They are, therefore, no way daunted by the hostile proceedings with which they are threatened, feeling a strong conviction that no penal enactment can stand long against them. I can further state, on the very best authority, that the Roman Catholic prelates and priesthood have unanimously resolved that their resistance shall be purely passive, and that they will oppose with all their influence any attempt at a physical demonstration or a popular ebullition in their favour. I am also enabled to add that their proposed course of action has received the approval of the Court of Rome."

The picturesque village of Wadeswill, on the road from Ware to Cambridge, is well known to most Roman Catholics, and also to many Puseyites. In its neighbourhood, on an eminence to the left, stands the Roman Catholic College of St. Edmund's Old-hall, consisting of a lofty building, and a modern Gothic church, by Pugin, which is not yet completed. The present college, near which Mr. Ward (formerly of Oxford), resides, has been erected rather more than fifty years, but for nearly a century there has been at Old-hall a seminary for the education of Catholic youth.

Cardinal Wiseman paid a visit to the seminary last Saturday, and, as his arrival had been anticipated, great preparations were made for receiving him with every honour. Mr. Ward brought the Cardinal in his carriage, from the station at Ware. On entering, Archbishop Wiseman was received with a burst of cheering. All rushed forward to kiss his hand, and then renewed their cheering. An address from the students was read by the head divine, after which they all knelt and received his benediction.

On Sunday, he received an address from the parish of Old-hall Green, which was read by Mr. Ward. He replied at considerable length, characterizing the late movement in England as a Protestant persecu-

tion of the Catholics, arising from alarm at the rapid progress of Roman Catholicism. By way of reply to the more ardent spirits who would like to engage in an Anti-Protestant agitation, he said:—

"It may seem to you who are not accustomed to the way in which the Catholic Church does her work, that she has not done enough, and might be doing more than she has done to resist our opponents; but we know so well that the strength of the Catholic Church is in suffering with resignation, in enduring all that is inflicted upon her, and in praying always, praying daily, particularly for those who calumniate her and persecute her. We know that this is the true way to succeed, and, therefore, think you not that it is weakness when we disdain to meet our enemies with counter-meetings, and declarations, and resolutions, and addresses. These are not the means which the Church of God employs; on the contrary, she rejoices more and more that it has pleased God to give you, so soon after becoming members of His church, the opportunity of really knowing and understanding the spirit of the Church, and of seeing how perfectly she comes up to the standard which our Saviour gave."

In reference to the proposed bill he called upon them all to

"Pray to God, with all earnestness, to avert from us and our fellow-countrymen every calamity, and particularly that greatest of dangers, the danger of any act of injustice. For let me observe, that the injustice of many years had been done away; the country had performed a great and solemn act of justice towards the Catholics, and for many years God has been pleased to bless this country with prosperity. But if the nation goes back, and again commits a great public act of injustice of a contrary character, God alone, who holds the sword of justice, knows to what an extent he will avenge it. Let us pray that God may avert from us every calamity, and especially the calamity of the sin of injustice."

An Italian Anti-papal meeting was held in London, on the evening of Wednesday, the 19th. Professor Aubrey Bezzani, of Queen's College, was called to the chair. It was attended by Italians of "all religious creeds and political opinions," and its object was to give utterance to "the abhorrence of all Italian patriots for the temporal power of the Pope, and their condemnation of any attempt at extension of that power to these islands." A series of resolutions was passed to the effect that "the Papal power always was amongst the most grievous calamities of Italy. That it never was of spontaneous Italian growth, but had always been forced upon that country by overbearing foreign powers, and that their own long experience of its evils fully enabled them to enter into the feelings of indignation evinced by the English people at the bare mention of Papal usurpations; they trusted, however, that the good sense and firmness of this nation would be able to resist all attempts at similar encroachments, without detriment to that holy right of freedom of conscience which constitutes the very palladium of all English liberties." The meeting was addressed by several members of the Roman Constituent Assembly, as well as by patriots of the Moderate or Constituent party, and at last by Father Gavazzi, in that peculiar thundering eloquence, that has power to send a thrill through the very soul, even of those among his auditors who are less familiar with the Italian language.

The Reverend Mr. Harper, of the Proprietary Chapel, Pimlico, was last week received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Reverend Dr. Whitty. The Reverend Henry Bedford, curate to Mr. Scott, of Hoxton, was likewise admitted a member of the same Church by the Reverend F. Oakley, at Islington. It is stated that several members of the congregation of the first-named seceder are about to follow the example of their pastor. On Saturday the Reverend R. A. Johnston, lately a beneficed clergyman in the Church of England, was received into the Romish Communion, at Prior-park, by the Reverend J. B. Morris, his former tutor at Exeter College.

In consequence of the statements made by Lord Beaumont, Mr. Brotherton, and others, to the effect that the proceeding of the Papal see in creating a Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country did not meet with the approval of the Catholic body in general, a public meeting of the Catholic laity of Clifton and Bristol was held at the Catholic school-room, adjoining the convent of St. Catherine of Sienna, at Clifton. A petition to the House of Commons was adopted, declaring that the English Catholic body long desired this change in their spiritual government, and that they most gratefully receive it as a boon from the holy see. That the spiritual authority by which the hierarchy has been introduced, is an essential feature in the Catholic religion, and that any interference by the civil power with its free exercise will be, therefore, in opposition to the express declaration of her Majesty in her recent speech from the throne, that it is her "firm determination to maintain unimpaired that religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country."

As a good deal of discussion is likely to take place upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill before it becomes law, we have thought proper to insert it *verbatim*:—

Whereas by the Act of the 10th year of King George IV., chapter 7, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, whereby the respective acts of union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to

their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law, it was enacted, that if any person, after the commencement of that act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds; and whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or diocese of any archbishop or bishop recognized by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the see of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, or dioceses is illegal and void, and the assumption of ecclesiastical titles in respect thereof is inconsistent with the rights intended to be protected by the said enactment: And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom: be it enacted, therefore, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

1. If, after the passing of this act, any person other than a person thereunto authorized by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of the united church of England and Ireland assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory or district (under any designation or description whatever), in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or coextensive with the province of any archbishop, or the see or the diocese, or coextensive with the diocese of any bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or coextensive with any deanery, of the said united church, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered as provided by the recited act.

2. Any deed or writing made, signed, or executed after the passing of this act, by or under the authority of any person, in or under any name, style, or title, which such person is by the recited act and this act, or either of them, prohibited from assuming or using, shall be void.

3. Where by any assurance, transfer, will, limitation, or declaration of use or trust, or other instrument made or executed after the passing of this act, any real or personal property, or any profit or advantage to be had therefrom is assured, given, or made applicable, or expressed or intended to be assured, given, or made applicable, directly or indirectly, for or towards the endowment or maintenance of any archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery intitled or in anywise designated or described as an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of any city, town, or place, territory or district in the United Kingdom (except the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and deaneries of the said united church), or for any purposes connected with or referring to the maintenance or continuance of any archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery (except as aforesaid) so intitled, designated, or described, or of the titular province, see, diocese, or limits thereof, or where by any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument, any real or personal property, profit, or advantage, or any power, authority, or discretion (whether for private or personal benefit, or for charitable or other purposes), to be exercised over or in relation to any real or personal property, or such profit or advantage as aforesaid, is assured, given, or vested, or expressed, or intended to be assured, given, or vested, to or in any person by any name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean, which by the recited act and this act, or either of them, such person is prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any person who in such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument, is in anywise designated, mentioned, or referred to as being or claiming to be, or as being called or known or reputed to be archbishop, bishop, or dean, under any name, style, or title which such person is so prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any other person therein described as chaplain or other subordinate of the person so designated, mentioned, or referred to, or to or in any person in anywise described by means of a reference to a name, style, or title of which, by the said act and this act or either of them, the assumption or use is prohibited, all the real or personal property, profit, or advantage aforesaid, or such estate or interest therein, as but for this enactment would have been in anywise applicable to any of the purposes aforesaid, or would have vested in or ensured to the use of the person to or in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be assured, given, or vested, shall, without any office or inquisition found, vest in and ensure to the use of her Majesty, and shall and may be disposed of and applied as her Majesty shall be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct, whether such direction be to apply the same according and puruant to the intents and purposes mentioned or otherwise; and all such power, authority, and discretion as aforesaid, so far as the same but for this enactment might have been exercised by the person in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be vested, may be exercised by such persons and in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct.

4. Every person who may be liable to be sued for any penalty imposed by the recited enactment, and this act, or either of them, shall in any suit or proceeding in equity in relation to any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration of use or trust, or other instrument as hereinbefore mentioned, or in relation to any secret or other trust, or other matter whatsoever, be compelled to answer upon oath notwithstanding his liability to such penalty in the same manner as if no such liability existed: provided that no answer of such person in any suit or proceeding as aforesaid, nor any matter disclosed or made known only by means of such answer, shall be admitted as evidence against such person in any action for the recovery of such penalty.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

The romance of real life is more frequently to be found in a Bankruptcy Court than almost any other place we know, but it does not always meet with a very ready acceptance. The presiding judge is generally of a very sceptical disposition; very much inclined to throw doubt upon any marvellous story, especially when it happens to be connected with the disappearance of large sums of money. Two notable instances of this occurred at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court the other day. John Hughes, of Haccubury, Lincolnshire, an unfortunate beast-jobber, victim of free trade, was opposed on behalf of the dissatisfied creditors, because he had not furnished a satisfactory balance-sheet. His liabilities were £231 12s. 2d., and his assets £395 10s. The defal-

The words printed in italics are proposed to be inserted in committee.

cation was chiefly accounted for by the following memorandum which appeared in his balance-sheet:—

"Wednesday, the 24th of April, 1850, I attended Leicester fat-market, after which I went to Lincoln for the purpose of buying beasts at the fair. I took with me about £1000, £840 of which I had in a purse in my inside waistcoat pocket, and the remainder (£160) in a similar purse in my trousers pocket. I was staying at the Queen's Head Inn, Lincoln, and on the evening of the 25th of April, about nine o'clock, I took a stroll as far as the railway station for the purpose of making inquiries respecting some cattle wagons. On my return, when I got outside the railway station, I perceived a crowd of persons, and I had some difficulty to pass through. When I had gone a short distance I discovered that I had been robbed of the £840. I walked backwards and forwards in a great excitement for a short time, but when I became more composed I made up my mind to keep the circumstance a secret, being fearful that it might injure my credit, which stood high in the market at that period. About a fortnight after I mentioned to a person named Lowe, at Morton, that I had a very severe loss, but I never mentioned the particulars to a single individual until the month of November, when I mentioned it to Mr. Casswell (my brother-in-law), who communicated it to the bank's agent at Bourn."

Mr. Commissioner Balguy was not satisfied with this narrative, and as the bankrupt adhered to his statement, he committed him to prison till he can give a more satisfactory statement of the mode in which he lost the £840.

The other unfortunate individual who came before the court on the same day was John Day Teasdale, of Boston, Lincolnshire, who had followed the occupation of horse-dealing, and who was opposed by his creditors on similar grounds. Among other losses set down in his balance-sheet was one of £600, which had taken its departure in the following unsatisfactory manner:—A short time ago he had come to London with £600 in a leather purse, in an inside pocket. He reached London in a state of intoxication, fell into the hands of two women, went with them to a house, but could not say where, and next morning, on coming to his senses, found that the £600 had fled. The money was principally in bank notes, but he had made no attempt to stop them, or to cause the apprehension of the thieves, nor had he ever seen or heard of the money since. Rhadamantus Balguy asked if he had no other explanation to give regarding the disappearance of the money. On his answering in the negative he was sent back to prison.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

A systematic effort has been made to establish a Tribunal of Commerce in London for the adjudication of commercial cases and to extend the principle of arbitration. A public meeting on the subject was held at noon on Wednesday, in the great room at the Hall of Commerce. The assemblage was most striking in point of numbers and influence; the Lord Mayor presided; several members of Parliament were present, Sir James Duke, Mr. John M'Gregor, and Mr. Arthur Anderson, and a large number of mercantile men. The requisition for the meeting had been signed by 1000 of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city.

Mr. Francis Lyne said that what they wanted was a court of equity, where the judges were practical men of business, with a barrister learned in commercial law appointed by the Government; where technicalities were discarded, and the special pleader was denied all power for quirks, quibbles, and chicanery; where the utmost force was given to usages, and where truth would be perfectly free, come from whom it might; where the expense would be moderate, and the justice prompt. In other words, a Tribunal of Commerce, by which disputes, simple in their nature, and often resting on the usages of trade, may be settled without an appeal to nice legal definitions, which too frequently leads to the ruin of those concerned.

It was stated by Mr. Anderson, that to avoid the evils attendant on the present administration of the law many persons voluntarily submit themselves to the arbitration of their own members. This is the practice with the members of the Stock Exchange, as well as with the Jews and Quakers. Great corporations and companies also require cases involving contracts for buildings and works to be submitted to the decision of their own engineers and architects.

A resolutions in favour of the establishment of a Tribunal of Commerce was passed, and it was resolved that memorials should be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade.

THE INTERVIEW WITH GHOLAB SINGH.

The India papers contain an account of the interview between the Marquis of Dalhousie and Gholab Singh, on the 26th of December. The meeting had been fixed for the 24th, but was put off for two days on account of the ill health of the Governor-General. On the afternoon of the 26th the brigadier commanding the station of Vizierabad, accompanied by his staff, the Commissioner of Lahore, and the Governor-

General's secretaries, went to meet the Maharajah, and conducted him through a street about a mile long, composed of the whole of the soldiers in camp. On arriving at the door of the Durbar tent he was met by the Marquis of Dalhousie, who shook hands, and then conducted him to a seat on his right hand. The presents on both sides were then brought forward. Those on our side were very rich, but still we were not losers, it is said, by the exchange. Gholab Singh returned to his camp under a salute of nineteen guns.

On the following day the Marquis of Dalhousie, attended by a brilliant staff, all mounted on elephants, twenty-one in number, proceeded in state, under a salute of nineteen guns, to return the Maharajah's visit. The procession was preceded and followed by detachments of the Body Guard. The whole of the troops were also out, and formed in line from their own camp towards that of Gholab Singh. The latter had deputed his son, Meer Runbeer Singh, and some Sirdars, to go as far as the viceregal camp to meet and escort the Governor-General, and he himself came nearly a mile in advance of his own tents to receive and conduct his lordship to his camp, showing a marked deference in the mode of reception, and establishing his inferiority in a decided manner in the eyes of the swarm of native lookers-on.

On alighting from his howdah, which greatly eclipsed anything of the kind in Gholab Singh's suwarae, the Governor-General was conducted into the Durbar tent by the Maharajah, who assigned to him a seat on his own right, while Sir Henry Elliot took his place to the left, the other British officers in attendance seating themselves on the right of the Governor-General. The Durbar tents were most tastefully arranged, and when all were seated, the Governor-General and Maharajah at the top of a long vista of tents, with fully 100 officers in their glittering uniforms, forming a double line on either side, must have presented an imposing spectacle. After some conversation, during which Gholab Singh pressed on the Governor-General his anxiety to see him in Cashmere, the presents to the Governor-General were brought in. They consisted of fifty-one trays, with horses and elephants. The tribute shawls of the year, intended for her Majesty, were the chief objects of attraction. "In brilliant colour and exquisite softness and delicacy of texture," says a correspondent, "they exceed anything of the kind I ever saw." After the offerings to the Governor-General had been disposed of, twenty-one trays were brought in for Sir Henry Lawrence, and twenty-one for Sir Henry Elliot. The other officers in attendance on the Governor-General also participated in his Highness's liberality, a list of their names having been previously sent to the Maharajah.

His lordship, on his return, was escorted by Gholab Singh to the place at which his elephant was in waiting, and by Meer Runbeer Singh to some distance from the camp. On his arrival and departure, he was saluted by a discharge of twenty-one guns.

The Maharajah left Vizierabad on his return to Jummoo on the 29th, but at the date of the latest accounts, the Governor-General was still detained there by heavy rain, which appears to have been general throughout the Northern Punjab. Gholab Singh had lost fifty of his followers from intense cold in traversing the passes between Jummoo and Cashmere.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Another report regarding Sir John Franklin and his crew has reached this country; but it does not seem at all authentic, and, even if it were, is not of such a nature as to give much encouragement to his friends. The intelligence is contained in an extra, published by the *Columbo Observer*, under the date of Singapore, January 6, and is to the following effect:—

"News from the utmost ends of the earth are always acceptable, more especially when the subject matter is the relief of the distressed, who have risked, and it may be feared lost, their lives in a search after knowledge. I have it in my power this month to give you later information of the search which is being prosecuted for the recovery of Sir J. Franklin and his party than even the Admiralty itself is yet possessed of. Her Majesty's surveying ship *Herald* arrived here from the Arctic regions, via the Sandwich Islands and Hong Kong, during the last week, and she has the latest accounts from the far North. Near the extreme station of the Russian Fur Company they learned from the natives that a party of white men had been encamped 300 or 400 miles inland; that the Russians had made an attempt to supply them with provisions and necessaries, but that the natives, who are at enmity with the Russians, had frustrated all attempts. No communication could be opened with the spot where they were said to be, as a hostile tribe intervened. From the Esquimaux they had this vague story very satisfactorily confirmed, with the addition that the whites and natives having quarrelled, the former had been murdered. As to the possibility of these unfortunates being Sir John Franklin's party, I leave you and your readers who have paid attention to the case in all its bearings to judge. Whether these men spoken of were or were not Sir John's company, little hopes can now be entertained of finding them alive, as their provisions must have been expended one year, and their fuel, which is as necessary, must have all been burned out nearly two years since."

POISONOUS BREAKFAST BEVERAGES.

(BY A WORKING MAN.)

Having seen some remarks on the adulteration of coffee in the *Leader*, I think a few words by one who has been behind the curtain may be of use. To begin with green tea, the system of facing, or getting up, as it is called, is carried on to an extent that few people would believe. Twelve or fourteen years ago the facing was chiefly done by the hand—in Manchester, at least—and the principal ingredient used was magnesia. This gave place to Prussian blue, indigo, and Dutch pink. Within the last few years various other deleterious articles have been brought into use, and the steam-engine is now made to do the work that was formerly done by hand. When black tea is so much damaged that it cannot be sold without disguise, they at once set to work and make it into green. No matter how rotten it is, it will be steamed and roasted up; and if it will not take a curled leaf it is ground and made into small green tea. Plumbago, ivory black, French chalk, and other like substances are used to lay a foundation for the Prussian blue, &c.; and the quantity of those powders used for that purpose is truly frightful.

The system of mixing and repacking is also carried on to an enormous extent; and great is the ingenuity often displayed in making the chests look original. The new nails are often sprinkled with salt and water to make them look rusty.

Ground coffee (as most people are aware) is quite as much adulterated as tea. I have seen remarks made about various kinds of grain being used, but the principal article is chicory, which is itself mixed with every substance that can assimilate with it. In Liverpool damaged sea bread is bought up for the purpose, and all kinds of spoiled grain. Rye is also used in large quantities; and when chicory was dearer than it is at present I have seen clay (yes, common clay by the cart load) used in Manchester for the purpose of reducing chicory to 36s. per cwt. When heavy grain was used the packets looked so small for the money that another scheme was adopted. That was to roast and grind bran along with it; and I have seen hundreds of tons roasted for that purpose. To give a rich blooming appearance to all this rubbish, oxide of iron is used in large quantities, and orange buds are ground along with it to give it a different flavour. If even no grain is used, Venetian red and orange buds are used for colouring chicory alone. At present something like calcined sugar is having a great run, and goes by the name of finigo. A little of it is put along with the chicory; but it can easily be detected by the naked eye, showing itself in bright glittering particles like glass.

Cocoa also shares the same fate as tea and coffee. At the present time I know that in Lancashire soluble cocoa is made at prices which vary from 5d. up to 2s. the pound, from the same parcel of cocoa. To effect this flour, potatoes, farina, and other like substances are used; also treacle, and here again oxide of iron is used to keep up the colour. The evil does not end here, for those shopkeepers who often get the blame for the practices I have alluded to, know nothing of them, the fault is with the wholesale dealers (or manufacturers, I may call them), and who often also carry on a retail business, but who take care to sell good articles themselves and serve other shops with goods which they will not sell. Thus they monopolize the ready-money trade to themselves, and get a name for fair dealing.

We hear much talk at times about sanitary reform, but I think little good can be effected as long as the people's food is poisoned by such doings. I have no doubt whatever but every branch of the provision trade is subject to the same complaints. If servants would but make a more determined stand against those practices perhaps they would in some measure be put a stop to. But, I am sorry to say, they often do the reverse, for it is just in proportion to the amount of cunning displayed in keeping those things secret that they are counted good and faithful servants. Encouraged by this flattery, they often throw out fresh hints for some new invention, thus giving a stimulus to their employers, whilst perhaps at the same time their relations and friends may be suffering both in health and pocket from the suggestions of those who ought to study the interests of the class to which they belong. Now, I have no objection to the tea dealers selling one or another of the various articles named, but what I want is that they will leave the mixing alone, and then people can mix for themselves, and have no one to blame for it.

I have said servants should take a different course, but they dare not. If their lips are not perfectly sealed to every move they would be at once discharged, and then they might make application for work in vain. The character given would be that he is not trustworthy, and the workhouse or the prison is the only place where he would be able to get admittance.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

As the seven p.m. train from Rugby was on its way to Leicester, on Sunday last, one of the tubes of the engine

burst. William Wilkinson, the driver, having been before severely scalded from a similar accident, became alarmed, and made his escape from the foot plate over the coke to the back of the tender, when he fell between that and the adjoining carriages, and was killed. He has left a widow and six young children to lament his untimely end, but, fortunately for them, he had insured his life for £500 in the Railway Insurance Company's office.

An alarming accident occurred on the Birmingham and Derby branch of the Midland Railway, at an early hour on Tuesday morning. A goods train which left Birmingham at 1 a.m. came into collision with a wagon which had broken down at Water Orton station. Several wagons and trucks were thrown off the line, and the contents scattered on all sides, but no loss of life occurred. As the electric telegraph had been rendered useless by the collision, much alarm was felt lest the North train, due in Birmingham at 1.50 should arrive without warning. A messenger was instantly sent forward to the Whitacre station, four miles and a half, who succeeded in warning the conductors so as to prevent any accident.

A most extraordinary accident happened on the London and North-Western Railway, near Alderley, on Tuesday afternoon. When the Parliamentary train, which leaves London at seven, had passed Alderley about half a mile (fourteen miles from Manchester) one half of the tire of one of the leading wheels flew off. The engine after losing the wheel appears to have got off the line, and to have proceeded so for a short distance; it must then have fallen over on the offside, and been immediately brought to a stand by being firmly fixed in the ground. Chadwick, the driver, was thrown on the up side of the line, but the stoker fortunately remained on the engine. The carriages were smashed and heaped together in the most extraordinary manner, and the shrieks of the passengers were fearful. The mischief was discovered from the Alderley station immediately after its occurrence, and the station-master proceeded to the spot with all the aid he could collect. As soon as men could be got to work, the passengers were extricated, fortunately all alive. Chadwick, the driver, was almost immediately found in the gutter or water-course on the up side of the line, under the tank part of the tender. He lay across the gutter with his feet towards the line; and although no part of the tender rested upon his body, a screw-jack lay upon his chest, and rendered fruitless all attempts to remove him. By dint of great exertions for about half-an-hour the tender was lifted, the screw-jack removed, and then the unfortunate man was taken out, quite dead.

All the injured persons were taken on to Manchester, with the exception of a married lady, named Halse, who lay at the Queen's Hotel, Alderley, suffering from a spinal concussion. She was on her way from London to pay a visit to some friends in Salford. Mr. Allison, a medical gentleman residing at Bridlington, Yorkshire, went on to Manchester by the first train. He had sustained a fracture of the nose, a laceration of the forehead, and a severe contusion of both thighs. The guard of the train was severely bruised, and had his shoulder dislocated. The stoker was also much bruised in several parts of his body. The wonder is that no greater loss of life has been caused. The heap of ruins, consisting of fragments of the engine, tender, and carriages, was about twenty feet high, the whole being forced together in a manner which showed the terrific nature of the mischief. The engine was literally smashed into pieces, the boiler being the only part that at all retains its original shape or appearance. But the most extraordinary part of the affair was that one of the carriages, apparently that next the tender, was thrown completely over the tender and engine, and now lies on its side, some ten yards in advance, on the down line. In this carriage there were fortunately no passengers. Four or five carriages were completely destroyed.

BURGLARIES.

Several daring burglaries have taken place during the last eight or ten days. The residence of Mr. Fredericks, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, was entered last week and plundered of silks and satins, value £120, a quantity of silver plate, value upwards of £200, and cash and securities amounting to £99 9s. The house 37, Beaumont-street, Marylebone, was also entered last week, and plundered of £50 in Bank of England notes, several sovereigns, and £100 worth of jewellery. The mansion of the Honourable Miss Ward, at Heden, near Holderness, York, was broken into, and the whole of the costly family plate, value £500, carried off. It is stated that the residence of T. Sutton, Esq., Hellmorton, Warwick, was broken into by armed ruffians, who made their way into the room where Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were in bed, whom they fastened together, plundering the place of a quantity of money, and a variety of miscellaneous property. The house of Mr. Bateman, of King John's-court, Shoreditch, was entered by two burglars on Saturday morning, who had packed up a quantity of plate, jewellery, and other valuables, but were disturbed by his return between one and two o'clock in the morning. He was knocked down by one of the ruffians, and the other snapped a pistol at him, which flashed in the pan. They then made their escape, but left their plunder behind.

The house of Mr. Tucker, the verger of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, who resides at No. 4, Clarence-road, was broken into by two men on Wednesday morning, who first ransacked the lower rooms of the house and then proceeded up-stairs with lighted candles to the sleeping apartments of Mr. Tucker and an elderly lady, named Whittaker. Mrs. Whittaker was awake by the light and noise, and uttered an exclamation, upon which one of the ruffians struck her on the head with an iron instrument, inflicting two severe wounds, and with another blow broke her arm, which she held up to protect herself. Mr. Tucker, on hearing Mrs. Whittaker's screams, jumped out of bed and ran to her assistance, but was knocked down several times and received four severe wounds on the head. Mrs. Whittaker's

screams alarmed the villains, and they made off before the police arrived. Mr. Tucker is upwards of ninety years of age, and both he and Mrs. Whittaker are in a most dangerous state.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince and Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, visited the Zoological-gardens, in the Regent's-park, on Saturday. On Monday they visited Kew-gardens, and on Tuesday forenoon they paid a visit to the Crystal Palace, where they remained an hour. During their visit the building was subjected to a trial of the strength of its galleries. Three hundred workmen were crowded on a given spot, and, by tramping and jumping, tested severely the strength of the edifice. A body of sappers and miners was next marched along the gallery, and that experiment was equally satisfactory.

At a chapter of "The Most Noble Order of the Garter," held on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, over which the Queen presided in the full habit of the order, the Marquis of Normanby having been elected a Knight of the Order:—

"The Marquis knelt near the Queen, and Garter King of Arms, on his knee, presenting the garter; her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the two senior Knights Companions present, buckled the garter on his lordship's left leg, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

"Garter King of Arms next presented in like manner the ribbon and George to the Queen, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, put the ribbon over his lordship's left shoulder, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Marquis kissed her Majesty's hand, and having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, retired."

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, and afterwards went with Prince Albert to the Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, in Hyde-park. The party were conducted through the building, and afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace; they also paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence-house, St. James's, and in the afternoon returned to Claremont.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a large party of their private friends at dinner at the Mansion-house, on Monday, and in the evening the Lady Mayoress gave her soirée dansante to a hundred additional visitors.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, last week, Sir Robert Inglis announced the intended retirement of Mr. Hallam from the office of vice-president, which he has filled during the last thirty or forty years. The loss of his only son is the cause of his resignation.

George Thomson, the correspondent of Burns, expired at his residence in Leith Links, on Tuesday, at the advanced age of ninety-two. Mr. Thomson's early connection with the poet Burns is universally known, and his Collection of Scottish Songs, for which many of Burns' finest pieces were originally written, has been before the public for more than half a century.

The Bombay newspapers received this week give an account of Sir Charles Napier's progress towards that place, where he was daily expected. He had been everywhere enthusiastically received. At Hyderabad the Beloochee chiefs assembled from all parts of the province to do him honour. He was similarly received at Kurachee, and a parting entertainment was to be given to him by the community of Bombay.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, has left Alexandria for Malta, with a party of friends, in his yacht *Titania*. After having travelled from Cairo to Alexandria by land, in order to survey the country, he is very decided in his opinion of the expediency and great advantages of a railroad between the two towns.

The French papers say that Count d'Orsay is appointed Minister to the Court of Hanover, and that the Duke de Guiche is to be First Secretary of Embassy in London.

When Mr. and Mrs. Heald (Lola Montes) took up their residence some months ago in the Cite Beaubou, they commissioned M. Jacquand to paint their portraits on the same canvas, and it was determined that Mr. Heald should be represented at full length, in his uniform as an officer of the guards, offering to his bride, seated on a sofa, a present of jewellery. Just as the painting was terminated, M. Jacquand, learning that Mr. Heald had left for England, brought an action against him before the civil tribunal for the price of the picture. Mr. Heald objected to the price (10,000*fr.*) as excessive, and the tribunal directed M. Ingres to examine the painting, and to say what it really was worth. M. Ingres reported that 10,000*fr.* was a fair price. Last Saturday the matter came before the tribunal for a final decision. M. Jacquand still demanded 10,000*fr.*; but the tribunal, after hearing Mr. Blanchet, fixed the price at 8000*fr.*, and condemned Mr. Heald to pay that sum. The costs were ordered to be divided between the parties.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* says:— "With respect to the English Catholics at present in Rome, who are likely to run after such ceremonies, novelty is no doubt a great stimulus, especially when the Pope himself officiates. The principal English Catholics, not habitually resident, but only passing the winter here, are Lord and Lady Feilding, Lord and Lady Campbell, Lord Gormanston with his two married sons, Mr. Preston and Mr. Thomas Preston; Mr. Howard of the Life Guards, of the Duke of Norfolk's family; the Honourable Alfred Stourton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Petre, Mr. Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford, and his lady, Lord Petre's daughter. Archbishop Hughes's mixed congregation in the church of Saint Andrea delle Fratte, increases in number on each succeeding Sunday, as many Protestants are induced by curiosity to listen to his singular arguments. Dr. Hughes's topic the day before yesterday (Feb. 2) was the unity of the church, in support of which

he predicted the proximate downfall of Protestantism, saying that ere long it will have disappeared from the world as completely as the heretical sects of the Arians and Manichæans."

The Americans residing in Rome strongly object to Dr. Hughes's, of New York, having assumed the three cornered hat, purple stockings, and gold chain of a monsignore, on his arrival at Rome; it being considered beneath the dignity of an American citizen to put on any other garb than that of his own country, a principle on which the diplomatic representatives of the United States act in defiance of the Court etiquette of European Governments.

The French newspapers are full of the one great topic—the German affairs. New attempts have been made to open subscriptions in behalf of the President: and again the President has put his veto upon them. It might be just as well not to test the liberality of the Parisian shopkeepers too far. Infinitely wise to take the will for the deed. General Narvaez arrived in Paris on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Sardinian frigate *Governolo*, laden with the articles of Piedmontese industry for the exhibition of Hyde-park, sailed from Genoa on the 12th, after a slight accident, which caused a delay of 24 hours.

Owing to the bigoted inhumanity of the priesthood, a poor girl of Chambery, who had died by taking poison and was denied the rites of sepulture, has been just buried publicly in the cemetery by a crowd of people, who shouted "Vive Siccardi!" "A bas la culotte!" "A bas les pretres!"

A letter from Vienna, in a Belgian journal, says:—"The Austrian Government a long time ago forbade all persons to wear articles of dress or ornaments indicating political opinion. In spite of this some pupils of the Polytechnic School persisted in wearing their hair extraordinarily long. They were a few days ago ordered to get it cut; but as they did not at once obey they were stopped the day after by the police, as they were leaving the school, and taken to a large room, where a number of hairdressers soon reduced their flowing locks to almost puritanical dimensions. The ministers on learning this event strongly censured the imprudent zeal of their subordinates."

The *Breslau Zeitung* says that behind the negotiations on the subject of Denmark and the Duchies, Prince Schwarzenburg was carrying on with Count Spinnbeck, the Danish Minister, during the late diplomatic visit of this Minister to Vienna, other negotiations still more important, viz., a commercial league between Austria and Denmark; a modification of the Sound duty in favour of Austria; and, at Russia's requirement, a plan for abolishing what is called the Democratic constitution of the Danish kingdom.

All the Hungarian refugees, excepting twenty-five or thirty Hungarian servants, most of whom intend returning to Austria, have left Shumla for Constantinople. It was arranged that all of them should sail for Liverpool, and each person received 500 piastres as a present from the Turkish Government. When the ship sailed all the Poles left with her, but the Hungarians could not be induced to go on board, a certain Dobakai having informed them that disturbances were about to take place in France, and that they would probably again find work in their own country. As the Magyars have spent their 500 piastres, they are in a sad state of destitution.

Intelligence from Bagdad states that there has been a great deal of fighting between the Arabs and the Turkish Nizams. Five hundred of the former attacked two hundred Turkish horsemen. The latter charged them, killed thirty men, and wounded Sheik Azail, their chief, and pursued them as far as Ahamar, thirty hours distant from Bagdad.

The Hong-Kong papers relate that two Swedish missionaries at Foochow, returning from a vessel with a small amount of money for their personal wants, were attacked by pirates. One (Mr. Fast) was killed, and the other was severely wounded, but escaped by jumping into the water and swimming ashore. The Chinese authorities were very prompt in discovering the perpetrators and inflicting punishment.

The Calcutta papers contain an account of the murder of a poor American out of employ who had for some weeks been living at the Ice-house on the charity of Mr. Ladd, the ice agent, and was found dead in his bed, stabbed in twelve or fifteen places. For a day or two the murder was enveloped in mystery, and the wildest suspicions were formed. At length the police scented out four seafaring men, three Americans and an Irishman, against whom circumstances bore most damning evidence. The design appears to have been to carry off the cashbox of the Ice-house, in which, however, they did not succeed, and they seem to have made no secret of their intentions among their companions in the "punch-houses." One of them, a boy of some seventeen or eighteen, has, it is said, confessed to having himself actually perpetrated the murder.

The *Cape Town Mail* states that upwards of sixty Kaffir families have left a village near Cape Town, declaring that they had been called to their own land to witness some wonderful prophet, who can spread a mat upon the sea and stand on it—plant a grain of Kaffir corn which in a few hours will grow up and yield abundance of grain,—and raise their ancestors from their graves."

A serious election riot took place in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th of January, in which Mr. Maclean, coroner of the parish, was killed by the mob, and several persons dangerously wounded.

The steamer *John Adams* struck a snag in the Mississippi about three weeks ago, and 123 lives were lost in consequence. The cabin parted from the hull, and the latter went down in about sixty feet of water. She had about ninety or one hundred deck passengers, a few of whom only were saved. The cabin, in breaking from the hull, separated in the middle, which doubtless was the

cause of many of the cabin passengers saving their lives. The ladies in the cabin were all saved, after being many hours in the water. Owing to the early hour at which the accident happened, almost every one was asleep, and it being so sudden, few were able to get sufficient clothing to cover themselves, and many of them are indeed in a most destitute condition. The deck passengers were Californians, and German and Irish emigrants, who were going to Cincinnati.

The population of the state of New York by the new census will vary very little from 3,100,000, probably ranging a few hundreds under that amount. It is generally conceded that the total representative population of the United States (composed of all the "free persons" and three-fifths of "all other persons") will be about 23,300,000.

From an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that the London committee of the National School Association have commenced the campaign. Secular instruction in free schools, supported by local rates, and managed by local authorities, is the fundamental principle of the association. Those who feel an interest in the cause have now an opportunity of promoting the good cause by subscribing to its funds, or otherwise aiding the committee.

A meeting took place at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, the Dean in the chair, upon the subject of education on the plan first drawn by the Reverend C. Richson, to carry out which the following were given as the commencement of a subscription:—Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, £500; Messrs. W. Entwistle, £500; S. Fletcher, £500; J. C. Harter, £500; R. Gardner, £500; E. Tootal, £500; R. J. Jones, £500; W. Slater, £500; W. Neild, £500; J. R. Barnes, £500; Dean and Chapter, £200; John Peel, £500; J. Westhead, £100; Dr. Wood, £250; and J. A. Turner, £100.

A public meeting was held in the Town-hall of Little Bolton, on the 10th instant, on behalf of the National Public School Association, Mr. Robert Heywood in the chair. Dr. John Watts, of Manchester, was the principal speaker. After Dr. Watts, the Reverend Dr. Beard, of Manchester, addressed the meeting for about an hour. Dr. Watts then resumed. The rules and various other papers were distributed to the audience as they went out.

The area in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, at the top of Ludgate-hill, was opened to the public on Monday, by order of the Dean and Chapter. Many persons availed themselves of the privilege of promenading within the enclosure, and of inspecting at leisure the elaborate details of the noble structure. Three gates are thrown open for the ingress and egress of visitors, and two policemen have been appointed to keep order.

A meeting of the committee and subscribers to the fund for perpetuating the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday. The report stated that the total subscriptions amounted to £2400, and the committee recommended as the most appropriate monument to the memory of H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge the erection of houses for the reception of widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, to be designated, "The Cambridge Military Asylum." This recommendation was unanimously adopted. It is said that a free gift of land will be obtained for the purpose in the neighbourhood of Kew.

A discussion took place at the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, regarding the conduct of the Reverend Mr. Bacon, of All Soul's Church, who refused to afford religious consolation to a dying woman when asked. In defence of the clergyman it was urged that the sick person lived in another district, and that it was contrary to the orders of the Bishop of London for any clergyman to officiate out of his own district, unless at the solicitation of the pastor of it. Mr. Hume, M.P., said if that was the system it was high time to alter it. A motion for a committee to investigate the matter was lost by a majority of eight.

A lady and gentleman, whose names have not transpired, set out to visit the British Museum, on Wednesday afternoon week, leaving their family to expect their return shortly after the usual hour for closing that establishment. As midnight arrived, and brought no tidings of them, one of their friends proceeded to the Museum and aroused Mr. Hawkins, one of the officers attached to the institution, and a search was commenced. At one o'clock in the morning they were found locked up in the medal room.

A gentleman, while walking in the grounds of a noble family near Worcester the other day, observed a pheasant pecking on the ground, and, watching the bird for a minute or two, he saw it tumble over as if shot. He walked to the spot, and found the bird dead; there was a sprinkling of pease on the ground of a rather suspicious appearance. He picked one up, and to his surprise discovered that it was threaded with bristles, cut short, but still long enough and sharp enough to stick in any bird's throat that tried to swallow the bait, and so choke it.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.

We understand that Mr. N. Tuckett intends to cover a large barn, 110 feet long, and 28 feet wide, on his farm at Heavitree, with a glass roof, after the model of the palace of glass. The expense will not be above two-thirds of the cost of slate, and he anticipates several advantages from the novel roof; among others, it may be applied to the drying corn during a catching harvest. The corn can be placed in the barn immediately upon being reaped, where it will have the benefit of the sun when it shines, be protected from the showers, and also dried by artificial heat, if required, and then stacked in ricks under a covered stackyard. This will enable the land to be immediately ploughed up, and sowed with turnips or rape, which will prepare the land for another cereal crop the following year, so that he anticipates three crops in two years.—*Western Times*.

A steam-engine, weighing only three-quarters of an

ounce, is being exhibited in Yorkshire, in full motion. It is intended for the Great Exhibition, and has been made by an ingenious workman in Saddleworth.

Such is the extreme mildness of the season at Dunoon that Mr. Robertson, of Gowan Bank, West Bay, was able to furnish a lady with a small basketful of gooseberries to send to London last week.

Two bears, forming part of Hilton's menagerie, in Liverpool, contrived to break from confinement about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and forthwith exhibited their awkward erratic propensities, to the dismay of a vast number of persons who were proceeding to business. The carmen who ply in the vicinity of St. John's Market, immediately congregated in great strength, and, headed by the bears' keepers, gave chase; the animals, however, were not to be taken without trouble. One "dodged about" up and down the streets in the neighbourhood, and set off at full speed up Mount-pleasant, but was finally captured in the Prince's-park. The first exploit of the second bear was to kill and partially devour an unfortunate dog which he espied within a few yards of the caravans. The pause in his career occasioned by this act led to his speedy capture.

The premises belonging to Messrs. Wigan and White, hop-merchants, in Duke-street, Borough, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The fire was discovered in the kitchen at a few minutes past three, and the inmates had scarcely made their escape when the whole house was in flames. The buildings destroyed covered nearly a quarter of an acre of ground.

A large warehouse, at 34, Eastcheap, occupied by Mr. Joseph Prime, cheese-factor, and Mr. John Roberts, spice-merchant, was totally burned on Thursday night. The damage is said to reach several thousand pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloane remain for the present in Newgate, where the term of their imprisonment will probably be undergone. It is said that Mr. Sloane, while undergoing imprisonment, will not be allowed to follow his profession in any way, but will be subjected to the discipline in force at the gaol within which he may be confined.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington was summoned before Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street Police Court, on Wednesday, for refusing to maintain an illegitimate child, of which he was alleged to be the father by Mary Ann Parkes. The young woman gave her evidence in the most straightforward and circumstantial manner as to what had taken place between her and the noble lord, which was corroborated by that of a confederate named Jane Lewis. On cross-examination, however, their testimony was considerably shaken, and the evidence for the defence left no doubt as to the charge having been got up for the purpose of extorting money from the defendant. So strongly persuaded of this was Mr. Frazer, who appeared on the part of Mary Ann Parkes, that he abandoned the case, and recommended that the parties should be indicted for conspiracy. If the Earl of Stamford took further proceedings, he should do all in his power to assist him. After some conversation the two women were remanded on a charge of perjury and conspiracy.

Mr. Stone, property tax collector for the parish of St. Mary, Newington, has been apprehended on a charge of defalcation in his accounts to the amount of £1500. It is said that his sureties will not be able to pay a farthing of the money.

W. G. Smyth, surgeon, who stood remanded from last week on various revolting charges, was finally examined, at Lambeth police-office, on Thursday, and committed to Newgate for trial. In the course of the examination the eleventh witness proved that the prisoner asked her whether she could not bring him some other girls, and promised her a shilling for every one she might bring.

David Brooks, a deaf and dumb vagrant, was taken before the magistrates in the Isle of Wight, last week, on a charge of having been found lying on the pavement in a state of intoxication. On searching his pockets a memorandum-book was found in which he had kept a regular entry of what he had received in each town. In twelve days he had collected £10 13s. 6d. in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Hyde contributed £1, and in several other towns the sums varied from 5s. to 34s. a-day. Having promised (in writing) to leave the town forthwith, he was discharged.

Patrick Lyons, who was apprehended in London last week, on a charge of having murdered a girl at Warrington, has made a statement regarding the affair, in which he throws the whole guilt of the murder upon his wife. He has been committed to take his trial at the next Liverpool assizes.

A man named Clark, residing at Bath, has been taken into custody on the charge of having murdered his wife. The poor woman was said to have been much addicted to drink, which had led to frequent quarrels between her and her husband.

Mr. Edward Francis Knowles, aged fifty-one years, late Commissary-General, committed suicide, on Sunday, by swallowing a large quantity of prussic acid. He had been compelled to resign his office after serving nine years in the West Indies, in consequence of ill health, and returned to England in October last. He was in very low spirits lately, in consequence of the death of a daughter, who died from injuries she had received from fire about three months since. His mind was also troubled by his son leaving England for Sierra Leone, at which place one of his sons died about five years ago. He frequently said since his son's departure, that if any person told him that his son was dead, he should drop down dead. He went to bed in his usual health on Sunday night, and the next morning he was found dead in his bed. A bottle, which had contained prussic acid, was found upon a table near the bed. A letter was also found, in which he stated his intention of committing self-destruction.

Diamonds have lately been extracted from the mines called "Riven et Cuithé," near Rio. Amongst them was one weighing 291 grains, which was sent to England by the Linnet packet. The stones are very similar to those from Cuyaba, but much more crystallized. A great many persons have engaged in the search.

The printing-press of a daily paper in Boston, United States, is driven in a manner of which there is no example in any other city in the republic. Through a two-inch lead pipe, a stream of Chochituate water is introduced into a meter, which only occupies twenty-four square inches. The fall of water between the Boston reservoir and this meter is about a hundred feet. This two-inch stream will discharge eighty gallons of water each minute, and in passing through the meter will give a motive power equal to what is called three-horse power. This is more than sufficient for driving the press. It is less hazardous than a steam-engine, requires no attention, and is always in readiness.

One of the principal coachmakers of Paris has just received an order from the Egyptian Government to build fifty diligence-omnibuses, for the transport of passengers across the Desert. These carriages, which are to be constructed on a new model, will combine comfort and solidity. The line which they will have to serve has been completely established, and the number of travellers which take this route to India considerably increases every year.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, of the 5th instant, says:—"Captain F. Bernssee, of the barque Frances Watts, at this port from Rio de Janeiro, in lat. 15 N., lon. 55, saw a serpent that passed within thirty or forty feet of his vessel, and appeared to be about sixty feet on the water. It passed so near the vessel as to be distinctly seen. Its motion was up and down, like the swimming of a leech; not horizontal like the motion of a snake or an eel. It appeared to be about as large as, and shaped like, the main-yard of the barque, tapering off towards the extremities. Its progress through the water was very rapid. When first seen, it was approaching from the S.E., and it passed the barque heading N.W., without any apparent alteration of its course. Its head differed from that in the drawings published of the one seen by Capt. McQuhae, of one of her Majesty's ships, nearly two years since, and its whole body was on the surface of the water, and distinctly seen. No fins were seen. Its colour was apparently very dark green."

The authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, have received an intimation from Government that the commission of inquiry into the state of the university is to consist of the following members:—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Cork, the Earl of Rosse, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Commissioner Longfield, and Mr. Cooper, of Markree.

The registry for the county of Westmeath, just closed, leaves the new constituency at 2963. The revision for the borough of Youghal shows a curious and unexpected result—the electoral list having suffered a diminution of 157. The numbers under the old act were 418, and according to the new they have dwindled to 261.

PROTECTION OF SERVANTS AND APPRENTICES.

The bill lately introduced by Mr. Baines, "For the better Protection of young Persons under the Care and Control of others as Apprentices or Servants, and to enable the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor to institute and conduct Prosecutions in certain Cases," is a measure which will meet with general approval. It combines two qualities seldom found in an act of Parliament—simplicity and efficiency. He proposes to enact that, whenever any master or mistress "shall, wilfully and without lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to provide any such young person with necessary food, clothing, or lodging—or shall unlawfully and maliciously assault him or her—so as either to endanger the life or injure the health of the said young person, such master or mistress shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction, for any term not exceeding three years." Securities of a preventive character are added to the penal ones. At present the poor law guardians, when they have once got quit of the child, are under no obligation to look after it. But a clause in the bill empowers and requires guardians and overseers to send some duly authorized officer, "at least four times in every year," to visit every young person apprenticed or hired out from the workhouse; and the officer is "to report to them if he shall find reason to believe that such young person is not supplied with necessary food, or is subjected to cruel or illegal treatment in any respect." The remaining clauses of the bill extend a legal protection heretofore unknown to all "poor persons under the age of eighteen years." They provide that, in every case of an indictable bodily injury inflicted upon any such person, the committing magistrate may certify that he considers it necessary for the purpose of public justice that the Guardians of the Union should undertake the prosecution of the offender; whereupon they shall be authorized and required (and their clerk or other officer bound over) to conduct such prosecution, at the public expense. Altogether the bill is highly creditable to Mr. Baines, and we trust that no damage will be inflicted upon it in its passage through Parliament.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The conclusion of the letter on "Sir Edward Sugden and the Court of Chancery" will appear next week. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. All letters for the Editor to be addressed 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

A Ministerial crisis in the third week of the session! This is more than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The history of the affair can be given only in outline.

The defeat of Ministers on Thursday evening showed clearly that there was confusion in the camp. What were Ministers to do? First of all a Cabinet Council was held, at three o'clock yesterday, but no good came from that. After sitting only three-quarters of an hour it broke up suddenly, and Lord John hurried off to Buckingham Palace, where, as we infer from the statement in the *Times*, he tendered his resignation. Meantime the Protectionists had not been idle. A meeting, hastily called, had assembled at Lord Stanley's house to decide upon what course they must pursue. The language of Lord Stanley was studiously moderate. Their only chance of a victory depended on the suppression of extreme opinions. Mr. Herries, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer in waiting, was entrusted with the following resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee that the respective duties in Great Britain on profits arising from property, professions, trades and offices, and the stamp duties in Ireland, granted by two acts passed in the sixth year of her present Majesty, and which have been continued and amended by several subsequent acts, were granted for limited periods, and to meet temporary exigencies.

"That it is highly expedient to adhere to the declared intentions of Parliament, when these duties were granted and continued, and in order to secure their speediest practicable cessation, to limit the renewal of any portion of them to such an amount as may be sufficient, in the existing state of the public revenue, to provide for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, and for the due maintenance of public credit."

The news of what had taken place at St. James's-square was known in the House of Commons at an early hour in the afternoon, and great anxiety was felt as to what course Ministers would take. Several questions were put to Ministers, which took up a good deal of time. Sir BENJAMIN HALL made a statement regarding the mode of conducting service in St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, Oxford-street, and asked whether the Bishops and Archbishops of the Church were about to take any steps for putting down the Puseyite practices referred to:—

"Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he had communicated on the subject with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, and that they had stated that there was much difficulty, delay, and expense in interfering with the conduct of clergymen who did not voluntarily comply with episcopal remonstrances, and that the terms of the Rubric were such that it was not always easy to ascertain the existence of any reasonable ground for interference. The Archbishop did not think, in the present state of affairs, that any interposition of the Legislature was necessary; but if that most reverend prelate should find the uncertainty of the law to be such that, in the general opinion of the Bishops, the performance of their Protestant worship could not be maintained without some alteration of the law, then an application would be made to the Crown on the subject. 'I am not now alluding,' he said, 'to any alteration in the Rubric or the Liturgy, but to the mode and means of carrying the existing law into effect.'"

Mr. BERESFORD said they seemed to be going back to the days of the Long Parliament. If they went on in this way they would speedily become a Barebones Parliament.

The order of the day was then read for the House going into a Committee of Ways and Means, when Lord JOHN moved that the order of the day be postponed till Monday, when he would state the reasons why he had made that request.

Mr. HERRIES: Can the noble lord say whether it be intended positively to proceed with the committee on Monday next?

Lord J. RUSSELL: I cannot state positively what is intended, but on Monday I will state the reasons why I now propose a postponement, and the course I then intend to pursue.

The announcement produced a great sensation, and the House soon after broke up in much disorder.

The daily papers of this morning are full of the exciting topic. The *Chronicle* says that Lord John is prepared to go to the country on a threefold "cry"—Protestantism, a new Reform Bill, and Free Trade. The *Post* and *Herald* merely announce the embarrassment of Ministers, without venturing

to prophecy what will come out of it. The *Daily News* wishes to make out that Sir Charles Wood has been the Jonah of the Cabinet. He is to be thrown overboard at once, accompanied by "Hob-house and Minto," and then the storm will cease. It also quotes Sir James Graham's significant phrase, in a recent speech, "We must close our ranks," and anticipates his accession to a Whig-Conservative Administration. The *Times* hints at something of the same kind, though rather obscurely. But we must allow the "leading journal" to speak for itself:

Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation to her Majesty, and only holds office till another Government can be formed. The extensive loss of Parliamentary confidence, or rather of Parliamentary sympathy, which his lordship and his colleagues have evidently suffered of late has probably prepared most of our readers for this result. In the face of so much resolute opposition from so many different quarters, and with so much irresolute support—in the face of such divisions as those of yesterday week and last Thursday, Lord John Russell could not expect that the present Cabinet would safely ride through the many delicate questions pressing upon the attention of Parliament. The Budget, it must be confessed, has satisfied no party, and it seemed only too probable that any possible modification of it would purchase lukewarm thanks at the expense of strenuous objections. It is proverbially difficult to please everybody, even under the most favourable circumstances, and that difficulty becomes an impossibility when there is a predisposition not to be pleased.

The interest of the public, which for an unusually long period has been attracted to questions of the past, will be immediately directed to the future. What sort of Government are we to have? A new one altogether, or a reconstruction? So far as regards the political principles and the personal characters of the men, there is no reason why a Cabinet should not be formed with Lord John still for a leader, but with several new members, including two or three from Sir Robert Peel's Administration. Lord John could not have better colleagues than those who have proved such steady, though disinterested allies. But, whether for good or for ill, the Whig school is generally averse to coalition. It is too much of an oligarchy, almost too much of a family, to endure the introduction of new elements, especially when there is anything to be forgiven or forgot. The Whigs come in and go out together, and much as the public will undoubtedly lose by the sacrifice of the whole Cabinet, we can scarcely hope to see any part of it in new combination.

Besides what has hitherto been the Ministerial section of Parliament, the Protectionists are the most numerous body professing a common creed. What may they expect out of the present crisis? It is sufficient to say that they are still Protectionists, and to all political purposes might just as well be Frenchmen or rigid Mahometans. Suppose them summoned to her Majesty's Councils and compelled to dissolve Parliament, which they correctly avow to be their solitary chance—for they would not get a sixpence of the public money from the present House—what sort of account would they give of themselves to our popular constituencies? They can only pledge themselves to enhance the price of bread and all other food, and to throw away the legislation of the last five, or rather of the last nine—nay, of the last twenty years. We are not saying what the Protectionists might have done. Had they but followed their leaders—had they taken common sense, instead of passion, for their guide, they might now have been in a position to govern this country. But they have wasted five years in one long fit of sullen indignation, and have now nothing to offer the public but their incessant maledictions on free trade and its authors. Their fate in a general election is too evident. They would only meet Parliament to be beaten on the address—to leave public affairs in the greatest confusion—perhaps to lose the year 1851 altogether for the purposes of legislation—perhaps to incur the necessity of another general election—perhaps to throw the Government ultimately into the hands of politicians with whom they feel much less sympathy than they do either for the friends of Lord John Russell or for the admirers of Sir Robert Peel.

Undoubtedly there exist abundant materials for the formation of an entirely new Government, bound to that commercial policy which Lord John Russell inherited from his predecessor. This is not the time either to revert to the errors of the retiring Cabinet, or to inquire very critically into the personal merits of this or that probable member of the new one. It is rather the time to view things as a whole, and we have little doubt that, from the numerous independent statesmen of our day, a Government could be formed that would deserve, and generally receive, the cordial support of those who are for the present in power. Whatever is done, it is most desirable, above all, that there should be union, and, therefore, some degree of generosity and mutual forbearance, among the various sections that stand by free trade. The progress of sound legislation, the peace of the country, and the stability of our institutions absolutely require that all should combine to prevent even a momentary success of the Protectionist imposture. For the sake of the country gentlemen, for the sake of the House of Lords, for the sake of that representative system which still gives considerable weight to the owners and occupiers of the soil, the question of free trade ought not to come again before the people of this country. It is too serious and too sore a point to be reopened, especially by the rough process of a general election. All wise men should combine to avert that peril, and all wise men should therefore combine to give a fair chance—that, of course, is all that is asked—to whatever body of liberal statesmen her Majesty may summon to her councils.

What will be the upshot? Lord John cannot appeal to the country with the slightest hope of success. Every "cry" is spoiled for him. Protestantism? That would lose Ireland, and would not gain him a vote in England or Scotland. Parliamentary Reform? That would provoke universal ridicule. After his reply to Sir Joshua Walmsley, and his opposition to Mr. Locke King, the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association could have no dealings with him. Free Trade? That is utterly obsolete. The question is fairly settled. Any serious agitation against it would be too dangerous for the landowners, as the *Times* shows.

Will Sir James Graham join the Whigs? That is not likely. It would only damage his own high position and influence. If he had had friends and retainers enough he might form an administration. Along with the young Duke of Newcastle, Gladstone, and some of the wavering Protectionists, he might make a very powerful Government, with a popular policy.

A Stanley Administration! That is the bugbear which the Whigs will hold up before us. But what damage could Lord Stanley do? He could not be powerful enough for mischief. He would be forced to propitiate the people with practical measures of reform. Surely this would be infinitely better than a self-styled Reform Government, passing bad measures with Tory assistance, or refusing to bring forward good measures through fear of the Lords.

The Irish agitation against the Ministerial anti-papal measure is becoming very warm. A meeting was held in Dublin, on Thursday, to petition against it. The meeting was nominally composed of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the parishes of St. Mary, St. George, and St. Thomas, connected with the Roman Catholic metropolitan church, but the people assembled from all parts of Dublin and a great many Protestants were also present and took part in the proceedings. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Kelly, town councillor, and among those on the platform were the Earl of Milltown, Mr. H. Grattan, M.P., Archdeacon Hamilton, Mr. J. M. Cantwell, &c. The Earl of Milltown, though neither a Catholic nor a parishioner of the parishes named in the requisition—

Had seized on the first opportunity of coming over to attend it, in order to protest, as an Irishman, against that which he felt would be most injurious to his country. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He attended as a Protestant and a Christian, to protest against an act which he felt would be most injurious to it—which would controvert a dogma that was preached to the members of both his faith and theirs, and which would prevent the feeling that should exist on earth of peace and good will amongst men. Although it might render him unpopular for the moment, he maintained that the extension of the bill to which he referred to Ireland was unwise, unjust, and uncalled for. (Hear, hear.) It was unjust, because whatever excuse there might have been for it in England, where, raised by what influence he would not now stop to inquire, an outcry and an expression of surprise had certainly occurred at an act for establishing titles which for a long period had been unknown, or had lain dormant in England, there was not the shadow of an excuse for extending it to this country, where those titles had long existed. This measure must be prevented, by the people of Ireland speaking through their representatives in Parliament, who must combine, and declare that no Minister, who would not do justice to Ireland should command the votes of the Irish members upon any occasion. (Applause.)

The most remarkable feature in the proceedings of the meeting was the announcement made by Archdeacon Hamilton that Archbishop Murray was at that moment preparing a pastoral to the Roman Catholic clergy of the archdiocese of Dublin to be read from the altars on Sunday next, calling on the people "to pray against the persecution that was raised against them, and denouncing the nefarious bill projected by Lord John Russell."

The final returns of the state of the poll in Bedfordshire, gave Colonel Gilpin a majority of about three to one over Mr. Houghton.

The delegates sent from Shields to London to the Board of Trade arrived at home on Thursday evening; and it has been resolved at once to open the ports and allow the ships to go to sea. A meeting of the seamen from both sides of the Tyne was to be held in South Shields yesterday afternoon, when it was anticipated that the terms proposed by the delegates for the close of the strike will be agreed to, and that the immense fleet of ships locked up in the Tyne will be manned and get to sea. The Board of Trade concedes the twenty-two regulations for the maintenance of discipline on board ships to the seamen. They will be at once crossed from the articles.

The Berlin Ministerial papers of the 19th instant protest against the endeavours of Austria to separate Prussia from her lesser allies. According to the statement of these papers, the following propositions were made to Baron Manteuffel:—1. That an Executive Board of nine votes be created, to be presided over by Austria. 2. That a Federal War-office be created under the Archduke Albrecht and the Prince of Prussia. 3. That a Legislative Board be instituted, under the presidency of Prussia. Austria proposes to enforce these plans, in spite of the protests of the smaller States. Prussia refuses to act, unless the smaller States consent to the arrangement.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

Public Affairs.

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

LORD JOHN'S DOWNFAL.

It is tottering! a few more such blows and it is over! Mr. Locke King invited the Commons to admit a bill extending the £10 borough franchise to counties; Lord John objected to so sweeping a measure, and invited the House to wait till next session. The House went with Mr. King, and the Speaker announced a majority against Ministers of two to one: imagine the Premier's countenance at the ghastly sound.

Lord John deprecated any proposal "to sweep away the Reform Bill;" who proposes "to sweep away the Reform Bill?" As well propose to sweep away 1832. What every Liberal but Lord John does propose is, not to stop at 1832, but to go on to 1852. He has the utmost objection to doing so, "till the proper time." He is "consistent," and will not alter the Almanac which he published in the day of his youthful fame. So we are leaving him behind. He is not for finality—Oh no!—but he must be allowed time for his next reform to bud.

Alone was he left, with his dismayed retainers, on Thursday night—abandoned by Conservatives and other "allies." We have recommended the union of the Opposition against every bad Ministerial measure: the Conservatives have taught us that it is as good simply to go away, and leave Ministers alone before any one section of the House.

The defeat must be, will be, followed up. All are now convinced that the Ministry is useless, effete. It is only blocking the path against the entrance of some better Ministry; for any would be better than the present. Already Lord John has ceased to be Premier: he is only the Obstacle General; and Policeman Public is ordering him to "move on." At last we are again in motion!

A NEW EMPIRE IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA is astonishing her friends. She outstrips the most sanguine expectations of her reactionary Confederates.

Not much is positively known of the results of the Dresden Conferences; enough, however, to elicit a universal cry of dismay. Austria proposes to incorporate the whole of her dominions, Hungary, Lombardy, Venice, and all, with the territory of the German Confederacy.

Prussia, Germany have ceased to exist. There is now only one huge Austria, an empire of Central Europe, extending from the Baltic and German Ocean to the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and by the great channel of the Danube to the Black Sea: an empire of seventy to eighty millions of souls, embracing the whole of Germany, one-third of Italy, a large portion of Poland, with perhaps a score of other new, ardent, high-mettled tribes. What was the crown of the Othos of Saxony, what even the triple diadem of Charlemagne to the new chaplet glittering on the brow of the youthful Kaiser at Vienna?

Yet such was the inevitable finale of the German reaction. The coexistence of Austria and Germany had, since March, 1848, become an impossibility. Germany must either divide and break up Austria, or must be swallowed by it. Three different proposals were repeatedly made to reconcile the interests of the two states. First, an entire and absolute separation. Then the admission of the Austro-German provinces alone into the Germanic Federation. Finally, the incorporation of the whole of Austria, with exception of her Italian Provinces. Now Lombardy, Venice, and virtually Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Roman Legations are to become German.

German nationality thus merges into the Austrian union. Great national interests may reconcile the German people to the loss of political existence: for how long it is difficult to say. Germany abdicates

her dignity. Prussia sinks at once into a mere Imperial Lieutenancy. The German Princes become mere puppets, with not even the shadow of the importance of their electoral predecessors.

It is an unparalleled event, big with unfathomable consequences. Russia herself might well be startled at her own work; but it is too late to oppose it. France and England protest; but protests break no man's bones. And, after all, what has Austria done besides acquitting herself of her crushing task? What complaint can France and England prefer against her, if she took advantage of their lack of address in securing their own share of the prey? She only bags the game her obliging friends have shot for her. Her allies were mere amateur bunglers. They crushed for the mere pleasure of crushing. So Prussia in Baden and Hesse; so France in Rome; Austria alone has a business-like way of going to work.

But the treaties of 1815?—the balance of power for ever hurled at our teeth? Alas! honest men had never ceased to say it: *Delenda est Austria*. That hybrid state was the stumbling-block of European progress. Our English diplomatists talked and acted as if the very axis of the earth hung on the skirts of the imperial mantle of the house of Hapsburg. Austria was "our natural ally," and now it is Austria alone that kicks the beam; Austria, that brings Europe on the very brink of a general war.

For, behold! the new federal compact is scarcely acceded to, and already the new colossal empire thunders at its neighbours' doors. One hundred thousand men gather on the Swiss frontier. Prussia has a bone to pick with the Diet respecting her high Protectorate of Neuchâtel. Austria must needs take upon herself the police of the French and Italian cantons. Masses of troops are equally ready to cross the Ticino. Alas for Sardinian statutes and Helvetian democracies! The iron tread of barbarism never drew near with a more ominous sound.

But woe, above all, to France—distracted, craven France! She may not have to fear the fate of Lombardy or Hungary. But let her look to Prussia! There are depths of humiliation by the side of which the most irreparable reverses are signal trophies. The extinguisher that is now putting out the light of the Great Frederic at the Dresden Conferences has already cast its shade over doating France. France is threatened with something worse than the worst territorial losses. The Dresden scheme would isolate, blot her out, annihilate her.

Nor has she any reason to rely on the incomprehensible force of the popular element. Matter, we know not for how long a period, has now the advantage over spirit; and France herself powerfully contributed to this dolorous consummation. The Dresden Conferences aim at no establishment of national unities. They build an empire, not a country. It is no question of constituted communities, of coalescing races. It is merely an amalgamation of brutal strength: a condensation of unthinking bayonets. How formidable, time will show. Let only the project of a great federal army of 120,000 men be carried into effect, taking its station along the Rhine from Radstadt to Dusseldorf, with its centre at Mayence and Frankfurt; only let the warlike Teuton fall into the ranks with the fiery Hun and headlong Croatian, and then it shall appear whether France herself can exist otherwise than by their mercy.

And England? England is faithful to her Venetian policy: rotting in her lagoons—impregnable, yet not invulnerable. The fall of nations around sinks her fathom-deep in her slough of magnificent impotence. Austria and Russia lord it over the Continent. Little hope for Europe, except such as may arise from the quarrels inevitable amongst robbers at the division of the booty.

And England? England, always at her old business—keeps shops for "all nations."

THE BUDGET—OF "NOTIONS."

As Lord John Russell wishes to be accounted a constitutional Reformer while he is planning a despotic persecution of the Roman Catholics and is doing nothing for Reform, so Sir Charles Wood wishes to be accounted a sound and liberal financier, while he has not the heart to give anything but twopenny boons.

Never did any country exhibit such gigantic resources as England, coupled with such gigantic wants: Sir Charles is not only among those who are not willing to do the work of rendering those

resources available for those wants, but he shows the most total incapacity for comprehending either the deplorable necessity or the glorious opportunity.

He shows the wish to look as if he were doing something for each class or interest. The man even had the face to pretend that his commuted window-tax was a boon to the agricultural interest! The Queen's speech has recorded the distress of the agriculturist, and what does openhanded, or rather openmouthed, Sir Charles do for them? He gives up the £30,000 which they now pay on seeds, and he bestows on them the jack-o'-lantern dodge about the window-tax. So much for the agriculturists. Oh, yes, there is also part of the pauper lunatics—*part!* Sir Charles does everything by halves, or rather by fractions, with an excuse for the rest. He gives up *part* of the duty on sawn and hewn timber—a boon to the building interest. To the coffee-seller he gives up *part* of the duty on foreign coffee. We say to the coffee-seller, because the rich consumer already has the best coffee, and to him the duty is no great burden: the poor housewife, who cannot invest money in kitchen furniture, will still buy the ground coffee, composed of corn, beans, and other less delicate substances; but the coffee-seller who wishes foreign rather than colonial coffee for his compound, will pocket the difference of duty. To the public at large Sir Charles gives part of the window-tax—*part*; for although he professes to repeal it, he takes an ill-contrived house-tax instead, equal to two-thirds of the abandoned tax. Given the draft of the ship and the height of the mainmast to find the captain's name—that is the principle by which the new house-tax is to be assessed. The shifting of the tax from windows to houses is a clear gain, in the sanitary way; but it has no merit in a financial sense.

What does the Chancellor of the Exchequer do for the labouring classes of field or town? Nothing.

What he does only makes us all the more conscious of what he does not. He professes to be continuing the income-tax in order to continue the process of tariff reform began by Sir Robert Peel: he *does* continue that tax, imposed by a stronger man than himself—for the present puny Ministry would not have dared to ask it, much less succeeded—but his continuation of tariff reform is a burlesque. He cannot even improve the income-tax, which he is rendering *permanent*. He pecks at the national debt in the name of reducing it, giving one million towards the debt of eight hundred millions! He complains that £27,000,000 has been added to the permanent debt since 1830—in profound peace; and now he is very proud because he gives one million towards the old debt. Yes, £27,000,000 added by the Reformed Parliament.

If the country were in a sound state, financially or economically, there would be no complaint against a Ministry simply continuing to govern the country without change—as Lord John's Ministry really is doing; but Sir Charles meddles in every direction just enough to mark his confession that everything wants improving, without having the heart or the energy to do more than make his mark. Not a class will thank him. The trade of the country is hindered by ill-contrived duties still deforming the tariff, such as the Excise duties; but not a step is made to prepare for their removal. The middle class still groans under an income tax, execrable because it is so contrived as to bear especially hard on the trader and professional man, and intolerable as a permanent tax; but not an effort is vouchsafed to render the harshness easier to the galled back! Sir Charles only jokes about it. The landed interests still struggle with difficulties, and Sir Charles gives them the seed duty, or jokes about the window-tax. The working classes still pay large imposts, on tea, on soap, on the materials for their beer; and not a word about *them*. Labour gains nothing from the new budget; Land gains nothing; Capital gains nothing that will extend employment into fields now shut against it.

But ask all these classes if they are content that *nothing* should be done in this year of "prosperity," towards preparing for worse days? Ask the farmers if they are content to go on as they are? Ask the working classes, the unrepresented classes. Ask the middle-class payer of the income-tax.

It is a *bad* budget, and if any class were fairly represented, the whole Commons would be nothing but one consolidated Opposition against the wretched Department clerks who are sitting in the seats of Ministers, playing at work of Government.

THE MAYNE-RADETZKY CONSPIRACY.

"It is a very fine thing to be father-in-law to a very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw"—it is a finer thing to be Chief of the Police, and have unlimited command of lanterns with bull's eyes, and "followers" of cookmaids with truncheons! But every position has its responsibilities. Every eminence has a height of possible fall. Every post has its terrors. Witness Colonel Mayne. He is a bland, a courteous, but withal a terrible person. The safety of the metropolis reposes on his broad manly bosom; to protect it he must keep his eye open—his eye, as you know, is a *bull's eye*, and "can't abide" anything *red*! We trust the allusion is as apparent as it is delicate.

Colonel Mayne conceives that, by some process or another, the fate of the metropolis—not to mention the fate of nations—is bound up with the *Leader*. Flattering—very! He discovers that some gigantic conspiracy, deeply affecting England, is concocted at our office. He determines to watch us—and—but you will scarcely credit it—actually watches us in so clumsy a manner that we find it out! He forgets that like true and proper conspirators we too have our Police, and know all his movements. Does he suppose, for example, that we are unacquainted with what he said in Hyde-park to that mysterious Irishman with the redundant whiskers. Imagine the consternation of a Chief of Police at such counter discovery! The reader must not think we are only joking, as some thought last week: we are alluding to facts—facts stern as A 153. Yes, the Police is detected by the very people under surveillance. However, we will not describe the dismay of our blue-coated friends at the exposure of their gaucherie—we draw a veil over the painful spectacle.

Only one word of warning. When the Epaminondas of private life who sits in our councils heard that Scotland-yard was watching Crane-court, he replied with that brevity, grandeur, and Plutarchian energy which characterize him. "Tell Colonel Mayne to tremble, for if the Police has its eye upon the *Leader*, the *Leader* has its eye upon the Police!"

But not only is Colonel Mayne watching us and our doings; Austria also keeps its eye upon us. Austria has a Mayne—and he is named Radetzky! With the same alacrity in blundering as that which betrayed Scotland-yard to us, Radetzky has actually discovered, from "well authenticated information," that Naples and Sicily are fixed upon for the first insurrections of the "party in London, of which Mazzini is the head"—that thence they will spread over the whole Italian peninsula. When the southern portion of Italy is in open insurrection an appeal to arms will be made in Lombardy. To counteract this the Government has resolved to increase its army in Italy, and the regiments that were called to garrison Bohemia are to return to their former quarters. Poor Radetzky! that is all you know about it! Such is the effect of panic: the Austrian Embassy buys the *Leader* in London, and straightway, in random haste, Austria pours its troops into Italy! And even if that were the right move, what cordon militaire can exclude that which already commands Turin and Florence, Naples and Rome?

Austria, like Colonel Mayne, is watching us: be it so. We do not shrink from the contest: we, too, are watching Austria.

THE PROGRESS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHERE are we to look for a solution of the fact, that life assurance is a luxury held out to all but enjoyed only by a few? St. Philip Neri is said to have instructed the Roman youth first to provide against the inevitable, and then to think of the possibilities and contingencies of life. Many people in our day reverse this course of conduct in their treatment of Assurance. Death is inevitable. It is the fate of all living. Fire is a possibility. It is the misfortune of a few. Yet, he that neglects to insure his house and goods, is regarded as a fool or a madman: while, out of the whole population of Great Britain and her Colonies, the insured lives are under 250,000. If not to protect oneself from the pecuniary disadvantages of an accident which *may* happen, would be sufficient to gain for a man the credit of extreme foolishness or lunacy, how many fools and madmen must there be in Great Britain who, having the opportunity of shielding their property and dependents from an accident which *must* happen, yet neglect to avail themselves of the proffered advantage?

The precariousness of the tenure of existence

must be felt by the most thoughtless and inconsiderate. We see numbers falling on every side: a few in advanced years, but the majority in the prime of life. Arguments in favour of an early provision for those who may survive us are but too many and too close round us. How often does the newspaper paragraph concluding with the intelligence, that the victim of sudden death has "*left a wife and children totally unprovided for*," bring before our minds the desolated hearth rendered tenfold more desolate by the immediate prospect of physical poverty and distress. Reflect on the change, sudden and unexpected, perhaps from affluence to want—from luxury to dependence on eleemosynary aid. How frequently do we see in the advertisements of the morning journals appeals to the charity of the public from persons reduced to such a state of destitution as to have exhausted the charity of their immediate connections; or appealing to the generosity of the benevolent stranger rather than submit to the taunts of the soulless and cold-blooded relation, who seeks by petty and irritating annoyance to lessen or avoid the demands of the helpless and the destitute. In the same columns observe the address of the daughter of luxury, whose prospects have been suddenly reversed by the death of a father. His profession gave him a proud place among his fellow-men, but, heedless of future provision, with his sudden death came the cessation of the springs of his wealth and the humiliation of his posterity. And many a time the anticipating heiress of wealth and honour has to bring the charming accomplishments which have been the admiration of friends, like a huckster into the market, to be bid and bargained for by vulgar insolence and bloated tyranny.

Nor need we look amongst strangers for examples of the misery bequeathed by the improvident. Every one has instances within his own knowledge of the distress of poverty and destitution, of the sudden and almost unbearable reverses caused by the death of a husband and a parent. Is there a man who, contemplating these scenes, would not seek to protect his survivors from despair and humiliation? Is there a husband or a father who would dare to die, could such a future be spread out before him?

And yet, out of the 250,000 lives insured, a very small proportion are with a view to "reversionary" or posthumous benefit. Life Assurance is adopted by the majority, as a security for debt or loan, or for some purpose the advantages from which accrue to the assured during his lifetime. The honourable exceptions of persons insuring for their survivors are comparatively few.

The paucity of persons assured, and the selfish objects of the assurers, plainly prove that Life Assurance should offer advantages to the assured while living, as well as to his representatives after his death—that it should secure *him* from destitution as well as his family.

It is this view which has led to the establishment of the Trafalgar Life Assurance Association, which is the latest aspirant for public favour. It would be impossible within the limits of an article to refer to the modifications and novel applications of assurances proposed by this company. Some of the advantages offered, may be observed by the proposed apportionment of the profits at each division:—

- I. To the assured, in three different ways, viz.:—
 Either by an addition to their policies, by a reduction of their premiums, or by a bonus in ready money, 50 per cent.
- II. To assurers and shareholders, for the formation of a relief fund in the hour of distress 10 per cent.
- III. To the establishment of an educational fee or endowment fund, for the children of such assured and shareholders whose circumstances may at any time justify their claims 10 per cent.
- IV. To the creation of a fund for purchasing up the shares of the company at the market price of the day, so that the entire interests and assets may ultimately revert and belong to the association, which shall then become a mutual life assurance company. 10 per cent.
- V. To the shareholders 20 per cent.

Independently of these advantages, the Trafalgar proposes to meet almost every contingency to which human nature is liable. Assurances, for instance, are granted against paralysis, blindness, insanity, accidents, and any other affliction, bodily or mental, in the event of the assured becoming totally and absolutely disabled and incapacitated. The advantages arising from divisions II. and III. cannot by any calamity be alienated. The interest of assurances and shareholders in their policies and shares may be claimed and taken by others; but no reverse of fortune can remove their interest in the annuity and educational funds. Even when

the party dies during the existence of the policy, and the office has paid the claim, his widow and children will still have an interest in the annuity and educational funds, and be fully entitled to participate in them if at any time reduced.

To prove that all these objects may be effected with commercial security, the Trafalgar Assurance Association refers to the sums of money which have been honourably realized by nearly the whole of the assurance offices already established. For instance, an office established in 1806 has declared its profits in 44 years as amounting to £743,000. Another, commencing in 1821, has realized as the profits of 28 years £770,000. Another, in 1834, from the profits of 16 years has realized £207,000. While three others established in the years 1823-24-25 declared, in 1849, as the profits of five years, 1845-46-47-48-49, sums amounting respectively to £270,000, £188,000, and £139,000. Had these offices been constructed on the principle of the "Trafalgar," they would now between them, be in a position, not only to grant two hundred and twenty-one annuities of £50 each to the distressed shareholders or assurers, but also to educate or apprentice eleven hundred and fifty-five children; leaving at the same time a considerable sum as interest on the capital invested.

Such are some of the latest applications of a Life Assurance. Nor do we see how a man can stand acquitted for neglecting in some way or other to avail himself of their advantages. By such neglect he deprives himself of that peace of mind which is essential to the successful transaction of his duties, and subjects himself to continual distraction respecting the future. What a feeling of proud satisfaction is it for a man to reflect that his savings throughout his life are really providing permanently for his posterity: and on his death-bed what an incalculable consolation must it be for him to know, as he looks on his weeping wife and helpless offspring, that by his provident care he has shielded them from destitution and want.

Such considerations must have their influence on the minds of all thoughtful men. Every person holding an influential situation in society owes it as a duty to his fellow-man, to inquire into and recommend whatever plan may be suggested, and proved to be productive of even a trifling benefit; and we are sure that every philanthropist, if he reflect, will consider it one of his first duties to encourage his fellows to avail themselves of the advantages of these most useful and beneficial institutions of civilized life.

THE GRUEL QUESTION AT BARHAM.

The Times Commissioner, sent to inquire into the workhouse revolt at Barham, makes the question turn upon the workhouse dietary. To such paltry issue is the industrial disturbance of a whole county brought—nay, of two counties. The Commissioner holds the paupers to be clearly wrong, since they are allowed, in the workhouse, ample amounts of bread and gruel at breakfast and supper, yea, even seven ounces of bread and twenty-four of gruel; at dinner, of bread even eight ounces, with an ounce-and-a-half of cheese; but that is not all, for on two days in the week do they not have five ounces of cooked meat and twelve of vegetables? Cooked meat and vegetables! Twice a-week! Do they get that out of doors?

You see it could hardly be greater, since the very object is to make the workhouse "repulsive," by keeping the diet below the fare of that imaginary being "the independent labourer." Free-trade may have made provisions cheaper, but it has not yet raised the labourer of Norfolk and Suffolk to such a level as would justify a richer diet in the workhouse—under the repulsive plan.

The Commissioner holds, therefore, that the Barham paupers were clearly in the wrong—they ought to eat [bread] and drink [gruel] and be merry [within bounds], and be grateful to a generous public, &c. But they are not quite to blame: they were put up to it: they were crowded into the workhouse, just before Mr. Disraeli's debate, on purpose to be many, and unruly, and demonstrative of "agricultural distress" in hysterics. Perhaps so; the Ipswich Express clearly shows that the farmers did like to crowd the workhouse, till rents should be lowered; the motive being to impress the landlord with the ruinous state of things.

We had already intimated as much, with the further reason, that the farmers like to keep the labourers at the pauper level, because then they can keep wages at the pauper level: virtually, they cultivate their land with pauper labour, the cost

being called "rates" or "wages" according to the season. Yet Suffolk is not over peopled, if the Parliamentary Returns may be relied upon. It contains nearly 900,000 acres of good arable, meadow, and pasture land, and only some thirty or forty thousand labourers. So there is land to be worked.

But the farmer replies that he is helpless, his landlord grinds him down so hard. Thus is it ever the same vicious circle—landlords making farmers bankrupt, farmers making labourers paupers, paupers turning idle, ill-fed rioters, and the idle land exhibiting "the results of our boasted competitive system"—a system that boasts of setting man against man, and preventing the concert which alone can make distribution of employments thoroughly fruitful. Economists sow the whirlwind competition, and reap the workhouse storm.

THE PAINS AND PENALTIES BILL.

MEANNESS and impotency characterize Lord John Russell's whole course from the Durham letter to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill published this week. In the statute we learn unmistakably the malevolence of his intent against the Roman Catholics; but when he comes to the point of legislation, we discover the impotence of his resources. The bill is intended to prevent the use of episcopal titles, and to deprive the episcopal officers of the Roman Catholic church from an official immortality, by rendering them incapable of receiving endowments; the Attorney-General declares that the bill will also have the effect of preventing synodical action. This is persecution, and if the Roman Catholics submit, they will be placed in a more degraded and helpless position than any sect in the United Kingdom. There is no other sect whose office-bearers are debarred from using the titles appropriate to their offices; no other sect is debarred from permanently arranging the funds necessary to its ecclesiastical organization; no other sect is debarred from the synodical action of its dignitaries. We have the synod of Presbyterians at Belfast, the conference of Wesleyans, and the committee of Congregational Dissenters in England. Such privileges—allowed to the meanest sect in point of intelligence or numbers—are denied to a sect which comprises some of the oldest families, the most accomplished persons, and the most orderly classes in England.

For we are saying nothing of Ireland: there the bill must be absolutely suspended, unless Ministers wish to provoke a rebellion—the "civil war" under dread of which the Duke of Wellington emancipated the Roman Catholics. The Whigs dare not disemancipate them.

One part of the new bill, indeed, is incompatible with an existing statute in Ireland. The Morning Chronicle calls this to mind. The Charitable Bequests Act has expressly authorized funds to be vested in commissioners, for "the maintenance and endowment of bishoprics and deaneries intitled, designated, and described" as districts in which ecclesiastical functions are exercised: the new bill, which applies to "Great Britain and Ireland," enacts that any such vesting of funds shall be null and void, and forfeit to the Crown; that is, any funds applicable, "directly or indirectly, for or towards the endowment or maintenance of any archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery intitled or in anywise designated or described as an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of any city, town, or place, territory or district in the United Kingdom." The bill, therefore, is designed to conflict with the Charitable Bequests Act, which is overridden but not expressly repealed. What is the reason for that evasive mode of going backwards? Meanness, meanness.

It does seem impossible that the Roman Catholics in England will be merely submissive. They cannot but perceive the total impotence of the measure. Its parade of legal exactness and comprehensiveness only exposes the points for attack. As Mr. Peel observed, it is but another illustration of the futility of attempting to coerce mind by statute. The dishonesty of the agitation which Lord John set going is reproduced in the feebleness of the measure: the pretence was, the necessity of resisting a political aggression; the real object of fear was, a mental, moral, or spiritual influence: the bill will only force the Roman Catholics to strengthen their moral influence, as the substitute for those legal guarantees which Lord John seeks to withhold from theirs alone among all the sects of England.

They have been politically passive, and they see the consequence: the weakest of England's Ministers is placing his foot upon their necks. Will they let him?

THE "TIMES" AND THE LIBEL LAW.

THE verdict of the jury, in the case of Wilks versus Lawson, is virtually a declaration that the press must not employ censure, however just, however mild. It must not even record. Any person—to use the definition of a libel once given from the bench—"whose feelings are hurt," may sue for libel, and if he obtain not damages, may saddle the journal with costs—"oh! word of fear!"

The Times had recorded the escape of two prisoners from gaol, and noticed the very grave suspicion that there must have been connivance. Wilks was not named; that there was any desire to injure him specifically would be the wildest of fancies; but before the article appeared he was dismissed on suspicion. The amount of practical injury done to him by the writing is rated at a farthing; but a farthing carries costs—not quite so little as a farthing.

The Times can afford to pay for its vindication of justice; but every journal is not so well off in funds, and the whole press ought to feel grateful to that one for keeping the lead in this behalf.

LIBERTY TO POISON.

SIR GEORGE GREY and Sir Charles Wood seem to be playing at cross purposes. Sir George proposes to introduce a measure imposing restrictions on the sale of arsenic. Sir Charles refuses to impose any restrictions on the dealers in coffee, including, of course, under that name, any kind of poisonous mixture sold as a breakfast beverage. Sir Charles says "the buyer must protect himself." On the same principle, might he not ask the Home Secretary to leave the people to protect themselves against arsenical doses? If Sir George will persist in throwing obstacles in the way of the poisoner by arsenic, who is easily detected, and Sir Charles is resolved to let the trade manufacture any kind of poisonous mixture under the name of coffee or tea, one may easily guess what course the poisoners will take next. Let those who believe, with Sir Charles Wood, that the buyer is able to protect himself, read the article entitled "Poisonous Breakfast Beverages," by a practical workman, in another part of to-day's paper.

THE POOR PRESIDENT.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has sent his stud to a Parisian Tattersall. Anon he will call in the auctioneer into his cellars, the canvassing Champagne bottles to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Next comes the turn of the copyright of the *Idées Napoléoniennes* to be sold for what they will fetch.

France is to be blessed with a cheap President. Subscription lists are opened at every other shop in the faubourgs: *Date obolum Belisario*. The Dix Décembre is sending round its hat. But, lo! the "nephew" can afford to be magnanimous: *Nolo episcopari*. The President cannot live on sour grapes. Destitution will do just as well for him: in fact better. He will not alone be the poorer for the hard-heartedness of a jealous Assembly. Many an habitué will miss the luxuries of the Elysée-board; and as for the Paris garrison, will not the remembrance of last year's Champagne madden their thirst at the next review? Never was poverty turned to richer account: the supreme magistrate out at elbows! promenading his squalor and misery along the Boulevards! Poor President, indeed! See if the Assembly and the whole nation are not made to rue their shabbiness at the next election! Subscription-lists, indeed! "I glory in my pennilessness," says Louis Napoleon, "and likes to be despised!"

THE RIVALS.

COMPETITION visits the highest: Lord John Russell has been cut out in his newest agitation, for Mr. Dion Bourcicault has a better knowledge of stage effects. *Sixtus V.* is far more effective than the Durham letter. The happiest passage in that epistle must pale its ineffectual fire before the startling effect of "Act the Third—The Veil of St. Ursula." The Convent of Ave Maria—with cathedral music—the lovely Agnes about to bury herself for ever in conventual seclusion—the secret husband rushing in, bearing off the veil, and standing with that round one arm, sword in the other hand, hero of the "tab-low vee-vong," at which the galleries roar with sympathy, and the whole audience shout with Protestant furor. It is thrilling. Lord John has had crowded audiences, but Bourcicault is the man for rousing the British lion. His dialogue too beats the debates hollow; but then he has it all his own way, which Lord John has not. Quite the reverse.

Before the second reading of his bill, Lord John should go down to the Olympic Theatre and study a few effects; he might bring a cardinal's hat and pallium down to the House; or send some "hurried Hudson" to Rome, to bring back a wanderer; and then, hero of the piece, Lord John, might rush into the House with the rescued Gladstone fainting on his shoulder, and stand, amid the thunders of applause, across the prostrate form of Lord Arundel and Surrey, the centre of the most striking tableau vivant ever seen on any boards.

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*.

PERHAPS of all the new books we hear seriously discussed just now, the *Letters on Man's Nature and Development*, by HARRIET MARTINEAU and H. G. ATKINSON, is the most prominent. People seem uneasy—when they are not alarmed—at it; and this is explicable. The open avowal of Atheism and denial of Immortality are enough “to give us pause.” There are—we are glad to think it—so few persons who share those opinions that the avowal must necessarily create pain among HARRIET MARTINEAU'S friends and very numerous admirers; but we must think that they are singularly *misplacing* their sympathy when they express their sorrow for this daring act on account of the “injury it will do to her reputation.” This is the almost universal expression. It was for the first unreflecting moment our own; a calmer consideration showed us it was unworthy. What has reputation to do with truth? Who that promulgates a new idea does not hurt his reputation with the upholders of the reigning creed? Are we to ask of our “reputations” what it befits us to *believe*? Are we to believe and be silent? No, no. The pain, if pain there be, is to see one honoured fellow-voyager on the shoreless sea suddenly part company with us because she believes that the land lies in a direction totally opposite to the one we make for. Pain such as that we all have known; we all must know. What is our duty? Shall we alter our chart to suit hers? Shall we destroy her because she will not sail by ours? Or shall we not rather bid her a mournful farewell, and say God speed us all!—

“There's somewhat in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by.”

Meanwhile, courage, hopeful endeavour, loving earnestness, and perfect sincerity will surely guide us to a quiet port.

The book itself we should have reviewed before this, but for the pressure of other matters. We hope next week to be able to treat it with the gravity it deserves.

Another book also lies reproachfully upon our table, deferred week after week for want of clear space: we allude to *Social Statics* by HERBERT SPENCER. We remember no work on ethics since that of SPINOZA to be compared with it in the simplicity of its premisses, and the logical rigour with which a complete system of scientific ethics is evolved from them. This is high praise; but we give it deliberately.

Certainly the spread of Socialist views has been amazingly rapid since the establishment of the *Leader*; and one of the most agreeable symptoms is the increased attention accorded it by influential journals. The article in the *Edinburgh Review* is now followed up by a very candid paper in *Chambers's Journal*, wherein the writer sets forth the leading positions of the *Edinburgh Reviewer* and of our reply. Nothing but good can issue from discussion when conducted in such a spirit.

A valued correspondent—Mr. J. W. BIRCH—has objected, “in good set terms,” to our allusion to the *Concordat*, and refers to Mr. LAING, whom we have praised highly (though we never thought of endorsing his opinions), as an authority against us. Our position was that the blind horror Protestants have for Catholics prevented any diplomatic arrangements with the Pope. The dread of priestly aggression is not new in England, nor is it peculiar to this or to other Protestant countries. The most zealous Catholics have everywhere protected themselves against this evil, and have done so under more disadvantageous circumstances than Protestants. Notwithstanding the Pope has uniformly protested against all treaties in which Church property and privileges were encroached upon, yet

the Catholic Sovereigns never hesitated to sign such, and to avow them as binding on themselves and their subjects; memorable instances are the treaties of Westphalia, in which the military orders of St. John and the Teutonic Knights were secularized, and the former made a Protestant order, numerous bishoprics made Protestant, and abbey suppressed; the treaty of Luneville, in which the destitution of the clerical electors of the empire, Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, was pronounced, and which was concluded between France and Austria without our participation.

In the treaty of Vienna, which we guaranteed, the equality, civil and religious, of the three confessions, Roman, Lutheran, and Calvinist, is solemnly affirmed, and the lands of the Teutonic Knights were added to the Crown of Austria as part indemnification for the Suabian lordships.

On these occasions the Catholic potentates acted in virtue of their sovereignty, by which they declare they have the power to control the church in administrative matters. That this principle has become the law of Europe is evidenced by the suppression of orders, the alienation and appropriation of church lands in Austria, Spain, and Portugal.

When, Joseph II., by an Imperial ordonnance, suppressed more than 1100 religious houses, and alienated their estates, the Pope went in person to Vienna to remonstrate. He celebrated mass at St. Stephen's, but carried no other point. The people were with the Sovereign.

Of these estates the Emperor Francis II. made what is called the political fund. One-third of the revenue was especially appropriated to roadmaking, one-third to schools and education, and one-third to improve the condition of the parochial clergy.

On the death of the Princess Henrietta, consort of the late Archduke Charles, a Protestant lady of the house of Nassau, the Capuchin friars who have the charge of the Imperial vault at Vienna refused to admit her coffin. The Emperor sent word that if the monks did not take it in he would send a detachment of his guards to put the coffin in its place, remarking that “she had spent her life amongst the family and should stay amongst them after death.”

King Louis of Bavaria suspended his Court chaplain for preaching against Protestantism and Protestants in an unseemly manner. The Archbishop of Munich must celebrate the royal nuptials, although the Queen of Bavaria is *invariably* a Protestant.

Catholic countries in such cases are in the awkward position of arbitrarily destroying the political power arrogated by the Papal see for itself and clergy, and thus *protesting* de facto against the Pope's claim to infallibility.

Protestant countries are better situated. Where diplomatic servants worthy of the name have been appointed an arrangement has not been refused by the Pope, by which, where he cannot command, he is content to accept, and to *agree to be bound by certain stipulations*. Such an arrangement is called a *Concordat*. Prussia, Holland, and Bavaria have such. In each the mode of electing bishops where the Pope only has a veto, but where the Government has a veto also, is fixed by treaty. *The number of sees is fixed, and to add to them, except by a fresh treaty, would be a breach of the Concordat*. Thus in Holland the Bishop of Utrecht, in Prussia the Rhenish Westphalian and Silesian bishops are the pastoral heads of the Catholic population, while the Protestant provinces are territorially freed from their jurisdiction. A *Concordat* is thus an agreement for fair play, not only between rival powers, but between differing creeds.

Why, we are entitled to ask, did not those English Ministers who guaranteed for all those countries equality of religious rights, not settle our relations to Rome in this simple and effectual manner? Is a *Concordat* too *fair* a measure for Englishmen? Was there (and is there still) a

lurking fear of the *titles of confiscated lands* being inquired into? But the church property has every where been confiscated, and nobody dreams of restoring it. How did the Swiss answer the demand of Austria the other day? What has Austria herself done in this way? On precedent, Woburn and Westminster lands are equally secure. There surely can be no good policy in having so large a mass of our countrymen as the Catholics without religious organization. The *Emancipation Bill* answers that question.

Why is it, then, that we are in a scrape with this new cardinal?

Simply because our Government is a string of expedients, in which all appeal to principles is strictly ignored or knowingly evaded. Our diplomatists are bunglers, our foreign Ministers jobbers in political speculation.

In German Literature we hear of nothing new. In French but little. PAUL FEVAL has given us a new romance, *La Fée des Grèves*—the best we think he has yet written, because while abounding in “incidents” and romantic perils, it is free from the atrocities of character and crime which usually serve him as the spices for his dish. JULES SANDAUBAU, the charming novelist, has been following in the old track and turning his novel of *Mademoiselle de la Seiglière* into a comedy. Oh! this manufactory, this *crambe recoccta*, this recocking of cabbage, what a sarcasm it is on the literature of the age! Invention is too costly. Who invents now? or, having invented, who contents himself with setting it forth once, and then patiently trying to invent something new? As scientific inventors take out patents forbidding any one to use their discoveries for a term of years, so do our *littérateurs* use up their inventions (not being particular, though, as to whether the inventions *are* theirs!) in every shape and under every name they can *invent*: yes, *therein* now lies the “invention”—to find new names, new shapes, new clothes!

D'ARLINCOURT ON ITALY.

L'Italie Rouge; ou L'Histoire des Révolutions de Rome, Naples, Palerme, &c. Par le Vicomte D'Arlincourt. W. Jeffs.

To the two books, in which Messrs. Macfarlane and Cochrane treated the late Italian revolutions so contemptuously, we may now add a third—*L'Italie Rouge*, by the Vicomte d'Arlincourt.

Doubtless, the object of all three writers was the same—to paint in odious colours the efforts which Italy has made of late to reconquer her freedom, and drive away the foreigner. But the two Englishmen endeavoured to show that they wrote according to their own convictions, whereas the French writer does not blush to exhibit himself as the instrument of the most terrible enemy Italy had then,—of the cruellest oppressor she has now.

It was at Naples, in the King's palace, that the Vicomte d'Arlincourt went to seek his inspiration!

Not only is the spirit of *L'Italie Rouge* different, its plan also is different from those of Messrs. Macfarlane and Cochrane. The two Englishmen only wrote the history of those parts of Italy which they visited, either during the revolution itself, or soon after; whereas the Vicomte d'Arlincourt, who only resided for a short time in 1850, in some few Italian cities, pretends to write the history of the entire Peninsula, from June, 1846, to April, 1850.

What with his haste, his habit of novel writing, his worship of the King of Naples and his principles (by the side of which those of Messrs. Macfarlane and Cochrane would be as ultra as Chartism), the old worn-out novelist has composed a revolting satirical romance upon those noble revolutions of a great People, whom many events in 1848 and 1849 have proved to be worthy of the glory of their ancestors.

He thus traces the origin of the revolutions:—

“All the demons of anarchy hastened to the *pandemonium* of Switzerland; and towards the year 1834, those powers of iniquity who sought to abolish the rich and could not abolish the poor, who laboured to destroy the family, home, the rights of property, and religion, in order to replace them by isolation, ruin, scepticism, and nothingness; those barbarous regenerators who said to God himself:—‘Away with you!’—those Mazzini as their grand-master.

“That future Triumvir of Rome, driven out of France in consequence of three murders, took up his abode in Helvetia. At his summons the *Carbonari* changed their form and name; they called themselves ‘Young Italy.’

Around him grouped themselves other sects: 'The Alliance of the Just,' and 'The Thieving Proletariat.' . . . The secret societies extended from one end of the world to the other. . . . Mazzini presided over the whole. . . .

"There also (at Geneva) appeared Gioberti. Never did Democrat exert greater influence over his fellow-citizens. Following the example of Arnold of Brescia, he flattered the vices of the people, and became its glorifier. His discourses and writings, destined to excite the enthusiasm of the Liberals, caused him to be imprisoned and proscribed. This ambitious abbé, the Thersites of bad passions (*Thersite des mauvaises passions*), coveted the Supreme Pontificate. Although he was an ardent Carbonaro, he denied *Young Italy*; for Mazzini, being his rival in renown, was to him an odious rival. He took refuge at Lausanne, because the cry was, 'Down with God!' Strauss corresponded with him. . . .

"Presided over by Mazzini, the secret societies continued their successful progress. . . . He summoned around him Polish adventurers, the wandering Jews of rebellion, Parisian barricaders, devoted to all social perturbation; and entrusted them with the demoralization of Europe. . . . Communism was already dawning, and Socialism was about to follow."

Here the Vicomte d'Arlincourt brings into play certain secret tribunals of blood, the institution of which he attributes to Mazzini, and he enumerates a series of political assassinations caused by them, and for which Mazzini is in his opinion responsible, as well as for the three murders above alluded to, in the Café of Rodez in France. One of these murders, that of the Prefect of Police of Naples, took place in the year 1821, when Mazzini was ten or twelve years old!

He recalls the disturbances of 1831 in Bologna, Parma, and Modena, instigated by French agents of the Revolution of July; but he is silent as to the frightful vengeance of those governments after their restoration. An amnesty was granted by Gregory the Sixteenth at the entreaty of France. Here the author continues:—

"Meanwhile the citizen monarchy of Paris had gradually ceased to lavish its patriotic hand-graspings; it no longer sang the Marseillaise on the balconies of its palace; it had put an end to its democratic sympathizings, and began to prefer an alliance with the kings of the earth to the vivats of the dwellers in the Faux-bourgs of Paris; moreover it feared that in Italy, as well as in France, the right of insurrection might become so strong as to be the sole supreme authority.

"It therefore entered into negotiations with foreign powers on behalf of the Holy See, and a memorandum was presented to Gregory XVI., in which the assistance of France and England were promised him, if he would make some modifications in his government, notably, the secularizing of his administration.

"The Holy Father protested against this blow aimed at his temporal sovereignty: he nevertheless accepted some of the conditions imposed. Above three judges of civil and criminal matters, he consented to name two laymen, whose duty it was, in concert with the legates, to work for the well-being of the nation; afterwards he promulgated a civil code, and a year later a criminal code.

"These measures, striking at the root of ancient abuses, were of acknowledged utility. But did the disciples of Mazzini desire ameliorations and reforms? No; what they wanted was, that honours, riches, and authority should change sides, to their own advantage. What were their desires? To demolish all, that they might seize all; to ruin everything, that they might enrich themselves. What did it matter that the country should fall into ruin provided they ascended into power!

"Revolt no longer having a pretext for keeping its sword drawn, spread abroad infamous libels, and attacked with the weapons of ridicule not only the rights of authority, but the dogmas of religion; combined blasphemy and impiety, and at once insulted the sceptre and the tiara."

The Viscount here goes on to describe the progress of *Young Italy*, the exceptional tribunals needed by the Pope to keep that party within bounds, the expedition of the brothers Bandiera into Calabria, "long meditated by Mazzini's adepts," and the quickly suppressed revolts of Forlì, Faenza, and Rimini.

After all these disasters Mazzini said with a sigh, "The nations are not yet ripe enough, they must be more enlightened before they can free themselves." The Scientific Congresses, vast revolutionary propaganda, were founded by the "Prince of Canino, first born of the Roman revolutions, penetrated with that idea of Mazzini's." Among all the projects imputed to *Young Italy* the following, denounced by the Vicomte d'Arlincourt, had never before been attributed to it:—

"Firstly, promising Lombardy to Piedmont: this was the favourite dream of Charles Albert.

"Secondly, the aggrandizement of the Roman State by means of the countries separating it from Venice: this expectation was of a nature to seduce the pontifical government.

"Thirdly, offering Sardinia to the King of Naples: that might tempt the Two Sicilies." He goes on to say:—

"The plan was very cleverly put in action. The

Scientific Congress began its operations; openly professing the doctrines of young Italy à propos of the arts and sciences. Turin, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Naples, and other large cities in succession, received the apostles of the new faith. Every gate was opened to them. Gregory XVI. alone had the courage to keep his closed. He had discerned their object.

"Justice is due to Gregory XVI. Alone, helpless, and without protection, he victoriously resisted the abettors of rebellions, under the most difficult circumstances. Far from being a pitiless tyrant, he forgave much; too much perhaps. He has been reproached with neglecting to correct certain abuses of the pontifical government, and not having sufficiently favoured the industrial movement of the period; but how is it possible to improve administrative organization, attend to the necessities of commerce, and work at the progress of the arts, where factions are constantly agitating; where social order is daily called in question? He may have made mistakes, no doubt, but he was able to repress disorder, and remained firm on his throne.

"Gregory XVI. died on the 1st of June, 1846.

"The secret societies uttered a first cry of delight. Mazzini, whom the Abbé Gioberti afterwards pointed out in his writings as the *greatest enemy of Italy*, at this moment saw the dawn of his future glory. The revolutions of Rome, Naples, Palermo, Florence, Milan, Parma, Modena, and Venice were about to break forth in succession. The great movement of Italy was preparing. Anarchy was about to step forth; and its strides were those of a giant."

And it is thus that the Vicomte d'Arlincourt pretends to write the history of Italian Revolutions! The facts are too grossly falsified, the calumnies too glaring, worn out, and disproved, to deserve any serious refutation.

Gioberti is no Arnold of Brescia, no atheist, no carbonaro—nor has he ever coveted the Supreme Pontificate. Mazzini is neither an atheist, nor a socialist; neither a communist, nor a murderer. Mazzini, a man of genius, eloquence, self-sacrifice, and extreme honesty, has devoted his entire life to the liberty of his country. The Pandemonium which, previous to 1848, excited the Italian Peoples to revolt, was not around Mazzini, but around the King of Naples, Gregory XVI., and Radetzky.

The revolution of Sicily, which was the first to break out, and which triumphed without Polish adventurers and Parisian barricaders, not having been republican and—what modern writers call *unitaire*, was openly reprovved by Mazzini; it was against the advice of himself and his party that the union into a kingdom with Piedmont was proclaimed almost unanimously in Lombardy and the Venetian territory; and at Naples, a very feeble republican party only showed itself after positive proof of the Grand Duke's and the King's treachery.

It was at Rome alone that Mazzini's principles triumphed; but that was less because they were Mazzini's principles than because they were the only ones possible at Rome. A republic has always been the only mode of government at Rome whenever the government of the Popes has fallen. Unity would have found no opposition at Rome, because Rome, according to Mazzini, was to become the political centre of all Italy: she would have lost nothing, but gained much, by it.

At the present time, it is quite clear that, to attribute the Italian Revolutions to Mazzini, is an old and ridiculous commonplace. Yet that commonplace is very convenient for historians like the Vicomte d'Arlincourt, because it saves them the trouble of seeking to discover their true causes. These consist only in the barbarous despotism of the Princes themselves who reign in Italy.

The King of Naples, who commanded and in cool blood witnessed the fulfilment of the massacres of the 15th of May—that traitor to his oath, whom neither the absolutions of Pius IX. nor the pen of any writer can save from the execration of the whole world—is a model of virtues to the Vicomte d'Arlincourt:—

"He has expressive eyes and affectionate smiles. . . . He has the affable and royal simplicity of a worthy grandson of Saint Louis. . . . He has a boundless love for and devotion to his country. His heart is as generous as it is upright; and his conscience is free from reproach. . . .

"This Bourbon, so calumniated, is one of the noblest characters of the period. I have witnessed incontestable proofs of his paternal goodness and rare virtues."

After this pitiful counterfeit of the King of Naples, and the impudent and numerous calumnies which the same book contains against the most honourable characters who took part in the Italian Revolutions, no one can question the shameful bargain which must have originated it. *L'Italie Rouge* must be regarded as a libel, not as a literary work; and, as a libel, it has to our knowledge been attacked, and will be so again, before the French tribunals, by some of those honourable men whom it has most cruelly and impudently

calumniated, such as the Prince of Canino and the Baron d'Ondes Reggio, one of the Sicilian ex-Ministers. (See three letters from the latter to M. d'Arlincourt, in the *Croce di Savoia*, November, 1850.) But libels, however gross, are eagerly devoured by that "Party of Order" which quietly assumes the monopoly of morality, and the book has already reached its sixth edition.

RENDELL'S ANTIDILUVIAN HISTORY.

The Antediluvian History and Narrative of the Flood; as set forth in the early portion of the Book of Genesis. Critically examined and explained by the Reverend E. D. Rendell, of Preston. James Hodson, Portugal-street

It has become a commonplace to cite Galileo, but we are forced into it. The Church tried to put him down, but finding Science too strong for her she yielded with a bad grace. Then commenced that gigantic system of compromise which was the sanctuary into which affrighted dogmas fled, and which has managed to preserve the Church even in spite of the vast conquests daily made by Science. It became as clear as evidence that the Scriptures set forth a cosmogony which was absurdly false; and how a book, claiming to be the word of God himself, could contain false explanations of the commonest phenomena, naturally became a terrible puzzle to those who, having made up their minds beyond appeal that it was the word of God, tried to reconcile its statements with the statements of Science. An ingenious answer was soon found. We believe the originator was Giordano Bruno, whom an ungrateful Church, nevertheless, roasted for maintaining the dreadful heresy of an infinity of worlds! Giordano Bruno we say was the first; and his very ingenious speculation—the parent of all modern "reconciliations"—may be found in the fourth dialogue of his *Cena de le Ceneri* (see vol. i., p. 172 sq. of his Italian works in Wagner's edition, Leipzig, 1830), wherein he says that the Bible was a *moral revelation*, not a course of physical philosophy; and that in matters of science it addressed itself to the understandings of the Jews: "speaking as the vulgar spoke."

This, as we said, is ingenious, and nicely saves—or seems to save—the credit of the Scriptures without impugning Science: it has accordingly been assimilated by theology, and has entered the minds of men who never heard of the unhappy Neapolitan, its author. Among others it has reached the Reverend E. D. Rendell, and he has written an earnest and skilful book on that text. He completely shatters the whole account in Genesis, and not only proclaims it false philosophy, but openly repudiates all such miserable compromises as those which quibbling on words try to make Moses and Science agree. If the Scripture is incorrect in its cosmogony, Mr. Rendell insists upon the old notions being forthwith abolished:—

"For instance, how difficult is it to conceive that Eve was really made from a rib taken from Adam during a deep sleep induced upon him for the purpose;—that a tree could produce the knowledge of good and evil;—that a serpent was capable of speech, and reasoned so successfully with the woman as to induce her to violate the command of God!

"Moreover, in the fourth chapter there is an indication of the existence of another race of men besides those described as the descendants of Adam, and who are popularly regarded as the first progenitors of the human race. When Cain went forth from the face of the Lord, it is said that a mark was set upon him, lest any finding him should slay him. At that period, Cain was the only surviving descendant of Adam, who with his mother, Eve, made only three then in existence. Why then set a mark upon him to prevent others from slaying him, if there were no other persons than his father or mother to perpetrate the deed? Surely, the circumstance of imposing a mark for such a purpose, plainly indicates to historical criticism the existence of another race besides that of Adam. There is, also, another fact, leading to the same conclusion, related in the same chapter. Cain is described to have possessed a wife; but there is no intimation of her origin: he also had a son, and built a city in the land of Nod; which circumstance plainly indicates that a number of persons must have been there collected, that some of them must have been acquainted with the arts, and many of them industriously employed in erecting required habitations. Further on it is related that the sons of God, who are commonly understood to have been angels, or at least beings of some superior nature, fell in love with the daughters of men, and thereby originated a progeny that was mighty and valiant. We are also informed that the ordinary period of human life extended over several hundred years, and that the Lord repented that he had made man upon the earth. These, and many other statements which could be easily selected, forbid both science and criticism to approach them, if they are to be received as real and credible history."

Elsewhere he says:—

"It was evidently the genius of the people in those times to express some facts in fable. The fables, however, have remained, from their having acquired a per-

manency in writing, but their significance has perished, because this was not recorded, and, also, because the genius to which it was perceptible has passed away.

"These" acts are incontestable, and we are led from them to conclude that the documents of Genesis, popularly regarded as a description of the origin of the world, the beginning of humanity, and the first constitution and progress of society, are somewhat of a similar character, and that they describe the moral sentiments and religious conditions of men through their corresponding images in nature."

Indeed, he plainly asserts that:—

"Mankind would long ago have acknowledged their mythic character, but for the powerful influence of a traditional opinion to the contrary. But this can have but little real weight, when it is remembered that such traditions were originated by ecclesiastical authority, at a time when the true significance of those writings had long been overlooked."

Mr. Rendell, then, discards any thing like a literal interpretation of Genesis, and sees in it a mythical and spiritually-symbolical language, which it is for our philosophy to interpret. He believes it to be the Word of God, but he believes God spoke in symbols.

To Giordano Bruno, Sedgwick, Buckland, Rendell, and all whom it may concern, we beg to submit these reflections: Either the Bible is the Word of God, or it is the Word of Man. If it is the latter, other words of men condemn it. If it is the former, we must accept its *literal* teachings, and agree with Dr. Pusey, that it is an act of impiety to bend any word of Scripture from its *plain obvious meaning*. No flinching, no compromise; the Letter, the whole Letter, and nothing but the Letter! It is God's writing, let no man presume to correct it! Choose then, O ye earnest minds of our age, between the teachings of Science and those of Scripture: say which shall it be, Moses or Galileo, Moses or Newton, Moses or Dalton, Moses or Lyell, Moses or Blumenbach?

Because, shift the ground and "compromise" as you may, to *that* the world must come at last. Logic leads there, and nowhere else. Logic says to that ingenious reconciliation, theory: It is surely a much easier thing to believe that God wrote *no* such book, than to believe that in undertaking so momentous a work (if the happiness, the salvation of the whole human race may be considered momentous!) he should not have written the *plain truth once and for ever*. Simply for this reason: while they were about it, the Jews could just as easily have bowed down to truth as to error; and, inasmuch as God must have *foreseen* how many thousands would for so many years have believed in these errors because they had his sanction, and how many would reject the whole book *because* they rejected these errors—because, being found unworthy of credit in several important particulars, they naturally saw no reason for crediting it in others—inasmuch as all this must have been *foreseen*, it is unworthy of an exalted conception of the Deity to believe in it. Were a philosopher to distort the truth for the sake of finding a ready acceptance to *other* doctrines, we should brand him as a time-serving and ignoble philosopher. Shall we think more unworthy of God than of Man? Shall we suppose that God could not so have stated the truth that men should believe in it, when upon their belief so much depended?

The path of compromise leads direct to the father of lies! Accept the Bible as the Inspired Writing, and accept it without the impiety of "interpretation"—believe its plain and obvious language—or, accept it as *one* of the great Records of Humanity. Believe what Moses tells you of the heavens and the earth and the waters under the earth, or believe what Science tells you—but make no vain effort to believe that *both* are true.

This is what we say to those who doubt; meanwhile we may give Mr. Rendell very high praise for the extremely ingenious manner in which he has interpreted what he believes to be the symbols of Scripture.

FOURIER ON THE PASSIONS.

The Passions of the Human Soul. By Charles Fourier. Translated from the French by the Reverend John Reynell Morell. With Critical Annotations, a Biography of Fourier, and a General Introduction, by Hugh Doherty. 2 vols. London: Baillière.

(Second Notice.)

THE work which Mr. Morell has translated is a collection of some of the writings of Fourier that have been posthumously published in the French Fourierist periodical *La Phalange*. For the grouping of these papers together, as well as for the title, "The Passions of the Human Soul," given to them collectively, we believe Mr. Morell himself is responsible; nor are we quite sure that

in translating them first he has adopted the best mode of introducing Fourier to the English public. The work before us, for example, is not self-contained; many of its ideas and phrases being continued out of the previous writings of Fourier, so as hardly to be intelligible in their present state of isolation. Possibly a translation of Fourier's writings in their chronological order would have been, on the whole, the most suitable. But Mr. Morell's task was one of no ordinary difficulty, and he deserves hearty thanks for having undertaken it at all. If he has presented us first with that portion of Fourier's writings which contains the fullest exposition of what may be called his system of Psychology, it has doubtless been for reasons that have weighed sufficiently with himself; and we do not know but that the translation of these may prepare the English mind better for the reception of Fourier's more celebrated treatise on "Domestic and Agricultural Association," which, we are glad to learn, Mr. Morell is now engaged in putting into English.

The cardinal notion of Fourier's Psychology is the existence in men of twelve distinguishable passions or tendencies to activity. These he arranges as follows: *Group I.* Five Sensitive Passions, or Passions of the Senses, viz.: Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, and Sight. *Group II.* Four Affective Passions, or Passions of the Affections, viz.: Love, Friendship, the Family-feeling, and Ambition. *Group III.* Three Distributive Passions, or Passions of the Higher Intellect, viz., *Cabalism*, or the *Cabalist Passion*, i.e., the Passion for Intrigue, Dissension, subdivision into sects; *Papillonism*, or the *Papillonist Passion* (*Papillon*, a Butterfly), i.e., the Passion for Variety, Alternation, Change of Occupations; and *Compositism*, or the *Composite Passion*, i.e., the Passion for Combination, Harmony, Unity.

That ideal sum-total of human activities which we call Duty, or Perfection, consists, according to Fourier, in the harmonious and symmetrical gratification of all these Passions. All are, in their own nature, equally legitimate. This, the legitimacy of all the Passions, is a great point with Fourier.

"How great would be the inconsistency of God, if He wished to degrade five out of the twelve passions; and why should He have given us five vicious springs in the five sensitive passions? If you listen to the moralists they will not fail to vilify the seven amic passions, ambition, love, &c., into the bargain; so that if we may believe them, there remains only one good passion, Philosophism, which would drive a man to spend a million of money (if he has got it) in order to buy 400,000 volumes of philosophy, and expose himself to ridicule, by ruining himself to acquire a wisdom the authors of which do not understand their own meaning. In answer to their galleries of volumes, I am about to prove that all the passions are good, such as God hath created them, and that the five sensitive passions are useful as well as the seven amic; but they are good conditionally, and in the case of associative development; they are vicious, all twelve of them, in the case of incoherent development."

At present there is hardly an individual in whose character there is exhibited a full and harmonious play of all the passions. Some men are slaves to one passion, or, according to the language of Fourier, have one *dominant*; others are swayed pretty equally by two passions, or have two *dominants*; others, again, are more complex natures, and are governed by three, four, five, six, or even seven *dominants*. Classifying mankind on this principle, Fourier calls those men who are swayed by one dominant, of whatever kind, *Monogynes*; those who are swayed by two dominants, which must be either both affective passions, or the one an affective passion, the other a distributive, he calls *Digynes*; those who have three dominants, two distributives and one affective, he calls *Trigynes*; those who have four dominants, two at least being distributive, he calls *Tetragynes*; those who have five dominants, one distributive and four affectives, he calls *Pentagynes*; those who have five dominants, whereof three are distributives and two affectives, he calls *Hexagynes*; those who have six dominants, four affectives and two distributives, he calls *Heptagynes*; and those who are dominated by all the seven affectives and distributives, he calls *Omnigynes*. (How, in the above list, he is able to specify the number of passions out of each group that can go together, he does not inform us: this is probably one of his dogmatisms.) Of the foregoing varieties of character, the three last, to wit, the Hexagynes, the Heptagynes, and the Omnigynes, are the most rare and transcendent. Out of 810 individuals, taken at random, 576 will be Monogynes, 96 will be Digynes, 24 will be Trigynes, 8 will be Tetragynes, and 2 will be Pentagynes; while the remaining 104 will belong to certain am-

biguous or mixed denominations, for which he provides titles. For one Hexagyné, however, one must search 2434 individuals; for one Heptagyné, 9740 individuals; while an Omnigyné will be found only once in a crowd of 29,222.

This extraordinary classification Fourier illustrates by examples. Here is his picture of one Monogyné in whom he took particular interest; the sketch is quite Rabelaisian:—

"It was a tippler, a monogyné with the dominant of taste, the tonic of drinking. I saw him in a public diligence or stage coach; he was not a sottish drunkard, but a man gifted with a marvellous instinct for referring all the circumstances of life to wine. Similar to those mystical personages who see everything in God, this fellow saw everything in wine; instead of reckoning time by hours and half-hours, he reckoned it by the number of bottles drunk. Supposing you asked him, 'Will it take long to reach such a place?' 'Well! about the time of drinking four bottles.' When the horses stopped for a moment, I said to him, 'Do we stop long here?' 'About long enough to toss off a bottle standing.' Now I knew that in his arithmetic a bottle drunk while standing was equal to five minutes, and a bottle drunk while seated was ten minutes. One of the two coaches on the road, which had bad horses, passed us going down a hill, but he called out to it in a bantering tone, 'Bah, bah, we shall drink before you!' (that is to say, we shall arrive before you, for why do you arrive at all if not to drink?) One of the passengers made us wait at the station where he had got down; the passengers complained, and asked, 'What is he after? he delays us.' The monogyné replied, 'Perhaps he has not yet drunk his gill (for why do people delay you except it be to drink). * * * Some one ventured to complain of the weather, which was cold and foggy; our friend took him up severely, and explained that the weather was exceedingly good, because it kept back the vines that would have been exposed to frost by two precocious a vegetation. I listened to him during the moments he conversed familiarly with one of his companions, and nothing was heard but dozens of wine, casks being tapped, beginning to drink the wine, &c. In short, wine was to this man a focus, or a common centre, to which he referred all nature."

His illustration of the other six varieties of character is also worth quoting:—

"Louis XIV. was a digyné governed by ambition and by love. The digynes are for the most part interesting characters, but those with the pivot of ambition and of parentism are very odious in civilization. Those of ambition and cabalist are the most false and dangerous of all beings; those of friendship and of papillon, or of love and of papillon, are the most seductive characters."

"The twenty-four trigynes, or characters of the third power, are commonly cold people, or people of concentrated ardour; they pivot on two of the three distributives, to which is joined one of the affectives. When endowed with the composite, the cabalist and ambition, they become, according to circumstances, either frightful wretches, like Robespierre, who was a trigyné of this title, or men of great political character, as Lyeurgus, a trigyné of the same title. This genus furnishes very graceful characters under the pivot of composite, papillon and friendship, and likewise very repulsive ones."

"The eight tetragynes are very noble characters when they have for their pivot a majority of affectuous passions. Henry IV. was a magnificent tetragyné pivoting on friendship, love, ambition, and composite; Voltaire was one of a different title. A tetragyné is very dangerous when he is on the pivot of cabalist and papillon, with two affectuous passions different from friendship. Such a character will be early capable of all crimes. Nero was of this title; he treated crimes grandly after the manner of the tetragynes."

"The pentagynes, or kings of the passions, are the lowest step of the transcendent characters. Nature only gives one couple out of 405. It is rare that these brilliant characters are mischievous. This can only take place when their pivot is composed of the cabalist joined to the four affectuous passions, as descending tonics, but they are sublime when their distributive is the composite or the papillon. J. J. Rousseau was a pentagyné of gentle tonics. Charles Fox appears to have been of this title; I cannot certify this. * * *

"The hexagynes, second of the transcendent degrees, are ordinarily indomitable characters, that become terrible in civilization when they are on thrones. As they have for their dominants the three distributives with two affectuous passions, the latter have at all events the smallest share of influence. The great Frederick and Buonaparte are two hexagynes. These characters are almost unsociable in the inferior conditions, where the want of development sours them, and gives them a taint of misanthropy; but on thrones they cannot fail to signalize themselves. Now, as the characters are distributed at hazard, it is infinitely rare for a king to find himself endowed with one of these transcendent notes; they fall commonly to the lot of poor individuals unable to develop them. Nature only creates a couple of them in 2434 individuals; they govern three or four phalanges or communities."

"The heptagynes, or characters of the seventh power, who pivot upon four affectuous and two distributive passions, are the most seductive of the whole octave; one would think them to be of a more than human nature. Julius Caesar and Alcibiades were two heptagynes. They are souls of a marvellous flexibility, and have an infinite aptitude for all sorts of studies and of functions. Nature only produces a couple of them in 9728 individuals; they govern twelve communities."

"The omnigynes are the most rare and the most useful notes, though less seductive than the heptagynes; they have too many functions to fulfil to be able to lay stress from preference on the beautiful shades of character."

They have, on the contrary, developments that are bizarre and inherent in their property of being steered by seven united dominants; hence arises in their case the superdominant unityism, producing effects that are very strange, and more valuable than brilliant. They can by no means reconcile themselves with the civilizee order, which thwarts their development in every direction. Nature only gives one couple of them for a union of phalanges containing 29,222 persons; none of them have ever been seen in the eminent posts of civilization."

Elsewhere Fourier cites himself as the only specimen of an omnigyne he had ever known, qualifying the apparent egotism by saying that omnigynity is by no means a character to be vain about, and that the amiable qualities are entirely on the side of the Heptagynes.

Society is at present so constructed that all the varieties of character are jumbled and dashed against each other in the most destructive possible manner. No passion can have fair play: no character can do its best. But in the process of time this will be remedied. By the necessity of its nature, human society must pass regularly through eight stages in succession. 1. *Edenism*, or simple confused passionless series. 2. *Savageism*. 3. *Patriarchism*. 4. *Barbarism*. 5. *Civilization*. 6. *Guaranteeism*. 7. *Simple Passional Harmony*. 8. *Compound Passional Harmony*. We are at present only in the fifth stage, that of Civilization, though touching at some points on the period of Guaranteeism. Fourier has no words of contempt strong enough for Civilization, and its systems, which he calls Civilizee Metaphysics, Civilizee Gibberish, and the like.

In that state of Harmony to which the human race is gradually approaching, and which will be brought in by a series of cosmical changes, affecting the constitution of all the planets, society will be organized in such a manner that each character, Monogyne, Digyne, Heptagyne, or whatever it may be, shall have unbounded scope, and yet all shall be richer, happier, and more mutually helpful. Cities, villages, &c., will be done away; and the social unit will be the *Phalanx*, consisting of some 1600 individuals of both sexes, all busy according to their respective tastes, and all enjoying material luxury. The Phalanxes again will be associated into groups, so that the whole world will be covered with one vast network of Phalanxes bound together by devices for their general government. The organization of each Phalanx, and of all the Phalanxes in combination, will be such that every individual human being will be simply called upon to gratify his passions, conscious that by so doing he will be performing the best service to humanity, and the highest function of his being. One of Fourier's great ideas is this, of the necessity of settling every man only to that species or to those species of occupation, to which his natural bent leads him, and which he can do with pleasure. All work ought to be pleasurable (*attrayant*), and done with enthusiasm; and it is on the anticipation that this will be the case in the state of Harmony, that he founds his calculation of the enormous increase of produce that labour will then produce, compared with what is produced at present.

The foregoing exhibits the mere meagre skeleton of the work before us. The volumes abound with expositions, analyses, and collateral dissertations, of which we have taken no notice. Many parts of the book are extremely lively and interesting; others almost defy perusal. On the whole, the value of the book will consist, not in its acceptability as a systematic treatise—no human soul could accept Fourier's *system*—but in its containing many happy conceptions and ingenuities which readers of any set of opinions whatever may gladly avail themselves of, and work up in their own language. There is real merit, for example, in that attempt of Fourier's to classify the different kinds of character according to certain primitive dominants; and one might borrow a useful hint from it. Of Fourier's terminology we cannot speak highly. It is rarely felicitous; and it is often so vitiated by contradictory associations as to be quite confusing. It may have helped himself, but seems by no means to be essentially connected with anything that is useful in his notions. Lastly, as regards the general impression left by the book, we should say that it paints forth the author as an extremely fertile, laborious, and original man, capable, notwithstanding his craze, of casting shrewd and powerful glances horizontally all round; but somewhat gross in his conceptions of what is desirable for mankind, and with little of the upward touch, little of the noble or divine in his constitution.

Mr. Morell seems to have performed his task admirably. Nor is this a slight praise. None but

a man of superior mind and acquirements could have translated such a work intelligibly; none but a careful man could have done it so faithfully. The only objection we have to make to Mr. Morell's work as a translator is that his explanatory notes do not occur at the right places—a word, for example, sometimes occurring in the text page and after page, which is at last explained in a foot note distant a hundred pages or more from the place of its first appearance.

Mr. Doherty's sketch of Fourier's life and his preliminary dissertation and notes are useful additions to the work.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

History of England for Junior Classes. With Questions for Examination at the end of each Chapter. Edited by Henry White, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Simpkin and Marshall.

As a manual of English History, this is a carefully compiled little work: beginning with the landing of Cæsar, and ending with the Sikh war of 1850. Without attempting to inculcate political opinions, it steers pretty clear of those stereotyped prejudices which are almost universal in such works, and which are so very pernicious to the cause of truth and freedom—we allude to the "martyrdom of Charles I." as an example, wherein boys are always taught to see wicked rebellious subjects beheading the most pious and exemplary of kings! Mr. White does not "take sides" with either party; he contents himself with a brief condensation of the facts.

The Wonderful History of Peter Schlemihl. By Adalbert von Chamisso. With a Vocabulary and Copious Notes. By Falek Lebahn.

Simpkin and Marshall.

Another aid to students of German, and an excellent one! First, we have the incomparable fiction with which Chamisso charmed Europe, and a very full vocabulary of words and idioms, then some valuable notes on peculiarities and difficulties occurring in the text. We advise such of our readers as have the least smattering of German to read the story first, which the vocabulary will enable them to do, and, having thus obtained a rough knowledge of the language (for this one book will give it them), they should study the Notes on the peculiarities.

Fifty Lessons on the Elements of the German Language. By A. Heimann, Ph. D., Professor of the German Language and Literature in the University College, London.

D. Nutt.

Dr. Heimann is one of the most accomplished and popular of our German teachers, and he here puts forth the method which he has so long followed. The lessons are so arranged that the *whole* of the grammar instead of being "committed to memory" is committed to *practice* by its distribution over the whole fifty lessons—each lesson opens with a vocabulary, then follow exercises on that vocabulary. The verb of course forms the chief part of each lesson—round it are grouped all the rules of declension, cases, and construction. We should expect to find the pupil making rapid and efficient progress on this plan. The only modification that occurs to us is this: at present the pupil is exercised in translating English at once into German, but we think if, between the vocabulary and the exercise, there were placed some German sentences formed from the vocabulary, the mastery would be more rapid.

Orations. By the Reverend John W. Lester, B.A. Pickering. There are sixteen papers in this little volume which Mr. Lester thinks are "most appropriately" called "Orations," because they are not Essays, nor are they simple and spiritual enough for sermons. We think "Rhapsodies" would be a better title for the work. It is Rhapsody foaming at the mouth. It writhes, it splutters, it rants, it raves. We seldom see such affluence of diction throwing its ermined robe over such beggary of thought: in this respect the book is a curiosity.

Although we must condemn the staple of common place, varied by outbursts of foolishness, which forms the matter, and also condemn the tawdry taste of the manner, we cannot push this book aside without a word in acknowledgment of the rhetorical vehemence and rhythmic power often displayed. There is something of an orator in Mr. Lester—the accent, the rhythm, the language, the trick of a fine player has been caught, though the earnestness and genius be wanting. Considered as Rhapsodies they are decidedly striking; and will doubtless elicit from the provincial press hyperboles of praise similar to those which he has had the foolish immodesty to place at the end of his book, as having been bestowed upon his former work! The very want of sense, taste, and sagacity which makes him parade those "opinions of the press"—as if to bully us into admiration—makes his present work worthless.

Statement of the Present Cape Case. Addressed to the Society for Reform of Colonial Government. By C. B. Adderley, M.P.

J. W. Parker.

Cautions for the Times. Addressed to the Parishioners of a Parish in England. By their former Rector. Nos. 1 and 2.

J. W. Parker.

Lelio: a Vision of Reality. Harvor: and Other Poems. By Patrick Scott.

Chapman and Hall.

Roman Catholicism: being an Historical and Legend Review of its Past Position and Present Claims in England. By a Barrister.

Longman and Co.

Poems by a Prisoner in Bethlehem. Edited by John Perceval, Esq.

Ellingham Wilson.

Masters and Workmen. A Tale. Illustrative of the Social and Moral Condition of the People. By Lord B.

3 vols. T. C. Newby.

The Vision of the Vatican. A Satire. By I. I. I. A.

W. Strange.

Claudia: Drame en Trois Actes et en prose. Par George Sand.

W. Jells.

Portfolio.

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

TO LAYARD, DISCOVERER OF BABYLON AND NINEVEH.

No harps, no choral voices, may enforce
The words I utter. Thebes and Elis heard
Those harps, those voices, whence high men rose
higher;

And nations crown'd the singer who crown'd them.
His days are over. Better men than his
Live among us: and must they live unsung
Because deaf ears flap round them? or because
Gold lies along the shallows of the world,
And vile hands gather it? My song shall rise,
Altho' none heed or hear it: rise it shall,
And swell along the wastes of Nineveh
And Babylon, until it reach to thee,
Layard! who raisest cities from the dust,
Who driest Lethe up amid her shades,
And pourest a fresh stream on arid sands,
And rescuest thrones and nations, fanes and gods,
From conquering Time; he sees thee and turns back.

The weak and slow Power pushes past the wise,
And lifts them up in triumph to her car:

They, to keep firm the seat, sit with flat palms
Upon the cushion, nor look once beyond
To cheer thee on thy road. In vain are won
The spoils; another carries them away;
The stranger seeks them in another land,
Torn piecemeal from thee. But no stealthy step
Can intercept thy glory.

Cyrus rais'd

His head on ruins: he of Macedon
Crumbled them, with their dreamer, into dust:
God gave thee power above them, far above;
Power to raise up those whom they overthrew,
Power to show mortals that the kings they serve
Swallow each other like the shapeless forms,
And unsubstantial, which pursue pursued
In every drop of water, and devour
Devour'd, perpetual round the crystal globe.*

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

The Arts.

SEXTUS V AND AZAËL.

On Monday night a crowded and exuberant audience at the Olympic declared that Albert Smith's dream of establishing in England a drama imitated from that which distinguished *Le Théâtre Historique*, under the management of Dumas the Incomparable, is no longer a dream, but a fact. The lovers of "situation" ought to be in ecstasies. High Art is battered from her pedestal. *Les Dieux s'en vont!* The Gods are leaving us! The Drama, as an Art, has been so mismanaged by managers, and so maltreated by authors and actors, that what wonder if an age of scepticism succeed an age of irreverent twaddle, what wonder if faith be succeeded by contempt, what wonder if the love of the noble, the beautiful, the impassioned, the delicate, be borne down and trampled upon by the insurgent senses, and shows, noise, glitter, clang, tumult, and "situation" raise up their Barricade, from behind which they win a Revolution?

"Situation"—"stage effect"—"incident"—these are the watchwords of the Material School. They mean very good things. I am the last man in the world to undervalue them. For many years I have been preaching the absolute necessity of such things in dramas intended for representation; and it is because poetic dramatists have been bunglers, or disdained these necessary aids, that dramas with "high Art" pretensions have been so mercilessly dull. But let us understand each other. "Situation" is only the embodiment of an idea. The "stage effect" is only effective because it is the culmination and material presentment of some passion or some thought. Not for its own sake, but for the sake of what it expresses, is a situation interesting. Just as colours carelessly rubbed upon a palette, though pleasing to the eye as colour, acquire artistic significance only in connection with Design; and Design itself borrows its lustre from the thought it embodies.

Thus you see how a little philosophic analysis will dispose of the "Fast School" and their claims for "situation." The Drama, as an Art, is the material representation of an ideal conception. It places before our eyes the progress and culmination of some passion, the story of some ideal life. But, inasmuch as it must re-

* Seen through a solar microscope.

present and not imitate—inasmuch as it must affect us in the space of a few hours with the emotions of many months or years, it is thereby limited to what I may call Representative Conditions. An illustration from painting shall again help me. The painter to represent his story can only choose one moment—one phasis of the action. The limits of his art condemn him thereto. His selection, therefore, must be that moment which best gathers into one the whole thread of the action. Here lies the difficulty of conception; next comes the design, or distribution of the figures with reference to their significance in expressing the whole. "Situation," "incident," and "stage effects," are the Representative Conditions, by which the artist has to produce his effect. To pretend to despise them is to show ignorance of the art; to pretend—as the First School does—to elevate them into the first rank is to suppose that paintings depend on colours, not upon the artistic employment of colours.

If I wanted an illustration I should point to this *Sextus V.* Situation? The play is riotous with situation! Effects? The eye and the ear are dazzled and dimmed by them! Incident? It is a chaotic chapter of accidents. For four mortal hours the strangest adventures, perils, escapes, captures, re-escapes, and recaptures are crowded pell-mell together. The clash of swords, the click of muskets, the tumult of mobs, the pealing of organs, the chanting of nuns, the agony of death, the ravings of despair, the terrors of religion, red fire, tremulous agitations in the orchestra, shouts, stampings, and transports—all the ancient repertory of Mrs. Radcliffe, Dumas, and the melodramatists, ransacked of their most "startling effects," and the heterogeneous robbery lumped together, as Fagin may have done with all the contributions of his pupils when they returned home from their predatory rambles. As far as "effects" go, the most ravenous appetite will be satiated. But, what then? What are these effects? Colours scattered on a palette! I emphatically declare that the piece did not interest me in the slightest degree. The horrors had no awe, the perils no danger, the sorrows no tears, the despair no pang: the bodily presentment of all these things wanted an "o'er-informing spirit." The piece was amazingly clever; the ingenuity great; but if the dialogue had all been cut out and the piece given as a *ballet d'action*, I should have been quite as much amused.

But it succeeded? Oh, yes; uproariously! It will play for fifty nights, I dare say. The public—good, stolid, stupid public—are not particular. They like noise, they like tumult, they like brigands bursting into convents accompanied by red fire and tremolos, they like to see one man defy an armed mob and scatter it as Leigh Murray does (it reminds them of Samson drubbing the Philistines with the jawbone of an ass—an immense fact, but then he had such biblical sinews!)—in short, they swagger about Shakspeare in private, but in their heart of hearts they like a Melodrama.

If I confess so much, why should I rail, and cry out at, at, like a Prometheus of private life? Why not throw my cap into the air and shout, "The Gods are leaving us; let us leave the Gods!" since that is the order of the day?

Foolish questioner! it is because in the very shouts which welcome *Sextus V.* I see an omen of inevitable decay: decay not only of Art, which is one of the sacred influences; but decay even of the vulgar artifice that takes its place. Whoever knows anything of the human organization knows that the more you excite the public by *sensuous* stimulants the more you destroy the palate and pervert its taste. The four hours of tumult and surprise on Monday night will render more tumult and more surprise necessary for the next piece; and so on till the whole stock is exhausted, and the fate of the bankrupt *Théâtre Historique* be universal. By substituting the material for the moral such is always the result.

But enough, enough! I croak in vain. What is logic against a full house? I write my protest, and pass on.

The "getting up" of the piece reflects great credit on the management: it is both magnificent and effective. For acting there was not much scope, the best character being that of "Hugo the delicate," a swashbuckler, played by Henry Farren, who played it better than I have seen him play anything else; but he has a most burlesque swagger, and an occasional relapse into his farcical manner, which produces an effect tantamount to a dropping of the mask! Farren as *Sextus V.* presented a finished study. Leigh Murray looked gallant and picturesque; but the part lies out of his capabilities—his ranting in the chapel was cold in the extreme. Miss L. Howard was charming, acting so well and looking so lovely, that I declare if nuns are at all like that I shall at once betake myself to Hanmersmith!

Before my senses had recovered their repose from all the excitement of this terrible compound of "effects," I was called upon to visit *Azaël the Prodigal*, at Drury Lane. This is not Auber's opera, but the libretto of that opera fashioned into a spectacle, and a spectacle of a truly gorgeous kind. First we have a patriarchal scene of the Prodigal in his father's tent in the desert, which is interrupted by

the arrival of strangers from Memphis, whose narratives of the voluptuous golden-gated city, sting the mind of Azaël with an unconquerable desire to quit the simple life of the desert for the varied riot of a great city. There is something poetical in the situation; but there is, unfortunately, no poetry in the execution. It is ballet poetry after all! Azaël departs; reaches Memphis; loosens his soul in the debauches of Oriental sensuality; is lured into the Temple of Isis, where, instead of beholding the traces of reverent worship, he beholds an appalling spectacle of priestly orgies; is seized as an intruder, and, refusing to become a convert, is hurled into the Nile as a sacrifice! It is one thing, however, to throw a man into the Nile—another to drown him. Heroes of melodramas and spectacles are not so easily disposed of. Talk of a cat's nine lives! the life of a hero is untakeable till the last scene of the last act: that is the heel of Achilles! Accordingly, we are quite passive when the bulky form of Mr. Anderson is tilted into the Nile—we know he will swim so well! Sure enough, as the curtain rises there he is, the slave of a camel-driver who saved him. The situation of slave he finds much less to his taste than that of the gay Lothario at Memphis, surrounded by no end of spangled ballet girls, and raising to his lips the most capacious of golden goblets; he repents, has a dream, returns to his father, and is so joyously welcomed that the market price of veal must inevitably have risen!

That simple and not unpoetical story forms the subject of a really artistic spectacle. *Couleur locale* has been aimed at with erudite enthusiasm. The quintessence of Champollion, Wilkinson, Lepsius, Layard—with no stint of dioramas! The Temple of Memphis has really a sublime effect—sublime from its breadth of grandeur and simplicity of means. On a towering range of steps occupying the whole width of the stage, the priests are carousing in a variety of attitudes, the simple uniformity of their white dresses and garlanded brows contributing to the massive breadth of the effect; mingled with them are the almées, or dancing girls, gorgeously attired, their manners—not strictly prudish. This is the triumph of the piece; after it, the third act is a wearisome anti-climax, redeemed only by the fine acting of Vandenhoff.

The drama is tiresome. Anderson completely misrepresented the Prodigal: he neither caught the restlessness and eagerness of youth yearning for the excitement of more vigorous life, nor the gay elegance of the Spendthrift at Memphis. In fact, except Vandenhoff's closing scene, there was no acting in the piece; and as for Victorine Legrain, whose name "bears such an emphasis" in the bills, she is an ungraceful thick-limbed dancer, with a hard, cruel French ballet face, and no genius for pantomime. The success was unequivocal—immense. It will, I hope, revive the fortune of this theatre.

VIVIAN.

THE COMING SEASON AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The theatres of 1851 will be in a state of siege. There is no question of this fact. The immense crowds pouring daily into London will look upon the theatres as not even second in importance to the Great Exhibition itself. The lyrical drama will be the grand aspiration of the numerous continentalists who will visit our shores, and there is no doubt that very meagre preparations would be quite sufficient to ensure overflowing houses.

Mr. Lumley, it appears, will not rest satisfied with houses filled by the mere pressure from without. His programme of the coming season, which we have just received, exhibits a determination that, for talent and novelty, the glories of the opera shall not be outshone by any lyrical attempt of former years.

We have first a reëngagement of last year's company, comprising Madame Sontag, Madame Fiorentini, Mademoiselle Parodi, Madame Giuliani, Mademoiselle Ida Bertrand, Gardoni, Calzolari, Sims Reeves, Colletti, and the Lablaches.

Then for novelty, we have one singer promised us, about whom the highest expectations are raised, Caroline Duprez, the brilliant daughter of the great tenor, whose large and impassioned style has triumphed over every obstacle; and we are also to have Madame Barbiere Nini, about whom Italy has gone mad; Mademoiselle Alaymo, spoken of as a real artist; Mademoiselles Feller and Zagnoli, Signori Ferranti and Scapini, who bring a Parisian reputation, and Signor Scotti; while, as a crown of the whole, the greatest singer in Europe, Alboni, will enthral us for a limited number of nights. Would that this might mean the whole season!

Amongst the new productions promised, are a new grand opera by Meyerbeer, in which some of the most interesting melodies of the "Camp de Silesie" will be introduced; and it is stated that the great maestro will arrive to superintend the production of his work. Scarcely inferior in interest, is the new grand opera composed by Thalberg—the libretto by Scribe. Another novelty is an opera now composing expressly for Alboni by Auber.

Herr Ganz is to be chorus master, and a number

of choristers from Germany have been engaged, to give additional effect to his exertions.

The ballet has not been forgotten. The arrangements comprise Carlotta the incomparable, Amelia Ferraris, Marie Taglioni, Petit Stephan, and Carolina Rosati; MM. Paul Taglioni, Charles, Gosselin; while among the new aspirants are Mademoiselles Tedeschi, Mathilde, and Allegrini. A peculiar novelty is announced in the person of the greatest dramatic mime of Italy, Mademoiselle Monti, for whom a new grand ballet has been supplied by M. de St. George.

The season is to commence early in March, with Auber's *Gustavus*, the principal characters sustained by Madame Fiorentini and Signor Calzolari, and a new ballet by M. Paul Taglioni, entitled *L'Île des Amours*.

GRAND TOUR THROUGH EUROPE.

Mr. Charles Marshall's moving diorama, illustrating the grand routes of a tour through Europe, was presented for a first time on Monday evening at the Tourist's Gallery, her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket. The purpose of the diorama is to reproduce, in a series of pictures, the most striking and memorable scenes which are so frequently visited. The first part consists of a rapid journey through Germany down the Danube to the shores of the Bosphorus. The second introduces the visitor to a picture of Italy, starting from Rome on the north, and taking Lago Maggiore on the route over the Alps into Switzerland. The third part is a descent of the valley of the Rhine from the vineyards of Johannisberg to the bridge of boats at Cologne. We have only space this week to announce the opening of this diorama, reserving our critical remarks until next week.

Democratic Intelligence.

LETTERS TO CHARTISTS.

IV. THE UNENFRANCHISED A POLITICAL POWER IN ENGLAND.

The Mob, with so many a name of contempt, or descriptive of faction, is yet with us a political element. As an element its materials are uncouth enough, and the orators who are left to do the fashioning are commonly inscrutably constituted. But, however rough the ore or crude the workmen, it is the rude ore of humanity which is represented by the mob. Then let us accept what we find, and make of it the best that it is capable.

The dissatisfied and angry roar of the public meeting represents an accredited political influence, and though without the franchise is one not without the power. In most countries of the world the habit of public meeting is unknown: so far as Europe is concerned it is a British peculiarity. No party in this country can claim the ear of the Government, that is, move it in any generous direction, unless it can plead the voice of the people in its favour. Beginning at a general election the show of hands by the multitude is popularly held to determine the choice of candidates, and though the value of such demonstration is very unsubstantial, it has a significance which extends throughout the entire range of public affairs. Opinion governs the Government, as the late Sir Robert Peel confessed; and public opinion includes, more or less, the feeling of the whole people. By a species of political habit, belonging to the Ministry, this power of popular opinion, comes every year more and more into requisition. When a demand is made of the Government for some measure of reform the reluctant Minister flatly refuses to listen to it—unless there is an agitation out of doors.

There must be a "pressure from without" before Parliament can be moved. And there is no pressure which moves them so soon as the earnest and universal pressure of the common people.

Despise the multitude as we may, progress is seldom made in England except when King Mob reigns. The Government recognize this as plainly as possible whenever they refuse a measure, however just, unless backed by an agitation. Agitation, therefore, is in Britain an accredited political instrument; and though members of Parliament in white waistcoats, afraid of the next general election, will talk scornfully of Demagogues, yet we could not get on without them. They have their own work to do, and if they do it well they are quite as likely as members of Parliament to "deserve well of their country."

What is wanted is, that the Unenfranchised shall see their power, and that Demagogues see how to use it for the public good. The Mob—that creature of poverty and passion—rude yet generous, brave but blind! it believes in the Demagogue because he is the only one who condescends to address it on its own ground. As he inspires it, let him beware that he does not deprave it. As he moves it, let him take care that he moves it for its own improvement. As he excites it, let him take care that he elevates it. If the multitude were so trained, politicians would covet it, control, and would desire to include the enfranchised among the electors, in order to have their more substantial support. If the power which

the unenfranchised possess among us was better understood, better developed, and better disciplined, the people would become conscious of their influence, and acquire a better tone. They evidently do not know their own power, they so often behave like a man who wants to make an impression, and does not know how. He rants, and blusters, and swaggers; but when a genuine man comes in of real strength, and who knows it, his self-reliance, quiet air, and resolute demeanour inform everybody that he is not to be overcome. He does not say so, he is too much in earnest to think it necessary. So it will be with the Sovereign people when they have once been taught their own power. ION.

At the weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, it was moved by Mr. Reynolds, seconded by Mr. Harney, "That the date for the assembling of the Convention be postponed until the first Monday in June, unless a dissolution of Parliament, or any other incident of great political importance should render it expedient to summon the Convention to meet at an earlier period, for the following reasons:—1. As from the mass of correspondence received, it appears evident that numerous localities require more time to collect funds and accomplish the arrangements for the delegation. 2. Because, after mature deliberation, it has been deemed advisable that the Convention should be held at a period when most members of the class especially interested in the cause of Chartistism will be in London; so that a good spirit may be inspired amongst them, and the work of proselytism may receive an impulse. 3. Because the postponement will afford ample time for the whole Chartist public to discuss the programme of business to be submitted for the consideration of the Convention; and 4. Because, during the interval it is proposed that one or two members of the Executive shall visit the provinces, attend meetings, and assist in arousing the democratic spirit." The resolution was adopted after a long discussion, Mr. Jones being the only dissident.

Associative Progress.

IMPORTANT PETITION.

The following form of petition (by working men) for the legalization of Industrial Associations has been sanctioned by the council of promoters:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the several persons whose names are hereunder written sheweth,

"That your petitioners are persons supporting themselves by their labour in various handicrafts or trades, which they are desirous of carrying on in common upon their own account for the support of themselves and their families.

"That your petitioners have at present no means of associating together for the above purpose, under the sanction of the law, beyond the number of twenty-five, otherwise than under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110; but that the expense of registration under that act in most cases greatly exceeds their resources, whilst many of its provisions are either needless or even prejudicial, for the purposes of associated labour.

"That if the old common law of England applicable to partnerships had continued unaltered, your petitioners are advised that they would have been enabled to make such voluntary agreements as would have helped in carrying out the objects they have in view.

"That the objects of your petitioners are analogous in many respects to those contemplated by the acts relating to Friendly Societies, which have been extended of late years to Building Societies and Loan Societies; and that such objects could be readily carried out by the machinery supplied by these acts.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the provisions of the said acts relating to Friendly Societies may be extended to all associations of working men formed for the purpose of carrying on their trade, labour, or handicraft, for the benefit of themselves and their families, in like manner as they have been extended to Building Societies and Loan Societies.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

(Signatures.)

[The petitions may be written on paper, and they should be sent to members without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and will go by post free, if not exceeding the weight of thirty-two ounces.]—*Christian Socialist.*

The committee appointed to take advantage of the Exhibition of 1851 for the promulgation of the principles of Social Reform, met on Wednesday evening, when letters were read from Coventry, Hull, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, stating that committees had been formed in each of those towns to assist the central committee in raising the necessary funds. The following letter from Mr. Owen was also read:—

Spring-grove, Hounslow, Feb. 18.

DEAR SIR,—I approve the plan proposed by the committee, and I hope they will succeed in their object. The opportunity to disseminate important truths to nations in a short period has never before occurred under such favourable auspices. Whatever I can do to promote this object will be most willingly done, and I will with pleasure write the tracts requested by the committee.

My kind regards to each of the members, &c., I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT OWEN.

Mr. Kenny, late president of the John-street Institution, was unanimously elected treasurer.

HALIFAX FLOUR SOCIETY.—We have received the balance-sheet of the above society, by which we are enabled to record the gratifying fact of a balance of £482 2s. 8d. in favour of the society, being a clear gain of that amount on the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1850. This result is most satisfactory, and tends to show that the associative principle, if intelligently and honestly carried out, must inevitably be attended with success.



Open Council.

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

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

EPISCOPAL TITLES.

Feb. 12, 1851.

SIR,—Permit me to call your attention, and that of every opponent of solemn "shams," to the following extract from the speech of Lord Ashley, delivered in the House of Commons last Monday. His lordship is reported to have said that:—

"No one had proved, or attempted to prove, and it was his firm belief that no one was able to prove, that territorial titles were in any degree necessary to the exercise of episcopal functions. (*Hear, hear.*) A territorial title was a worldly and material affair. The office of bishop was a spiritual concern altogether. (*Hear, hear.*) Would any one venture to assert that Archbishop Wiseman could not exercise, within the jurisdiction assigned to him, archiepiscopal functions, unless he were called Archbishop of Westminster? (*Hear, hear.*) It was, he knew, said that bishops of the Roman Catholic Church must have a local habitation and a name. Granted. Then why did not Dr. Wiseman call himself Archbishop of the Roman Catholics in Westminster? (*Some laughter.*)"

Now, might not these words be justly retorted upon the Established Church, of which Lord Ashley is a member? If territorial titles are not "in any degree necessary to the exercise of episcopal functions," and are, moreover, so "worldly and material," why should they be retained by bishops of the Church of England? If the office of bishop be "a spiritual concern altogether," why does his lordship defend the temporal rank of his own ecclesiastical superiors? Will any one venture to assert that Bishop Blomfield could not exercise, within the jurisdiction assigned to him, episcopal functions, unless he is called Bishop of London? All the inhabitants of that diocese are not episcopalians, nor even Christians; why, then, does not Dr. Blomfield call himself Bishop of the Anglo-episcopalians in London; Protestant Dissenters have as much reason to call out against the insolence of Bishop Blomfield as Churchmen have to complain of the "aggression" of Cardinal Wiseman. F. G.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Feb. 10, 1851.

SIR,—It will be in your recollection that the bill introduced by Mr. Stuart Wortley, after having twice gone through its several stages in the House of Commons, and the last year having even entered the House of Lords, was at last a remnant of the session; and the sufferers under Lord Lyndhurst's act are again on the alert to reintroduce the new bill without delay to the Upper House. It is well known that the most factious opposition to this bill has pursued it at every stage; and, were not the sufferers acutely feeling the wrongs they and their children endure, they would long ago have given up the contest in despair.

During a recent casual survey of the important town of Birmingham, no less than 800 persons were discovered who were living in defiance of the law. Thus a feeling of disgust is fast setting in, which speedily will end in a total disregard of all religious observances, unless common justice is obtained, and the law of God is not made a mockery of by so mis-calling the canons of the Church, which are simply the laws made by man for his own individual gain and advantage.

Already various meetings are being holden in different parts of the country to petition the House of Lords. There has been a splendid one at Birmingham, and a few days ago a very large and spirited one at Sheffield. The opposition at both these meetings is drawn to a single point. Is the marriage of a widower with the sister of the deceased wife contrary or not contrary to the word of God? The petitioners for Mr. Stuart Wortley's bill say—No. The Archbishop of Dublin and three or four other

bishops say—No. Above 150 clergymen of the Church of England, and those the most distinguished of any in the land, say—No. But, above all, reason and common sense say—No also! The canons of the Church, which can now only be referred to, are relics of the spiritual despotism of the dark ages, undermining the authority of all law, and causing thousands to break the laws of their country which otherwise would with cheerfulness have been obeyed! An intelligent speaker at the Sheffield meeting observed:—"Did these bigoted persons think that the people in this country were without their Bibles? He had studied his Bible from his boyhood; but he could not find a word forbidding these marriages which by the law of man are considered illegal."

At a meeting of gentlemen in London of those who are deeply interested in the subject it was resolved, "That, in our conscientious and deliberately-formed judgment, marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is neither contrary to God's word, nor repugnant to natural feeling"; and again, "That the act commonly called Lord Lyndhurst's Act, being in opposition to the word of God, is consequently set at nought by all classes, and has thus occasioned wide-spread mischief, which nothing but its repeal can remedy."

The decisions of courts of law against the validity of such marriages have been manifestly founded upon an erroneous construction of the Levitical Code, which expressly confines the prohibition to the marriage of a wife's sister in her lifetime. Leviticus, chap. xviii., v. 18. It would, therefore, be but common fairness to give likewise the chapter and verse where contrary passages are written; but this the Tractarians, who are the chief opponents of Mr. Stuart Wortley's bill, are not able to do. However, these gentry have quite enough on their hands at the present; let us, therefore, hope that, in their present humiliated state, their opposition in the House of Lords may not be quite so factious as for the last two sessions it has been in the House of Commons.

There is no blood relationship or kin between the parties, and therefore no physical ground for the prohibition; and very frequently the similarity of person, feelings, or habits, points out the sister as the most natural successor of a deceased wife, while she is almost invariably the fittest person to take charge of the motherless children.

Let, then, the opponents of the unjust and cruel law, which was passed only fifteen years ago, join hand and heart in another, and it is justly hoped a last, effort to get the act of Lord Lyndhurst entirely erased from the Statute Book! In the first place, it is a law contrary to nature; and in the second place, it is a law at variance with the law of God.

I am, Sir, your constant reader, ALFRED.

THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS IN PARIS.

Feb. 18, 1851.

SIR,—I send you enclosed the translation of a letter lately received by Louis Blanc from one of the working men's associations which he founded in Paris. It is an interesting document, as showing the strength of those affections which this most practical of the French Socialists excited in the breasts of men who, by the noble sentiments which still animate them, by gratitude to their benefactor, and by their determination to work out a great principle have manifested that they are worthy of such a friend.—J. E. S.

"Paris, Jan. 1, 1851.

"DEAR CITIZEN,—We cannot allow the new year to pass without communicating to you our fondest wishes and affection.

"Our fraternal association (here follows the name), the child of your exertions, has never forgotten the debt it owes to your noble and generous efforts. As the defender of our liberties, and protector of our emancipation, your name, dear citizen, will ever be revered and loved by each individual member.

"May these few words, the inspirations of perfect sincerity, dictated by our hearts' affections and gratitude, alleviate the sorrows of your exile, and give you the courage to wait, yet patiently, the hour of your deliverance, which is indeed the object of all our aspirations and our hopes.

"Accept, dear citizen, our fraternal greeting."

(Here follow 55 names of the members of the association, and their director; which, as well as the name of the association are omitted, lest the advocates of so staunch a Republican should be visited with vengeance by the present Republican Government.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON SOCIALISM.

Leeds, Jan. 29, 1851.

SIR,—I am glad to see that the *Edinburgh Review* has taken up the cudgels against Socialism. Believing that on this subject we have the best of the argument, all we desire is the fullest discussion.

One of the fundamental errors of the reviewer seems to spring from his confounding monopoly with association. Somehow he cannot understand regulations made for the benefit of the whole and restrictions made for the benefit of a class. My space will not allow me to cite example of this; but an attentive reader of the article will detect repeated instances of it.

Of the employment and organization of our sur-

plus labour, so ably advocated in the *Leader*, the reviewer seems not to have the smallest notion. It meets some of his strongest objections to associations, and yet he appears entirely unconscious that ever any such proposal has been made:—

"Political Economy," says he, "reëchoing Christianity and Common sense, long since proclaimed 'that if any man would not work, neither should he eat:—our law has enacted that a man shall eat whether he work or not.'"

And what says Socialism? Socialism proclaims that if a man is willing to work he ought to eat, and in so saying completes the doctrine of the economist and removes the defect of the English Poor-law. Would the reviewer abolish the poor-law altogether? Is he prepared to throw the whole pauperism of the country, the able-bodied and the infirm, on "their own resources?" If so, I admire his courage, and his logic. Such a proposal would be rejected at once as chimerical, as calculated, if adopted, to involve an intolerable amount of mendicancy and robbery, and probably a war of classes. What, then, is the other alternative? It is for society (i.e. the state), to provide an outlet for the exertions of the unemployed, to enable the willing and compel the unwilling to earn their maintenance. The new Poor Law so far enforced the laissez-faire dogma of the Economists as to omit this, the only rational basis of a poor law. The old Poor Law it is true demanded work, but then, as now, there existed no adequate knowledge on the part of those having the charge of the poor as to the way in which pauper labour might mitigate pauperism, nor was the law framed with a view to any such objects:—

"Political Economy, repeating the simple teaching of morality, announced that, if a man married without means or prospects, and brought children into the world whom he was unable to support, he acted unjustly and selfishly, as well as imprudently, and that the correction of his fault should be left to its natural results: the law stepped in between the cause and its consequences, between the folly and its cure, and declared that if he could not support his own children, the prudent, the industrious, and the self-denying should do it for him. Political Economy, reiterating the dictates of Nature, proclaimed that the larger the family a man had to support by his labour, the scantier must be the allowance of each member of it; the common custom till 1834 was to increase the peasant's wages or allowance with every additional child that was born to him. Political Economy said to the labourer, If population increases faster than the field of employment enlarges, or the demand for labour augments, your position will inevitably deteriorate: divines and county magistrates scouted such philosophy, and inculcated upon their hearers, 'Increase and multiply,'—the strength of a country lies in its numbers,—'Dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.'"

And, again:—

"The fact you have to meet is this; there are 23,000 sailors in existence, with full and constant work only for 15,000. As you continue your benevolent organizations, you will in the end have associated these 15,000, and secured to them a comfortable and continuous subsistence. What will, then, have become of the residual 8000? Will you cast them out to starve? Will you support them by a charitable contribution from the earnings of the employed?"

To the first of these three questions the Socialist has an answer, the Economist has none. To the second question, we reply No; let-alone-ism says Yes. To the third we answer No, we will give them wages, not alms. Socialism would say, So long as there are millions of acres uncultivated, and thousands of willing arms to cultivate them, it is an absurdity to talk of over-population; that it is the want of wise guidance and leadership that renders it needful for any man to want the means of supporting himself and family by his toil; that the true way of rendering men frugal, industrious, and persevering, is to offer the conditions needful to form and foster these qualities; that it is vain to expect to see them manifested in those whose training has been upon a par with that of beasts of burden and with as little interest in their toil. And if one of the weaker brethren has failed from want of will or want of knowledge, we dare not leave the cure of his fault to its natural results, if by that he meant to take no note of it—to "let it alone." We cannot do this, because, apart from motives of benevolence (all mere sentimentalism, of course), we are held responsible by a higher law than any framed by political economists. It would be unwise, because the moral miasm spreads from the wretched to his neighbour as effectually as the physical miasm from his undrained and filthy dwelling to the abodes of wealth and comfort. It would be unjust, because, for the most part, the causes that have made the pauper have been faults of society as much as errors of his own. "If population increases faster than the field of employment enlarges," as we cannot kill off the supernumeraries, and dare not leave them alone, we will expend our surplus labour upon the surplus raw material now lying waste.

The reviewer next falls foul of association-concert in the division of employments. He grants that:—

"Labour would be both more productive and better rewarded were the labourers in each department exactly proportioned to the need which the world has of the pro-

duce of that department, were there just the right number of tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, graziers, and corn growers; and were this 'just right number' ascertained beforehand."

When the reviewer says that the only way to find this just right number is to find out "which kind of labour does not pay," he only reaffirms the evil for which Socialism or "Concert" offers the remedy. When he asserts that the guilds and corporations of old adopted this concert in the division of employments in any sense in which such language is now used by Socialists, he betrays the grossest ignorance of the subject on which he writes. It is true that the ancient guilds limited the number of masters, and modern trade societies the number of apprentices, and that this prevented, to some extent, that rapid diminution of profits and wages witnessed in those departments of industry where such restrictions do not exist; but that there either was or is any attempt to ascertain the actual amount of any kind of labour required by the wants of the community we utterly and entirely deny. It would be just as true to affirm that the corn laws were framed with regard to the quantity of corn required by the inhabitants of Great Britain. All such restrictions were selfish, having reference merely to the interests of a particular class, mere monopolies (a very different thing from association), and destitute of the slightest relevance to the actual wants of society, even if there had been any method of measuring them, which notoriously was not the case. "Concert is either a chimera or a tyranny." Does the reviewer mean to assert that the intellect which arranges our railway system and our vast manufacturing establishments, which has ransacked every department of nature, and weighs and measures the stars of the farthest galaxy, cannot tell the number of coats, shoes, and loaves of bread required by a few hundred people? And if of these, why not of any multiples of these? Equally erroneous is it to apply the term tyranny to the government of a society in which the governors are responsible to the governed. It is not only to confound the meaning of language, but when used to those who are now suffering the extremes of oppression, seems almost a mockery.

As you justly observed in your letter to the reviewer, it is a great mistake to imagine that Socialists believe that "Political Economy has hitherto had it all its own way." When did the reviewer hear any respectable exponent of the Socialist view assert any such thing? On the contrary, we say that that dogma which would conduct the affairs of society on the principle of individual selfishness conflicting with individual selfishness, never has had a full and unrestrained trial, and never will, because human interests are so bound up with each other as to prevent its full realization. We say that society, badly constituted as it is, yet such as it is, exists by virtue of association and concord in spite of the isolation and conflict which still to a far too great extent prevail.

I may probably trouble you with another letter on some other points touched on in the *Edinburgh Review*.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES HOLE.

TRACTS FOR THE MILLENNIUM.

Feb. 21, 5611.

SIR,—The prize forwarded to you, with my letter published in the *Leader* of Jan. 25, having been awarded to the writer of the successful essay upon "Prayer, being the worship of one true God," it now becomes my pleasing duty to remit the enclosed £5 Bank of England note as a prize for you to award to the author of the best essay upon the following subject:—"Innocence, being Abstinence from Vice; as the second of the six personal or individual duties, the practice of which is religion."

The competitive essays to be sent to C. C., No. 8, King William-street, West Strand, not later than the middle of the ensuing month.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

THE APOSTLE PAUL THE ANGEL SPOKEN OF IN REV. XIV. 6.

Jan. 28, 1851.

SIR,—Freedom of opinion on theological subjects, as well as others, being allowed to be expressed in the *Leader*, I am induced to offer a few observations on the above important passage:—"I saw another angel fly in the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth (land), and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." This revelation of Jesus Christ has been greatly misapprehended by professing Christians, more so than most other parts of the sacred volume, which has been caused for want of attention to those important parts of it which show that the things therein revealed were, at the time of John's writing the book, near at hand to be fulfilled. It commences as follows:—"The revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him to show unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass"; and, at verse 3, "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that read the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein; for the time is at hand." Now John was at this time in the Isle of

Patmos (but not banished there). No mention is made in the Scripture that John was banished to the Isle of Patmos; whereas Paul, when a prisoner at Rome, speaks of his being a prisoner of Jesus Christ. But how important are the words—"The things must shortly come to pass," and "the time is at hand"!—that is, clearly, from the time of the writing of the book by John. I have just alluded to this circumstance for the purpose of exciting the attention of the readers of the remarks now to be made, that they may consider the importance of the times and the seasons set forth in this book; for it is a revelation of the things connected with the Redeemer's kingdom, as set up at the time of Christ's ascension, as David's Lord on the heavenly throne; and of its advance to the final and triumphant state thereof at the sounding of the seventh and last trumpet!

In this vision John saw an angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach. Here I would call the reader's attention that this messenger of God had the Gospel to preach or proclaim. But no one could preach, except he was sent. Rom. x. 15; and those messengers of God who were sent to preach the Gospel, preached the Gospel with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, 1 Peter, i. 12. The Apostles as the messengers of God had the Holy Ghost to guide them into all truth, John xvi. 13, to teach them all things, and to bring all things to their remembrance whatsoever Christ had said to them. John xiv. 26. No man since the Apostles of Christ has been sent to preach the Gospel; but many good and excellent men have delivered lectures on Bible truth, and on the Gospel preached by the Apostles of Christ, whose mission was fully to preach the Word of God and to declare all his divine and eternal counsels. But the angel here represented is only one, and he has a special commission to preach the Gospel to them that dwell on the land (that is the land of Judea), and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people. Now, then, it is clear and evident that this messenger was the Apostle Paul. We shall prove this by the commission to which Christ appointed him, and we shall easily discover, from a comparison of scripture testimony, how the great Apostle of the Gentiles executed the high commission (with which his divine Master was pleased to honour him) by his arduous and unceasing labours, and who could, in the midst of it, with truth say, I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. When the Lord of Life and Glory was pleased to call the Apostle to his high office, who had previously been a violent opposer of the Gospel of Christ, and to which Ananias bears witness also, for Ananias was charging him before the Lord as being a bitter persecutor; but the Lord said to Ananias, "Go thy way; for he is a chosen vessel unto me to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel." Acts ix. 15. So when Paul was brought before Agrippa, he related the circumstances connected with his conversion unto Christ, and that the Lord Jesus said to him, "I have appeared to thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness, both of these things which thou hast seen, and of the things in which I will appear unto thee, delivering thee from the people (the Jews) and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee." Acts xxvi. 16, 17. Then, at verse 20, Paul said to Agrippa, "I shewed first to them at Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coast of Judea." Here it is evident that Paul preached the Gospel first to the Jews, throughout all Judea, and after thus preaching to the Jews, he adds, "and then to the Gentiles," which fully answers to the vision of John, "I saw an angel fly in the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach to them that dwell on the land, and to every nation, kindred, people, and tongue," which comprises the Gentile nations. The Gospel was to be preached by the Apostles, "as a witness to all nations," before the end should come. Matt. xxiv. 14. The word witness here is very important. The Apostles were to bear witness because they had been with Christ from the beginning. John xv. 27. And in order to constitute Paul a witness of Christ's resurrection, he was caught up to the third heaven, and received the Revelation from Christ himself. 2 Cor. xii. 2 to 4. So saith the Apostle. 1 Cor. ix. 1. "Am I not an Apostle? Am I not free? Have I not seen Jesus Christ our Lord?" How important are these words. Paul had seen Jesus Christ the Lord, when taken to the third heaven; and he was, therefore, a witness of the resurrection. The Lord Jesus also said to Paul when a conspiracy had been formed to take his life. Acts xxiii. 11. "Be of good cheer, Paul, for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome." The Apostles then are the witnesses to the truth of the New Testament Revelation, and when Christ offered his prayer to the Father for his Apostles, he prayed also for all that should believe in him through their word. John xvii. 20. Christians of all denominations are called on to believe that these witnesses declared the truth, and the whole truth, of the new covenant blessings in Christ; and all parties would do well to examine what the Apostles have witnessed concerning Jesus and the resurrection, from the Acts of the Apostles and the various Epistles to the churches; and while investi-

gating these divine records, to remember that the things therein recorded were in many instances to prove the fulfilment of various promises made to the fathers, and the predictions delivered by the prophets, as well as to show that other predictions were then near at hand to be fulfilled also, and would be so fulfilled during the time of the then existing generation. Matt. xxiv. 34. We find also that the Apostle Paul, after preaching first throughout the land of Judea, was in a more especial manner directed to the Gentiles; and it was mutually agreed on between Peter and James, John and Paul, Gal. ii. 7, 8, 9, that Peter, James, and John should go to the circumcision, that is, to the Jews, and that Paul and Barnabas should go to the uncircumcision, that is, to the Gentiles; and so Paul, when a prisoner at Rome, writes a letter to the church at Ephesus, and saith, chap. iii., "I, Paul, the prisoner of Jesus Christ for you Gentiles, if you have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to you ward, how that by revelation he made known unto me the mystery." Now, the mystery here spoken of by Paul was what is contained in verse 6, That the Gentiles should be fellow heirs, and of the same body and partakers of his province in Christ by the Gospel. This dispensation of the Gospel of the grace of God was then committed to Paul to preach the remission of sins and salvation in and by Christ alone to the Gentiles, while on the other hand Peter, James, and John, in their ministrations, were more particularly confined to the Israelites in all the twelve tribes thereof, as witnessed by the Epistle of James. Now said Paul, Eph. iii. 8, "Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ, and to make all see the fellowship of the mystery which had been hid in God, but is now made manifest." It is no longer a secret, "The spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God," 1 Cor. ii. 10. The deep things of God were now brought to light by the preaching of these divinely-appointed messengers, or angels as they are termed, "with a great sound of a trumpet," Matt. xxiv. 31. So the Apostle Paul, as the flying angel, having the everlasting Gospel to preach, fully carried out his divine mission, he fully preached the Word of God, and declared all his counsels; and then in his letter to Titus, being then drawing near the end of his ministerial course, he saith, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day; and not to me only but unto all them also who love his appearing?" It is quite apparent, then, from a comparison of Paul's call to the ministry, and from this portion of John in the Revelations, that Paul was this angel, or messenger of God, sent forth to preach the Gospel first to the Jews and then to the Gentiles. Those who discover the application of this angel to the great Apostle of the Gentiles, will no doubt soon discover also that the right way to understand the Revelations of John will be by seeking for its true meaning from the interpretations and expositions of the Apostles, in the Book of the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul, Peter, James, and John, to the churches; comparing the same also with Our Lord's answer to the question proposed by his Apostles, Matt. xxiv. I would earnestly recommend this to the serious consideration of all Christians.

AQUILA.

MR. MUNTZ AND THE "TIMES."

Jan. 13, 1851.

SIR,—At this time, when all thinking men are seeking for some relief from the invisible power that is crushing industry, I am sure you will excuse me replying to your remarks appended to my letter in your last.

You attribute "all the real prosperity during the war to the rapid extension of our manufacturing system, combined with our outward virtual monopoly of the world-market," and since the peace to the competition of other nations in that market.

I ask, in reply, could that "rapid extension" have taken place without Pitt's monetary system? Granted that we had the world-market—we took the world's produce in return; but this produce and our home produce could not have been distributed among and consumed by the people but for the expanded money system which raised prices (and wages, you admit, reservedly) to a "remunerating level," by which I mean a margin for profit, after paying the enormous taxation and wages, how can we have a permanent prosperous foreign trade unless the masses have the power to purchase or consume an equivalent of foreign produce? But we had the world-market in 1811, and a "glut" panic over production. The results were mobs breaking machinery at Middleton—fired on by soldiers—all caused by a contraction of the circulation at the instance of Mr. Huskisson. (a)

Granting the competition that has taken place since the war, I cannot think it the cause of the depression; it came too suddenly; it, in fact, commenced exactly when the contraction of money commenced, immedi-

ately after the battle of Waterloo; it can be shown that prices fell at every tightening of the "screw," and always rose again when it was relaxed.

Money gets into circulation by discounting bills, and out of circulation by meeting bills; raising the price of discounts is shutting the steam-valve that drives the engine; lowering discounts is opening the steam-valve. This comparison is only imperfect in the circumstance that opening the steam-valve immediately starts the engine, while lowering discounts merely permits trade to start as soon as public confidence is restored; shutting the steam-valve is instantaneous in its effects; raising discounts is the same.

After the panic of 1811 the valve was reopened; all was right again till 1815, when it was shut again to prepare for our present monetary system, then contemplated. (b) Prices tumbled down, corn and all,—the result, a Corn Bill passed, you know how, by the aristocracy—manufacturers left to their fate. This contraction continued with greater or less severity till 1817: this was the era of the Blanketeers, Luddites, Shuttle-gatherers, &c.—discounts lowered in 1817 and 1818—trade improved—raised again as much as they dared from 1818 to 1822—consequences dreadful—Manchester massacre—farmers ruined, but Peel's grand object attained—the market price of gold safely screwed down to the Mint price, and the nation not quite ruined: all should now be well—the steam-valve was now opened, plenty of money let out into circulation from 1822 to 1825, (c) the era of speculation and prosperity—prices rose till every thing was dearer than gold at the Mint price—away it went abroad in 1825-26, to where it would purchase most; discounts stopt, trade stopt, rioters breaking machinery, banks breaking, as nothing but gold at the mint price was a legal tender. To avoid tediousness, every expansion of the currency, even to the present day, has given an impetus to industry—every contraction has arrested it. We have had three stoppages of discounts since 1839—in my opinion, three acts of high treason against industry. The circulating medium is now only about one-half that before 1815. Am I not justified in asserting that this is the cause of the depreciation of labour, more than the competition of foreigners in the world-market?

You say, "Were land and labour free, all classes would profit by low prices." Without a wish to obstruct the progress of freedom, I maintain that low prices are the greatest curse to the working classes, however induced, but particularly when induced by an arbitrary scarcity of the circulating medium. Low prices means an increased value of the "pound." There cannot be less than 100 millions of "pounds" of FIXED INCOME received by individuals in all grades of society from ground-rents, mortgages, annuities, Consols, &c. (I do not consider farm or house rent fixed income). This being considered, how can low prices, which mean giving these receivers of fixed income more for their pound, and which implies more labour in a "pound"—how can this benefit any but the fixed income class? On the contrary, I affirm that what you call "cheapness" is the means by which these parties keep continually abstracting more and more from industry, which ought to be enjoyed by industry—the means by which they can keep spending less and saving more, till we see the phenomenon of extreme rich and extreme poor. If there were no fixed income, it would not matter how low prices were; but, with our load of fixed payments of "pounds," it is high time to ask the meaning of a "pound."

You say, "Cheapness often causes a glut; but no alteration of the currency could prevent that." I must infer that you here mean cheapness caused by over-production. I deny that ever there has been an over-production, if people could have had means to buy; and I ask, when did you know a "glut" that was not caused by a contraction of discounts, and consequent diminution of the purchasing power of the people from a scarcity of money? Why, the wants of man are insatiable! how can they ever be glutted?

It is strange how men, looking at the same thing, can come to have such various ideas. I have not yet done, but must rather abruptly come to a close. If you insert this, I shall probably conclude in your next.—I am, yours respectfully, M.

(a) Why not rather say "all caused" by the Orders in Council and the famine prices of food? What contraction of the circulation took place in 1811? There was little distress, comparatively, in 1803, 1804, and 1805, and yet the average amount of bank notes in circulation during those three years was nearly £7,000,000 less than the amount in circulation in 1811.

(b) All this looks very beautiful as a theory. But where has M. found the facts on which it is founded? Is he aware that the circulation was much higher in 1817 and 1818, years of great distress, than in 1812 and 1813, the years in which he tells us "the valve was reopened?"

(c) This is equally opposed to fact, as M. will perceive by looking at the following table of the number of bank notes in circulation from 1819, the year of the Peterloo massacre, till 1824 and 1825, the years of great prosperity.

1819	£25,252,690
1820	21,299,340
1821	22,295,300
1822	17,464,790
1823	19,341,240
1824	20,132,120
1825	19,398,840

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

The present return indicates some improvement in the public health. Under the influence of more favourable weather the deaths, which in the first week of February were 1109, have fallen to 1036; and this tendency of the mortality to decline is perceived both amongst young and old. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50 the average number of deaths was 1050, which, if corrected for comparison with the mortality of last week, becomes 1145. On this latter result, the 1036 deaths of last week show a decrease of 109. However, an important difference is perceptible between the two classes of old and young persons, for, while nearly as many of the latter are now dying as usual for the period, the mortality of the aged has fallen considerably below the corrected average. In the zymotic class of fatal diseases, smallpox destroyed 26 lives; and in 8 of these cases the sufferers were between 15 and 50 years of age. Out of the 26 fatal cases of this disease it is only recorded in five that the patients had been previously vaccinated. Some persons object to the introduction of what they conceive to be the disease of an animal into their children. As regards the other epidemics, measles carried off 29 children, scarlatina 19, whooping-cough 43, and croup 10; these complaints not differing materially from their several averages. Typhus numbers 43 victims, the majority being of middle age; whilst the average number in ten corresponding weeks was 37. The births of 821 boys and 755 girls, in all 1576 children, were registered in the week. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1373.

Zymotic Diseases	Ten Weeks of 1841-50.	Week of 1851.
Dropsy, Cancer, and other diseases of uncertain or variable seat	532	53
Tubercular Diseases	1808	167
Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	1241	106
Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels	371	47
Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	2111	220
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	608	56
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	79	19
Childbirth, diseases of the Uterus, &c.	124	9
Rheumatism, diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	87	5
Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue &c.	10	—
Malformations	21	2
Premature Birth and Debility	231	27
Atrophy	153	26
Sudden	704	38
Age	141	9
Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	265	35
Total (including unspecified causes)	10497	1036

SOCIALISM AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—What the advocates of association object to political economy is, that so many of its teachers assume it to be complete, while the contrary is the case. When it is remembered that it did not take the form of a science till the days of Adam Smith—that not above a dozen writers of note have applied themselves to the investigation of its principles—and that many of its most important problems are still matter of dispute—it is somewhat dogmatical to try new theories of society solely by its maxims, and summarily reject them for non-conformity thereto.—Hole's Social Science.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

The English Funds have been rather depressed all this week, partly owing to a false alarm that the Bank Directors intended to raise the rate of discount, and partly from the uneasy feeling about the position of Ministers. A slight revival took place on Thursday on the breaking up of the Bank Court without any unpleasant announcement, but this was counteracted by the uncertainty felt as to what will become of the Chancellor's budget. The closing price of Consols on Thursday was 96½. Yesterday morning they opened at 96½ to 96¼, and closed at 96½.

The fluctuations in the English Stock Market since Monday have been as follow—Consols, 96½ to 96¼; Bank Stock, 214½ to 215½; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 98½ to 98¾; Exchequer Bills, 47s. to 52s. pm.

The Foreign Stock Market has been inactive during the week, and prices yesterday tended rather downward. The bargains in the official list yesterday comprised—Brazilian, 92½; Danish Five per Cents., 103; Mexican, 33; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents., for money, 79½; for the account, 79½; Portuguese Four per Cents., for account, 33½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 97½, 2, and 4; the Small, 97½; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 19½; for the account, 19½ and 4; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 58½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 91½, 8, and 7.

MARK-LANE, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

The arrivals of grain this week are moderate. The wheat trade, however, remains in the same dull state as we have had to report so frequently. The same is the case at the principal country markets held during the week, and at some of them the tendency is decidedly downwards. Barley maintains its value. Oats have in some cases slightly advanced from the lowest sales made last week, but trade continues dull.

Arrivals from Feb. 14 to 21:—

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	2040	—	2120
Barley	1810	—	700
Oats	3770	1400	2890

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th of February, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,758,220	Government Debt, 11,015,100	£
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	13,728,553
		Silver Bullion	29,667
	£27,758,220		£27,758,220

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	£	Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity)	14,145,696
Rest	3,326,780	Other Securities ..	11,888,361
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	7,164,484	Notes	8,847,895
Other Deposits	9,423,679	Gold and Silver Coin	715,281
Seven-day and other Bills	1,129,290		
	£35,597,233		£35,597,233
Dated Feb. 20, 1851.		M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	

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

	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	215½	215½	215½	215½	215	215½
3 per Ct. Red ..	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 p. C. An. 1726.						
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3½ p. Cent. An.	99	98½	98½	98½	96½	98½
New 5 per Cts.						
Long Ans., 1860.		7 7-16	7 11-16		7 11-16	7½
Ind. St. 10½ p. ct.			265		265½	
Ditto Bonds ..	60 p	64 p	62 p	62 p	58 p	60 p
Ex. Bills, 1000l.	53 p	49 p	52 p	49 p	47 p	50 p
Ditto, 500l.	56 p	53 p	52 p	52 p	47 p	50 p
Ditto, 250l.		49 p	53 p	52 p	47 p	50 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents. 96½	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 33½
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct. —	Small .. —
Brazilian 5 per Cents. 92½	Neapolitan 5 per Cents. —
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts. 51½	Peruvian 4½ p. Cents. —
Chilian 6 per Cents. —	Portuguese 5 per Cent. —
Danish 5 per Cents. 103	— 4 per Cts. 33½
Dutch 2½ per Cents. 58½	— Annuities —
— 4 per Cents. 91½	Russian, 1822, 4½ p. Cts. 97
Ecuador Bonds .. —	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts. 19½
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris 96.40	— Passive .. —
— 3 p. Cts., Feb. 21, 57.85	— Deferred .. —

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Friday Evening.

RAILWAYS.		BANKS.	
Caledonian ..	11½	Australasian ..	32½
Eastern Counties ..	7	British North American ..	42
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	35	Colonial ..	—
Great Northern ..	17½	Commercial of London ..	—
Great North of England ..	—	London and Westminster ..	27½
Great S. & W. (Ireland) ..	43	London Joint Stock ..	18
Great Western ..	90½	National of Ireland ..	—
Hull and Selby ..	—	National Provincial ..	—
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	58½	Provincial of Ireland ..	43
Lancaster and Carlisle ..	77	Union of Australia ..	—
London, Brighton, & S. Coast ..	97½	Union of London ..	12½
London and Blackwall ..	7½	MINES.	
London and N.-Western ..	133½	Bolanos ..	—
Midland ..	61½	Brazilian Imperial ..	—
North British ..	9½	Ditto, St. John del Rey ..	14
South-Eastern and Dover ..	26½	Cobre Copper ..	—
South-Western ..	88½	MISCELLANEOUS.	
York, Newcastle, & Berwick ..	21	Australian Agricultural ..	—
York and North Midland ..	24½	Canada ..	46
DOCKS.		General Steam ..	27½
East and West India ..	—	Penns. & Oriental Steam ..	72
London ..	—	Royal Mail Steam ..	72
St. Katharine ..	—	South Australian ..	—

GRAIN, Mark-lane, Feb. 21.

Wheat, R. New 31s. to 36s.	31s. to 36s.	Maize ..	27s. to 29s.
Fine ..	36 — 38	White ..	21 — 23
Old ..	31 — 36	Boilers ..	23 — 25
White ..	36 — 38	Beans, Ticks ..	23 — 24
Fine ..	40 — 42	Old ..	25 — 27
Superior New ..	40 — 44	Indian Corn ..	28 — 30
Rye ..	24 — 25	Oats, Feed ..	14 — 15
Barley ..	17 — 18	Fine ..	15 — 16
Malt ..	22 — 24	Poland ..	16 — 17
Malt, Ord. ..	44 — 46	Fine ..	17 — 18
Fine ..	48 — 50	Potato ..	16 — 17
Peas, Hogg ..	23 — 25	Fine ..	16 — 18

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.
WEEK ENDING FEB. 15.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

Wheat ..	37s. 8d.	Rye ..	23s. 10d.
Barley ..	22 11	Beans ..	25 5
Oats ..	16 2	Peas ..	26 10

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat ..	37s. 11d.	Rye ..	23s. 4d.
Barley ..	22 9	Beans ..	26 2
Oats ..	16 8	Peas ..	26 9

FLOUR.

Town-made ..	per sack 40s. to 43s.
Seconds ..	37 — 40
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship ..	33 — 34
Norfolk and Stockton ..	30 — 32
American ..	per barrel 21 — 23
Canadian ..	21 — 23
Wheaton Bread, 7d. the 4lb. loaf. Households, 6d.	

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.*		SMITHFIELD*.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Beef ..	2 4 to 3 0	Beef ..	2 2 to 3 8
Mutton ..	2 8 to 3 8	Mutton ..	3 4 to 4 6
Veal ..	3 0 to 4 0	Veal ..	3 4 to 4 8
Pork ..	2 6 to 3 8	Pork ..	3 4 to 4 2

* To sink the offal, per 8lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Friday.	Monday.
Beasts ..	627	3797
Sheep ..	2740	19,090
Calves ..	216	127
Pigs ..	295	280

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per doz.	
Carlow, £4 6s. to £4 10s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish ..	per cwt. 44s. to 46s.
Cheese, Cheshire ..	42 — 49
Derby, Plain ..	44 — 54
Hams, York ..	56 — 65
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 18th day of February, 1851, is 27s. 11½d. per cwt.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, February 17.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. — F. J. Brown, Birmingham, railway clerk, first div. of 2s., any Thursday; Mr. Christie, Birmingham — S. M. Halfhide, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, linen-draper: first div. of 1s. 2½d., any Wednesday; Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street — R. G. Ward, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, coach carrier: first div. of 3s. 4½d., any Wednesday; Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

BANKRUPTS. — J. B. and G. B. COOPER, Drury-lane, iron-founders, to surrender March 3, April 1; solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. HOLLAND and E. WARDEN, Preston, Lancashire, tallowchandlers, March 3 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester—W. NECK, jun., Torre, near Torquay, Devonshire, corn dealer, March 4 and 27; solicitors, Mr. Carter, Torquay, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter.

DIVIDENDS. — March 11, E. Whitmore, J. and J. Wells, and F. Whitmore, Lombard-street, bankers — March 11, R. Bowerman, Ensham, Oxfordshire, carrier — March 12, W. S. Cowper, Bishopsgate-street Without, and New-street, Dorset-square, grocer — March 10, G. Burton, Whitechapel-road, linen-draper — March 13, T. B. Jones, Brecon, maltster — March 21, F. C. Husebeth, Bristol, wine merchant.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—March 8, G. Ralston (and not S. Adams, as before advertised), Bow, engineer — March 12, J. Clark, Soham, Cambridgeshire, dealer in flour—March 12, W. S. Cowper, Bishopsgate-street Without, and New-street, Dorset-square, grocer — March 11, S. Ingamells, March, Cambridgeshire, machinist — March 12, J. Mathison, Ferryhill, Durham, builder — March 12, T. Davey, Liskeard, Cornwall, seedsman—March 25 (and not February, as before advertised), J. Simons, Wibloft, Warwickshire and Leicestershire, horse dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Gilchrist, Blackhall Dye Works, near Paisley, dyer, Feb. 20, March 13—R. M. M'Brair, Glasgow, commission agent, Feb. 21, March 14 — J. White, Edinburgh, draper, Feb. 21, March 14—R. Menzies, Weem, Perthshire, merchant, Feb. 24, March 13.

Friday, February 21.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—W. Threlfall, Addingham, Yorkshire, cotton spinner; first div. of 4s. 6d., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday; Mr. Hope, Leeds—R. Andrews, Kingsbury-green, victualler; first and final div. of 7s., on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—J. Mathew, Carshalton, linen-draper; third and final div. of 1d., on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—R. Owen, Manchester, tailor; final div. of 1s. 10½d., on Tuesday, March 4, and any subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Pott, Manchester—J. Priestley, Radcliffe, Lancashire, cotton spinner; first div. of 8s. 11d., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, and any subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Pott, Manchester—G. and S. Bauckham, Gravesend and Barking, boat builders; third div. of 4½d., on Saturday, Feb. 22, and three subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—G. Johnson, Liverpool, coal merchant; first div. of 2s., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, and any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—T. Hampson, Liverpool, broker; final div. of 4s., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, and any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—G. Hall and F. S. Fell, Tynemouth, timber merchants; first div. of 3s. 6d., on Saturday, Feb. 22, and any subsequent Saturday; Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS. — W. C. GAZLEY, Chenies-place, Old-road, St. Pancras, builder, to surrender March 4, April 4; solicitor, Mr. Lawrence, Gray's-inn-square; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld — W. TENNANT, Chertsey, Surrey, draper, March 4, April 4; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld — J. BISHOP, Upper James-street, Camden-town, laceman, Feb. 28, April 4; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Cannon, Birch-lane, Cornhill — J. REID, King's-row, Piccadilly, corndealer, March 4, April 3; solicitor, Mr. Holcombe, Ebury-place, Piccadilly, and Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—G. WOMWELL, Stevenage and Pelham, Hertfordshire, miller, March 3, April 1; solicitors, Messrs. Jenkyn, John-street, Adelphi; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street — S. KNIGHTLY, Paul-street, Finsbury, carpenter, March 1, April 5; solicitors, Messrs. Tippetts and Son, Pancras-lane; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street — BROMLEY, HILL IRON and COAL COMPANY, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, March 11, April 8; solicitors, Messrs. Chaplin, Richards, and Shilbin, Birmingham; and Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol — H. WILLIAMSON, Manchester, manufacturer, March 3, April 7; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester — R. BOYCK, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, March 5 and 26; solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Kingston-upon-Hull; official assignee, Mr. Carrick, Hull—G. WOODS, Hanley, near Liverpool, surgeon, Feb. 28, March 27; solicitors, Messrs. Rogerson and Radcliffe, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.—March 14, J. Haycock, jun., Wells, Norfolk, cornfactor—March 14, C. Collis, C. Thompson, and R. P. Harris, jun., Lombard-street, bill brokers—March 14, F. Taylor, Orange-street, Red Lion-square, wax chandler—March 14, H. Wilkins High-street, Kensington, draper—March 17, E. Benassit, Lime-street, wine merchant—March 18, W. Trego, Coleman-street, builder—March 20, E. Brien, Bristol, cabinet maker—March 20, J. Richards, Veynor, Breconshire, licensed victualler—March 27, H. W. Hobbhouse, J. Phillott, and C. Lowder, Bath, bankers—March 17, R. D. Reeves and R. H. Dawson, Liverpool, wine dealers—March 14, R. Lister, Belper, Derbyshire, draper—March 13, H. S. Bolt, Plymouth, wine merchant.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—March 19, F. G. Monsarrat, Cheltenham, wine merchant—March 15, J. Haley and W. Thompson, Manchester, cotton manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Martin, Edinburgh, bookseller, Feb. 28, March 20—G. M'Phail, Glasgow, commission merchant, Feb. 27, March 20—A. Small, Blairgowrie, draper, March 1 and 22.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Beevor-lodge, Hammersmith, the wife of A. Bain, Esq., of a son.
On the 11th inst., in Lyall street, Mrs. Antrobus, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at Thorpe-place, Surrey, the wife of the Reverend H. L. Bennett, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., the wife of the Reverend J. M. Soule, of St. John's-hill, Battersea, of a son.
On the 14th inst., at Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., in Regent's-park, the wife of R. Grafton Rosseter, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
On the 15th inst., in St. John's-wood, the Lady Tullamore, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at the Rectory, Souldrop, Beds, the wife of the Reverend A. Hamilton, of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Sidmouth, the wife of Captain Fulford, R.N., of a son.
On the 16th inst., at the Charter-house, the wife of the Reverend G. Currey, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., in St. John's-wood, the wife of Thomas C. Renshaw, Esq., of a son.
On the 18th inst., at West-end, Hampstead, the wife of the Reverend R. C. W. Collins, of Clifton Keynes, Bucks, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Brussels, John Hall, Esq., son of Major T. Hall, late of the Bengal army, to Sarah Laura, fifth daughter of the late R. T. Goodwin, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.
On the 12th inst., at Laleham, Middlesex, Charles A. Govett, Esq., son of the Reverend R. Govett, vicar of Staines, to Fanny Sophia, eldest surviving daughter of William Barras, Esq., of Laleham.
On the 15th inst., at Brighton, the Reverend Septimus Russell Davies, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Ann Eliza, only daughter of R. Brutton, Esq., of Bethnal-green.
On the 15th inst., at Paddington, Edwin, third son of Charles Williams, Esq., of Holloway, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas De La Rue, Esq., of Westbourne-terrace; and, at the same time, John, youngest son of Chas. Williams, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of T. De La Rue, Esq.
On the 18th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, J. Johnstone, Esq., of Calcutta, to Henrietta Maria, the only daughter of Dr. Scott, M.D., Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
On the 18th inst., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, George W. Adam, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. Rothwell, Esq., of Darley-hall, near Bolton, Lancashire.
On the 18th inst., at St. Pancras Church, Thos. Evkyn, Esq., of Chepstow-villas West, Bayswater, to Jane, second daughter of Richard Gilbert, Esq., of Euston-square.
On the 18th inst., at Croxall Church, Derbyshire, the Reverend A. H. Anson, rector of Potter Hanworth, Lincolnshire, to Augusta Tufnell, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Henry Tufnell, M.P.
On the 18th inst., at Brighton, the Reverend W. M. Beresford, son of the late Henry B. Beresford, Esq., of Learmount, Londonderry, to Rosa Ellen, daughter of J. Turner, Esq., Brighton.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Pau, Catherine, the wife of F. J. Lambert, Esq., and daughter of the late Major-General Wheatley.
On the 9th inst., at Torquay, Elizabeth Anne, the wife of Major R. Pouget, E.I.C.S.
On the 11th inst., at Kennington, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Davies, aged 75.
On the 12th inst., at Northampton, the Reverend J. W. Maher, rector of Brede, Sussex, aged 46.
On the 12th inst., at Brighton, M.A. Whicheston, Esq., aged 75.
On the 13th inst., at Balcary, Kirkcudbrightshire, Janet, widow of J. Gordon, Esq., chief judge of the Consistorial Court of Scotland, aged 58.
On the 13th inst., in Cheapside, Jane Wyer, relict of the late Captain Timothy Wyer, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, United States, aged 88.
On the 13th inst., at Woolwich, Commander Joseph Soady, R.N., superintendent of Ordnance shipping, aged 62.
On the 14th inst., in Chesham-place, Captain G. Wm. St. John Mildmay, third son of the late Sir Harry P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.
On the 14th inst., in Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Dorothea, the second daughter of the late James Scrimgeour, Esq., aged 65.
On the 14th inst., at Stoke, Devon, Martha Catherine, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Nouth, aged 58.
On the 16th inst., at Summer-hill, Pendleton, Lancashire, John Haggreaves, Esq., aged 58.
On the 17th inst., in Albany-street, Regent's-park, aged 80, Judith, relict of the late Mr. C. Buer, of Munster-street.

TEA.—ARRIVAL of the FORFARSHIRE.

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

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

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

SIDNEY, WELLS, and MANDUELL.

No. 8, Ludgate-hill.
Families resident in any part of the kingdom can be supplied at the above prices, and the teas carefully packed in lead.

The Customs' overweight of 2lb. on chests containing 81lb., and of 1lb. on half-chests of about 40lb., invariably allowed.

SIDNEY, WELLS, and MANDUELL.

No. 8, Ludgate-hill.

CURE of TWENTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH by
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"Middleton, near Manchester.

"Sir,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with asthmatic cough since I was a boy fifteen years of age. During that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery."

"G. STRINGER."

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

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice; they have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors. Also

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, are the only medicine recommended to Ladies. They have no taste of medicine.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

* ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

CAUTION.—Many shopkeepers when asked for DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS attempt to sell "Pills" and other preparations under nearly similar names instead—because they obtain a larger profit by the sale of such counterfeits than can be obtained by vending the genuine medicine.

HEALTH, HAPPINESS, and EFFICIENCY

In the various duties of life are intimately connected. Thousands drag on a miserable existence, worried with Indigestion, half imbecile from Nervous Debility, wasting with Scrofula, or eaten up with Rheumatism; and tens of thousands, through some minor derangement of health, are incapable of either fully enjoying the comforts of life or satisfactorily performing the duties of their station. To all such, whatever may be the nature, cause, or extent of their illness or inefficiency, a speedy and effectual remedy is now offered in the recent discoveries of DR. NAPIER. His medicines, directed to the root of the evil (the debility or derangement of the nervous or vital power), remove disease, renovate the whole frame, both in body and mind, and permanently invigorate those powers on which Health, Happiness, Energy, and Longevity depend. For the better accommodation of the Public, Dr. Napier's remedies are now issued in the form of Patent Medicines, and his Neurotonic Pills may be had at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by Neville and Boyd, 23, Maddox-street, Regent-street; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hannah and Co., Oxford-street; Prout, Strand, and by most respectable vendors of Patent Medicines in Town or Country. The Medicines are also made up in the form of a Cordial, 4s. 6d. and 11s. per bottle. A box of pills and a paper containing cases and instructions forwarded post free for Fifteen Penny Stamps, addressed to DR. NAPIER, 23, MADDOX-STREET, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

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Thomas Devas, Esq. | Joshua Lockwood, Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq. | Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Robert Alexander Gray, Esq. | William Wybrow, Esq.

AUDITORS.
James Gascoigne Lynde, Esq. | Thos. Godfrey Sambrooke, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
George Leith Roupell, M.D., F.R.S., 15, Welbeck-street.

SURGEONS.
James Saner, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-square.
William Cooke, Esq., M.D., 39, Trinity-square, Tower-hill.

ACTUARY and SECRETARY.—Charles Jellicoe, Esq.

The Assured have received from this Company, in satisfaction
of their claims, upwards of £1,220,000.

The Amount at present Assured is £3,600,000 nearly, and the
income of the Company is about £125,600.

At the last Division of Surplus about £100,000 was added to
the sums assured under policies for the whole term of life.

The Division is Quinquennial, and the whole Surplus, less 20
per cent. only, is distributed amongst the assured.

The lives assured are permitted in time of peace to reside
in any country, or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons
by profession) between any two parts of the same hemisphere
distant more than 33 degrees from the equator, without extra
charge.

Deeds assigning policies are registered at the office, and
assignments can be effected on forms supplied therefrom.

The business of the Company is conducted on just and liberal
principles, and the interests of the assured in all particulars are
carefully consulted.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress,
prospectuses and forms, may be had, or will be sent post-free, on
application.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

CHARLES CAVE, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The Directors beg to inform the Proprietors and Policy-holders
of this Company, that the BOOKS were CLOSED on the 31st of
January last, for the purpose of appropriating the profits to that
date; and that the calculations for the bonus are in progress, and
will be communicated to the respective parties when the result
is ascertained.

The public are also informed that a reduction has been made
in the premiums for insurances on lives under fifty years of age,
and that four-fifths of the profits will continue to be divided
amongst the insured every fifth year.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADDITIONAL STEAM COMMUNICATION with INDIA
and CHINA.

CALCUTTA LINE.—In order to accommodate the extra
number of Passengers expected to leave Calcutta, Madras, and
Ceylon for England in April, one of the Peninsular and Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's large steamers is intended to start
from Calcutta on the 21st of April, as an extra vessel, for Suez,
and one of the Company's steamers from Southampton to Alex-
andria, also as an extra vessel, on the 1st of May, to meet and
convey the passengers direct to Southampton.

C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

122, Leadenhall-street, Jan. 28, 1851.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, PENANG, SIN-
GAPORE, HONG-KONG, and SHANGHAI.

This line, as announced in the last annual report of 6th De-
cember, 1850, will be COMMENCED from CALCUTTA about
the 1st of May proximo, the necessary vessels being now on their
way out to the station. In order to accommodate officers pro-
ceeding from India to Penang, Singapore, &c., for the benefit of
their health, or short leave of absence, RETURN TICKETS
will be issued for the double passage on reduced terms, which
will be announced in due time.

C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

122, Leadenhall-street, Jan. 28, 1851.

NOW OPEN.—TOURISTS' GALLERY.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM, Haymarket.
MR. CHARLES MARSHALL'S Great MOVING DIORAMA
ILLUSTRATING THE GRAND ROUTES of a TOUR THROUGH
EUROPE, which will now be exhibited daily, at three and eight
o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; stalls, reserved seats, and private boxes
may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-
street, and at the Box-office of the Tourists' Gallery.

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

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

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

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

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

A CARD.

C. DOBSON COLLET, of the Royal Italian
Opera, Covent Garden, Teacher of Singing. For Terms
of Musical Lectures, Private Lessons, or Class Teaching, in
Town or Country, apply to C. D. C., 15, Essex-street, Strand.

**NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIA-
TION.**

At the first meeting of the LONDON COMMITTEE of this
Association, held at their rooms, No. 48, Salisbury-square, Fleet-
street, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, the following resolutions
were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Samuel Lucas, Esq., seconded by W. H. Ash-
urst, Esq.,

"That it is the duty of all persons to interest themselves in
the Education of the People, thereby promoting the national
well being as well as the comfort and happiness of all individ-
uals."

Moved by E. Swaine, Esq., seconded by W. Hargreaves,
Esq.,

"That this meeting affirm the principles of the National
Public School Association, viz., Secular Instruction in free
schools, supported by local rates, and managed by local autho-
rities, elected by the rate-payers specially for that purpose, as
the only principles calculated to ensure the Education of the
People, and generally acceptable to the Public."

Moved by J. Tindall Harris, Esq., seconded by G. H.
Lewes, Esq.,

"That immediate steps be taken for giving publicity to the
above principles in the Metropolis and neighbourhood, and that
these resolutions be, therefore, advertised in the public journals,
earnestly soliciting the co-operation and support of the friends
of National Education."

The following subscriptions were then received:—

Wm. Hargreaves, Esq.	£20	0	0
J. Tindall Harris, Esq.	10	0	0
John Mollett, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Swaine, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Lucas, Esq.	5	0	0
J. Vaughan, Esq.	5	0	0
W. H. Ashurst, Esq.	3	0	0
A Friend	2	2	0
E. Lucas, Esq.	2	2	0
A Friend	2	0	0
E. Plympton, Esq.	1	1	0
G. Lane, Esq.	1	1	0
A Friend	1	0	0
S. Westbrook, Esq.	1	1	0

Subscriptions received and information given by
No. 48, Salisbury-square. J. STORES SMITH, Sec.

London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (of No. 3, Chepstow-terrace, in the
Parish of Kensington, Middlesex), at the Office of Robert Palmer and
Joseph Clayton, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St.
Dunstan-in-the-West, in the City of London; and published by JOSEPH
CLAYTON, junr. of and at the Publishing-office, No. 248, Strand, in the
Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—SATURDAY,
February 22, 1851.