
"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 trea
nature. Humboldt's Cosmos.

| S OF THE WEEK- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Parliam |  |
| The Frail-Beresford Committee | 1201 |
| Anti-Budget Meetings.......... | 1201 |
| The Kafir War | 1202 |
| The Burmese War | 02 |
| Cuba and the United States | 120 |
| Letters from Paris | 202 |
| Continental Notes. | 203 |
| American Gossip |  |
| The Gold Fields.. | 1204 |
| Dancing Interdicted at Roth |  |


| coutents: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous ........................ 1201 | Our French Cook in the Foreign |
| Health of London during the Week 1215 | Office ................................ 1208 |
| Births, Marriages, and Deaths...... 1205 | The Budget.-No. II. $\qquad$ Beef as a Theological Influence ... 1210 |
| POSTSCRIPT ........................... 1205 | The Duty of the Lords ............. 1210 |
| PUBLIC AFFAIRS- | OPEN COUNCIL- |
| The National Prosperity and the Working-Man ........................ 1206 | The Case of Mr. Kirwan............... 1210 <br> The Stafford-House Ladies ......... 1210 |
| Spain..................................... 1206 |  |
| The Budget and Beer ................ 1207 | LITERATURE- |
| Kirwan's Case-Circumstantial Evidence and Capital Punishment ... 1207 | St. John's Isis ......................... 1212 |

Mr. Commissioner Phillips as Student and Ju
The Miseries of a Dramatic Critic 1214 A Phenomenon in a Smock-Frock 11214 Jullien's Bal Masqué .................. 1215 Zoological Society........................ 1215 Little Toddlekins! ..................... 1215 Edith Heraud's Debût ................. 1215 Winter Exhibition of Sketches...... 1216
COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS-
Markets, Advertisements, \&c. 1216-1220

## [Price Sixpence.

## IKyurs uf tye 䠋rek.

Throughout the week the Ministerial party has been agitated by the fear of its own dissolution; for that has really been in question, although the public did not concern itself much about the matter. The Ministers have effectually used up the Protectionist party, which must cease when they cease. The Budget, with which Mr. Disraeli was to astonish the world, and to reconcile town and country, has caused nothing but displeasure by its innovations; and the conduct of Government in the debate has exhibited an absence of self-reliance which lowered it more and more in general estimation. Just before the recent debate on Free-trade, Lord Derby declared that he should stand or fall by the financial policy of Mr. Disraeli ; early in the present debate, Mi. Disraeli announced that he should stand by the Budget as a whole, reserving to himself the right of accepting modifications in detail ; later in the discussion; he agreed with the leaders of the Opposition to take only one vote before Christmas, technically on the commencernent of the resolntions, but virtually on "the vital principle" of the Budget, which he described as being the extension of indirect taxes in lieu of taxes on consumption; but last night he again shifted his ground, saying that Menbers who voted for Government would only vote " materials for a bill," without reference to the details. The distinction was practically this: At first Lord Derby said-Aecept our financial policy, or we resign; secondly, Mr. Disraeli said-Accept our policy as a whole, with amendments, if you like; thirdly, he said-Sanction the vital principle of our measure, and in committee apply it how you like; fourthly, he abandoned the issue on principle, and entreated merely for leave to bring in a bill, with an intimation that the Opposition itself might frame the bill in committec.

In the course of the debate, two grand facts came out, fatal in their character. The first fact was, that the Budget was worthless or mischievous in all that distinguished it from any ammal Bulget of any Chancellor of the Exchequer. Minor points, such as the remission of the Light-duties, were recognised as meritorions, but obvious and ripe concessions to justice. The chicf exception to censure was the remission of Tea-luties, which might also have been in any loudget. But the distinctive features of the present Budget, the re-
['lown Livirion.]
mission of half the Malt-tax and half the Hoptax, the doubling and extension of the Houseduty, the extension and peculiar alteration of the Income-tax, and the appropriation of the Loan Fund as annual revenue, underwent a damaging exposure at the hands of successive speakers. Mr. Gladstone, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Lowe, Sir James Graham, and many others, brought proof after proof that the remission of the Malt-duty would benefit nobody but the brewers; that half the Hop-duty would be a ridiculous object for retaining a system of assessment peculiarly silly and mischievous; that the extension of the House-tax and Income-tax would create hardships for vcry numerous classes of the people,-a gratuitous infliction, since it was rendered necessary only by the deficiency wantonly created in the Malt-tax ; and finally, that in appropriating a Loan-fund as revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had violated the commonest principles of public credit. It was not once in any single masterly speech that these facts were made out, or the effect would have been less, for logic has no peremptory hold over the public mind. But the facts were brought home to men's bosoms and businesses by the representatives of their own class.

Out of doors, the apathetic public was gradually rousing itself to look after its threatencd pocket. It is said of the Englishman, that of all his viscera, the pocket is the most sensitive; and that the Englishman should be slow to resent the imposition of new taxes, shows the degree of lethargy to which we have attained: expecially when there was no occasion for the new taxes. The fact is, that the mere name of remission is so popular, that the moguarded publice was at first inclined to give Mr. Disracli credit for having done something to cheapen beer. But the discussion has effectually corrected tha, fallacy. The public at last admitted to itself, that if Mr. Dismaeli were suffered to go on, we should be called upon to pay twice our Honse-duty, and more of us would be called upon to pay Ilonse and Income-duty, without the slightest necessity or the slightest return. At last the public hegran to move, not very hurriedly, it must be confessed, but enough to show honourable Members that they would be expected to resme the almost forgotten duty of guarding the public purse. The metropolitan districts, Liverpool, Manchester, and many country places in England and Scothand: Dublin, too, and Ireland grenerally, pronounced, or prepared to do so. Within Parliament, the demeanour of the

Opposition became more resolute. To independent Members, who had given way to a morbid squeamishness which they took for "impartiality" or "candour," the expression of public opinion acted as a tonic, and the Minister's blandishments lost their effect.

Mr. Disraeli's position was additionally weakened by the other disclosure of the debate,-less certain, but not less important than the worthlessness of his Budget,--that his colleagues were not really with him. Evidently they had put him up as a clever fellow, on the strength of his own assurances that he could bring them off with credit; but their manner betrayed more than an ordinary "split" in the Cabinet. In spite of studied assurances from the more courteous and humane, it was evident that his important colleagues neither trusted him, nor respected him, nor desired to stand by him if he should fall. The effect on disinterested observers was twofold; Mr. Disraeli's prestige was seriously damaged; but towards more aristocratic statesmen, who could use an instrument which they despised, and which they were preparing to disclaim even while they used it, the feeling excited was that of hearty contempt.

The most mortal coil must be shuffled off at last; and the fox of Protectionist Free-trade was brought to the end of his doublings on. Thursday night. He made one of his most masterly speeches, in which, through all its polished finish, the inward bitterness burst forth with volcanic fire, in the fierce avowal that he was not a "born Chancellor of the Exchequer," but " one of the Parliamentary rabble." His speech was powerful; but Mr. Gladstone followed; and in the division, Ministers were beaten by a majority of 19 .

Mr. Walpole had sustained one of his disasters. On the Wednesday of last week he assented to the suggestion of Mr. Serjeant Shee, that Mr. Sharman Crawford's bill of 'Temant light should be sent to the Select Committee on the Government bils ; but this week Ministers repudiate the arrangement. The occurrenee is scarcely worth note, excepting in so far as it exposed the indiseipline in the Cabinct, and the very slight disposition amongst Ministers to show a respectful attention to the real representatives of Ireland.

The report of the committee on the Derby election cast its damaging shadow on Ministers; not diminished ly Major Beresford's revival of his vulgarly idle asseveration that it is all a "vile conspiracy." He, a Minister, is virtually convicted

The aggressive preparations of France continue to expand, and the only question is, where they shall first take effect. The Rhine is the point popularly looked to. Napoleon is davoting his attention to the formation of an emonmous army, and is unscrupulous in finding the means. Our correspondent's assurance, given months ago, that state lotteries are to be revived, will soon be verified, and the shocking traffic in demoralization will aid in swelling the treasury. To the military developments Louis Napoleon attends personally. A new invention of his own will render the artillery uniform in calibre and very powerful. By a new plan of recruitment, the whole of the adult male population of France will be rendered available as an army $3,760,000$ strong. No man makes engines on such a scale without a proportionate purpose.

Before this fact the other foreign news appears insignificant. Pleased with the submission of Belgium, Napoleon graciously regrants the commercial treaty, and in her coals, restored to favour, Belgium may conceal her tears for the loss of independence.
Spain pauses in her coup-d'état. The Royal household is not quite strong enough to seize absolute power; and Spain is not civilized enough to be concentrated for seizure in a single night.

In more distant lands, the news is like a repetition of old reports. In the United States they aver that the Japan expedition is to set out; and
hence infer that Cuba will occasion no pretext for difficulties.
At the Cape, more war, with no prospect of an end. On the Rangoon, more war, pedantic old General Godwin taking it coolly. It is evident that both wars will outlast our floods at home.

In California and Australia, gold working continues to make progress; the produce of Australia within the current year probably exceeding
$10,000,000 \mathrm{l}$. sterling; and most of it passing first through the hands of working men! Think of that, men struggling fer sixpence a-day mare, to dig up black coal from the darksome pit!

## THE PARLTAMENT OF THE WEEK.

financial debate-defeat of the ministry.
After four nights' debate of the Budget, Ministers have been defeated by a narrow majority of 19, in a House of 595 members.
The debate was resumed by Mr. Davison, who, "as member for Belfast," approved of it.
Mr. Condnn, in prefacing an extended exposition of some of his views on taxation, observed that the question (the llouse-tax) did not touch the constituents of
the member for Belfhst; it touched the taxation of the member for Bellast; it touched the taxation of
the people of England, who though subjected to Belfast competition, were burdened with a tax from which their competitors were free. Mr. Coblen then ap-
proached the general question, giving a telling description of the incidence of the House-tax.
"I say, on the part of Free-t raders, that we do not object
direct taxation when it is shown to us that it is levied to direct taxation when it is shown to us that it is levied
oqually on all descriptions of property; nad when it is shown that a direct thx is one which is beneficinl to all tho
interests of the country. But we do met recter interests of the country. But we do not recognise tho
grievances of gentlomen opposite, or any claima arising out grievances of gendemen opposite, or any claim arising out
of Free-trade which entitles them to cone and levy a tax
on property in the towns in order to relieve property in the on property in the towns in order to relieve property in the
country from taxation- (cheers)- for that would bea onecountry from taxation-(eheers)- for that would be a one-
sided, partial, and anjust system, and just the kind of sys-
tem whidh we have been stragrling for the last fourtecon tem which we have been struggling for the hast fourteen
years to got rid of by the repeal of ho Corn-laws. (Hear,
lhear.) That would be ndopting the olious hear.) That would be ndopting the odious principle of
compensation. (Ifear, hear.) We deny that gentlemen
opposite have sulfered nuy loss which entitles theus to come
 other persons pay. The proposal now made witli regard to
the House-tax is most, nujust. What do you propose? the House-tax is most unjuts. What do you propors? You impose a Property-tax of three per cent on all land
and on all houncs. You next go to schedule A. You lay
on an additional House-tax of ninepronce, in the pound, on an additional Honse-tax of nineprence in the, pound,
making thet tax on houses to be at the rate of gis per cent.
additional as
 say, 'We waut more money by direct. taxation,', and you
come with your schemeo oc compenstion, or rather, I should call it apolintion; and you go to Achedule $A$ agnin, nud lay
on another ninopence in the pound on houses, or another
 wo all know that in mancing an assersment on real property
and on houset, you nssens housen at aleng pumber of yor aud on houses, you nssens houser at a less number of yearsi
purclanso than you do land; for land is asully asseessed it yearn' purchase; and, therefore, if you levy the smmo tax yenrs purchas;; and, therefore, if you levy the smmo tax

If you invest $£ 1000$ jn laidi and 50000 in houses, while the one is assessed at o years' purchase and the other at 15,
if you lay the same tax on both of them, it is in fact double if you lay the same tax on both of them, it is in fact double
on the sum invested, making actually $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more ; on the sum inventha, making actualy y $12 \frac{2}{2}$ per cent. more; and that brings the whole amount you levy on houses up
to 21 par centit, and that is what you propose to lory on to 21 par cent., and that is what you pr,
houses as against three per cent on land."
This was reviving the contest between town and country. The tax would be especially oppressive on the saving artisan; such man as had through the agency of Freehold Land Societies purchased cottages worth 10l. a year. Mr. Cobden then referred to the Malt-tax. He agreed with Mr. Disraeli that it was a tax for the consumer; but it was also a grievance on the producer. Therefore, if the revenue could afford it, he would abolish the Malt-tax; but he objected to the repeal of one-half : he objected to halving an excise tax. Also, he did not believe that beer was a necessary of life-indispensable to the health and strength of the labourers. A "large, a growing, and an influential body" [the Teetotallers] held it pernicious; and high
medical authorities had testified the same. Thus, the medical authorities had testified the same. Thus, the
House-tax would press on many unbenefited by the repeal of half the Malt-tax. Even if the House-tax were passed, it could not be maintained : the agitation against it would be continuous, and should be successful. Touching the Hop-duty the policy of repealing one-half was particularly paltry and trifling; the tax was uncertain and insignificant, while it was cumbrous and costly in collection; the total repeal was plainly the proper course. With regard to the distinction between the taxes on permanent and precarious incomes made in the Budget, he gave the Government all credit for a course, remarkable as coming from the "territoria" party. But this good part of the Budget was leavened by a miserable, paltry attempt to get a special benefit for the tenant-farmer; instead of charging the tax on one-half his rent, you charge it on one-third, when it is clear that the farmer's income is in all ordinary cases much more than one-third of his rent. Direct taxation was good, bnt let it be on all incomes and all property: let there be no exemptions; but this was impossible while you had indirect taxation pressing heavily on the receivers of small incomes and the labouring class. In some instances, the new Incometax would act thus : a farmer paying 2801 . a year rent for 250 acres of land, having horses, cows, and sheep, and employing labourers, would pay no Income-tax (one-third of his rent not being 100l. a year), while the poor clerk in a town, living on $100 l$., should pay $5 \frac{1}{4} l d$. in the pound. The advocates of Free-trade were not necessarily the advocates of direct taxation-that was a
distinct question: nor were they always sceking low distinct question : nor were they always sceking low prices: they sought abundance, which sometimes by
suggesting a demand, increased rather than lowered prices. Mr. Disraeli called beer a necessary of life; and now was he going to cheapen it? By raising the
price of lodgings. Were not lodgings as necessary as price of lodgings. Were not lodgings as necessary as
beer? $\Lambda$ new name also had been found for Free-trade-"unrestricted competition"一he objected to the name : Free-traders had a right to choose the name of their own party. Mr. Cobden, after pointing out the injurious nature of the soap and paper. duties, concluded by hinting (" even though called a
Quaker for doing so") at the late increased cxpenditure Quaker for doing so") at the late increased expenditure [for mational defences]. He admitted that on this account and others the extension of direct taxation was necessary ; but he could not see any direct tax he could substitute for the Malt-tax.
Lord John Manneres claimed special credit for the distinction in the Budget betweon procarious and permanent incomes, and anticipated from the remission of half the Malt-tax an incroase in the consumption of the "fine old English beverage" of beer.

Hero Mr. Itich and Mr. Lowe rose together. There ere loud cries for "Lowe," hat he gave way.
Mr. Ricie showed, from the proportion of malt used in making beer, that the proposed alteration would affeot the price of strong leer one peuny per gallon, and choap beor scarcely one farthing per pol.
Mr. Lowe, taking i wide view of the circu
Mr. Lowe, taking a wide view of the circumatances
of the country, mad showing the surnhy that had arisen under the present system, denied the necessity of a change in our fimmeial nystom. But this proposed chango seemed based on tho anticipntion that our present umexampled prosperity would continue un-
checked. The provorbinl zeal of converts had hed $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{l}}$. Disrneli to this manguine view. Loolk at the omigration of our people; it was rapid enough. He did not wish to see it increased ; and he doprecated the inpulse that would bo given to it ly measures such at the Budget, which would forcibly surgest to the people
that there worg countries where thare was no llouretax, no Incomotax, mo atmensed-taxes, no excise. The Malt-tax propowed to be purtiy remittud was a tax casily levied; consumers had nover oljactod to it, and thio remission of half the daty would not cheapen tho cupt remission of ham the duty would not, eheapen tho dint
of beer, for the monopoly of the brewors provented the
unrestricted competition that could alone cause a re-
duction in the cont of production to act upon the price. duction in the cont of production to act upon the price.
"There was not in this country such an iron monopol or one so difficult to deal with, and so growing, an that of
the brewers. It was gaining strength every day; the brewers. It was gaining strength every day; the
trade was constantly getting into fewer hands; the eyste trade was constantly getting into fewer hands; the system
was becoming better and better organised : and the notion was becoming better and better organised: and the notion,
that by taking 16d. off the cost of a bushel of malt they that by taking $16 d$. off the cost of a bushel of malt they
would materially lower the price of malt liquor, while would materially lower the price of malt liquor, while
that liquor had to pass through the hands. of wealthy mo. nopolists, was entirely fallacious. Let them look a little at the past. Malt had been very much cheapened by the repeal of the corn-laws; and yet every one knew that the consumer had not been benefted in the least. The whole of the reduction had passed into the hands of the brewers;
although it was manifest, without going into details although it was manifest, without going into details, that the brewers could have afforded a considerable reduction to the consumer. How was it that prices were kept up, The thing was very simple Pen in the cost of production The thing was very simple. Persons with large capital
possessed themselves of all the public houses, and let them possessed themselves of al the public houses, and let them to tenants, with whom they made a stipulation with regard
to profits. He believed the profit on London porter was to profits. Here believed the profit on London porter was 4s. per barrel; and considering the expenses incurred by
the tenant for rent, gas, \&e., that was an allowanee which the tenant for rent, gas, \&c., that was an allowance which
would never be submitted to if the retail dealers were entirely in the brewers' hands. The result of the system was a large amount of adulteration. There was another class of brewers who mannufactured beer, which was sold by the retail dealers under the name of bitter beer. He did not know what were the terms on which these gentlemen
made beer; but he did know that both the quart ond the pint were getting less, and he supposed that by-and-by they would come down to the size of medicine-bottles That was the state of the brewing-trade; and he asked the House what better proof they could have of the existence of an iron and inexorable monopoly, which left the retail
dealer no choice between one of two courses-either to dealer no choice between one of two courses-either to
adulterate himself or to leave the liquor off about a fourth of the quantity? Now, if that were the state of the case, what chance was there that any part of the $16 d$. which they were going to take off malt would find its way into the pocket of the consumer? He thought
it would descend, like other reductions, into the pocket of it waild descend, like other reductions, into the pocket of
the brewer. There was one course open, without which the brewer. There was one course open, without which
any reduction of taxation would be absurd and useless, and that was, to break up the brewers' monopoly. But how was that to be done? If the House were really anxious to give the people cheap beer, let them do away with the system of licensing-let them allow any shopkeeper to
sell beer across the counter like any other article."
It was also objectionable in thy other article.
It was also objectionable in the proposition, that the remission was not to take place till the 18th of October. This revision of taxes not to take effect for some time was " a system of post-obits; it was raising immediate popularity, and drawing bills on futurity to pay the cost." But the effect of the system in this case would be, that the reduction in the Malt-tax, in-
stead of affecting the year '53, would not act until'54; and thus Mr. Dieraeli relieved himself by saddling the deficiency on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for 1854. He could not anticipate that the expense of the harassing contest in Kaftiraria was at an end. As to the Exchequer Loan Commission, he regarded the matter in this point of view-
"The Government had borrowed money on Exchequer Bills in order to lend it out, and they had lent it out at a
profit. But, now, was that legitimate financial operation? profit. But, now, was that a legitimate financiul operation ?
Ife maintained the contrary. It would not be legitimato for an individual, and it could not be so for a nation. Mo, would suppose a gentleman to be possossed of a largo farm, and to lave no ready money; he would suppose him to
have an opportunity of putting one of his sons to great have an opportunity of putting one of his sons to great
advantage in business, but that 50001 , was required for that purpose; he would suppose him to have mortgaged his estate to the extent of the 50col., on the condition that his son should repay him by instalments aceording to his ability; and lastly, he would suppose the son to have
prospercd in tho world, and to have continued refiunding prospercd in the world, and to have continued refiunding
the anoney until ho had repaid the whole, Me askeal the the money until he had repaid the whole, Mo asked the
Itouse whether a person in that situation, having a a meded estate, ws they had in this island, and having a posterity, as they had, to provide for, would bo acting ats a curoful, prudent father of a family, if an he received those metalhe ought not to carry them to the account of the mortgage."

Mr. Mircs opined, from the "universtel murnur of disnatisfiction" with which the Budget had been received, that it " must have been conceived in a npirit of impurtial justice;" but ho objected to the incrense, though not to the "xtension, of the 1 house-tix, spe-
cially as the Malt-tax for which it was substituted was cially as the Matt-tax for which it
not complained of hy the consmmer.

Mr. Bass defended the brewers; there was mo monopely; the elements of success in the trade were, superior nkill, from management, and the usual miva tages thowing from lange eapint. The propesed remis-
sion of half the Malt-tax would be beneficial to both beer-consumers and harley-growers

For himself, he had no howitntion in saying that threre


 expect any large reduction in the price of pmet me.
Mhonte of haghter grocted this arinouncement of tho hon. gendemmen's, thet in the particular article for which be is so fimmous, the public would not expperience
nefit from that reduction of the nall duty,
Lord A. VANA approved of tho hadgot. Mr. If.

PEEL thought that the direct taxation, when imposed, should be laid on with a friendly and discriminating hand. Ating for an increase of direct taxation. He gency calised the Budget as retaliatory in principle.
charact Walpone pointed out that Mr. Peel, Sir C
Mr. Walpore Mr. Cobden had severally admitted the wisdom of these parts of the Budget-the remission of the tea duties, the relief to the shipping interest, and the tea distinction between incomes. The Budget carried the three things-cheapness of articles of consumption, out the farmers, and equality of burden on all conpetitors in trade. Sir C. Wood had anticipated no petitorsed consumption of beer, because the manufacincreased hot heretofore increased; but it was the taxation which had prevented the increase. The remission of the tea duties would cheapen a beverage " which, after all, should be the most encouraged," and would extend trade with China. Next, the colonial interest exd the shipping interest had been relieved; then the agriculturists. Mr. Cobden had compared the Malttax to the duty on cotton taken off in 1830. If, at that time, that duty produced five millions which could not suddenly be spared, still, would not the remission of half have been wise and beneficial? Mr. Walpole then defended the exemptions from taxation of the then defended the and argued that the Irish fundholder had no right to claim that exemption, for his peculiar right to exemption arose from national circumstances, not from his residence in any part of the United Kingdom; and as to the general fundholder, they had a perfect right to tax him according to the quality of his perfect right. Walpole, having gone through the items of the Budget, wound up by some sentences of strained eulogy on his colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
"I think you will find that, although the measure is a large and comprehensive one, so large and so comprehensive,
indeed, that the right honourable baronet opposite wished indeed, thavide it into two halves, making one of them his budget for 1853, and the other half, I suppose, the budget for 1854 -(cheers and laughter)-yet that budget is not so large nor so comprehensive but that my right honourable large no will show to this House-and I trust that he will at
friend
least have the opportunity of doing so--that he can do in one year what many Chancellors would do in three years. (Ironical cheers.) But I really would not have gone into this dispute except for the very disparaging tone which $I$ think has been somewhat improperly made use of. (Ministerial cheers.) I must ask whence it is that these extraordinary attacks are made against my right honourable
friend? What is the reason, what is the cause, why is he to be assailed at every point when he has brought forward -when he has made two financial statements in one year, which have met, I believe, with the approbation of the
House, and certainly of the country? Is it because you House, and certainly of the country? Is it because you
are jealous of his suceess? (Ministerial cheors.) Is it because he has successfully struggled hard and long with genius against rank and against power, until he has attained the highest eminence to which an honourable ambition could cver aspire-the leadership and guidance of the Commons of England? (Ministerial chcers.) Is it lecause he has verified in his person the dignified language
of the description of the rreat philosophic poet of antiquity, of the description of the great philosophic poet of antiquity,
portraying cqually his past career and his prosent posiportraying equally his past career and his
tion:--" Certare ingenios contendere nobilitate,

## Certare in genio contendere nolobititate, Noctes atque dies niti prestante laboro

(loud cheers.) My richt hon. friend has attained that (lowd cheers.) My right hon. .one will grudge it to him? I I will not speak disparagingly God forbid that I Ahould-of the
right honourable baronct the member for Malifax-his right honourabe bowronct are admitted by all; but without
abilities and his powers a disparaging him, I think $I$ may say that tho buelget of my right honourable friend may hear comparison with
any of his. (Ministerial cheers.) The best judges in this any of his. (Mimisterial checrs.) they have dechared, that by his budget he has put himself on a level with the boldest and, at the same time, the most prudent finneiner which
this country has produeed. (Ironical checrs.) They will tell you, nt any rate, in the freatest emporiun of commerco of he, globe, that these phans have reflected crectit "pon
 these propositions the commen fallacy which the world ram
 and practically a man of hasiness. Ami whatever may be present Government-whatever may bee the offeet of that
ill-assortad allimee which 1 see bifore mes (M inisterial
 extensive, as the compire which he it largely benefiting by his logishtion, mad qratitude as permunent an the homest
generosity of in thankful, endightencel, and roflecting comgenerosity of a thankful,
munity. (Loud cheers.)
Mr $_{1}$ - Gounamien contrasted the present finmacial Heheme with the course pursuod by Sir Robert Peed. He first, objumed an available bulance, and then made reductions; hut, the prosent Government createn and
ficiency, mad then culled for more taxation. The ghes tion move was, conk the fimances antiond to lowe two and a-half millions; 'Ihere was a preesent siurplas, buti Mr. subjeert the comatry, it the ond of next, yomr, to a dediciency they cond not calculato beforchand.

In the meantime, Lord Derby, replying to Lord Wicklow, made some statements, intended to be significant in the House of Lords, early on Tuesday even-ing:"The question of the extension of direct taxation, subject to as few exemptions as possible, engaged at the
present moment the anxious attention of the House of present moment the ansious attention of the house of of the present week. That question was one of deep and vital importance to the permanent interests.of the country. He was not speaking of any personal results attaching to the present Government-though, unoubtedly, the decision of the House of Commons, whatever it might be, could
not fail to have important and immediate consequences not fail to have important and imnediate consequences
on the position of the Government itself,-but he was on the position of the Grovernment itself,
speaking with respect to the permanent interests of the speaking with respect to the permanent interests of the
country, in reference to which he held that the decision of country, in reference to which he held that the decision or
Parliament on the question was of the most vital imporParliament on the question was of the most vital impor-
tance. He earnestly hoped that as soon as practicable tance. He earnestly hoped that as soon as practicable
Parliament would relieve the country from the anxiety with which it was awaiting the decision of the House of Commons on that important subject. Undoubtedly, it
was not desinable to hurry or accelerate the proceedings was not desirable to hurry or accelerate the proceedings
of the other House, so as to preclude that body from the of the other House, so as to preclude that body from the
due consideration, not of any change in minute detail, but due consideration, not of any change in minute detail, but
of the great and broad principles involved in their present of the great and broad principles involved in their present
deliberations; yet he thought it was of great importance deliberations; yet he thought it was of great importance
that the country should not continue long in suspense as to that the country should not continue long in suspense as the course the Pariiament might adopt,
hands, also, by which the system now established was to be administered. He hoped a few days or hours might decide that question, as far as the other House was concerned. He regrelte
cussions, and the delay which had taken place--though, of course, he did not complain of the delay-it was necescourse, he their lordships to meet day after day, with little sary for their tordss transact, to sit for a few minutes only, or no business then to adjourn; and he was anxious, as soon as the and then to adjourn; and commons should be pronounced, decision of the House of Commons should be pronoune if affirmed it should be, that their lordships should be released affrmed it should bet, hdance there. But, while the question to which he had referred, and other questions contingent to which he had referred, and other quest, he thought he should be wanting in his duty to thic Crown if he were to recommend an adjourmment of the House for any lengthened period, and thus deprive the Crown of the possibility of the attendance of that House at a time when it might be necessary for the Crown to have recourse to its immediate advice and assistance.

OnTuesday, after Mr. Disraedr hadincidentallyplaced the question at issue on this ground-Whether "the area of direct taxation should be extended," Lord Jocelyn expressed his approval of the Budget. Mr. OSBORNE commented on the question in a speech marked by his usual fitness of phraseology and wonted happiness of quotation, and by a treatment of the topic more than usually able. Avoiding discussion on "direct" and "indirect" taxation, he pointed out a peculiarity in the Budget: all new tax was immediate, -all remissions were left "looming in the future." The remitted moicty of the Malt-tax was "compensition" in disguise: why was the House-tax-its substi-tute-levied only on town houses, and not on country cottages? The speaker quoted Sir E. B. Lytton's England and the English-especially the passage, "I believe, if ever the national debt be in danger, the fatal attack will come less from the Radicals than from the country gentleman, jealous of the fundholder, and crippled with mortgages." This, read with point, elicited ringing cheers from the Opposition. A still happier quotation closed his remarks.
Mr. Wallpole had lauded Mr, Dismaeli, and had referred to bis reception at the Guildhall, as a proof of the popularity of the Govermment. A
parallel to that reception could be found :-
" He alluded to tho reception of Buckingham an Richard III., when Duke of Gloster, at GuildhanI. Gentlemen would remember the quotation in Shalsspearo:-

When he had done, some followers of mines ow
At lower end o' the hall, hurd'd up their caps,
And Chus I took the 'vantargo of those few, 1
'Thanks, gentle citizens, and friends,' quoth
Argues your wisitom and your love to Richard.
(Rours of hanghter.) He would venture to sugrest to tho

 Lurtle and venisom, would be indlined to criticize with any severe cye the dry details of a fimmetial project. No, those were not to dhar Budret. It was the industrious clerk, revepving to support his family upon an income of not $150 /$.


Alderman Thomrson praised the Budget, and asserted that the repeal of the 'Itimbereduty would be a less valuable boon to the shipping interest than the remissions that: had been made. Sir B. Hath nhowed
 contiding in the Govermment, supported the Budget, with reservations-intmating mo oljection to the Housetax.
Mr. ILume pratised ali the remissions and concessions
$i_{n}$ the Budget; but condemned a House-tax as the worst of taxes. Why not add one per cent. to the Property-tax and strike off the Fouse very extensivel taxation should be still further and be extended; the remitted, and direct taxation should be extent, also the duties still remaining on 233 foreign manufictures and forty-two articles connected with agriculture. But he would vote against the present proposition. Sir 1. C. Dering defended the Budget.

Sir J. Grahnar, after pointing out Mr. Mume's financial inconsistency, in conscating to wholesale remissions of taxes, rephaced but by one per cent. tax on property, extracted the issue before the House was simply the uarmed question of the extension of the House-tas. He pointed out that that alone could not be considered, as the Budget calculated on the increase, as well as on the extension, of the tax. Briefly but ciarly referring to the advance of sound financial and commercial doctrines already achieved, Sir James approved of the "shipping interest" portion of the Budget. The concession to the West India islands, of refining, sugar in bond, was cood; but he had been told that home holders of inferior sugar would use the privilege, causing an annual loss to the revenue of 200,0002 ., uncounted by Mr. Disracli. Did not this give added weight to the warning touching public credit expressed by Mr. Gladstone, " his independent station, his long expe rience, and his spotless character giving additional weight to that warning." But a great admission had been made by Mr. Disraeli, namely,- -that the security for the landed interest was to be formd in the welfare of the working classes; as they become better of poor-rates fall, and this relief compensates the land owners. "Thas, while there is muche leree." After
we differ, there is much on which we agre." all the anticipation of the Budget that had been, he was glad to get the tangible thing at last: yet, strip ping it of the Malt-tax repeal, the Hop-duty repeal, and the Hoase-tax; it had the usual family features of all budgets. The repealing of half the Hop-duty was a specially unwise item. The Hop-duty was a tax con: paratively costly in collection, vexatious to the producer, onerous to the consumer, and trifing as a source of revenue. It was just one of those taves which should be entirely remitted or completely changed. The Malt-tax was a tas which former Governments found it impossible to do without: it was too great a source of revenue to be cut off. Mr. Bass had testified that it was not vexatious in its operation; and as to the farmer feeding his eattle, the law allowed him to wet barley, and cause it to germinate,-in fact, do everything but dry it for the purposes of brewing or distillation. The remission of half the duty would reduce the price porter but one farthing per por, and the reduction in the price of pale ale would be still less. Neithen would the landed interest be served by the remission; the banley-growers, owing to the great demand and limited supply of barley, did not want any " loon" of this kind ; and Scotland, with intrinsically inferior grain, would suffer from barley and inferior grain being put on a level. Sir Janes then addressed the country gen tlemen, incredulons of his good will "as a friend, hav ang a community of interest with them," - This
advances were met hy derisive chers -and pointed advances were met by derisive chers -and pointed
out that the Exchequer Lom Fund had been especially uefful to them. It had also done the State good ser vice, being a convenient phan of avoiding direct Govern ment loms tos lowal objects
"And I ask, why should the Chanecellor of the Exchequer, under theso rircumstancers, lay viblent hands upon
this furnd to meet a deficiency whith ho himself has reated, by tamperind with the tasation of the country, and hy proposing to reduce mimultancosly tho Matt-tax and 10,000, (00) , or ue less than one-tifith of the whole revenu of the country? Withacteme halane in the Exchequer f1, deficiency whicl he: himself creates, he threatens to lay violent hands upon the funds of the Exchequer ham
 what these particular fomds will emble hime with dilliculty to ohtain.'

He appeated to Mr. Herries, an experienced thanciar topronouncoon thispoint. Mr. Lowelwedpentedont, with
preat force and athility- (chers) the impropriety of aropesing reductions of duty to take phace a your afte yon make the proposal. Mis. Disrath hat called direet taxation, with exemphiona, contiscations; yet he hat
 for the first time 51 . 1 !s. inconue and house tax, ani you remit him virtually about, les. a yemr in his malt and ten; while the Bish derk of $100 \%$ a-year oblatins the same 1zs. a-year benotit, hat pays no income or
house tax. The following wero striking instances of
the inequitable character of some of the Income-tax distinctions:-
"By a fiction of law a bishop draws his income from
land, and has 5000 l . a-year, and you tax him 7d. in the land, and has p juge has 5000 l . an-year also for his life ; he is in schedule D., and you tax him 54, $d$. in the pound. Take another case. A widow receives 160l. a-year, charged on another case. A widow receives 160. a-year, charged on
land in the shape of jointure, and under the Government proposition she would be taxed 7d. in the pound. We
have heard of a Mr. Moore (great laughter) who has 7000 l . a-year from a patent place which he contends is a freehold. You tax the widow who receives 1607. a year charged on land at the rate of $7 d$. in the pound, while Mr. Moore, upon his sinecure of 7000l. a-year, is to pay only Sid $d$. You talk about realized property. Now, any person
hiving property in land in the colonies, any person having h:ving property in land in the colonics, any person having property in land in any part of Europe, any person having property in the foreign funds, is to be charged only $5_{4}^{\frac{1}{4} d .}$
Well, with all your care and anxiety for realizell property, Well, with all your care and anxiety for realized property,
you will find, in the very heart of schedule C , which relates you will find, in the very heart of schedule C, which relates
to fundholders, for whom you profess the tenderest regard, to fundholders, for whom you profess the tenderest regard,
the holders of terminable annuities, some of whom lose the holders of torminable annuities, some of whom lose
their capital at the end of 1860 , and, while you only require their capital at the end of 1860 , and, while you only require
the holders of realized property abroad to be taved 5 힐., the holders of realized property abroad to be taved sidy,
your own holders of terminable annuitics are absolutely, your own holders of terminable annuitics are absolutely,
by your amended schedule, paying $7 d$. in the pound. Take, by your amended schedule, paying the Attorney-General for Ireland is not to be taxcd a farthing, while his clerk who
receives his briefs with 1002 . a-year is to be charged $5^{\frac{1}{d} d}$. receives his briefs with 100l. R-year is to be charged $5 \frac{1}{+} d$.
in the pound upon his salary. A tide-waiter on Loch in the pound upon his salary. A tide-waiter on Loth Foyle with a small salary of Bishop of Derry, living in his palace by the side of the lake, is not to pay a penny."

As to direct taxation, Lord Derby himself had expressed wise fear that Free-trade rigidly carried out ("he would say rashly") would embarrass the finances; and Sir Robert Peel had approved of direct taxation but for a special and temporary purpose. For the Income-tax exemptions now proposed to
there were, he thought, some good reasons.
"I am of opinion that that class having incomes between 1001. and 1501 a-year in this country constitutes exactly that class of persons who feel the greatest trouble in main-
taining their position. It is exactly the point where taining their position. It is exactly the point where
stilled labour ends-where, if I may use the expression, the fustian jacket ceases to be worn, and broadcloth be-
comes the clothing of the peoplc. It is, more or less, a comes the clothing of the peoplc. It is, more or less, a
class of persons compelled by circumstances to maintain a class of persons compelled by circumstances to maintain a position somewhat higher than their income will allow. I
will give instances in explanation of what I mean; clerks
in in comiting-houses, the humblest clerks in County Courts,
many of the ininisters of the established religion in this nany of the inimisters of the established religion in this
country, and many of the Dissenting ministers, have to country, and many of the Dissenting ministers, have to
maintain a position somewhat higher than their humble
means will permit. (Hear, hear.) And then, with maintan a position somewhat higher than her humble
means will permit. (Hear, hear.) And, then, with
respect to indirect taxation, I have here a list of twelve respect to indirect taxation, 1 have here a list of twelve
articles- [tea, spirits, malt, sugar, soap, postage, corn, coffee,
 have alluded to."

Direct taxation should be reserved for an emergency; if a war arose, the people could hear an additional
burthen. But it should be only a war-tax. Lord Liverpol's ministry-a streng ministry-fell becabse
it wished to continue the 10 per cont. property-tax it wished to continue the 10 per cont. property-tax
(inuposed as a war-tax) one year after the war had ceaved. The: Govermment should be gruided by that experience, and reserve direct taxation as their great resource in time of war.
Sir J. Paknoton stated that the principle of extending divect taxation was involved in the resolution immediately under discussion; hut the Government would not he "inprutemb motes of former Parlinments affecting, sometimes wholly repeating the Malt-tax, showed the inn-
portance of its repeal. The remission would serve the portance of its repeal. The remission would serve the
consmmer. Mr. Basa had calculated a reduction of Gs. per harred; that would be to a peor mam 1 dis. or 1 s.s. house-reat. The Excherper Lown Pund was not now resorted to on acount, of the change in the money-
madket. Il 0 warmly protested against the offensive imputations made by Mr. Oslorne and Mr. Peel, that the Buhbed wats anmane of revenge or retaliation on
the midite chasses. He was surprised to hear Mr. Lowe, an able member of the " hiberal" and " progresse" party, advising that things shombld he lofle as thoy were If the combined (Opposition sucteded in overthrowing
the (iovermment on this question, how womld they deal the (iovernment, on this guestion, how wonld they deal
with the Income tax if Mr. Coblen and Mr. Hume cathed Mr. Distacli's mode of dealing with it merely justire, white Mr. (doulburn, Mr. Ghadstome, and Larid dir Absixanome Cochbuen then moved that, the chainnom do report progress. Upon this an exphana-
tory dicuscion arosie ; in the course of which, Mr. tony "llacussion arose"; in the coment of which, Mr.
Dismeli restated "the situation?" Govermmont would take the vote on the extension of the Itouse-tax ans conclasive on the phaciple of the Budget. The Government cortanly intended to propose doubting as well as precluche mamendment sughested by the Homse itself, or hy the dovermment, of the proposition to that effect alremly molitied.
'Thuraday's discussion deeided the fate of the Badget.

After a very long and confused discussion as to the exact question they were going to divide about, it was agreed on all sides that the whole of the resolution doubling the House-tax and extending its area should be read, and the division taken on that.

The opening discussion, carried on by Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir Francis lbaring, Lord Drumlantig, Mr. Blatr, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Peacock, was followed by the two main speeches of the evening-those of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to vindicate his propositions, remarking that he had listened to nothing that had successfully impugued his policy:-
He first addressed himself to his estimates of revenue,
and began with the $400,000 l$. from the Public Works Loan Fund, and, entering into the history of that fund, defended his proposal for its extinction, and for the mode of repayment he recommended. In especial reply to Sir James Graham, he pointed out, not only that the high rate of
interest demanded for these loans kept first-class securities intcrest, demanded for these loans kept first-class securities
away, but, as a circumstance of more weight, he represented away, but, as a circumstance of more weight, he represented
that the fund had been applied by a succession of Ministers that the fund had been applied by a succession of Ministers
to far other purnoses than those of local improvements. to far other purnoses than those of local improvements.
The Thames Tunnel Company had received 250,000l., which never could be repaid. Battersea Park, a woful speculation, had 150,0002., aud owed 12,000l. for interest. 700,0001 . had actually been lost to the country, though Sir $J$. Graham had asserted that not a shilling had been lost. As a guardian of public interests, he had felt it his duty to put an end to so iniquitous a system; and after duly considering what was to be done with the repayments, which he had estimated at the 400,0001 . in question, he hard decided, not
to lock it up in the Exchequer, or unlawfully to reduce to lock it up in the Exchequer, or unlawfully to reduce
the public debt, but to apply it to the latter purpose, the public debt, but to apply it to the latter purpose,
through the medium of the arrangements of the Budget. After this explanation (which occupied exactly an hour) he proceeded to the mistake he had been charged by Sir and, stating the details of the calculations he had made, and, stating the details of the calculations he had made,
assisted by the best authorities in the trade, he described assisted by the best authorities in the trade, he described
them as fully justified, as also was his conduct in regard to the drawback he had announced. He declared that the Kafir war was finished, and that the latest news had confirmed his statement that no increased expenditure would be required, though after a war in a sarage country there might long remain a flickering ember, and an officer might beoccasionally shot. The Katirs had no meansof subsistence; they were lingering in the bush, and dying, and their
skeletons were found there. In support of this view he shead General Catheart's despatch of the 12th of October,
He had He had made no estimate of the loss to the revenue by refining sugar in bond, because he believed there would be none; but for prudential reasons he would not enter
further into that subject. After some general replies to party charges, and after donving that he had ever sought
to decene the farmers, he adverted at some length to the careful revision which Government had given to the financial system of the country, and intimated that before long the question of removing burdens on succession and
ou the transter of land would have to be considered. The on the transfer of land would have to be considered. The Government also had to consider how tho country would
allow such an increase of direct taxation as would enallo allow such an increase of direct tasation as would enablo
them to carry out their plans. Then, turning upon Sir d. Wood, he retorted upon that honourable member's
fimancina failures, with a series of sarcasms which brought financinl failures, with a series of sarcasms which brought
down the loudest applause from tho Ministerial benches, down the loudest applause from the Ministerial benches,
cesperially when, standing motionless, and with a most peculiar tone, he slowly cmunciated some bitter sentences conclualing with a ficree decharation that sir C. Wood
'had yet to learn that petulauce was not sarcasm, and 'hat yet to learn that potulance was not sarcasm, and
insolence not effectiveness.' Ho then defended the course Government had taken on the neome-hax,
and on taxation generally, and axid that they had had two principles to ansert, first, that thero ought to
we a difference recognised betwoen precarious and certain income, and secondly, that the basis of direct
taxation should bo enlargel, and this latter axainon mhould be endarged, and this latter printhat he had been said about the franchise, he would say money, but hever would hbservo that ho could think nothing more latal than that a largo body possessed of political
piwer should use it to throw an undue weight of taxation puon other clasies. Referring to Sir Jumest Grahame, he


 brewer, he met by reminding the committere that the wame nud the villanous milleres and bakers. Peotection dead! It was rampunt, and had been inherited by the (1ppo-
sition with the Protertionist, bemehes.
Iikening Mr dounburn to a woird sibyl, hur refused to agree with him
that the publice revenue was cndangered, and bo rend a lether from nu eminent netuary to refint., Mr. Lowe, and to shaw that our pepulation was likely to be incronsed
rallure than diminillod by enuigration. He, an-
 he only achiceved with regard to ouliciency as well as eco-
 the Marquis or Chandow had made by his direction, for the

 oinco of the searetary-at-War a similar iuprovement, had deal with muelh harger establish mendes, and ho had arrivod dean with muek harper cestablithments, mad he had arrivod
at tho conclusion that groat rotronchments wero possible.

But such reforms were impossible without the fair support
of the House of Commons. When he was told that surplus was incuffiont hen he was told that his resources on which to depend, and it would be the other
fault of that House if large retrenchments wore not made fault
1854-5. He would pass over some 1854-5. He would pass over some small matters for the present. In conclusion, he said that he had been advised had done. He did not aspire to the fame of Mr. Pitt, but (Cheers.) When parties were balanced, and a $a$ Govers.' ment could not pass its measures, the most important po litical dogmas became mere party questions. Direct taxa tion had become one, and so would an administrative reform which would save a million to the courtry. He knew he had to face a coalition: it might be successful, as
coalitions had been before. But he would appeal frole coalitions had been before. But he would appeal from
that coalition to the public opinion of the country, whid that coalition to the public opinion of the country, which
little loved such things, and before which it became but little loved such things, and before which it became but

Mr. Disraelt concluded a speech of two hours and forty minutes amid tremendous ministerial cheers.

Mr. Gladstone rose, but for several minutes was unable to obtain a hearing in consequence of the agitation which prevailed in the house. At length he said

I am reluctant, Mr. Patten, to trespass upon the committee, but it appears to me that the speech we have just
heard is a speech that ought to meet with a reply, and heard
that, too, on the moment-(loud cheers from the Opposition); and, sir, I begin by telling the Chancellor of the Exchequer that I postpone for some minutes the inquiry
whether he knows business; but there are some things which he, too, has yet to learn. (Great cheers, counter chings and confusion.) There were other reasons besides the reason of triviality and irrelevancy why a discussion should (Renewed confusion and cheers.) And I tell the igration (Renewed confusion and cheers.). And I tell the right ho he has used (cheers and disturbance)-the phrases language applied to the characters of public men (tremed has appition the characters of pubic men (tremendous opside of the House) - that the phrases he has applied to the characters of public men, whose career- (a renewed out. burst of clamour from the Ministerial benches drowned the remainder of the sentence, and the right honourable gentleman was obliged to remain silent for several moments. When order was in some degree restored he said) confess that I could not hear those myself, although remain totally unmoved -my wish is to peep myself strictly within the bounds of Parliamentary order and propriety, and I beg of you, sir, that if in one syllable I trespass beyond (Hear, heands you will have the kindness to correct me. gentlemen belonging to the great party opposite from whom I have never received anything but courtesy and forbearance; but notwithstanding the efforts of some gentlemen in a remote corner of the House, who avail themselves of darkness to interrupt me (loud cheers and confusion), I will tell them this, that they must bear to have their Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is so free in his comments upon the conduct of others, brought to the bar of the opinion of this committee, and tried by those
laws of decency and propriety-(Tremendous cheers and laws of decency and propriety--(Tremendous cheers and
confusion, which drowned the remainder of the sentence.) confusion, which drowned the remainder of the sentence.)
Sir, we are accustomed here to attach to the words of the Sir, we are accustomed here to attach to the word dispo-
Minister of the Crown a great authority-and that sition to attach authority, as it is required by the public in terest, so it has been usually justificd by the conduct, and character of those Ministers; but I must tell the right honourable gentleman that he is not entitled to charge with insolence men who- (Renewed uproar and cheere must toll the right honourable gentleman that he is not entiled to say to my right honourable friend the member him. (Loud cheers.) I must toll the right honourable rentleman, that whatever he has learned-and he has learned mach ho has not yot learned the limits of discretion, omoderation, and of forbearance- (great checrand language of every membor of this Mouse, the disregird of wheh is an offence in the meanest amongst us, the "House of Commons." (Loud and long-repeated cheors.)
"Then, addressing himself to the qucestion before thecommitice, Mr. Cladstone said that an unbounded liberty of nent, and that $i t$ was open to mombers, aiter passing this resolution, to alter it in uny inconsisterst way they plensed; but the constitutiomal ohject of a parliamentary committeo was to sift and sanction the proposals's which canae be roor
it. The Clancellor of the Exche as to past datos and wilhdrawn budgets; but did he remember the procesedings of that dathate, and the varying of the vote that was asked is Thicre hat nevor been a moment at, which greater vigilanee was required. Ho objected For all the Chmestlor of the Exchequer had done, he, might as well have proposed hiw tax directly hes cane imto
oflice. But a hroader oljection to the Budget was, that it introducod but two direct taser, and these wers as ndroitly contrived as to strike upon the sume classes-
The Clancerllor of the Exchoquer might, havo litto sympathy for "the poor clerk," but he would intanco to hime che condition of one of his own yoonen, suddenly hitherto unknown to him, but amounting to five, par cent.
 Mr . Chadatome also opposed tho Monse-tax becture it was connocted with the repeal of the Malt-tar. Malt,
though conlormanous with the old Linglish beverage,
was also conterminous with ardent spirits. If, cerwas a great reform and change of system could be achieved, the case would be differenct, but the resubjof the proposed alteration woum. There was a smack and sations to the pressent system. that this measure would not benefit the consumer, he considered it with reference of beer (which, with 20 per cent. the analogy in the case 25 per cent. in 22 years), that the taken off, mef the Exchequer's anticipation had been much Chancellor of the too sanguine. Then, he remarker, the repeatige of on tax in ordaw down a severity of scrutiny which this prowould draw down bear. The Chancellor of the Excheceeding could not thear. principles of the Budget were newquer had said Secretary, that they were old. He could the Home Secretary, if any gentleman could; but he inclined to hold with the former. Disallowing the right of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to call follower of who invariably adhered to the principle of raising Peel, who invariably adiered for the services of that year, within the year ample sums of the Income-tax. A question he proceeded to the subject of the Income-tax. had been opene the course of the Government had been that of panderbut the course of the
ing to the coarsest passions, by casting upon the world seing tiotive arrangements which it was known could never be ductive arrangement. If there were no real plan for recarried into effec. If the the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been guilty of a grave offence against the public. Laying much stress upon this part of the argument, he denied that any plan for separating precarious from permanent income had ever yet been presented to Parnament had presented a Budget without a surplus, and had in had earlier part. of his speech gone a long way
the
money alone was provided for the surplus of the year, and that was no surplus at all. These were not times to trifie with the revenue. He asked whether the committee was prepared to support a Government who so dealt with it ? dhe for approbation that night, as a shopman paraded his wares. His predecessors had effected reformations like those of which he boasted, but had not found it necessary so to parade them. He voted against the Chancellor o the Exchequer and his Budget, because that Budget was the most subversive one he had ever seen, and he opposed it in support of the conservative principles common, he believed, to a majority of the House of Commons. He concluded with an earnest warning to the Ministerialists that they were all at the bar of public opinion, and that
they would look back upon their support of this Budget they would look back upon their sup

After some observations from Mr. Conoliy, in re ply to a few words addressed to him by Mr. Gladstone, the Committee then divided, and the numbers wer For the resolution

The Chanceilor of the Exchequer then suggested the adjournment of the House until Monday

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to four.

## tenant rigitt

The debate on the second reading of the Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill, adjourned on the 7th inst., was resumed, on Wednesday, by Mr. J. D. Fitzoeralid, who reproached the Government, and especiany the
Attorney-General for Ireland, with dealing untarly Attorney-General for Irelam, whe which, althourh
with the bill of Mr. Serjeant Shee, when Mr. Napier had, he said, consented to its second reading, was now stigmatized as destructive of the rights of property and embodying a Communistic principle. He (Mr. Fitzgerald) assented to the principle of that bill, recognising property in improvements, though he oljected to many of its details; whereas he dissented from Mr. Napier's bill, because its details rendered the clains to such property liable to be defeated; although he did not oppose its being read a second time, becanse
its preamble was large enough to develop the true principle.

Mr. Naprer vindicated his own consistency, and reiterated the explanations he had given, when he introdaced this and the other Irish land bills, of the theory and principles of his new agricultural code, especially of this purt of it, in which his ohjeet had been to reconcile the rights of property with the rights of industry. He gave a history of the tentative legislation with reference to this question, and, professing an honest desire to bring it to a final sethement, he proce ded to exphain and dofend the dotails and machanery of his
bill, which, he olserved, avoided all interference with the Ulster tenant right, or any other coustom or privato agreconent hetween hamdord and temant, necuring to the latter all the rights which even Mr. S. Crawford claimed for him, consistent with the rights of property. Ho then entered upon a criticism of Mr. Shes's bill,
which, he contended, involved the principle of compulwhich, he contended, involved the prineiple of empul-
sory valuation, and specified a variety of ofjections to, its leading princeiples and provisions.

Mr. Luoas neconded Mr. Fitagerald's call for explamation on the sulject of the reference of the two bills to a select, committes, asking whother tho inquiry was
to be mu ilhuory we, which could have mo result, or a to he millusory one, which could have no resuit, or a
full, bond fide, and unbinssed inquiry. The ground
upon which he objected to Mr. Napier's bill was, that wishing, as he did, for a measure that should be conservative, he found that bill to be, not a measure of liberal conservative reform, but one that in its nature (bating one or two principles) was essentially revolutionary. He combated the doctrine that in only a few instances had the Irish landlords obtained rent upon improvements. He showed that since 1780 the rental of Ireland had increased $6,000,000$., and everybody admitted that the landlords had not made improvements; so that these were all tenants' improvements, which had increased the rate of production beyond that of English husbandry. He pursued this line of argument in much detail, in order to show that there had been great improvements of late years in every department of agriculture in Ireland, proving the existence there of an active, industrious, and improving tenantry. If, he said, this class had secured to them the power of calling what was really their property their own, if the Irish tenantry were encouraged in their progress, they would become a magnificent machinery for the amelio ration of Ireland. The custom in large districts, he asserted, with good as well as bad landlords, was to put, not mercly high, but impossible rents upon their tenants, the distinction between the two classes of landlords consisting in the manner in which these impossible rents were enforced; and he contended, that the provision in Mr. Napier's bill for compensating periods would afford no remedy in such cases, of which Mr Lucas mentioned several examples.

Mr. Drummond said Mr. Lucas had made a speech full of most interesting matter, but he was at a loss to understand his objection to the motion. Mr. Drummond admitted everything said by him both of landlords and tenants; his dificulty was to know why the relations between the two classes in Ireland should differ from those in other parts of the world. If, however, this' was an exceptional case, the remedy must be exceptional.

Sir J. Shelley observed, that there were two sides to this question, and in giving a compensation to the tenant-a principle he had always advocated-wrong should not be inflicted upon the landlord.

Lord NaAS considered that, although the principle of the two bills were antagonistical and irreconcilable, their details might, nevertheless, be discussed before the select committee with advantage. He replied to Mr. Lucas, whom he accused of dealing unjustly with the landlords of Ireland, contending that, as a body, they did not deserve such wholesale condemnation, and that the agricultural improvements he had dilated upon might be attributed to the encouragement given by landlords. He believed that the bill of Mr. Napier would satisfy the tenantry of Ireland, as it would insure to a good tenant a certain compensation for his inprovements. The principle of that bill was, that the compensation to a tenant depended solely and entirely upon the improvement he should make; whereas the other bill threw overboard that wholesome principle legalizing the tenant-right of Ulster, which depended only upon the incoming tenant's disposition to buy, and introducel a compulsory settlement of rent, which was nothing less than Commmism.

Lord Monek admitted that the bill of Mr. Napier was a great advance on the part of the present Go vernment. No measure upon this subject could, in his opinion, be satisfactory to the tenantry of Ireland which was not based upom the principle of giving the tenant a property in any additional value he conferred upon the land by the exertion of his industry, or by the investment of his eapital. His main objection to this bill was founded upon the complexity of its details. Mr. Wimmesine defended the bill, the objects contemplated by which he briefly commerated, and should rejoice, he said, if it cond he improved in the com-
mittee. If oljected to the other lill because it was impossible in theory, wrong in prineiple, and impracticable in its details.

The bill wath then read a seeond time, and ordered to bo referred to a select committee.
mafor berbspord'h case.
Mr. (Goulmuns, amidst the deeprest, silence in the House, brought up, on Thursiday, the following report from the select committec appointed to impuire into the comexion of Major Beresford with the transactions at the late Denty clection
"The select committer appointed to tako into consideration the petition of cortain inhanitant householders of the thergugh of Derthy, on the End of November last, huve to
roport to your honourable house:- What your committee roport to your honourable honse:- That your committee
have pxnmined witnesses, and have herard councel in suphave exnmine witneshes, nom have harard counsel int Hup-
portof tho petition, ns well as om behalf of tho Right Iron. willinm Breresford, seorylary-at. War, and a member of this house. Your commitue have to report, with refer-
ence to the specifie allogntions contained in the report be-
 fir an organized nytem of bribery existed in the borough of Derby at the latt eleetion. That the Rieht, Hon. William
Berestord wrote at leter to uno John Hrail, of Shrowabury, in tho following terms:-

A good and safe man, with judgment and quickness, is wanted immediately at Derby. I suppose that you cannot leave your own place; if not, send some one hom
you can trust in your place. Let him go to Derby on receiving this, and find the County Tavern, in the centre of the town. Send his card to Cox, Brothers, and Co.,
Lead-works, as coming from Chester. That will be
enough. "Monday.
Yours,
w. B.'

That in consequence of such letter, one Thomas Morgan, jun., was sent to Derby by the said John Frail, and acting on the instructions therein contained, was subsequed in carrying out the plan of the organized system of bribery proved before your committee to have existed. Your com mittee donot think there is sufficient evidence to satisfy their minds that the arrangement, scheme, and object referred to in the petition were known to and concurred in by the Right Hon. W. Beresford; but your committee are of opinion that the equivocal expressions of that letter ought at least to have suggested to him an idea of the improper use to which that leter might have leen, and, in dife was applicd. And they think it exhibited a recklessindimerigly
and disregard of consequences which they cannot too highly and disrega
It was agreed that the evidence should be printed.

## THE FRAIL-BERESFORD COMMITTEE

Althovan the committee sitting to decide how far Major Beresford is implicated in the Derby bribery has kept its doors closed, yet the evidence has been dribbled out to the press; and the committee are responsible for any errors which may bave been set before the public. Substantially, the evidence does not alter the case, nor materially add to what was already known. In his examination, Major Beresford admitted that he wrote the "W. B." letter ; that he gave it to Cox of Derby, who forwarded it to Frail of Shrewsbury. But he says that he only consented to find a man to watch the other side, prevent illegal practices, and the kidnapping of voters, on the assurance of Mr. Cox, that nothing illegal was intended. The negotiation was carried on at the Carlton. He admits that Frail has been in his pay for three years, at a salary of 300l. a-year. He does not clearly explain what his daties were. He could not remember anything about anything-not even his own letters. He professed not to know what he meant by such terms as carrying the borough by "sudden assault," with 1000 l. He reiterated the charge of conspiracy against Flewker, Cox of Nottingham, and others. Morgan was afterwards examined. He admitted going to Derby with the "W. B." letter ; when there, he saw Flewker and Radford, at the County Tavern. Radford merely said, "How are you ?" Morgan said, he thought he was to be a pollclerk; then found he was to pay legitimate expenses to the holders of tickets for $2 l$.; and wondered why they were not paid in an attorney's office. He paid such as brought them, having no idea what they were for. A "man in drab" gave him the money to pay with; he believed the man in drab was Hewker, whom he had previously secu in black. But the landlord of the County Tavern proved that Flewker wore black cach time when he called; and Land admitted that he carried heavy parcels to the tavern, and that he wore a drab coat; so that Morgan's attempt to fix the charge of bringing the money on Flewker failed. Morgan could not remember whether he agreed to the signal before it was used; but he remenbered the signal perfectly. It will be remembered that Mr. Beresford said Morgam was sent to prevent illegal pactices; but Morgam admitted that he uever heard of any stafl to detect hribery, or prevent kiduapping, or any such thing. Frail was examined, sitting on two chairs; bat he merely proved the receipt of the "W. B." letter ; the sending of Morgan to Derby; aul generally his own intimate relations with the Carlton.

## ANTI-BUDOETE MEFTINGS

Sournwank, fommely assembled under its high Inilifr, led the metropolitan opposition to the Budget this week. Resolutions, condemming the cardinal points of the whole scheme-the correhative doubling and extension of the Honse-tax, and the repeal of half the Malttax, were agreed to, on Monday, in the 'Town Hall. An additional clause was atterwards added, advising the adoption of a legracy sud probate-duty on rend property, in the event of now taxe being necessaryborough menhers, adderssed the electors. Sir William opposes the whole Budget, ats likely to create a "deficiency," and ans mased on tho repeat of the Mall-tax, which is not called for, and the extemsion and increase mane but fimous candidate for Bristol, who said, "I way ditto to Mr. Burke," "adheres to the sentiments put forth" by Sir William Molesworth. It in mot ensy to discern the sembments comnected with a tax on houres and a tax on malt.

Similar meetings have been held in Lambeth, West minster, and Finsbury, with the like results. The minster, and metropolis against the Budget is unquestionably very strong indeed. Besides Sir William Molesworth, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Williams, Mr. Duncombe, Sir John Shelley, and Sir De Lacy Evans have assisted at the meetings of Sir De Lacy Evanstituents; but the resolutions have been moved their constit
by electors.
In the provinces, the feeling is not less declared nor less positive. Liverpool, Southampton, Stourbridge, Buckingham, Belford, Worcester, Manchester, New-castle-un-Tyne, Edinburgh, Chatham, and other places, have agreed to petitions declaring the scheme oppres have arreed to
sive and unjust.

## THE KAFIR WAR.

News from the Cape up to the 6th of November was brought on Monday, by the Queen of the South. But matters are advanced only a short way nearer to a conclusion; while, whatever satisfaction may be drawn clusion; while, whatever satisfaction may be drawn
from the military progress, is alloyed by the civil intelligence.

Gencral Catheart appears to have been carrying on repeated and vigorous attacks upon the small bodies of Kafirs still lurking about. They are represented as in a deplorable condition, without food or ammunition, and driven into the great forests on the skirts of the Amatolas, for refuge. The Waterkloof is now cleared. The camp of Uithaalder, the rebel Hottentot chief, has been burnt, and he himself is reported as having set out to try lis fortunes over the Orange river. An interview between General Catheart and the Slambie chiefs, had ended in the surrender of Seyolo. Sandilli had been nearly captured by the daring of Lieutenant Whitmore, who chased him to the bush. An officer had been cut to picces escorting cattle. In general, however, we have no military news, because the Com-mander-in-Chief was very close, and kept his general orders secret.
A despatch from Sir Jolm Pakington was read in the Cape Town Legislative Assembly, on the 4.th, announcing that the Constitution was further postponed, in consequence of serious difficulties besetting the franchise question. Wherupon meetings were held, expressing the indignation of the colonists, threatening serious consequences, and declaring that they should serious consequences, and declaring that they should
hold the advisers of that course responsible for what hold the
chisued.

We may remark that the Queen of the South has proved an excellent boat. She encountered very bad weather, and behaved admirably. Her passage was greatly delayed by the breaking off of one of the fans of her serew.

## THE BURMESE WAR.

proprider it would be correct to write cessation of war in Burmah, for owing to delay on the part of General Godwin, mathers were at a stand at the end of Octoher. Sir John Cheape leld Prome, while a few thousand Burnese were stationed about sis miles off; whom he was not allowed to attack. Gencral Godwin was marehing the second division to Prome by land, and when mate, $\Lambda$ va would be assailed also by lamb. Elephants had been sent from Cakenta to carry the heavy guns of the amy. Meanwhile, the stean-flect, by the suden fall of the Irravadyly, were "yjromad at Prome. By this time, had Ciptain Tarleton been permitted, he and his blue-jackets and marines would
have captared Aval. It is no wonder that the systome have cemptared Ava. It is no wonder that the systom
of apmontiner old and procratinating officers to the ative commands in the East Indies is exciting such genemal displeasime.

It is reported that the Afbhans are in arms again; hut the report, repaires to he confirmed, as it comess
from the same somere as the fanous story about the lamding of Dritish troepps at Herat!

## GIDBA AND THE UNTLED NTATES.

Ar present, the ultair of the Corseotel (ity hat bern compromisel. A letter from leresident Fillumere, which has been publishocl, and an article in the government organ, the H"ashinglom Reputhe, , Now that the President extembs no sort of comaterame to the pro-
 Spain; hut he will mot protect any citizen who chomsesto violate the regnlations of a forcign port. Consemently, the maval ollicer has been withdrawn from the (erserent
City, mad tho mails alsoo. But not to be fhwarted by the felderal authority, the New York sympathiserm: have resolved to seail out the Cherokere to Dlavamain with Purser simith on homed. Her commander is a merehunt captain. She gooes as a private vessel; if
she breald the regulations of the port, of llavanah, us thingestand, she will be coptured probahly; and the United states Government will not interferes. But it
must be remembered that circumstances may force them, should the Spanish or American officials overstep their bounds of duty.

There has been a statement in the Spanish papers, that several French and English war steamers at Havannah had cffered their services to Cañedo. But this does not accord with the assurances of the Times, that England, at all events, will not interfere in the matter.

## LETCERS FROM PARIS.

[From our own Correspondent.]
Letter Li.
Paris, December 14, 1852.
The Bonapartes are eagerly dividing the rich spoils of
France. They are rivalling each other in dexterously appropriating whatever palaces they like best. Louis Bonaparte, of course, takes the Tuileries; Jérome has awarded himself the Palais Royal; Napoleon, his son, the Elysée; and the Princess Mathilde the Louvre. The Moniteur, too, publishes a list of all the estates, châteaux, and palaces that constitute the domain of the Crown. Strasbourg figures in the list. Boulogne, it would seem, has been forgotten.
The discussion in the Senate on the Civil List has been animated in the extreme. General Magnan proposed thirty millions: the Senate with one voice resisted that exorbitant figure; and by way of a per contra, a certain number of senators proposed to accord no more than twenty millions. In the end, however, the sum so long announced was decided upon. His Imperial Majesty is to have 25 millions.

There are, as I have told you, the Princes of the Imperial family, and Princes tout court. The SenatûsConsulte, recently presented, declares that there shall be only three Princes of the Imperial family-to wit, Louis Bonaparte himself, old Jérôme, and his son, Napoleon : all the other Bonapartes are Princes tout court. Old Jérôme, who never forgets himself, is to have a dotation of two millions of francs ( $80,000 \mathrm{l}$.), the Palais Royal for a residence in winter, and Meadon in summer. Besides, he will be appointed Grand Admiral, with from two to three hundred thousand francs salary. His son, Napoleon, is to be heir-presumptive of the Crown; and the understanding is, that he shall have the Vice-Royalty of Algeria, under the title of Lieutenant of the Emperor ("Imperatoris Legatus," as it was called in the Lioman Empire).
This Senatis-Consulte is already voted, but not yet publishecl. I cannot say as much for the SenatîsConsulte, which modifies the Constitution. This measure has met with the sfrongest opposition within the Senate. Many of the senators wont hear of accepting an allowance of 30,000 franes, which, from its fixed character, say they, would have the appearance of robbing them of their independence. What do you think of the rodomontading delicacy of these sacripants? Others object to the allowance of 6000 francs to the deputies. They fear the reproach against the Imperial Constitution of bribing and buying the representatives of the peophe. Inded, several of the deputies themselves are offended at this posthmons liberality. One of them hat evensent in hiss resignation, But the graver side of the matter has yet to be exposed. You are aware that Lonis Bonaparte, faithful to the imperial traditions, and inspite of his assurances that no serious modifications would te introduced into the Constitution, has proposed to suppress the few surviving prerogatives of the (orps Lewislatif. lever since 1815, the Legishative borly has been in the hathit of voting the Budget by special estimates for every separato head of expendihare, so that no minister eould esceed the sum granted.
This important right, so long disputed, had the cfiect, of restricting the power of Ministers, aun ly forcing them to keep within precise limits, patad the arents of the Executive at the discrotion of the Chambers. Tow remer this control more secure and more eflective, the Chambers had sucessively narowed more and
 limals of cstimathes For instance, the whinatess of the
Minister of W:ar, which in 1827 were contained mader wern heal:, are mow divided into more than thirty. Morever, to make the application of the principle of spreiality more riforously exnet, the Chambers had got
 in contempt of the Comstitution of Jamary 14, upsts all that arrangement. Bomparte insisis on substiLuting for the former atide of the Constitution on this
 and votes the Bulpret pre ministine. Now the vote
 finameinl modutions. Any Minist $x$, ats soon as the amount of his bubget is voted, can move at his ense within the limits of that eredit, ly reducing the
less to other expenditure for which no credit has been opened, or by augmenting other items of expenditure already estimated to an indefinite extent. Thus, for example, if a reduction of $100,000 \mathrm{men}$ on the active force of the army were decided upon under the system of special heads of estimates, the head of "Pay" would appear diminished in propor tion to that reduction, and the same would appear under the other heads relative to the maintenance of the forces. On the other hand, according to the system of voting the estimates par ministere, the Minister of War having obtained a grant of three or four hundred: millions (of francs) for his department, can spend them as he will. He can levy 600,000 men instead of 400,000 , if he please; and for that purpose he will only have to apply the 400 millions (of francs) of his Budget: integrally to the personnel, by diverting the grant for the matériel (more than 100 millions of francs) ; or ip; on the contrary, he choose to disband $100,000 \mathrm{men}$, he may pocket about 100 millions of francs, without any.body knowing a word about it. This is a very comfortable system, you see; cela sent son Mandrin d'une, lieue. We are in the enjoyment of a régime of loaded: dice, and all the rest va de suite-elections, estinateswhy not even écus? Now this modification of the Constitution aroused a serious opposition in the Senate.
The Marquis d'Audiffret, one of our high fiscal authorities, whose whole public life has been spent in the attempt to establish order and control in the: finances of the State, protested ardently in his committee against the proposed modification. Three ministers rose to grapple with him, but he crushed them all by the force of his reasoning, and the strength of his convictions. He was unanimously appointed by his bureau one of the commissaires to make a report on the Senatûs-Consulte. In other bureaux the discussion attacked other points equally important. One of the consequences of voting the Budget par ministère, is to take out of the hands of the Chamber all control over public works. On this subject, one senator was so bold as to say, "that when he saw the jobbing (des tripotages) that had disgraced the Bourse, to the disgust of all France, during the last two months, he regarded it as a real danger for the country to adopt the article which removed from the Corps Legislatiff the examination of great works of public utility-sucli: as mines, railways, \&c. Never," he added, "wirt a: French Assembly, however devoted, allow itself to be: so treated; and if this article is passed, my conviction is, that the existing Chamber of Deputies: will not reach the conclusion of its mandate. Befiwe two years it will have to be dissolved." A third point excited indiznant remonstances. Among other prerogatives of the Crown, Bonaparte reserves to himself the right of signing treaties of commerce, as well as treaties of patce; and all this without control, and without having to render any account, either to tha Senate or the Corps Législatif. This third assumption drew loud cries of dissent from certain representatives of the mannfacturing interest. M. Lebouf, the mannfacturer of pottery, rose with extreme vivacity to oppose a prerogative which attributes to the Emperor a positive commercial autocracy. He reminded the Chamber that, cven in the time of Louis XIV., ther was a Burecau de Commerce, which was always con-
sulted. The fiery semator distened on M. Baroche himself, and undertook to prove to that personage that, even with great political capacity, it was possiblo to combine complete ignorance of industrial matters. A fourth modification is also proposed, to restrain the rizhts of the Corps Leegislatif; the speeches of deputies were not allowed to be printed in full, neither in the Monitene nor in the other journals. $\Lambda$ simple anmysis of them only appeared in the Monitear:

This analysis is to be further ent down to a mere, summary of a few lines, in which not even the names of the orators will be mentioned. One would mappose that Bomaparte appeliended the apparition of a Mirabean in the ehamber of his own nomination. In fine, a fifth point, was raised in this disenssion of the Semate. Formal interpellations were addressed by General Husson to Fould, the banker-minister, on the johbing (les ripolages) of the Bourse. General Husson openly repromethed M. Fould in the presence of the whole senate, with the inmense disturbance in the finamial worth created by the aftiair of the Bank of Movemble Credf, which he expressly characterized as a " dirty sicheme of a lew joblyers.?"
As averyberly knows that the entsurape of Bomaparte lave won about twenty millions of frumes in this "dirty schame of a few jobbers," you may inagine that the nemators, when thoy herord deneral Husent hake use of these formidablo terma, which stes petrificd
highor than M. Fould, sat for some minutes pethe higher than M. Monk, sitt for some minuter petrinid
with anazement! It is to-day, notwithetunding, that. the Nemate is to vote all the divers Senatinseconsultes
sulbmitted to its judgment: no doubt it will obey orders. This crew would lick the dirty boots of their master to sility from such men. Yet, as I write these last words, I an assured that the Senate has timidly hesiwords, 1 a desire to be consulted by the Fmperor in all tated a desire this be confirmed, I will most gladly his acts. mantre of all régimes. For the present, I adhere to my expressions.
The recognitions of the new régime by forcign nowers arrive in succession. Great Britain was one of powers the first to recognise the Empire. The three Powers of the North will, I am told, present theirs simultanemsly, and in exactly identical terms. Perhans this is an indirect and delicate hint to Bonaparte to be a good boy and not provoke a whipping! The official journal of Vienna formally threw out this sort of menace; and I hear that Bonaparte was for a moment bitterly piqued. He even allowed an exclamation to escape him in company of several of his courtiers to this effect, "If Prince Schwarzenberg were still alive, we should understand each other better."
Another vexation for this great man incompris. You remember, I told you that Bonaparte had the pretension of composing his household exclusively of personages belonging to the old noblesse. This gen-
tleman modestly designed the descendants of the Crutleman modestly designed the descendants of the Crusaders for his valets de chambre. He addressed himself successively to M. Ie Duc de Mortemart, to whom he proposed the title of Marshal of France, and Grand
Marshal of the Palace, to M. le Duc de Mouchy, to Marshal of the Puc de Bauffremont, and to the Duc de Guiche. All the four successively declined the honour. Bonaparte then, unmasking the secret object of his wishes, simply proposed to the wives of these gentlemen to be ladies in waiting to the Empress. The beautiful
Duchesse de Mouchy sharply replied to him "that he Duchesse de Mouchy sharply replied to him
should have waited till he had an Empress to make the proposal." To appreciate all the mordant of this reply, you should know that on that very morning the report was current, and is so still, that the marriage with the Princess Wasa was definitively broken off, and that Bonaparte was obliged to lower his pretensions, (de se rabattre sur un plus maigre gibier:)

| An immense activity is observable at the Ministries |
| :--- | of War and the Marine. Orders are being sent off every day to all the chefs de corps to get up the warlike spirit of the soldiers. In all the military and naval artillery, devised by the Emperor, is being experimented upon in the various polygones. This system consists in reducing to a single calibre all the various field-pieces, which are now composed of four different calibrespieces of four, light artillery ; pieces of cight, artillery of the line; pieces of twelve, artillery of reserve; and

six-inch howitzers. The uniform calibre proposed by Bonaparte is to be that of twelve. Now to make you mulerstand all the inmportance of this change, I should add, that these pieces of twolve carry 1600 yards, while the other pieces carry only from 800 to 1000 yards. These experiments, I repeat, are being actively carried on. Don't be too confident in our veracious Emperor's pacific assurances. It may be that, some morning, all burope will awake (as laris did on the 2nd of December) to find the army of Paris on the frontiers of the Rhine. There are soler people who believe in
this eventuality, as they do in to-morrow's sumise. Besides this change of system in the artillery, an coually grave modification is proposed in our present recruiting rystem. Aecording to tho existing law, 80,000 men are enlisted every year, for seven years
sorvice-just one quarter of the actual mate population. In the new system, the entire mate population would be called upon to serve; but instead of serving for a period of seven yems, the men destined for the infentry woukd only serve one year. As to the men destined for sjecial corps, such as cavalry, artillery,
engineers, mremadiers, and imperinl guard, they will engincers, grematiers, and imperind grard, they will
remain in service, seme eight, the others seven yours. 'The soldiors diseharreed will be liable to be recalled to serve until they are thirty thre years of age Here is the formidable levy we should be able to tako the finld with at any given moment,,$\ldots 1 \mathrm{st}$, Tha mony
 twelve classos, from twonty-me yeart of afo to thinty-
three, $z 80$, (No) mon, in cach class :3, $360,(000$ soldiers for the twelve chasses; ; peneral total, $3,760,(00)$ mem. There is emough, tand mowe than enough, to sweep that word!
Mennwhilo, bomanarto and his friends are not, neglecting their litto pescunimy intorects. The projeret of reastahbinhing the gombling-houses and the lotiteries,
which I montioned monthas ano, and which was only arrested by thes romonstrancers of the clergy, has hecus resumed. Doetor Vfron, who was the promoter of the resumed. Doctor Vfron, who was the promoter of the
origimal scheme, is to have no share in the present one.

The immediate entourage is to have all the secret profits of the operations. The State will have the remainder. The company is already formed : it is to be worked in shares. A subvention of seven millions (of francs) will be paid by the company to the State for the exploitation, which (subject to intervening arrangements) will commence in January next, at four chief establishments :-1.113, Palais Royal. 2. In an hotel in the Place Vendôme. 3. In a house on the Boulevard des Italiens. 4. In the Faubourg St. Honoré. The details are precise, you perceive.
A provisional commercial treaty has been signed with Belgium. Belgium having, as you are aware, consented to prosecute judicially the press for attacks against Bonaparte, the Emperor has condescended to take off the surtax of ten per cent. on Belgian coal and iron.
A commercial treaty with England is also spoken of. Bonaparte only waits for the promulgation of the $\mathrm{Se}-$ natûs-Consulte, which is to accord to him absolute om-
nipotence in matters of commercial treaties, to sign the nipotence in matters of commercial treaties, to sign the project with England. English coal is to be admitted into France at a minimum duty. We are not yet informed whether there will be any compensation on
the English side in the shape of a reduction of duties the English side in the shape of a reduction of duties
on French wines.
The system of severe measures is still in force. There has been an amnesty, on paper, for offences of the to "warnings," they have begun again. A legitimist paper of Angers, L'Union de l'Ouest, has been the first to enjoy the honour. Domiciliary visits are paid to all the printing-houses, in the hope of seizing certain clandestine writings which annoy his Majesty the Emperor. Printers, masters and workmen alike, are whisked off from their homes in the dead of night, thrown into solitary confinement, and examined separately.
Such municipal councils as omitted to kecp holiday on the 5th of December, the day of the inauguration of the Emperor, are dissolved. This has been the fite of the municipal council of Frontignan, who took the liberty not to vote a distribution of bread to the poor on that day, after receiving express orders to that effect from the Minister of the Interior.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

M. Cenavorx, ex-representative of the people, has written to the Pays, to deny the authorship of a letter imputed to him, accepting in very humble and submissive terms the gracious "f pardon" of the Emperor. This letter, which was published very conspicuously in all the Government journals, was a forgery. "I neitler wrote it nor signed it; ournals, was a forgery. " neither Mrote. Chavox. Not a
I know not who is the author," says M. Chater single person of note has yet accepted the general con ditional amnesty of the Government.
By a decree of the Emperor, the administration of the Civil List and of the dotation of the Crown, is confided to M. Acliille Fould, who takes the title of Minister of State and of the Household of the Emperor. He is charged to establish, on the proposition of the high functionaries of the houselold, the general budget, and submit it to the approbation of the Smporor, and all the expenses of the houselold will bo paid by the treasurer on the order of the Minister. The will havo the gencral manarement of the revenues of the Crov
ever kind they may be.
ever kind they may be.
On Sunday, the 12 th inst., the Emperor grave a grand On Sunday, the 12th inst, the Emperor gave a grance military dinner at the Thileries to the marshanis of crance and the general and other officors commanding cor
the army of Jaris. All Lhe Ministers were present.
Abd-el-Kader has left Amboise. He arrived in Lyons on the night of the 12 th inst.; and was to resume his journey without delay for Marseilles, bat at he instance Chat city.
M. Ducos contradicts the report of his reply for a demitation from the maritime dr partmonts, on the increased of the clairmant at the dimmer of the, Eeole Militaire is pronomberd to loe a fabrication. Wo cannot, however, forget that the denials of the present Prenel Govermment have proved an trustworthy as its assertions and its pro The Paris correspondent of the cilobe, writine last Wedmesday, tefla a pretty story of Lonis Napoteon, which
will win ihe heats of all monthrs; and to prove, our will win the hearts of all mothres, and to prove our willingness to givecom the Emperror has
story, for what it is worth. It reads woll.



 (o) hime by the father, and tho hipar, hang her hy the
 her a present of an
their thesumintumer.
There has been nu important debate in the Bolpiom Chanter on tho budgel of public instrustion. An. Vor-

 cutholis direttion. During this dis- ussion, M. de Monta-
Whe seeond Chanuluer of the states-dionoral of Holland has adopted the comversion of the Bour per Cent. Rantos at 97 , ut the option of tho (iovernment.

The Parisian correspondent of the Independance Belge pretends that the reason of the precipitate recognition of the Emperor by Naples, was the desire of Naples to secure French aid agand thghien Marat has made a while, it is reported that Lucien Murat has millions of francs, and alrady talks of the "throne of his anof franes,
cestors."
Important modifications of the Constitutional system in. Prussia have becn submitted to the Chambers. intention of the Governmentis and of annual budgets, and annual Parliamentary sessions and upon a normal basis of prerogative, by vesting the right of nominating members, prerogative, hy vesting hereditarily or temporarily, according to birth, property, or position, exclusively in the Crown. A quasi-restoration of certain feudal provincial privileges aholished in 1848, by a completely new code of provincial, district, municipal and communal law, is also announced. Title paraphrase, by the Minister of the Interior, on the 6th inst.
It is said that in consideration of eventualities, Austria and Prussia have come to an understanding to sink their commercial rivalries for awhile, and the maintenance of the Prussian Zollverein for the next twelve years is considered certain.
The Austrian musket, writes the Roman correspondent of the Daily Neuvs, continues to enforce attachment and fidelity to the imporial bannor. Five more soldiers of the Hungarian regiment now in garrison at Ancona were shot on the morning of the 4th for descrtion. Thus a considerable number of men have suffered death since the arrival of the regiment from Bologna, There poor fellows appabeen shot for the same offence. The poor fellows apparently serve the chivalrous Emperor with no great good
will, since they risk and frequently meet their death in will, since they risk and frequently meet wine shops re order to escape from his trammels.
sound with their revolutionary songs, and cheers for Hun sound with their revolutionary songs, and che distrust in the gary and Italy-al spirit which gencral, that he allows none of the soldiers to quit the town singly, only regular parties can pass the gates.
The state of affairs in Spain is becoming, to use a French expression, "very strained." The Duc de Sotomayor has been prevented holding meetings at his house. Genera Narvaez has been sent out of Spain into honourable exile to "examine military archives at Vionna"

Pronunciamentos at Barcelona and othor important towns, are apprehended.

## The Roman States are infested with brigands.

The Bank of Constantinople refuses to receive the paper money of the state. This decision has producel an immense sensation. A monetary crisis is considered immi nent.

The Turkish government has prohibited navigation of the Bosphorus by foreign steamers. Whe servee is to be exclusively performed by Turkish stenmers. The Austrian Lloyds Company has protested against this measure. is said that the Turk.
steamers in England.
Piracy has become so formidable in the Archipelago, that trade in those waters is zthost at an end, the maritime in
A Turkish ship had been seized by pirates within sight of Smyrna, and all the passongers and crew had been put to death. From Syria we learn that neither the Seraskier nor the Druses bring able to claim the victory, after much marching, and some fighting they had concluded an armistice.
tintion.
The Prince of Montenegro has issued a decree threat ming exile to all those of his subjects who should refuse
to take arms against the Turlis. Various skirmishes had to take army against tho Turlis. Various skirmishes had taken place with the Tarkish troops, and a decisive hation
was oxpectod. The Pacha of Scutari had taken the field, was expected. The Pachat of sintari had taken the field
at the head of 10 ,ooco men, against the Montenegrines.

## AMERICAN GOSSIP.

In the New lork Tribune of the 1st instant, we have a detaited accomit of 'Thackeray's third lecture, on "Stecte, and the Times of Quecen Ame." As before, The andience was crowded, and an amomecment was made previous to the lecture that the course would be repanted, so that hose persoms who could wot obain
tickets for the tirst delivery might have an opportickets for the tirst delivery might have an oppor-
tunity of hearing them. We emmble that the critie in the New Sork Ilerald, who fell into a dit of abusive deliriman on hearing Mr. Tharkeray's first, Iecture, is in at very shall minomity. Mr. Gordon Bemeth wa in Europe when Thackemy sailed; did he leave instruc acted without orders? acted without orden:

Another of our Luropan celdrition, Smag, is drawing erowded auchences in New York. That so

 We quote the following fiom the Tribule: "Mr Perczel, who was deputed by a hare number of Hum gamans, in Jopey, Euglamd, and Paris, to act for them, made a purehave last month of two township, situated
near Duvenport, in Iowa, for a Humgrian colony, and in the spring the great body of the purchasers design amigrating to this comery mad settling, upon their pirchases. Among tho number is General Moritz Perezal. Lach person in indigent circumstances will
be furnished with forty acres of land, at the Government price, on credit.

The American papers notice the invention of a new sewing machine; which, it is said, will be to needlewomen what the power-loom was to the hand-loom weavers. There is more than one article on the sulject
in the Tribune. Tailors and sempstresses raise objections to the new machines, on the ground that the sewing is not durable, but a writer in the Tribine declares that he has seen shoes and shirts made with the machine; and that the sewing is perfectly satisfactory. These machines are in extensive use. The Tribune enumerates no less than six different linds.

## THE GOLD FIELDS.

Tue news from Melbourne of the 7th of September, brought by the Overland Mail, corroborates the reports of newly discovered gold fields, and of ever increasing productiveness in the old diggings. The remunerative character of the Echunga gold field, within twenty miles of Adelaide, South Australia, is established beyond doubt. The existence, too, of a large and rich gold field at Bengara, 180 miles N. by W. of Maitland, New South Wales, is again confirmed by the latest advices; so
that it is now proved by actual events, that a vast belt that it is now proved by actual events, that a vast belt of highly auriferous land extends across Bathurst and its neighbourhood, and thence to the banks of the Hunter, and the back of Moreton Bay, a distance of about 400 miles. The actual width of this belt is unknown, but the portion of it already explored averages more than 150 miles; hence the known auriferous portion of Australia comprises an arca of more than 60,000 square miles. The New South Wales diggings contime to be deserted for those of Victoria, chiefly from the influence of the gregarious spirit which prevails among diggers, but also in consequence of the periodical floods, which have been unusually great this year, and have done much damage to life and property at Turon, Braidwood, and elsewhere. From October, 1851, to the end of August, 1852, the escorts had brought into Mellourne and Trelong, the astonishing mount of $1,771,974$ ounces of gold, or between 73 and 74 tons. Even this enormous quantity does not represent the whole quantity raised in the province in these eleven months, and which is
estimated at not less than $105 \frac{1}{2}$ tons, worth upwards of ten millions sterling. The social condition of Victoria is still represented as deplorable in the extreme. Of the Government it is stated in very strong terms, that it wants perseverance, energy, and wisdom, and that its "laxity, parsimony, and absolute imbecility" have
done the colony incalculable harm. Crimes of the done the colony incalculable harm. Crimes of the
most fearful character and degree alound on all sides. Highway robbery and burglary in broad daylight are common even in the towns. Murders are numerous, and remain almost always unpunished. The police are cowed, or are in learne with the ruffans, and the
administration of the law is fast sinking into contempt. Next to an efficient police force, an importation of female servants is urgently wanted in Victoria. The small proportion of female immigrants landed this yenr in the colony has beon absorbed by the brisk demand for wives. We are assmed that the splendour of a
diprere's wedding is sometimes rather startling. Youner Cigger's wedding is sometimes rather starthing. Yomer
Irish orphan girls, who searecly knew the luxury of a shoe until they put their laue feet on the soil of Pictoria, lavish money in white satin at 10s. or Iथs. a yard for their bridal dresses, and flaunt out of the
shop shaming the door, becanse the unfortumate storekopper doess not keep the peal shawls at 10 guincas appere! What a blessing for our lomdon shopkecpers
if they could bat calch such customen!

## DANCING INTERIDCTED AT ROTHERHAM.

 Accombna to a report in the Daily Nows, which fron private hetters we believe to be generally correct, Rotherhan and sheffich have hen thrown into atferment by the novel conduct of the Roverend is. Mosely, vicar of hotherham. It appors that it has
been costomary for the fashomable of Rod herham and the neighbearhood to hold a subseriptiom dress bath in the monih of December, and this year it, was manomeed stewardship of three of the West Riding marist rates, and the gentry of the town and district. Last weeds
the Reverend Mr. Mosely wrote to the editor of one of the Sheffied impurs, in which the advertisement of The intended hat had bee in inserted, imguring hy whese
athority the names of the st ewards had been pulhished, as he had renson to suspece, that the mames had lesen inserted in the advertisement ly tho committee with-
ont authority. The cditor at once answrere the vicar's note, mond referred hinn to the ball committeo; and from them the viorar ascortanod that the manes
had been published with consent. Aceordingly, on had been pubhishod with comsent. Aceordingly, oft
Sunday morning last the vicar entered cho pulpit and
read the advertisement of the ball from the newspaper and laid particular emphasis upon certain stewards' names. He also read the correspondence which had taken place between himself and the editor of the Sheffield newspaper, and held up the stewards and the ball to ridicule and contempt before the congregation, who were considerably amazed at the bare mention of the circumstance of the ball in a parish church. The congregation were much annoyed, and several attempted to leave the church, but were solicited not to do so ; others were convulsed with laughter, and the congregation were in a state of the greatest consternation. The stewards felt themselves aggrieved, and they, along with the ball committee, held a private meeting at the Crown Hotel, Rotherham, to take into consideration the conduct of the vicar. They passed a resolution giving him the opportunity of making a resolution giving him the opporto medium in which he had given the offence, and, if he should decline to make any reparation, further proceedings will be taken. If the interdict be not removed, it will make a pretty case for a law court.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Osborne is, while we write, still the abode of the Queen; who, with the Prince and the children, seems to enjoy the sea air and delightful scenery of their island home. But no doubt they will spend Christmas at Windsor. Lord Raglan and Lord Derby have been on a visit to the Queen this week.

Lord Palmerston has been unwell ever since the Budget was propounded. He keeps his room, suffering from the gout, and is unable to attend the evening parties given by Lote on the first item in the Budget has been taken,-at vote on the first item in the Budget has been taken,-at
least, people maliciously associate the gout and the Budget, least, people maliciously associate the gout and the Budget,
and talk of Chatham, who assumed the gout when poliand talk of Chatham, who assumed the gout when poi-
tically convenient. Has he been concocting a new Budget $P$ Lord Carlisle delivered an interesting lecture on the Poetry of Gray at the Sheffield Mechanics' Institution on Poetry of Gray at the Sheffield Mechanics institation on in choice selections from the poet, but not new. It is pleasant to see popular lecturers coming out of the arispleasant to see popular lecturers the real levelling tendency of the age-the levelling upward.
The Duke of Cambridge has presented an ox for the Christmas Festival to the Poor, conducted by the Leices-
ter-square Soup Kitchen, which will be roasted, and served ter-squane Soup Kitchen, which will be roasted, and served
out on Christmas-day. The Lord Mayor, also, has presented to the City Hospice a quarter of an ox, towards affording the committee the means to carry out their intention of feeding the destitute poor on the same festal day. Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Oliveira, M.P., attendod chanies' Institution in Southampton-buildings, Chancerylane, on Monday. It was founded by Dr. Birk beck. The Polish bail, held at the Guildhall on Wednesday, was attended with great success.
Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, died, on Thursday, after a few days' illness. Professor Empson, of Mayleybury, and editor of the Edinhurgh Review, died on Friday week.
Mr. Ballantine, for many years the presiding magistrate at the Thames police-office, died on Tuesday.
The will of the late Earl of Shrewsbury has been proved, and the personal property sworn under 100, (1000. It itirects that out of this amount there shatl be paid, 5007 . to the
Rev. Thomas Doyle, 5002 , to the Rev. Daniel Rock, 1501 . Rev. Thomas Doyle, 500l. to the Rev. Daniel Rock, 1507 .
to the Revg Dr. Winter, and there are some other legacies to his sister, and to servants. The Earl has directed the whote of his estates at Alton, Farley, and elsewhere, to bo
converted into money, the whole of the proceeds, together converted into money, the whole of the proceeds, together
with the residue of his personal property, to bo given to Mr. Ambrose Lisle Phillips, of Grace Dien Manor, Leicester shire, and Mr. C. Scott Murray, of Danesfeld, Buck-
inchanshire, both of whom it will be remembered seceded inghanshire, both of whom it will be remembered seceded
from the Church of Thgland, some years since, and joined from the Church of Thgland, some years since, and joined
the communion of the church of Rome. This hats afforded a subject for speculation. Hy the Mortmain Aet no num
excecding fool. can be left for religious purposes, and it is therefore gonerally believed that alfiougri this large amount of property has been left unconditiomally to Mr. Phillips hirrafter to be appliced to the thenefit of the Roman (atholie lureafter to be applied to the benefit of the Romian (atholie
church. This supposilion is streng thened by the fact that
 property was left to Dr. Walsh, and in the everth of his
decease to Cardimal Wiseman; hat his was revoked by a oodicil in farour of Messrs. Phillips and Murny, who are od divide the property equally betwern them.
According to the halest accounts from Chima, the rebed
dief गienteh was ntill saceessfully heading his revoGutionary umy in ita march to power
 November, in har oulward passage. The caphain mports
that all is now matisfatory.
Mr. Bruce, of Dyffryn, han been elected without oppoMr. Bruce is a nephew of Sir Lawis Kright, Brame Whis Hent in Lord Mcriford's lorough of bisherne has

 and Lishurne crows on its ind epouddenco.
A puldic mooting of the Deonomic dreehold tand $A_{b}$ so-

explaining the objects of this association. Mr. William Coningham, President, in the chair. Mr. George Bird,
Mr. C. F. Nicholls, Mr. James Rigby, and Mr. Cramp Mr. C. F. Nicholls, Mr. James Rigby, and Mr. Cramp,
addressed the meeting in explanation of the objects of the addressed the meeting in explanation of the objects of the
Association. At the close of tine meeting a considerable number of new shares were taken up.
Dissatisfied with the Budget, a body of Jamaica pro prietors met at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday. Mr. Girod on the delegates from the island, submil ted a.memoria This pacific course did not satisfy a proprietor named Smith. He proposed a resolution, stating " that the time to island until the Government of this country conse of that afford them that relief to which they were justly entitled." The bellicose party were quieted after a smart discusion. by the assurance that "something would shortly be done for Jamaica;" and the memorial of grievances was carried.
The first general meeting of the members of the newlyestabished Freehold Land Society was held at the Freesupported by many minor lights of the late Protectionist party, such as Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr. J. W. Benbow, Booker, M.P.; Mr. Henry Ppwnall, and other gentlemen. The Chairman stated that shares representing a capital of 75,0002 . had been issued, and 11,0002 . had been actually rewas two The average number ons from the executive committee, accompanied by the secretary, had visited in succession Norwich, Brentford, Kingston-upon-Thames, Croydon, Reigate, Hampstead, Ipswich, Chelmsford, Colchester, Great Yarmouth, Gravesend, Greenwich, Woolwich, Deptford, Rochester, Stratford, Derby, Nottingham, Liverpool, Putney, and Ealing with the most satisfactory results. The position of the society was primarily defensive. The counties in which the influence of opposite societies at the present moment was most prevalent were Middlesex, several others. As a first step towards counteracting such influence, the property at Putney, on the banks of the Thames, called "The Cedars," the adjoining property lately the site of the College of Civil Engineers, and also the Rectory estate in the middle of the town of Ealing, in Middlesex, had been purchased.
The Birmingham cattle show has been held this week. It was very successful. The stock was excellent, and the variety of crosses, especially in sheep, great. Poultry,
as usual, attracted the greatest share of attention; and as usual, attracted the greatest share of attention; and
sales were effected to the amount of 11000 . The prices for single birds were enormous; and the competition for some of them beyond all precedent.

Several ruffians, implicated in garotte robberies and daring burglaries in the northern counties have been con-
victed this week in the assize courts. This practice of garotting is needful to arrest its extension. It is the Engligh cquivalent for Thuggism.

The body of a man murdered by a stab through the eye and brain, reaching as far as the back of the head, has been found on the public road near the western borders of the Forest of Dean. Ho had previously been seen
drinking in company with a man named Greenhaf, now drinking in
in custody.
Mr. Daniel Donovan, a Roman Catholic priest, has been convicted of assault upon a woman named Murphy, a convert to Protestantism, who took relief in Bermondsey from ministers of both religions. According to the evidence, Dono-
van called on Mrs. Murphy, and reproached her for having van called on Mrs. Murphy, and reproached her for having her' infint child baptised by a Protestant minister. Grow ing angry, he struck her shightly three timos we that of the house. The landlady took away the bell, and the poor woman had to slecp on the floor. Donovan was yound
guilty of tho assault, but recommended to mercy. Ho guilty of tho assault, but recommended to mercy. of tho
was fined $5 l$.; which was paid amid the howling of was fined $5 l$. ; which was paid amid the howling of to
women in the court. Both Dorovan and Murphy had to boconvoyed away privately
Figures, omnipotent as they are to the minds of the Cockers of this phanel, are not so to all men. $A$ sal instances of this occurred on Momatay. Mo. Mes in Budge-row. Ho was rich, and would not
 de: heve it. Figures, plainly showing prosperily, нeoma,
him indicative of the llankruptey Court ; he read " 8 , (wol
 failure. He had no wifo to set hime right. On Monday, ho himself with a riflo pistoll; bought origimely to defend himself agrainst the Chartists on the loth of April, 1818. of cout
Mr. Martin, the mhation-master at Heyford when the
 terminus on Juesday. The train was moving Alowly; it gontly atruck Chaten; groatly frightened, in
out of tho way, ho ran tuder the carriareo.
Compensation to the amount of soono lans been obtained
 (iroves, hilled in mu nesident which, through the nogligrence Thorover, he bemped nerious floods in North Watos. Ono man has been drowneal, and a groat, deal of property deso boinds, and swopt away many houses. A torront ran At He recent fate of thor.
At the reeght fete of the Golden Flecece, the Emperor of Austrin wore the dercoration of that order which formery Desonged to Charlem on Burgundy, and which has in tho
contre the marnifiecnt diamond considerod to hodd tho third phace nmongrt, thome oxisting, ardy which is worth a
of the coronation attire by the Archduke Maximilian, is preof the in the same room that contains the coronation robes servedarles the
of Chang of Italy.
HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK. Is last week's report it was shown that the mortality rose to 1042; from the returns for the week that ended last Saturday it appears that been 1012 . In the ten corresthe same weeks of the years 1842-51 the average number ponding weshich, if raised in proportion to the increase of population, gives a mortality for the present time of 1331. Compared last whe kexhibit a satisfactory reduction; but registered borne in mind that the arerage of the ten years is increased by influenza, which in the corresponding week is 1847 was fatal to 2416 persons.
In the last four weeks the total numbers of deaths returned have undergone considerable variation, these having been 922, 947, 1042, and 1012 ; but under the two principal heads, namely, "gymotic diseases" and "diseases of the respiratory organs," the rate of mortality has been remarkably uniform; zymotic or epidemio diseases in the aggregate produced in the several weeks 184, 207, 210 , agd 212 deaths, while those of the organs of respiration
and (exclusive of phthisis) caused 167, 172, 171, and 171 fatal
During the same periods hooping-cough alone of cases. During the same periods hooping-cough alone the diseases in the former class shows a steady to any conto increase, though it has not yet becom to it were 17, 20 , siderable extent; the nume scarlatina was fatal to 59,72 , 59, and 62 persons; typhus to $50,37,47$, and 55 . The mortality from small-pox continues low, and last week it was fatal in ond
of influenza.
of influenza.
Last week the births of 810 boys and 769 girls, in all, 1579 children, were registered in London. In the seven 1579 chidren, weeks of the years 1845-51 the average corresponding we
number was 1371.
At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometor in the week was $29 \% 520$ in. The mean temperature of the week was $49 \cdot 3$ degs., which is $7 \cdot 9$ degs. 7 degs. higher than the temperature of the previous week. 7 degs. bigher than the temperature of the previous we on The mean daily temperature was above the aver, friday, and Saturday, amounted to 10 and 11 degs. The wind blew daily from the south-west. The amount of rain that fell in the wreek was $0 \cdot 61$ in.; and the mean difference be-
tweeh the dew point temperature and air temperature was o. 3 degs.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. BIRTHS.

On the 7th of December, at Melton Mowbray, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry: © Bon.
On the 8 sh, at Bummerhill, Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton : athaghter. Commander Osborn, R.N.: a daughter.
On the 11th, at Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswell: a son.
At Worthing, the wife of Lieutenant-General gir John At Worthing, the wife of Lie
Forster Fitzgerald, M.P.: a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 1st of December, at st. George's Church, Dublin, by
the Venerable the Archdeacon of Glandelagh, William Macthe Venerable the Archdeacon of Giand, Esq, of Rathdrum,
Murray, seoond son of Charles Clarky,
county of Wicklow, late surgeon Twenty-first Fusiliers, to Harcounty of Wicklow, lato surgeon Twenty-first Fusiliers, to Har-
riet Wilhelmina M•Clintock, youngest daughter; and, at the Jane, eldest danghter of the late William Milligan, Esq., M.P', Sixth Enniskillen Dragoons, and of 4, Bentinck-terrace,
Regent'stark, London. M.P., Sixth Ennistiden.
Ongent's-park, London.
On the 7 th , at 8 t . Geo

On the 7th, at 8t. George's Chureh, Manover-square, Robert
Roy Adams, Maq., Bengal Army, to Charlotio Frances, third daughter of Captain Bellow, Langley, Bucks, and Grand-
daughter of the late Robort Jellow, Esq, Castle Martyr, diaghter
Ireland.
On the
Ireland.
On the gth, at Bt. James's Church, Westmingter, by the Very
Rev. the Dean of Ely, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alowander Rev. the Dean of Wly, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Aloxander
Gordon, second mon of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, to
Cirolieg Herschel, Burt.
On the 10 th , at the parish chureh of Plumstead, Captain Codd,
Mdjutant of the Weat Kent Militia, late of the Acventernth Adjutant of the Wept Kent Militia, late of the Aoventeenth
Foot, oldest son of che late Harrlson Gordon Codd, Esq., of tho Souaro, Kensington, to Sarah, dau
of Plumetoad and Horton, Kent.
 thirty-ifth year of his age, Menry Chapman, Esq, ono of the May's mhip Pottinger,
Bulham, Surrey, Eng.
On the 31 let,
On the 31at, it, Queen's-house, Barbudoes, of virulent yollow
fiver, in the wenty-seventh year of his ago, the Rev. Edward
 ward and Leeward limands.
On the loth of November
On tho 10 oth of Nosember, at Barbadoes, of yellow fover, after
four days illoens, Licutenat-Colonel lionry Willians, Com-




 Mranes M. II. Blood, widow of tho dato Noplune Bogi, End.,
of Nlome-riroct.







## 

## Saturday, Decomber 18

## RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

The House of Lords met last night. There was a large attendance of the members of the House of Commons in the galleries set apart for them; amongst others, we noticed Lord John Russell and some of his more immediate followers. The presence of a coinsiderable number of strangers congregated behind the woolsack indicated great interest in the nature of the proceedings which were about to take place. The Earl of Lonsdate presented a petition from Whitehaven, from a mechanic's institute, praying for the free distribution of Parliamentary papers. And then the Earl of Malmesbury rose and said, -
My lords, in consequence of what took place in the House of Commons last night, with respect to the resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, who has gone to sce her Majesty at Osborne, I have to move that this House adjourn to Monday next.
Their lordships then adjourned.

## THE MINISTRY.

The Herald of this morning informs as that Ministers have resigned.
"At an early hour yesterday morning (says our venerable contemporary) notices were forwarded to the various at the Foreign Office, at twelve o'clock. The noble Premier arrived a quatter of an hour after the time specified, when the rest of the Cabinet Ministers were in attendance, and the result of the division on Thursday night was, of course, taken into consideration. The result of the conference was a determination on the part of Minstersly, tender their resignation to her Majesty; and accordragy, messaiately after the rising of naval authorities at Gosport, directing a steamer to be in readiness to await the arrival of the express train that leaves London at three o'clock.
"The
"The Earl of Derby left London by this train to tender the resignation of himself and his colleagues to the Queen, and it is supposed that his lordship will recommend to her Majesty to confide the formation of a new Administration
to the Marquis of Lansdowne." to the Marquis of Lansdowne
So far the Herald, not always the best informed journal in London. The Times mentions another name. The Times points to Lord Aberdeen as the man to fill the vacant post. After saying that the new ministry should include all shades of the Liberal party, and that the days of cliques are over, the leader proceeds-

The materials of which a nobler and more energetic Government can bo formed aro abundant and various, and we repudiate the notion that it is possible either to revert to the decrepit combination which preceded Lord Derby's accession to power, or to strengthen that combinanation by a mere infusion of oxtreme liberal opimions.
The course of events, the state of parties, and the predominant convictions and desires of the country, point to dominant collearues of the lato Sir Robert Peel as the men from whom the Liberal party must now look for the most effectual assistance, in conjunction with whatever remains available of the last Whig administration. We may add hat wo have roason to believe that private comma obstacles to this union are removed; and wo believe that it is upon the Earl of Abordeen that the formation of the new Cabinet will devolve, with the active co-operation, not only of his former colleagues, but of Lord John Russell and the chicts of the Whig party. The smme delicate task of bringing together for tho lirst time men not berore
associated by party ties might equally be ontrusted to the Marguis of Lansdowne, whose experience, authority, and tact, perfectly qualify him for such a duty- But that veleran stalesman has already takon a fomal loave of oflicial hife, and although his counsele must do not anticipate that ho will aceopt the most onerous position in the service of the Crown. Lord Aberdeen has, moreover, the advantage of being less shackled than any
man of equad eminence by porsonal and party tios. If it, man of equad eminence by porsonal and party tios. If 1 ,
should be has duty to distributo the chiof oflices of state, wo have no doubt that he will do it with singlemess of purpose and with an undivided regratd for Adme ginblic servico. doubt the number of aspirants for oflies, some of whom must bo conkent but the eqsantial
 poord, be fuidy represented and ovenly combined, since tho Tho rosult, if it can bo obtained, must bo a wider range of Opinion and observation, a more candid and comoct ontimate of the real opinions of the country, atore rosolato mpdriority to tho abuses and impediments of morip
rontine; and alhough a Covernment so constituted will find itself watehed in tho present, Pallanoont by, atromg Opposition, it will array on it sido not only a very large proportion of the statemmanship and the eloquence of the victions and important interestes of the whole community."
'I'he Daily News publishes evidently u guess combinationa,

First Lord of the Treasury Foreign Affairs Home Office and Leader of the Commons
Colonies
Chancellor of the Exchequer Admiralty
Secretary-at-War.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
\&c.
\&c.

Marquis of Lansdowne
I
Lord J. Russell
Sir J. Graham
Mr. Gladstone
Mr . Gladstone
Mr. S. Herbert
Mr. Osborne
Duke of Newcastle
Lord Grey and Manchester are to be passed by. But this guess at a Cabinet agrees both with the statement of the
But it is significant that the Morning Chronicle But it is significant thates no suggestion ; showing that whatever share the Peelites may have in the thickening negotiations, they choose to conceal their game. But we may ask, if Lord Palmerston was "master of the situation" a fortnight ago, where is he now, and why is he forgotten? He was forgotten in the Militia debate which gave office to Lord Derby; he was forgotten in the debate on the address. He is forgotten now. But we hear that his gout is wonderfully better now that the defeat on the Budget has cooled the political atmosphere. Parties must know, if they reflect, that he is an element which will have to be calculated. Lord Clarendon, too, is a name that can scarcely be omitted from any such combination as that suggested by the Daily News. And Mr. Cobden, from the judicious habit of silence on the subject of National Defences he has so recently acquired, may reasonably prefer a rival claim to that dashing Whig Hussar, Mr. Bernal Osborne, for the vacant post of the Right Hon. W. B. In case of his appointment, Mr. Bright would be Paymaster to the Forces. Of course, we shall see. Meanwhile, what an unpleasant entertainment for her Majesty's Christmas week-a Ministerial snapdragon!

THE DIVISION.
The question put on Thursday was the house-duty reso-lution-that the duty be doubled and extended to 102 .



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

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There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to of its creation in eternal progress.-Dr. Arnowd.

## THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND THE WORKING-MAN.

The colliers and iron-men of South Staffordshire are causing obstruction to the staples of the country, by an obstinate demand for higher wages; and great is the indignation. It is hinted that we have been legislating long enough in favour of labour, and ought now to give capital a turn. But what has been the special legislation in favour of labour? Capital has had its privileges. Arbitrary combination laws, or the arbitrary enforcements of those laws, prevent men from combining to protect their own interests, although masters habitually combine, as we saw painfully illustrated by the case of the tin-plate workers at Wolverhampton. The law of unlimited liability in partnership ia frequently suspended in favour of great capitalist undertakings, while the working-man vainly asks for the same privilege in favour of his own humbler enterprises. If any recent boon has been conferred upon the labouring classes, it has been by that Free-trade which has brought plenty to all, and also such an extraordinary impulse to the trade of the employing classes.
A great boon, indeed, has recently been conferred on the labouring classes, but not by legislation: the discovery of the gold-diggings is a boon that has been conferred by God alone. And, while it has brought benefits as yetincalculable upon the commerce of this country, it has most especially benefited the working-man. It has opened to him regions where hard labour is the short, straight road to wealth. In Australia, he who digs is the Crosus. But it has done yet more : by stimulating emigration, it has powerfully contributed to thin the labour-market, and it has done so to a greater extent than by the mere migration to the diggings, since it has greatly stimulated emigration gencrally. It has thus cnhanced the value of the labourer remaining at home. This effect has. been foreseen rather by oconomists and employers than felt by the men; but the cffect for them will come about, sooner or later. It is now just beginning in the coal and iron trades, and the employers are resisting the rise of wages; but, of course, they will have to give way.
That the dain of the men is founded in justico the employers admit, by acceding to it in some degree. If they are now prepared to grant sixpence per ton of coals, or (wo shillings a day, they admit that the men have hithexto not been receiving so much as it is right to pay them : and the men, therefore, are justified in insisting upon wore.
But
But the clain of the men rests upon a much broader basis. At no period in the history of he country has there been so wide an extension of prosperity, or a prosperity resting on a sounder basis. Manchester has been domer mimmense stroke of business, and has just learned that it will have an mprecedented supply of the raw material from America; white there is every prospect that the ensuing spring will see an extended market for cotton goods. Leeds and the doth-distriets are remitricted in their extending tradeonly by the want of wool, which threatens or fall whort in Australia. Birmingham is tho amoury of more than England, and is atroady forging weapons for the approaching array of military power, to say mothang of malway extenNioms, and other civil demands for manulactured iron. The shipping trate is not only employed with a rapidity tmexampled, unimatimatle. And "orn continte to pour in on one nide, ats fast as gold pours in on the othere.
Of course, in such a stato of trade, the manu-
facturers and traders generally are making great and rapid returns. If three orders come where two used to be, the holders of those orders are making at least three profits instead of two. We all know that that is much to understate the case But, in such a condition of affairs, assuredly jus tice would dictate that a share of the universal prosperity should not be withheld from the men
We know that they have already benefited by Free-trade in the cheapening of provisions; but so have other classes. And the prospects of a bad harvest at home are diminishing that benefit to the working-man, for flour is already rising, and the loaf is a penny dearer. Bread, indeed, ought to be dearer, since there is a prospect of some degree of dearth. Not scarcity, for supplies will be drawn from abroad; but they may cost more; and it is well to be prepared gradually for that greater cost. It will probably be compensated by our greater means. But, then, the working-classes ought to share those greater means. Justice, therefore, will sanction any success which the men can attain in the contest.
But we believe that, in the long run, the masters would not benefit by beating the men If the men are to aid the masters under the pleasant pressure of brisk and continually increasing business, they must work with a will, and they will do so best if they find themselves liberally treated. The truth is well known as belonging to human nature generally; but it has been repeatedly tested in the history of industry. Everybody knows that an English workman is more valuable than a workman of other countries, although the rate of his wages may be nominally higher. The plan of beating down, of "saving" at every turn, has been tried, and found wanting. The opponents of the TenHours Act admit that its principle is good, and not bad, as they once insisted. Slop-clothing, ill made by infected hands, is growing less fashionable than it was not long since. Some of the newest commercial establishments rely on the principle of generous treatment for their workpeople. Price's Patent Candle Company provides education and training for the young, encourages recreation, religious advice, and provident habits amongst its adults; and finds that a generous humanity " pays." Railways are showing, by their disasters to person and property, that cutting down the margin of liberality towards the working-man is a false ceconomy; while the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navi gation Company, which has 100,000 persons dependent on its employments, applies the liberal principle to its dcalings all round, and is establishing a business as vast and wealthy as a small state. The principle holds good in iron, coal, or cotton, as in candles, cloth, or shipping. We have to get up iron and coal from the deeps of the earth, as fast as we can ; we have to work up iron, wool, and cotton, at a pace unprecedented, in order to get back, with a full enjoyment of op portunity, corn, gold, and profit. Now the work ing hands will never do the drudgery so well, $O$ masters! as if you lend to them a reasonable share of that prosperity which is so pleasantly ntoxicating yourselves. Dram them with a mo dicum of the golden elixir vitoo which you aro drawing through so many channels, from AusCralia, and California, and the other sources of wealth, and then wee how their heart will be in their arms. For there is a grood time coming,nay, it has begun, both for masters and men. We it, not only to heap up wealth, but to improve the relations between the two great sections of inclustry, and, by the blessing of God, both seetions shall be not only the happier, but the wealthier-their common country happier wealthier, and more secure in its grand career.

## SPAIN.

The attempt; of the Royal household in Spain to carry a chango of Covermment by a coup-d'état and to assimilate it moro closely to the absolutist constitution of tho other Govesmonts in
Finropaththopreaent moment, has boen adaptod to the circumstances of the Spanish capital ; but it has oncountered difliculties at tho outset, and mast encounter still more, as the manouvre is extonded, in ordor to its own completion.

The phan of ation differed very matorially from the phan adopted in Paris, and wo shatl premently seo the reason why. Lustead of promulgating a change of tho constitution in ant autocratic proclamation, the chango wan sub-
mittod to bo Gorlen; but it was not tho less
absolute in its tendencies. It revoked to the Crown almost the entire controul of public affairs, Crown established a counterfeit legislature, elected and establisher a constituency, consisting, only of by few of the highest tax-payers in each place. It is not to be supposed that the Court made this attempt without considerable support; and although the proceedings are kept as secret as posthoug, it is beyond a doubt that the support must have been external. The fact is proved by the extremely comprehensive nature of the opposiextreme The Cortes were so generally arrayed against the measure, that it was necessary to dissolve that body. The important nature of the contest, not less than the arbitrary conduct to which the Government has committed itself, is seen in an assembling of a numerous committee of the opposition, with Narvaez at its head as President; and in the dispersion of that assembly by the police, on the single authority of the Crown. Narraez has been sent into exile, and every party in the country, except a very fractional hnot who cling to the court, has been sent into opposition.
It may create some surprise that the party which invented this coup-d'etat in Madrid, did not act upon the pattern of Louis Napoleoncollect a great force, and surprise the capital in the night; but the reason is, that the army in Spain is in great part a body independent of the Crown. There are substantial reasons for that independence. One is the personal pride which the conduct of the court has failed to conciliate for many years, and wheih, therefore, causes a number of decayed families and their cadets to go about the country with feelings very much the reverse of affection to the throne. The other cause is the comparatively indifferent pay of the army, which has forced it at times into strange quarters and strange straits, and has made it acquainted with shifts conducive neither to discipline nor to that unity of feeling which scientific governors now seek to infuse into standing armies. The army has too much the spirit of an irregular corps, the men are in many cases fond of their officers, and have scraps of national feeling distinct from mere affection to the sovereign.
Anything like national feeling has long been submerged athong Spaniards at large in more trifling sentiments :-self-esteem, on a Castilian scale, pride in personal beauty and show, love of pleasure, of enjoyment, of idleness, not altogether voluntary, characterize the Spaniard over a great extent of territory. These characteristics are lost, to a considerable extent, when you enter
the territory of Bardelona; where the old spirit the territory of Bardelona: where the old spirit
of national independence, once so turbulently shown under the Counts, has been succeeded by a strong infusion of thodern commercial feeling, with the corresponding turbulence characteristic of manufacturing townis. If the expression is not far too strong, Batcelona may be called the Sancashire of Spain, with the commercial spirit strong in the cmploying class, and rather a riotous spirit strong in the working class; but in both cases to the abatement of old Spanish feeling, or of blind allegiance to a barbario thirone. The district in which national feekng remains strong, where popular indepondence is most stoutly maintained, is that called the Basque Provinces. Repeated aggressions on tho old privileges of the basques, which have beon but partially successful, have only made them chench their teeth and fists the stronger. But
the Basques, bred in a cortain local liberty, pecuthe Basques, bred in a cortain local liberty, pecu-
liar in their teniperament as in their tongue, connect their sperial liberty with the past; and have no theoretiocal sympiathy with the progress of civilization or the growth of liberty in modern Europe or in Spanin. The Role mity amongst any active and energetice clans of Spaniards,
therefore, is to be found in the army. It would, for these reasons, have been almost impossible for may adventuror in Madrid to retulh the mation through the hrmy, or to grasp, at my millions of volers. The whole affinie must bere wedted in the Chamber, and, if possibley, ly circumventing the army rather than using it or defyime it. 'tlus position of the colurt in proportionitely weak.
the feobleness is not diminished by the precarious thread with which Cuba still mantains its connexion: The publiention of the diplomatic corrispondente in A metica, although it does not tend to dimifish the conifidenco in the hold of the thtono over that valtablio island. Tho corre-
spondence between the Government at Washington and its representatives in London, from 1822 to 1840, establishes two or three points of considerable importance. It appears that the Spanish cession of Cuba has been a subject of question ever since the earliest of those dates. We first find the United States defending Cuba against the encroachments of France and the machinations of England. An equivocal expression quoted by Mr. Everett from the Count de la Alcudia, who says that he had certain information from the Duke of Wellington, has been taken to imply that the Duke was an accomplice in to imply that the Duke was an accomplice in
those machinations. The honour of England does not require any very elaborate disclaimer of the absurd projects imputed to her. But the fact is important, that the permanent retention of Cuba appears to have been a matter of doubt with all the three powers in correspondence. At the close of the correspondence, we find the American Ministers offering to purchase the island for $100,000,000$ dollars. We have reason to believe that this correspondence ought to have an appendix, bringing down the negotiation to a period within the last three years.
Another fact established by the correspondence is the longexistence in the island of a party favourable to its cession; a corroboration of the more importance, since it refutes recent denials.
The Spaniards, therefore, must regard their royal Government as having a serious diaster hanging over its head,-the loss of Cuba; and allegiance is seldom strengthened by sympathy with failure, especially when that failure is prospective and immediate. If we might hazard a calculation in times which defy the prophecies of politiciuns, we might say that the Spanish Government is too weak to accomplish a coup-d'etat; that it can do no more than foment disorders in its own dominions; foment disorders which make it so much easier for the taxes to be collected in the shape of profits by contrabandistas than by the authorized servants of the Crown. The army is still the strongest power in Spain, disorganized and demoralized as it may be; and enganized and demoratiged as it may be; ang en-
croachments upon its patience will only bés safe while they are not quite intolerable.
The disorders, indeed, might sacceed for the benefit of the Royal system of Europe in general, at the expense of the particular family, by inducing the army to adopt the unlucky exile, Montemolin, instead of Queen Isabella. He is not the most imposing of legitimate claimants-he has no air of command in his countenance; but if you look to personal dignities, he will do at least as well as Tsabella, and may pass muster amongst the small party of suored Sovereigns.

## THE BUDGET AND BEER

Towards no part of the community could Mr. Wisraeli hate selected a more unfortunate test for judgment of himself and his measures, than the Malt-tax, as he proposes to treat it. It would be quito possible to apply to the beer-trade the principle of "unrestricted competition" in a manner quite consistent with the principle to which we adhere, that of Concert; and in a manner as beneficial to the public as to the farmer, or more so. That which prevents the application of the principle is, not the amount of the Malt-duty, but the manner in which it is levied, and also the manner in which other burdens are maintained upon the Beer-trade; and with these obstacles Mr. Disraeli does not deal at all.

It is woll, at starting, distinctly to recognise the fact, thint the "monopoly" of the great browers does not rest entirely upon fiscal restrictionis, but upon the amount of experience, "apital, and skill brought into tho trade. Still, the lisenl restrictions do help to maintain hat monopoly by an indired process which we shat ex-
plan. For the making of beer like that of Bass, clements of first-rate quality, water, malt, and hops, are the prime neessaries. To secure them, a cortain assurance is required by the employment of a large capital, which can command the best materiala, and can afford to reject those that fall short. Some fortimate circumatances are esiseitial accescories. Such is good water near the sito of the brewory, the chemical qualities of which are not always to be discriminated. Another esseritial accessory lies in sorvants with tact ind akill, which, in brewing, camot bo, redaced to dhemical rules.

But there is no doubt that a Hood deal of experiment, in a small way, might bo carried on, if
the trade were perfectly open, and the making of beer could be pursued in every little hamlet. The large capital is necessary in the first instance,
because there is a heavy duty to be paid; for although that is ultimately charged upon the consumer, it must, in the first instance, be met by the capitalist. The formation of capital for hat purpose has led to the gradual collection of hat purpose has led to business into the hands of a few great brewers, and from this circumstance arises a state of
things which contributes to consolidate the monopoly. It is well known that the publicans are argely assisted by great brewers, and that, therefore; upon those brewers the publicans are dependent. The disposition of the public to purhase articles with sums in aliguot parts, also helps to regulate the price at a fixed level, Between the producer, the malt-grower, and the consumer, the effect of competition is arrested. The maltster has, of course, a market in which ompetition brings down prices to the lowest level for him. The great brewer can also give the lowest price, taking duty as an element in the account, for more or less, according to the fact. But as soon as we reach the publican, the effect of competition, to a great extent, ceases; and the machinery which maintains prices at that stage is brought to bear still more strongly by the gencral usage of trade upon the public. The publican cannotusecompetition effectively against
the brewer, and he is shielded from it on the part of the public.

There is another reason why the public is debarred from the advantages of unrestricted competition. A shop for the sale of beer cannot be opened without a licence: now this licence is made, not only a matter of police, but a matter of fise; and the cost, we believe, is ten guineas. The consequence is, that the humbler dealer meets an impediment at first starting. Not only so, but there are other attendant restrictions. The customer who seeks beer, desires, in many cases, to have a choice of fermented drinks; and he would often frequent a shop for beer, where he could occasionally take spirits instead. The licence for spirits, however, is not only charged at a much higher sum, but is also a matter of farour, to be sought from the magistrates, with great trouble, and not without some use of social influence. That shops for the sale of fermented drinks ought to be more especially under the eye of the police is obvious; but it is a very bad regulation which mixes up police laws with fiscal laws; and especially when laws of that complicated kind help other restrictions to check unre stricted competition, of which Mr. Disraeli boasts The licensing system tends to help the peculiar relation which we have already explained between the brewer and the publican, in diminishing the number of mblicans or dealers in fermented drinks: and, therefore, the dealers in beer. It is because the humbler trader finds such universal difficulty in penetrating the thickets of the system, that the manufacture of "the juice which makes the Briton bold" is kept in so few hands. There is no reason why associations like that of the Co-operative Brewery should not be formed amongst the workingclasses themselves, for the manufacture of their own beer, secured, as it would be, under the primeiple of association, arainst adulteration but, in the existing state of the law, that must be impossible to the immense number, and, therefore, the working-classes are forced to drink what ever miserable stuff the publicans may sell in the name of ale and porter,

The true restriction upon the trade lies in the lieensing and exciso systems, which directly cheek the multiplication of deaters, and necessi tate a large capital ; and with those restriction Mr. Nisracli does not meddle. He throws away $2,500,0$ o(ol. for no benefit gither to farmer or con sumer; with benclit only to the great brewer, who, of the whole series, does not want it.

## KIRWAN'S CASE

PUNISHMBNT.
We are given to understand that shortly after the execution of Mr. Kirwan, a very important meeting is to be held'at Exetor Mall, in favour of the abolition of Capital Punishmenta.
The gentlemen in and out of Parliament, who have long taken an activo part in this movement, aro determined not to lose the
oratorical opportunity afforded them by the
judicial sacrifice about to be perpetrated in Ireland; and it is not at all improbable that with this happy illustration they will achieve a considerable success; perhaps, as a first step, the concession that for the future circumstantial evidence shall in no case hang a man. Some too ardent young gentlemen suggested that the meeting should be held at once, and petitions got up thereat in favour of the unhappy artist, whom a weary jury found guilty of living in adultery, and depriving them of refreshments last week-both capital offences, as it appears. The suggestion was of course rejected, and on the usual ground -philanthropists, like politicians, assert principles; details they have nothing to do with. We, however, who think examples often the best arguments, will say our say, or part of it, on this question at once. It is not so unimportant, even in its isolation, as it may seem, and moreover, as we believe Kirwan to be innocent, we should be we believe Kirwan to
glad to save his life.

He "declares, before God, that he had neither hand, act, part, or knowledge" of the death of his late wife; and we venture to credit his statement. But the great point, after all, as far as the public are concerned, and putting the duties of humanity out of the question, is not the mere settlement, yea or nay, of his guilt: the chief thing for us to consider is the terrible consequence of the new doctrine, that in cases of circumstantial evidence, consistency of the facts proved with the theory of the prosecution, should of itself be a sufficient satisfaction to the mind of the jury. The old dictum, that the proofs must be inconconsistent with any other hypothesis, is the one which, with Judge Crampton's permission, we shall uphold.

The general facts are very easily mastered. It appears that Mr. Kirwan, an artist, of middle age, married some time in 1840 a lady fifteen years his juniar, whether from love, or why, does not appear. About the same time, perhaps before, he made the acquaintance of a Miss Theresa Kenny, upon whom he bestowed a share of the affection undividedly "due" to his wife. Till a few months since, neither lady knew of the existence of the other.

In September last, Mr. Kirwan went to live at Howth, and there he and his wife stayed in the house of a Mrs. Campbell, a widow, with remarkably good cars and a very scrupulous conscience. This woman, who is minutely accurate in her recitals of conversations which went on in the parlour while she sat in the kitchen, laid an information before Captain Furnace, to the effect that Mrs. Kirwan had been constantly warned ly her mother not to be too venturesome in bathing, and that " no couple could live more united," except during one fortnight, than did the Kirwans. On the trial, however, this exemplary female objected, that though that information was hers, yet she had not kissed the book. She has Commissioner Phillips's authority for the value of these formalitics. $A$ proper reverence
for the Scriptures forbids for the Scriptures forbids her to tell truth, except when "the book" is within osculable distanco.

Mrs. Campbell, then, witness for the prosecution, tells us that tho Kirwans quarrelled; that Mrs. Kirwan bathed constantly ; and that onone occasion, after they had gone together to lreland's Tye, Mrs. Kirwan, with a bathing dress on her body, was brought home dead. By a remarkable roincidence, considering that it had
been raining, and that Mr. Kirwan had been running about in all directions in search of his lost wate, his trousefs were wet. Considering that the couplo had been known to quarrel, and that one of them had died maceountably, Mres. Camphed has circumstantial evidence enough to
satisfy here who was the murderer. Mr. Kirwan satisfy her who wat the murde
had forcibly drowned his wife.

Tho next witheses ate botmen, brothere, who ferried the Kirwans over to Ireland's Liyo in The morning and returned for them at night.
They depose to searehing with Mr. Kirwan for his wife, who, he stated to them, hat kirwan for him to bathe at six ơclock, it being then cight. Mliimately they fomd her in a hole, on a rook, with various seratches uron her; the only point here being that sho was in a somewhat awkward position, as ladios dying in fits are rather liable to bo. They then went in semecth of hor clother, which thoy at length found in a place where ong of the wilnesses had just previoualy been and neen nothing of them. The inference left, to be drawn was, that Kirwan had meanwhilo put thom
there, with what object we confess we cannot discover. Two women were next examined, nurses, who washed the body. They deposed to the not very damning fact that Kirwan's trousers were wet about the legs, as also to the circumstance that he insisted on having his wife's body washed before the arrival of the police. Even innocent men do not lose wives every day, and cannot therefore be expected to pay such attentions at such times to the police. To this there is literally no evidence to be added, except that screams were heard at or near Ireland's Eye. In these cases, people never can be very clear as to the distances.
As to the medical testimony, that shows nothing at all as against the prisoner. The most hostile witness thought that, "taking the occurrence per se,"-surely it was not for him to take it otherwise,-" it was probable, in this instance, that death might have been brought on by a fit.". And fits, it may be observed, are not readily given by husbands sketching in one part of an island, to wives bathing or dressing in another ; neither are they, in many cases, unattended by screams.

Now, the first thing that strikes one in looking at this case is, that there is no possible proof of any murder at all, which surely should be a question preliminary to who is the murderer? It seems that a strong masculine woman of thirty, fond of bathing, and constantly doing so, leaves her husband, plunges into the water just affier dinner, and either has a fit there, or has one just after scrambling out upon land. Any way, she is dead, with no marks of violence about hernothing but a few scratches, which falling on, or scrambling up a rock would give any one, so lightly clad as was she at the time. He, who has been sketching at a distance, finds her corpse, and exhibits every reasonable mark of grief and consternation at the catastrophe. An inquiry is made, the coroner is satisfied, and the woman is buried; then, all at once, some local tribunal of ladies and gentlemen, shocked at the Kenny transaction, rake up the whole affair, and bring the widower up in the new character of a murderer. The jury hear everything, and are charged, as no English judge would have venfured to charge them. They are solemnly in-
formed that, if they cannot reconcile the innocence of the prisoner with the facts laid before them, they are to find him guilty. They are not reminded that one fact more, existing, though not proved, might have thrown a new light upon the whole affair; they are not told that it has always been the rule in these cases not only to require every fact necessary for the support of the hypothesis of the prosecution to be proved, but also to show that that state of facts, so proved, is inconsistent with every other hypothesis which might be set up to account for it.

The verdict, after reiterated assurances that there was no hope of agreement, was suddenly agreed upon - strangely enough, after a question, on which the difficulty seemed to turn, had been answered by the judge favomably to the prisoner.
$\Lambda$ juror hat asked to be told the medical vidence as to the appearances of the body when found. This lordship satid they might be the result of simple, and were by no means necessarily tho couseguence of foreible, drowning. The reply was of no offect. Tho law does not, allow sulledent refreshments. Wretehes still
hang, that jurymen may dine. Kirwan was found muilty.

We have no hesitation in saying that there never was a caye in which ciremmstantial evidence so weak ans this convicted a man. To hamer kirwan would be a disprace to the rentury; to have taken no step in his behall is so to the philanthropists.

It may te very well to execute, a man for not heing the master of hisown alleedions, hut it will not do to set up the precedent that when a wife
dies, and the appearance are sueh that it is posdies, and the appearances are such that it is possible her husband may have killed her, he whall have his life imperilled, or, at any rate, his ponee dewtroyed, by the vigilant morality of a landlady who has seen him making himself disargreable, and who has heard that he does not properly regulate his loves. It will not do to gel into the way of perpetanl exhmation, in cases where eonjugnd blise has been limited, and whore no polceman or divine was called in to witnese the perfectly regular and matural manner in which
the lady loft chis lifo. Wo must protest against
the establishment of a precedent from which such principles are deducible. If the existence of a mistress is to be considered a sufficient motive for the murder of a wife, and if ${ }^{\text {in }}$ in case of the wife's death, the existence of such sufficient motive is to be deemed proof of her murder, unless witnesses were by when she died, matrimony must become very unpopular, and married men very unsafe. And the evil will extend. Presumed motive will be made proof in other cases. If here, where the doctors say that a fit and drowning would cause all that was heard or seen of the death of Mrs. Kirwan-where there are no wounds upon her, no marks of a struggle upon her husband-where there is no reason, beyond the probability of his wanting to get rid of her, why a jury should not attribute her decease to simple accident, they have yet chosen the alternative and hanged him, in how many other cases will not similar processes lead to similar results? Kirwan should never have-been convicted; if there is justice left in England, he never will be hung.

## OUR FRENCH COOK IN THE FOREIGN

 OFFICE.Astounding as the fact may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the outrage in the House of Lords which we mentioned last week, has attracted comparatively little attention. Very few of our contemporaries have alluded to it. The Globe was the first to glance at the subject at all, but does not appear to have perceived the full force of the intrusion. It criticised the language employed on the occasion, as if it were that of Lord Malmesbury himself; although it is inconceivable that any English Peer should be found to convey such a message from Louis Napoleon to the House of Lords. Of the morning papers, the Chronicle alone has recorded its indignation, the others keeping silence. The reason it is difficult to imagine. We might suppose that the silent journals were prepared to acquiesce in the sentiments uttered by the speakers in culogium of the new Emperor; but it is almost as inconceivable that English journalists should entertain that view as that the Peers should entertain it. How is it, then, that neither journals, nor any Member in the House of Commons, nor even any bold Baron, has been found to make his protest against such a perversion of English sentiment in " the highest Court of Judicature": Are we to understand that the speech has been felt as a disgrace, and that there is a tacit though universal consent to hush it up?

If that is the determination, we must reject it as a very false policy. It is one thing to hush up a discreditable occurrence, when that occurrenco belongs entirely to the past, and another to keep silence when a disgrace is continued by not expelling the intruder. But the intruder is suffered to remain in permanent occupation of the Foreign Ollice, to act for "England" in the councils of nations; and thens diplomacy is reduced to the lovel of cookery. The States of Europe become but so many "ingredients" in a hash, and the system which it has cost this country
somoch blood and treasure, so much taxation and discontent, to build up, is given to the cook of the Forcign Office to burn for firewood. It is the worder that English influence abroad sinks to nothing.
Fugland can no longer support constitutional govermment. Belgium has given way to France. Suin is importing coups-delat from Paris, and Quedn sabeha, whom we hedped to the instru-
her throne, is become sceondary to ment of absolutism in Spain.

Protestantism is equally beyond the power of Protestant. Engrand to uphold. Popry is appoprinting France, which was, not live years back, more than hatf independent of priesty con-
trol. The priest party is overunning half Protestant Belgimm. Humgrary is ammexed to Austria, in league with the Pope. And we aro not at all sure that the eook is able to eomer met hesecret oneroachments in Ireland, which are
whle than the overt "areressions."
The English suljeet, who used to carry the protertion of his laws with him, hats become in all parte of Liurope the favourite object of chanse. Commerce trembles; for our rehations with $\Lambda$ merica are cooked in the worst style. In short, These important aflais which have hilherto demumded the most, strenuous exertions from men
of exporience, influence, and station, like Lood Aberdeon, Lord Ashburton, or Lord Palmerston,
have now descended to the level of the servants' have now our policy is taken upon credit from hall. Our ports, and our footing in Europe has foreign courts, and new character
The conduct of diplomatic affairs ought to be The codated to the new machinery at our comaccommodate have no longer a diplomatist to remand. If we we should do our best to bring diploprecy within the rules of cookery. As one nation, razing its forts, stipulates that a powerful neighbour should do so, we might stipulate that other countries should employ Cooks in the conduct of countries shal relations.
The new arrangement would fall in ver. well with customs in high places. In England much is done at the dinner-table; political results depend, in a great degree, upon the entertainment; and it is the "littlo more or less, perceptible to the uneducated palate," which the accomplished cook throws into his compound, that may enable the host to succeed; or condemn him to fail. How the host a political object has been attained by the miny adjustment of a made dish. Let us confront the fact, and regulate our expectations aceordingly. If we could induce other nations to adopt the like principle, England would not be at so great a disadvantage. It is true that England cannot maintain, on the field of cookery, that supremacy which she das supported at sea. Her flag may have braved a thousand years, He.; but her casserole must bow to that of France. By this new arrangement we should meet the desire of French ambition, and avoid offending the foreigner. The French journals claim to share with England the supremacy of the seas; and perhaps English pride would as much resent that concession as Lord Derby recoils at the idea of confessing to Free Trade; but by transferring the contest to the kitchen, the sypremacy of France would be secured, and England might succumb with the better grace, and the safer.
On the continent, the new arrangement might be accepted, with more than acquiescence. It is the custom, at this festive scason, for family to be cemented, and for old grudges to be replaced by new alliances. How pleasant a party the new Emperor might summon for the stated dispensation of royal charity. There evidently is a disposition in the scattered family of royalty to patch up old quarrels, for foar of losing credit out of the family circle, and, perhaps, with credit, existence. It would be a graceful thing for the youngest member of the family to re-
unite its scattered limbs. Round his board mite its scattered limbs. Ro arranged those well-known facesNaples, with his slanting forehcad, his vacant countenance, his imbecility; Young Austria, not longsince popular, now absolute, though his cheeks still tingle with the maternal slaps; Prussia, good-humoured, well-intentioned, but a little bemuzzed betwech revolution, liopes of German empire, and habitual champagne; anxious Belgium, dragred into the family party a arainst his will. And, at the head of the table the host, with the strangost, countenance of all, that impenetrable mask of stupidity covering
And Encrland-TFow, indeed, could Queen Victorin be there 5 How could her constitutional and independent fongue conform itself to the compliments of the season in such aparty $P$ Livi-
dently thero is one mode in which Ingmiad dendly there is one mode int whieh Tingland
might be represented there; "England" repremented ly that cminent crtiste "with whom nont "f your lordships aro indirectly adquainted,"-
"England," we say, mightit cook tho dinner.

## THE BUDGET.

Tue colebrated tive-hours' speche of the Changeltor of the Fixchequer requires finther comment; not, howof that hiych tunctionary as of feaming what we may from his treatment of the questions he undertaok to discuss.
On one point, if not more, we may give credit to the ripht honourable gentlenay for greater consistency of opinion than that of most of those, who have entered
into this dehate. Ho says that the repal of the Malttav will be a direct benctit to the consumer and an indirect bepobit to the farmer; and from this statement, hedoes not swerve. In other suarters, extreme differ-
ence and uncertanty provail. Somes say the betit of the repeal of the madit tas would go to the consumer; somo say it woutd, to to the fiumer ; and again some,
perhaps the greater number, affirm it would go to nei ther farmer nor consumer, but to the publican and brewer. The speech of Sir Charles Wood, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, contains in different parts all three opinions.

We are not now going to pronounce for or against any of these conclusions; the subject of the ultimate incidence of taxation requires separate aud carefal discussion. But if authorities so differ as to the effect of one indirect tax, how is it possible to know whether by means of any given system of indirect taxation you are taking from each his fair quota of the public ex-. penses? For anything which can be shown, you may be exempting a man, or a class of men, from effective taxation altogether, or you may be crushing them by the occult accumulative incidence of many indirect taxes on one point. And if the truth on this subject cannot be ascertained by those who devote themselves to its investigation, how can there exist that popular confidence in the wisdom and fairness of our fiscal system, which is essential to its permanence and to the general contentment and prosperity ?

Mr. Disraeli says, "What you want is, that you shall have as much as possible unrestricted industry and its consequences, as far as the cultivator of the soil is concerned." And this he gives as a reason for the reduction of the malt tax. No doubt the levying a tax on any article to the exclusion of others is an interference with industry; it is the opposite of protcction. If a tax be drawn from one article or from the partics interested in it, which is not equally drawn from others, then those who do not pay the tax are favoured, protected, at the expense of those who do. A certain sum of money must be raised in the whole, and if malt or anything else pay more than its share, others pay less, and so are protected. This is not "unrestricted industry." Morcover, if it is objected that a man who has an income of $150 l$ per annum is unfairly dealt with because his neighbour with 1002. per annum leaves him to bear the burden of both, it may equally be objected by the maltster that the blacksmith in like manner puts on him a double slare of taxes, For, be it observed, that the unfairness lies not in like articles being differently taxed, but in articles, however different, which are defended in like manner by the strength of the whole, being unequally taxed. It is just as unfair if calico is not taxed like malt, as it is if a house of $10 \%$. rent is not taxed like one of 202 ., and just as unfair if the park or picture gallery is exempt from taxes which fall ou the factory or the workman's cottage. In either case one party is made to pay, the other is protected.
If, however, this argument calls for the repeal of the Malt-tax, it calls also for much more. No tax is consistent with the fundamental principle of Free-trade but au equal and universal tax on pronerty: for a tax of any other kind protects one at the expense of another, whether the exemption arise from the inequality of taxation of objectes of the same kind, or from that taxation leing made to tall only on objects of certain kinds to the exclusion of the rest.

Whe Chancellor of the Exchecuer, in discussing the refuction of the malt tax, quotes Sir llenry Paruell to the effect that an article may be taxed of which the supply is limited by matural causes; for thon a part of the high price which would go to the possessor of the special natural adrantares, cond not escape going to the State. So long as the supply of barley was limited to the growth and by the extentof ourown soil, so long youmight, tax it; and in that case you had bettor not reduce your tax, because reduction of tax per bashel conld not increase the consumption (the supply being limited) and so Bring up aguin the total amome of the tax. But who knows or can koow that the supply of my article is
malinited? We all thought that of rold and silver was linited, and the form nud mode of the dealings of the whole human race with each ohere are founded Ghnost, entively on that supposition. But wo now know how munh that mivgrsal hase has laterly been affected. The productive power of our own soil was befieved to be limited to that which it hat namaly os-
 incrase otir arops 5o per cent. or more. (fand and what Sir Henry Parmell anticipated an omly pessible from a repeal of tho Com-hwe. ITow can we say, hen, of any article hareafter, that its ruphly is timited, and that "it may therefore be taxed? Moreover, supply is correlated to demand, and a substitute fir an anticho, or a changeof desire for it, may rember asmpply encolively condition of taxibility i is then invalidated (ats orten hapmens) in another dinedion.

But atill mone: this argmaent sujpesises that the Shates haty a right to take monogy, at, its own pleware, wherever it cau find it; a pretension we do nol hasitule
to deny. The relation of the State to the individualthat is, of all the members of the State to any one of their own number-is just as amenable to moral principles as that of its component individuals to each other. It is just as possible for the State to steal as any one of its members, If a man has cultivated peculiar faculties, or is rightfully possessed of special natural advantages, the State has precisely as much need of a moral justification in taking any part of their produce from him, as any private person would have. Suppose a man had acquired a unique capability of making a finished chronometer in a day, and so earned wages to the amount of a lordly income; or another had a spot which grew exclusively a special quality of lavendar, and so had a lucrative market and high prices to himself; how should the State set up a pretence to share the proceeds? Why is cither of these men to pay a heavier contribution to common expenses, when he incurs to his fellows no special cost? It is not enough to say. "this man will get neither more nor less for his goods, if I tax him for then, and therefore I will tax him.". The Stato must show what right it has to take that particular amount from that particular man, and it is po answer to declare, as our current systems of taxation do declare, "I want money, and here I find it,"

We object, then, to the very principle of Sir Henry Parnell's argument, and of course to Mr. Disraeli's application of it; and we have adverted to this point the more at length, because we feel, at cvery step, the necessity of placing the whole question of taxation on grounds very different from those on which fintuciers and ecconomists usually discuss it.
The right honourable gentleman belicves that our prosperity"depends upon conditions and circunstances which have neyer before prevailed in this country, upon natual circumstances and permanent conditions, -and that, if we only act with prudence, with such advantages as we derive som a low rate of interest, arising from natural causes, this country has before it an opportunity of material progress such as never occurred before to the vision of any statesman.

If this prosperity now depends on "natural circumstances and permanent conditions," it is certanly not to be attributed to Com-laws, which are not to be classed with such cincumstances and conditions; and possibly this might be included in Mi. Disraeli's meanang. If he did really intend the sense we have put on his words, we fully agree with him. The fault of artificial systems is, that being only iuterferences with, and contraventions of, " matural circumstances," they are always changeable and deceptive. They violate natural justice in a thousand unexpected ways; they, therefore, keep up perpetual discontont; and their crude, conjectural devices fail just when society, in the extremity they themselves bring on, has most need of their aid. Mappy is that nation which rests its material well-being not on the temporary, changing, and ill-understood devices of artificial regulation, but on the enduring basis of " natural circmustances," ant, therefore, on " permanent conditions."

But then there are such things as " matural cipcunstances and permancot yonditions," in relation to tax ation, as well as to commercial policy: and injustice, disappointmont, diseontent, and weakness, or justice, confidence, and strength, just as much follow the violation or ohnervance of than:e directing principles in me case as in the other. Let any man look at one fiseal $4 y$ stem, wher standiner ats aforetime, or as it is proposed to be by the present butget, and say whether there is in it the shightest coheremee of principle, the faimest unity of design, or the least regrand for "natural ircomstancer or permanent conditions," If aumended attontion to these indispensable marks and ohje ets of
 patment of our combom inkeret, what may it not do in another, where one-sixth of one total mational iacome is mow deat with by mans of ancient devias ane mpirial, more complicatod, and less exmable, than W'hat, home thiere may be of a" linaticial reform" in
 a say. It, is elear, however, that a vatome permene fior somar sort of" "direct taxation" is gatinat laold of the public mind. Mr. Dismali (who has thoroughly
 tiom, but not disticnt firom the primiphe.* in all other quarters there are proptual reremes to it as or tainct, what ever the buttimate derision. Derhapis as fiev ranture now to oppose it wholly on principle, ns (ontime to assert the justico of treating all hinds of incomo alike Bat the succoms of any attempt to

Hi mahes, heworer, the ntwherg mistako of nayimg, Hepl by monss of indired thantion "the inmate of the

establish direct taxation will require views far more extensive and precise than those which yet prevail; and above all, they will necessitate an inviolable regard to those " natural circumstances and permantent conditions," as well of a moral as of a material order, to which, we presume, Mr. Disraeli intendod to attribute our present prosperity.

These observations, arising, like those of last week, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's specch on the Budget, prepare us for an examination, in our next, of the Budget itself.

## beef as a theological inpluence.

The Duke of Cambridge gives an ox to the Leicestersquare soup-kitchen; the Lord Mayor gives a quarter of an ox to the City Hospice-a remarkable inversion in a matter of riands. One might have expected that the hospitality of the Mansion-houso towards the Hospice would have been at least ten times as great as the hospitality of a mere cadet of royalty for the Rag and Famish of Leicester-square.
In past times there has been a condition annesed to the hospitality of the Hospice : the poor who were indulged with a breakfast, were expected to follor it up with church. Probably a condition of a similar hind will be annexed to the Christmas beef;-and if so, we detect our City magnate in a species of transubstantiation. The assertion is not so wild as the reader might suppose, and it may be made out physiologically. The beef is to be assimilated, and with it the doctrine; the hungry man is to be converted at once to comfort and belief; and while he is converted to beliff, the beef is converted into him; ergo, the beef itself is converted to Cbristianity. Q.E.D.
If my Lord Mayor can concoct a certain number of Christians out of a quarter of becf, how many might the Duke of Cambridge convert with a whole beef? It is a question in practice.

## the duty of the lords.

The way in which the present Ministers treat Parliament is not complimentary to the importance of that body. Mr. Disracli declines to answer "a private Member," and Lord Derby kecps the Peers meeting from day to day, only for the purpose of sceing his face; since, like the stars, "they have nothing else to do." He was so hind as to apologize for it the other day, and insinuated that it was the bad manners of the Commons, who would go on debating his man's Budget, instead of passing it, as persons in their rank of life ought to have done. The Peers, therefore, it seems, have sunk to the duty of watching by the bed-side of the Ministry, while it is sick. The bold Barons, in their old age, have taken to the trade of hired nurse; and as they administered pap to Parliament in its cradle, so now it is their duty to give gruel to our constitution in its dotage.

(1) frat $\mathbb{C m m a n t}$.






## THE CASE OF MR. KIRWAN.

## (To the Ediltor of the Lectedor.)

Sin, I much fear that, in the mane of justicte, an act of mont. farfill injustice is about to be committed in Irdand. Mr. Kirwan, an artist, has been tried for the murder of his wife; nomo but circunstantial evidene has boen heought firward ngainst hime, yit on this ho has been found guilty, and is combemned to dio ly tha hands of the common hangman, and no hopo of merey is hed out by the judge. In reading the "vidence, I was ritruck with the apparent dewire on the part of tho witnerkes to prove the prisoner guilty. At the coroner's
inquest they did not neom to consider that there whis
anything out of the ordinary course, but that the death of Mrs. Kirwan was accidental. Once, however, the suspicion of murder was excited in their minds, they, with the usual imaginativeness of Irishmen, seem to have jumped to the conclasion that he was guilty, and gave importance to circumstances, as tending to this conclusion, of the most trivial character. For instance, the finding of the clothes of the decensed, and the boots and clothes of Mr. Kirwan being wets are looked upon as conclusive evidences of guilt. Now, what more likely than that, late in the evening, when the search took place, the clothes were overlooked, from the darkness, or even owing to the excitement naturally attendant on the discovery of a dead body; and, surely, in wandering about, as Mr. Kirwan seems to have done, in search of his wife, in a situation which was covered with the sea at high tide, and where pools of water probably abound, or, at any rate, where he threw himsclf on the dead body of his wife, as described by one of the witnesses, is it not more than probable that Mr. Kirwan should have wetted his feet and legs in the paod in which Mrs. Kirwan's feet and legs are described as resting, when she was discovered?

But it is to the cause of death that I am most anxious to draw your attention. Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan, it appears, were in the practice of frequenting the island, and spending several haurs there. They took with them a basket of provisions, and dinied there; on the day in question, at any rate, they did so, and Mrs. Kirwan bathed before dinner. She was in the practice of remaining a long time in the water, and even of swimming; but on this particular day, she is said to have been interrupted by a party of visitors to the island. Having dined, however, she left her husband for the purpose of bathing a second time. Now, every one experienced in bathing knows that nothing is more dangerous than doing so after a meal, particularly after a full meal; and as Mrs. Kirwan had been wandering about for hours, as well as bathing before dinner, it is most likely she partook freely of food.

Now, looking to these facts, and the appearances presented by the body, I have no doubt whatever that either Mrs. Kirwan was seized with a fit after bathing, and that the receding tide had left her body where it was found; or what seems still more likely, she had ascended the rock, at the base of which she was discoverel, after bathing; that she had there been taken ill, and had fallen from a height to the foot of the rock. This latter supposition is quite warranted by the description of her appearance and position when found. The whole of one side of the body discoloured, as from a severe briise-the eye on that side congested with blood-the ear-ring torn from the ear, with that portion to which it was attached-wounds on the breast, and scratches on the face, such as would naturally be intlicted by the slarp edges of the rock, in falling-the clothes drawn up nuder the arms, as would naturally occur from the boly sliding down the rock. Bleeding from one ear was spoken of by one of the witnesses, but he did not seem to be certain whether it was from the injured ear, externally, or from the internal car; but, in the latter case, it is a most frequent syinptom of fracture of the base of the shall, or from a heavy fall or blow on the side of the head, as we see frequently described in the case of aceidents or in prizefights. What is described ass bleeding from the body may, after ull, have arisen from other naturul casses, or if blood, might be from uterine hamorrhage, a very common disorder.

Taking all these ciremanstances into consideration, I cannot understand how the judge and jury could arrive at the conclusions they seom to have drawn, and be so completely satisfiod of the guilt of the arcused. Just contrast with this case one which was reported in the siun of the 13th. An inquest is there re-
ported as having been held on the body of a peor, ported as having been held on the body of a poor,
woman whose huskand had frequatly ill ubed her; ho had been seen to strike her, and to pull ber about the room by tho hair of her hoal, and had been hemod to threatom hee that. "he would jump hier soul out," mad was combtantly aring the most awfinl languago to her, so that whe lad uxpressed frurs of har life loing in danger fiom his violemus. On "n eertain day she is hoard sexeminge "Murder !" and for two honrs and a hate her seremas were dreadful. She is afterwards found dead, her hashand being linowa to have bern with her all this time. Can my one dould that this mam had been gruity of a foul and deliberate murder' p Yet he in dimmaned by the coromer with a severe reprimand, the coroner expressing un opinion "that there was mot sufficicut evidence to ensure a comviction lefore a higher hibuat." hooking to liheme two cases, shall wo call them instances of "even-hameded

behalf of Mr. Kirwan, to induce a re-consideration of
his case. The medical evidence was certainly most unsatisfactory, but, as far as it went, was in his favour and il feel quite certain, that had a jury of medical men sat on this case, they would, without the least hesitation, have acquitted the prisoner.

The wise laws of our country have decided that medical men shall not sit on juries,- they and butchers are excluded! Now, I would ask what class of men are so intimately acquainted with human nature, its motives and springs of action, as medical men? And who so capable, in cases of doubtful crime, to fathom the mystery as they? If not allowed to sit on juries, at least they ought to be employed to lend their aid to juries in their deliberations in such cases as I have referred to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

## Medicus.

P.S. I forgat to allude to the frothing at the mouth described as one of the appearances it Mrs. Kirwan's case. Now, this is the almost invariable accompaniment of fits. There is another circumstance which I omitted to speak of: The rock at the base of which the body was found is described as a "very high rock" by the counsel for the prosecution in his opening address ; this lends the more probability to the supposition that Mrs. Kirwan may have ascended it, and fallen from a height; and the further fall might have been arrested by the, sheet on which the body was found, and which had probably been placed there for use after bathing.

THE STAFFORD-HOUSE LADIES.
(To the Editor of the Leader.)
Sir,-Several papers have raised an outcry against a meeting held at Stafford House some short while ago. Now, as I believe that meeting to be one which reflects lustre on those who took part in it, you will perhaps permit me, through the "Open Council", to express my concurence in its objects.
Ingeniously written articles, which remind noble ladies to look at home for a charitable field to work in; and letters which support these articles with signatures of "Common Sense," " A Soldier's Wife," \&c. de., are quite as applicable to other efforts now being made by different parties. Those ladies who have been told to look at the condition of those who enable them to appear in magnificent dresses, before expressing their desire to ameliorate the condition of slaves, may as well retort, that gentlemen should first look to those who make their coats, their bread, and many other things, before making appeals for help to distressed Hungarians, Poles, Frenchmen, and Germans. For surely if the blacks are not to have our efforts for their liberation until every little or large evil is destroyed liere, I don't see why we should be called upon to extend our assistance to those on the continent who desire what our coloured brethren do-and that is frecdom. Will our opposing friends look to this, and ascertain whether they are acting wisely in dispensing, not only their sympathy, but their pecmiary mites, to those who elsewhere are struggling for liberty. If not, we had all better join the peace-at-any-price movement, and abjure the non-intervention principle of Kossuth and Mazzini, and cling to that which practically allows the strong to practise enomities upon the weak, provided we are left unseathed.
As the Leader and other liberal papers have cxerted themselves nobly for the liberal cause on the continent, I trust they will mot oppose by strictures and otherwise those efforts which would give the black the same liberty which the white poussesses; ; and if an agitation is originated ly lords or ladies, artisms, labourers, or the fumblest peasunts, let them have cheerfully tho dutifful assistance which such a generous cature deserves.
Goswoll Roaid, Lslington.
Fredidioh A. Cremb.

## NOTTCE TO CORRTSPONDENTAS.

Finanume in ova Giatri-- In the artiche on dimited Partiner-



Ahrife Flomen-The first Characteristic mark is the alisence of rees; even' insiles are only fomen in the lower parts of the Alpine zone, and here the dhodedendroms, or Alpine roses, play a prominome part, forming a dense serul. Thos short sumamer, limited to two or three months, and the noefurmal fiont which oceurs even during the warmest, months, make it readily conceivable that no phint can produce long shoots here; from the latre, 'wish hty matses of sinow, and the "violent, winde ughon theste heights, it in clear that the young stems or shoote must be broken, and that, consequenty, when stoms or shaota do prenemh themselves, thay can rise omly afew inches from the ciacth, or that, at all compto, ниpponing then to pequire no mes lentiph, they aro compelled to crep along nom the gulth or chills.Schou'w's' Laith, Plants, and 'Man.'

## 

Critics are not the legslators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not makelaw

We have on more than one occasion argued the question of classical learning, and although the accidents of our own education may be supposed rather to bias our inclinations in favour of that which it has cost us so much labour to acquire, yet our impartial verdict is decidedly against allowing Greek and Latin to continue in the dominant position they have hitherto held. We believe that on many accounts it is desirable for a certain class to occupy itself with the dead languages, as it is desirable for a class to occupy itself with antiquities, conchology, or any other special subject of study ; but general education ought to dispense with them, as practically we see it dispense with them ; of the thousands who receive a "classica education," only a few retain enough of their hard-earned knowledge to make any use of it.
We are led to notice this topic by an article in the Daily News on the performance of the Westminster play, exposing the "inconsistency" of representing such indecencies as those in which Terence abounds, before the youth and women of moral England; after alluding to the subject of the Adelphi, the writer adds :-
"And yet it is such a play as this, without either romance or sentiment to throw the thinnest of veils over its impurities, that youths of seventeen or eighteen act, and that their mothers and sisters witness. A crowd of elegantly dressed vomen, most of them doubtless in the upper ranks of society, were listening last night-we trust without understanding what they heard-at one time to the story of $a$ rape, and at another to the screams of a female in the act of parturition. And this is an entertainment which good and learned men get up as a means of instruc tion to boys, and delight to their parents! There is scarcely a greater anomaly in any part of our social system.

Does not, however, the whole thing take its rise in that absurd clinging to antiquity which is a distinguishing feature of modern English education? And if so, is not the real evil in question far greater than that of the representation of an indecent play? The world is marching on, and leaving English education behind it as a worn-out antique. When a man comes out of a public school into the world, and wishes to move along with society, he has really to educate himself. If he has been to one of the first sehools in the country, he has learned just as much as would have fitted him for the society of his ancestors three hundred years back, but scarcely anything that enables hinim to take This place in the world that has alvanced more in those three hundred years than in fifteen centuries before that time. He brings rusty implements to work with, whilst he finds that he can do nothing unless with modern tools. Why, then, it may be saic, do so many sth
cling to such relics of antiguity? We believe that the reason will be found in ching class feeling which cuts up English society into sections, and draws broad lines of demarcation between bodies of men who ought to be united. $\Lambda$ ' classical cducation' is valued by the great number, not on account of any proved value of its own, but because the poorer classes do not got it. This feeling strikes at one root of our nationality. There cam be no national education, while one class insixt upon laying the foundation in a dead language which the other class have nothing to do with. The ideas of the two classes are tanght to flow in different channels from their very earliest youth, and when they meet together in manhood, they have from their very eariest youn, ana nal sympathy.
"The Westminster play is an example of this anomaly in its grossest form. lious clergymen are for months engaged in instructing ingenious youths how with point to enunciate gross impurities; the only excuse being, that the immorality is expressed in unexceptionable Latin. Boys are brought to the consideration of thoughts and deeds which, under any other shape, they would be told to flee from as from a pestilence. They are tanght to laugh at actions which, from the pulpit, they are told to avoid. The gross ahsurdity of punishing boys for making use of expressions in the play-gromed, which they are taught to deliver with unction on the stage, must before long make itself evident."

There are three points in these remarks to which we desire especial at-tention:-1st. The conservatism which undoubtedly does underlie this ahsurd veneration for Antiquity, not as the common mother of us all, not as the life from which the Present was evolved, not in any high historic sense, but as the blind instinct of conservatism, which clings to whatever has been established, long after its significance has passed away and left it a mere tomb of the once living. End. The aristocratic feeling of exclusiveness which it fosters; althongh that must only be accepted as one side of the question. There is another. The classies form not only a barrier excluding the people, but a common ground of thought, illustration, poetic feeling, and historic association, to all wilhin the barrier. A sentence from Horeace, a few words from Thugymbes, an allusion to Vireme, an illustration from Plato, although perhaps when translated appearing very insignificant to those without the barrier, will have significance, beanty, and delight for those within it. What the wayward Vivian chooses to call lead is not unfrequently a jewel sparkling on the finger of a friend, and an emblem of his being one of the same commanity as ourselves. We do not say it is not sometimes the dull lead of pedantry; we say it is not necessatily so. To make our meaning more apparent, let us refer to the day whon Literature knew nothing of its present gignatic proportions; before more fantant dreamt of, and Raikny Libraries wonld have been a vision literature was one in every family : it comprised the Legends of Chivalry and the various works of a religions and moral cast, which in narrative or comment endeavoured to complete the Bible. In those days one may notice a community of feeling and of opinion very different from the anarchy of our own. This community is in some sort kept up by a classical edu-
cation; whatever our differences of opinion, we have a common ground in the literature of Greece and Rome. And this it is, quite as much as the aristocratic notion of exclusiveness, which unconsciously makes many men defend the study of the classics.

The third point we have to notice is that of the "inconsistency." To those who follow the teachings of clergymen with a commentary of practice nothing can be surprising in the way of inconsistency. Sometimes these inconsistencies are the instincts of virtue overthrowing dogmas; sometimes they are fortunate safety valves for an inworking force, which if compressed would shatter the whole fabric to pieces: how often are inconsistencies the cracks by which Society is kept free to expand, without which it would explode! Sometimes, again, "inconsistencies" are the revelations of the real spirit underlying profession. For example : the Protestant party-especially that section of it which arrogates the name of evangelical-is intensely bitter against the Catholic system and Papal Infallibility. The "sacred liberty of private judgment" has no more acrimonious advocates, so long as that private judgment is their own ; but no Catholit can manifest greater intolerance than these evangelicals against those who presume to question their infallibility. We have a specimen in the Manchester Courier. The disgraceful scene acted by Mr. Commissioner Phillips the week before last in the Court of Bankruptcy was noticed by the Manchester Guardian-a paper of the highest standing,-a sort of Times of the North; and noticed because it "unaccountably escaped comment from the London press, to whom it properly belongs" (it escaped owing to the timidity of the press); and after a narrative of the affair these remarks were added :-
"So the scene terminated. The unfortunate sceptic was ejected out of a court of justice like a thing too foul for human contact ; and the insolvent, in default of bail, went back to prison.
" We do not undertake to say whether Mr. Commissioner Phillips was at liberty to reject the oath offered to him by a person who declared that it was binding on his conscience, though we know that the duty of a judge has been differently interpreted in similar cases; and we entertain an in whe was pleased to on this occasion. But we do protest against the tone in whe pronounce his decision, and the unwarrantable comments which we to If the law forbad him to accent Mr. Holyoake's aljuration, it was for him to say so calmly and dispassionately, and not, under protection of the judicial robe, to insult an unoffending man with his blatant orthodoxy. Mr. Holyoake's religious peculiaritics have as good a right to be treated with respoct as those of a Quaker, a Jew, a Nindoo, or any other witness who may come before a court of law. We need hardly say that we differ from him on almost every point respecting which his opinions are publicly known; we consider his condition and his uncnviabie and distressing. But he has this claim on respect, that he has suffered deeply for his convictions, which is more than we are aware that Mr. Commissioner Phillips has done, and more than we think he is likely to do."

Upon this, the evangelicals are in arms. The Manchester Courier has an indignant article, full of all the sweetness of Christianity and the charity characteristic of the sect. "The undoubted respectability of our contemporary gives a kind of patent to the dissemination of infidel doctrines that renders the publication of the article infinitely dangerous," says the mild and Christian Courier. Again, " Of the infidel character of our contemporary's remarks there can be no doubt. They have 'raised the blood' of some of the best men not only in Manchester, but in the towns which surround us." Unhappy men! unhappy Courier!

Can such drivel be,

## And not o'ercome us as a winter's cloud?

How beautifully engaging these men make Christianity appear! Directly a word of charity and tolerance is spoken, they cry out anathema; but as they are fond of fixing others in the pillory, we will fix them in one, and they can scarcely object, for it shall be built with their own hands. Here is the conclusion of the article:-
"The fact is, that the whole of our contemporary's remarks, and the toa-evident spirit which has dictated them, combined with what, we cament help thinking, is a mere affectation of ignomace of the law, to serve the purpose of the moment, convinces us that that old Socinian spirit for which the (duardian was notorious in days long passed, has deepened to somelhing infinitely dorker and more hideous. 'Where is really no trine 'likerality' in attempting to lonem the bonds of religion and morality, and instead of ridicule and censure, we think that Mr. Commissioner Phillips deserves the very highest praise for purifying the courts of this kingdom from the statin of infidelity which was sought to be cast upon them by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the proferred bail, who did not acknowledge the existence of God! We say, (iod forbid that any prerson who denies the existenco of the Deity should be hentd in any court of justice in Linglam. We trust that the moral and social responsititities of such a man will never be recognised; for if they be, there can mo longer be any secturity for the well-being of socicty in this or any other country. It is a downright insult, to' 'a Quaker, a Jew, or a llindoo,' to place them in the same category with such a crenture as Mr. Holyoake. And it is an insult to a Christian community (which we believe Manchester to be), that any jourmal shonld dare to pronounce such opinions as are habitually pronounced by the Manchester duardian, in the present day."

Pray notice the amiable and honest logic by which the writer is "convinced" that the Guardian has deepened into a creed "infinitely more hideons" than Socinianism, and notice also the courugeous imbecility of this disclaimer of social responsibilitics. Onomen dulce libertatis! o jus eximium nostra civitatis! Well might Cicero apostrophise the sweet mane of Liberty and the sacred rights of citizenship, when both are to be forfeited if men do not read through the same spectacles as those in authority.

We have spoken with undisguised contempt of the Courior, and now contrast with it the tone of mother religions paper, as superior to the

Courier in ability as it is in charity, we allude to the Nonconformist, whose words we cordially endorse :
"An Atheist is not to be tabooed. He is not to be thrust out of the pale of humanity. Our puritan forefathers would have branded and imprisoned him ; we would reason and plead with him. To us he is, and to them he ought to have been, a man and a brother. If he really believes there is no God (prove it he cannot), the 'portentous heroism' of such a creed awakes within us thrilling' emotions of wonder and surprise. And if with this no-belief he connects a life irreproachable and uniselfish, if with this no-belief he associates high patriotic yearnings and generous political sentiments, and if with this no-belief never a word of scorn or cankering bate for those who are entrapped by 'superstition' escapes his lips, then we dare not despise, much less loathe, such a man: we can give him the right hand of true friendship, and not fearing that he will make us worse, we will try 制 make him better. By all means let the Atheist have free speech, let him address the public ear by the press and by the platform with most unchartered liberty; we would no more denounce him than we would attempt to silence him. He has as much right to speak his conviction as we ours. And not only so, it is his duty to do this. Suppression of thought leads to suppression of truth. Concealment of conviction becomes an. extinguisher of truth."

## ST. JOHN'S ISIS

Isis: an Egyptian Pilgrinage. By James Augustus St. John. In 2 vols,
and Co
Mr.J. A. St. John, the father of a literary family, and the author of various esteemed works, here returns to the land of his early love, and talks of it with the enthusiasm of a lover. It is a strange book. One cannot describe it as a book of travels, though it sets forth the long results of travel. It is what the French call un livre de fantasie; it mingles reverie with description, musings with anecdotes, remark with stories; having Egypt as a canvas whereon the varied embroidery is worked, and giving in a pleasant rambling way the results of reading and observation. Bosoms and sunrises-moonlight scenes and the ever-shifting phenomena of the sea-stars and the desert-Egyptian life and travelling incidentsphilosophy somewhat of the "rose pink" order, and semi-poetical digressions such as we meet with in romances, and are there called "beautiful imaginings"-these form its staple, and the volumes are of that kind well suited to a sultry afternoon, when the body is indolent and the fancy active. Reclining under a tree or amid the ferns, or basking in the sun on a ledge of rock looking out upon the sea, this Isis would be very fascinating reading. We found it agreeable even during the dull and ceaseless rains of this cheerless December. Let us borrow from it an illustrative extract or two for the enjoyment of our readers :-

Cleopatra and shakespeare
Cleopatra! Whence arises the fascination attached to this name? Other women, celebrated in history, were more beautiful, and, perhaps, also, more lavish of their beauty-Lais, Phryne, the elder and the younger Aspasia. Yet there is a strange spell about the memory of this wife of Ptolemy, which belongs to few other female names in history. It is not that Shakespeare has given her a place in one of his dramas-for the ancients regarded her as we do, and the Italians, before Shakespeare wrote, were possessed ly the same sentiments. Besides, to speak the truth, Shakespeare has vulgarized her, not by exaggerating her wantonness, which might have transcended his power, but by attributing to her ideas and language incompatible with her refined Sybaritism. His Cleopatra is a fierce, coarse, wayward, unimaginative and imperious courtesan, bestowing herself where she does not love, divided between licentiousness and ambition, and dying, when she could no longer devote herself to pleasure in her own way. In this he is not borne out by history. Pleasure in her lad, no doubt, hardened the heart and corrupted the sentiments, but in the midst of her voluptuonsmess she retained that clegrance and refinement of manners which constituted so great a part of her witchery.
"The musical tones with which she spoke Greek-itself the most musical of languages-sent, we are told, a vibration to the heart, even of the most indifferent persons. According to her own theory, she was mistress of herself, that she might be the mistress of others. Shakespeare makes her brawl and rave like a northern virago. Cleopatra may have had the poison of the sonth under her tongue, may have had no fibre in her body which did not vibrate to the toneh of vice; but while her opinions were profligate and her soul corrupt, she preserved that syren softness, without which, beanty still greater than hers would not have leen able to seduce the reason of mankind; and convert history itself into panegyric of whatever is most pernicions and disastrous to the world."
Last week our readers had a scientific theory of Tears set before them, let them compare with it this
"Here in the north we dislike to yield outwardy.
it most. But the Orientals find men and women, to aderreewhith laxury in shedding tears, and indulge in it, both ment. They have on this which must always astonish persons of colder temperatruth; namely, that while the great aneory, which may not be altogether withont selfish, marrow, and little souls are incapable of disphaying this token of grief.
"And no doubt tears in themselves aro most, beantiful, especially when the fragrance of repentance or love is united with their brighthess. They seem to wash away the stains of the soul, and to restore it to that, unsullicd purity which it knew hefore tho fatl. All that is loved, loveable, or sweet in humanity, has leen craded by the the bathed in cars. We are ashered into the world with thars, wrung us in infuncy, when pain ade sedes of our mothers; with thats do they watch over ever focling is deepest in life, whether joy or sorrow, tenes ; mese sure to hathon it, to show how close in our nature the fombains of delight lie to those of maguish. Finally, when wo stand on tho last verge of time, and are about to put off ungon the fathomess and boundless occun of' eternity, the tears of those who love us pour round our departing souls, and oftom drop upon the cold clay atter the spinit has deserted it for ever.
 humanity, and anophest magt freely by those, perhaps, who have the largest hearts, widnt sympathodeg comp fhe stromgest, love for their fellow-ervatures."
Connerted wiblh teader and other expressions of sensibility there is a cerious chapter in Lidefrigs immortal treatise on tho Laocoon, io which wo
refer tho etudent. The
exhibit all emotions; the second stage is that of repressing the exhibition, and all half-civilized beings, whether Savages or Fashionables, are ashamed of emotion ; the third stage is a return to the spontaneity of nature. It is worthy of remark that Homer makes his Trojans stoical and silent, his Greeks emotional and outcrying. Homer had no notion of disguising the expression of emotion. He makes even the wounded God quit the battlefield howling.

We must find room for Mr. St. John's remarks on
THE DANCING GIRLS:
"Many are the accounts which have been given of the Hawalim and Ghawazi, the singing and dancing girls of Egypt, who have been painted in the most opposite colours; placed by some on a level with the polished hetairee of Athens, and degraded by others below that wretched sisterhood who haunt the streets of European capitals. In whatever light we view them, it is impossible to comprehend the nature of Egyptian society without ascertaining their real position. At once degraded and courted, condemned to a life resembling that of outcasts, yet admitted occasionally into the most respectable company, flouted and despised even by the very libertines who frequent their dwellings, yet introduced into the harims of the great, and employed to instruct their female children in singing and dancing; we may be truly said to possess in Europe no class resembling them.
"There seems to be good reason for suspecting that, with the unavoidable modifications produced by time and circumstances, they are identical with the class of women represented dancing with instruments of music in their hands in the sepulchral chambers of Eilithyias. These, perhaps, were priestesses of Athor or Isis, who, devoted to the worship of the reproductive principle, took vows the reverse of those pronounced by modern nuns, to be in many, if not in most, cases broken. The Ghawazi never made, nor do they still make, professions of chastity, but lead a wild, irregular life, in which, apparently, they discover some compensation for the scorn and obloquy to which they are exposed; not that they are despised by all. I saw a Muslim, poor but apparently respectable, take his little daughter, then about eight years old, to be educated by the Ghawazi at Shaharah as a member of their society; and this, I was told, is not uncommon, though, upon the whole, the sisterhood would-appear to belong to a particular caste or tribe, having no affinity to the nations of El Islam, but Pagan in its origin and Pagan still, though affecting to adopt the faith, while abjuring the manners of the Koran.
"However this may be, the day after my arrival in Cairo, I joined a party of gentlemen who were going to witness what may be called the Egyptian opera, at the only place in the whole land of Isis where it is performed in perfection. My classical recollections caused me to picture to my imagination the groves of Daphne, the bowers of Paphos, and the blooming suburbs of Athens and Corinth; but the village of the Ghawazi is surrounded by no such luxurious shades. It stands in the midst of the scorching sands, grey, dingy, half calcined by the sun; though beneath those homely roofs were concealed some of the most magnificent female forms in Egypt.

When we approached the village, numbers of the girls came forth to meet us, clad in airy and bewitching costumes, their black hair entertwisted and glittering with ornaments of gold, the palms of their hands and tips of their fingers tinged with henna, so that each nymph reminded us of the Homeric rododactulos eos, their eyes, black and lustrous with kohl, and their whole forms breathing health and pleasure. We alighted at the door of a coffee-honse, in which was a spacious saloon filled with Ghawazi and Hawalim, who were tripping to and fro, with tinkling anklets, singing snatches of gay songs, not in mock merriment, but with a joyousness that was evidently genuine.
" Nothing could exceed the negligence, not to say the audacity, of their dress. There was art in what they concealed, as well as in what they exhibited; but upon the whole it was easy to perceive that their figures were rich and beautiful, though in general somewhat too much inclined to be plump. It is said that in the north small hands and fect are the exception-not the rule. In Egypt it is exactly the reverse. Nearly all the womer have pretty feet and hands, and the largeness and fulness of the limbs make them appear even smaller than they are. In features the Ghawazi, of course, differed much from each other, but they were all fairer than any other class of women in the country, and some had features singularly symmetrical and delicate. The mouth, abovo all things, was beautiful, and the lips being full and ruby-coloured, imparted to the whole countenance an air of extreme health, greatly strengthened by the sparkling brightness of the eyes.
" With regard to their conversation, it was impossible to detect in it any difference from that of other women, except that they talked a great deal more, appatrently because they had more to say. This fact mny be rendered intelligible by the circumstances of their lives, which familiarize them with high and low, learned and ignorant; hesides, it is their business to make themselves agreeable, and this compels them to think a great deal more than their-fomale neighbours, on the best means of uniting the utile with the dulce. The tokens of their protesion were discoverable in their looks and gait, in their tolerance and equanimity. They sung songs, sentimental and impassioned, but not lieentions, and yeumed to have among them certain rules of decorum which it would have been considered ill-bred to violate.
"Whem they danced their ne plusultra dancer, it was not in public. They retired in pairs to separate rooms, with a musiciam and their audience, small on grent, and there went through their various evolutions. The musie to which they danced had only one merit; that of being adapted to the occasion. Far from being brilliant or seientific, it threw itself forth in gushes and wails, abrupt, broken, fierco, and languishing by turns. I recollect no complete air; but the ends, as it were, of tumes, snutches of imperfect melody-hant me from time to time, as the scrape of village Hongs used to haunt the memory of Ronssem. I have naid the music was not soientific, but it was something bettor; for it indicated by a procession of sounds what the noovements of the danee would have been unable to express without it.
" When the sonl is touched, it is immaterial through what instrumentality it is worked upon. For exmmple, it mattered not at all that the musician who played to thes (ilhawazi wam a meagre old Arab, with nombre turban and habiliments, and eyes half clowed by drowsy sentiment; that he beat upon a rude drum, or elicited sounde from a flute which, for aught I know, might have beon taken from tho coflins of the Pharaohs.
"The arrongenent of the notes was inexpressibly delightful, and affected the noul in a mamor inexplicalle by any art of mine. Phasion, noiny, an it, were, in its and occasionally sends forth a wail whieh might be contbunded with that of pain, but for a tone of awectness that pervades it.
"Is it the same fountain within us that pours forth the tears of sorrow and delight, or are there springs at the two poles, as it were, of feeling, which are deight, oren, and discharge their sealed waters, when, through the operation of brokses internal or external, we are intensely happy or unhappy ?
"It was not probably the movements of Leila or Fatima that constituted the fascination of the dances I witnessed, but the associations accidentally awakened by fascina, which sent back my thoughts over four thousand years of Egyptian history, them, called up in some sort a buried world before me. Present at Shaharah in person, I was intellectually and morally far away amid the dim lights of tradition, son, with disciples and children of Athor and Isis around me, amid the palm-groves of the Heptanomis, or in the island of mystic beauty which floats midway between the torrid and temperate zones, and woos from the sun the perpendicular glances of the tropics."
And for the following on
" We probably form a false conception of the life of the harim, misled by writers who suppose its inhabitants to be swayed by a system of ideas different from that which really prevails among them. My own opinion is, that they are quite as happy as the rest of their sex, otherwise nature would not have given perpetuity to the institution, which seems quite as suitable to the East as very diffepetuitystitutions to the North. At any rate, the women themselves are the best judges, and they appear upon the whole no less contented than their sisters of Frankestan.
"Besides, their seclusion is not so absolute as we imagine. I have seen respectable men and their wives going out to spend the evening pleasantly in the fields between Cairo and Shoubra, forming little groups, but not so far removed as to prevent conversation. They did not, of course, belong to the upper classes, which everywhere sacrifice the heart and its best affections to pride and vanity; but were probably shopkeepers, or what are called in the East, little merchants, extremely comfortable, and, as we express it, well to do. At any rate, if mirth be a criterion, they were as happy as Greeks, for they talked, laughed, related stories and anecdotes, smoked, drank sherbet, and ate sweetmeats and all sorts of delicacies with much greater gusto than the same number of princes and princesses in the sombre North.

Again, when I visited the Mosque of Flowers, I saw' at least four or five hundred women, many of them of the highest rank, distributed through the various aisles, in pleasant little groups seated on carpets, some sewing, others suckling their children, others talking and laughing, or eating and drinking, while their slaves stood round in attendance. As I was dressed, like a Turk, they bestowed no more attention on me than on any other person. So I gazed on them at my leisure, while I affected to be regarding the architecture, the colours of the painted windows, and the materials of the pavement.
"Even in the bazaars, when not too strictly attended, the Muslim women sometimes venture to converse with strangers, sending forth their soft voices, at first, perhaps, from behind their veils, but as the dialogue warms, throwing these aside for a moment and exhibiting their beauty, as the moon flashes from behind a cloud. One day, as I was examining some linen for a turban, a Turkish lady, who had likewise come to purchase finery, addressing me quite in a familiar tone, said-
"'That, O stranger, will not suit you; but this,' touching some Manchester muslin as she spoke, 'will look very handsome, though the fashion now is to wear the Fez plain.

The ice being thus unceremoniously broken, we continued talking on a variety of topics, though the female slave who attended her displayed numerous signs of anger or alarm. But the mistress was not to be checked. The rare opportunity of conversing with a Frank having presented itself, she was resolved to make the most of it, and went on chatting and laughing for a full hour at least. As she put several questions to me respecting the females of Europe, I ventured to inquire, in my turn, into the internal economy of the harim, respecting which she diselosed to me some curious particulars, fully confirmed afterwards by more than one Levantine matron at Alexandria."

MR. COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS AS STUDENT AND JUDGE.
The Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert : a Romantic Tale. By Charles llillips, A.B., and Student of the Midde Tomple. With a portrait of the author. 2 vols.

## A metrobpective meview.]

When an elderly gentloman, who has been "wild" in his youth, mani fests indignent intolerance of the peccadilloes of his son, every bystander Coels that whatever wisdom there may be in the reprobation of " wildness, t comes with a very bad grace when it comes harshly from one who for nerly succumbed to the temptation. The father may plead that his reater experience gives greater authority to his reprobation of vice; it does so ; but it ought, at least to give him greater toterance for the weak hess which succumbs. A man who has never erred may not be expected os have much sympathy with error ; his harshness is ignorance. So also man who has never wavered in his belief may look upon ineredulity as an immorality; but for tho converted infidel to tako this view is to say, mplicitly, "I was a scamp, and thercfore I was an infidel."
We are about to confront Mr. Charlos Phillips as a young man with Mr. (harles Phillips on the bench-the stadent with the Commissionerfo show that the man so pare and inflexible in his orthodoxy, who emnot now take the evidence of ono who will not acecpt the Bible, was in his youth the seorner of higots and finatice, the idolater of Roussean, Pano, and Condorect, tho antagonist of Mariare, the erotic advocate of "law less love," the monthpiece of the foolish trash which the waver of the Rovolution threw as fom upon the shore--and wo will them ask the publice to judge of tho dignity and becomingmest of the seene at the Insolent Court the week boforo last.
Let us not be mismoderstood. We are by no means of opinion that the erors or mistakes of a man's early life aro to be brought up againat him as ovidenco in his old age ; as well might one hold a man aceountable for the ignorance of his childhood, which would he thagrantly absurd. But although a man's present is not to be measured by his past, wo may legitimately gather from his past, certain indientions which will affect our ostimato of his present. It is no argument ngainst the sincerity of a man's Protestantism that in his youth ho was a Chtholic: ; it was no artament against Godwin that in his youth he had written mormons. But if a man was in his youth a liar and a thiof, one would naturally have nome
suspicions of his morality in old age. If in his ,youth he was fond of balls and pic-nics, which he now thinks "frivolous," we have a right to question his harshness towards youths who are now attracted by these frivolities. If in his youth he worshipped Rousseau, Paine, and Condorcet, we have a right to question his sincerity when ho says that any mun who holds the opinions of Paine, Condorcet, and Rousseau is unworthy of the rights of citizenship, unworthy to be heard in a court of law, unworthy to be credited with a conscience; or if we allow him to say so, then we must interpret his language into a confession of his having been the reprobate he is, scandalized at-and if so, how came he to sit on the bench?

It is for this purpose that we have taken Celestine and St. Aubert as the text for a retrospective review. When Mr. Charles Phillips wrote that work, and published it, "with a portrait of the author," dedicating it to the Countess de St. Margacrite, he was either a sincere though mistaken young man, or a man so immoral that his oath was not to be taken in a court of law, his position in society that of an undeclared outlaw. He may choose his horn!

The Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert is a foolish and erotic novel, in he style of the last century. Celestine is a young lady of "warm" temperament, but in case the reader should condemn her, he is apostrophised thus-

Frown not thou canting priest who under the cowl of sanctity wearest this world and this world's appetites, Celestine is among the blessed; yes, if suffering can expiate imprudence, or merey's love forgive it, she is happy."
The "imprudence". alluded to is adultery: Le mot est décent, je le retiens ! The reader is also warned:-
"If thou art a bigot, close the book; it may offend, and nothing can improve thee; it flatters no prejudice; it follows no tradition; it speaks the simple language of nature, and is addressed only to those who believe her dictates superior to those of man. Read it root, then, thou, who fanciest that what is old must of course be venerable; that what is cstablished cannot be erroneous, or that self-applanse should be conceded to worldly opinion. It may shake thy principles and will certainly offend them, for its first assumption is that superstition should give way to truth, and that neither power, nor age, nor prejudice can consecrate a custom naturally absurd. Far absent be the slave, the cynic, and the hypocrite; they can feel no sympathy with me : but come, thou child of nature, who canst participate in the joys, and pity the errors of thy species. Come, thou man of feeling, who wouldst rather soothe than sadden the misfortunes of life; thou mayst take some interest in the history of Celestine."

Might not Mr. Holyoake have quated this when his oath was refused what is that ceremonybut " a superstition that should give way to truth"? and who so ready to acknowledge "that neither power, nor age, nor prejudice, can consecrate a custom naturally absurd"-for surely it is absurd to make a man take an oath that is not binding on his conscience, or else refuse his oath altogether ?

Let us hear
charles phillips on rousseau.
" Rousseau has been much calumniated by those to whom the triumph of genius can never be acceptable. No doubt the panegyrist would be injudicious who should deny his failings, but he was such a man, that I would even mistrust my judgment when it attempted to condetinn him. Superior minds should not be measured by the common standard; their enlarged principle must seem a parados, their refined opinion, a prejudice, to inferior understandings. In such a case to attempt criticism is always a work of vanity and not unusually one of envy also. Perhaps it may excite derision, but I never yet saw a great man censured by a puritan that $I$ did not the more admire him; yes, I loved him for his error as much as I respected him for his talent; because, while the one dazaled my view and darkened me with its splendour, the other told me the prodigy was human and cast a dignity on my species! Who would substitute an insipid regularity for the romautie wildness of nature! Who would the less admine the fiery meteor of heaven, because it rolled not in a path prescribed and regular! Rousseau was one of those whose very failings render lim more sacred; a precious relick, whose very spouks make it failings render nim more sacrea, a precontin in his own lovely land, ho was a more estimabie? dippoportion. If his majestic elevation sometimes caught a passing vapour from the carth below, still, when its transient dimness vanished, it only left his view the more refined; his vision the nearer leaven. That such a man lived and died poor is perhaps one of the strongest argments for the necessity of that revolution which afterwards humbled the worthless aristocracy of the land in which he was negrected."

Now let us hear
charese pimithps on paine.
" Amongst these there was one whom I conld not help viewing with peculiar admiration, hecanse, by the sole powers of a surprising genius, be had surmomited the disadvantages of birth and the dificulties of fertune. It was the celebrated 'Thomas Paine, a man who, no matter what may be the difference of opinion as to his principles, must ever remain a proud example of mind unpatronised and unsupported, eelipsing the factitionss heams of rank and wealth ayd fedigree. I never saw him in his captivity, nor hard the revilinge with which he has been sinco assuiled, without cursiur in my heart that muenerous feeling which, cold to the necessities of gronins, is clamorrous in the publication of its deficts.

Ye great oness of his nation! ye pretemded moralists! so forward now to cast your interested indignation upon the memory of Paine, where wero you in the day of his adversity! which of you, to assist, his infant morit, would diminish even the arplus of your demucheries! where was the fistering haud to train his mind to virtue! where the mited charity!- the proclicel religion! Consintent dechamern! rail on:-what, though his genius was thegeift of haven his heart the altar of friendship! what, though wit and dogucues mal aneedote flowed freely from his tomgue, while conviction made his voice her massenger! what, though thrones trembed and prejudiee fled and frochom emone at his commmad !-- he dared to question the cered which you, believing, contraticted, and to despise the pank which you, hoasting of, delataced! !"

## charlies primitirg on moterobe.

" Gond of hemevolemen! in giving me existenco, didst thou intend the grift to be a "urse unto thy creatura! in rivine mo freo will, didst thon intend it as my condemmation whald laxert pit mad calamity! A way, uway, thon slamderous and timid sophist-thy great leathen sage, he who unticipated Christian virtuo, might have avoided death, yot would not-the pure and spotlese prophet ho preceded
saw his disciple sink in suicide before him, without rebuke, without murmur, without interference!-and shall I believe thy coward blasphemy against such bright examples? Shall I, for the paltry hour of pitied misery thy trembling avarice would hoard, asperse the path antiquity has hallowed ?--the path which sages trod and martyrs sought and heroes travelled ?- the path made lucid by the track of piety and virtue! by the holy march of that illustrious crowd, Lucretia, Cato, Brutus, consecrated? -No, that act, the resource of the persecuted, tyrants may denounce, but cannot punish,--the act of the brave, those may slander who dare not perform. Let the posthumons vengeance of the monk display itself-though the earthly relic moulder not in monastic clay, the flowers, which bloom on its neglected grave, will not be the less lovely in the eye of heaven because they rise up from the brave man's resting-place without the culture of hypocrisy !
' Thee whose rites
At nature's shrine with holy care are paid
Daily and nightly: boughs of brightest green,
And crery fairest rose, god of the groves,
The queen of flowers shall sweeter save for thee.'
I confess it-the weight of life was ton heavy and I determined on its renunciation. From that moment I felt a sweet serenity: I thanked my God that I bad never listencd to the canting tale of mercenary jugglers who had armed the return to his abode with terror's. Life's journey done, death seemed to me only as a kind restorer to those departed friends who had already finished the oppressive pilgrimage, and were now at rest in heaven. 'Tis but a fancy; yet a fancy, surely, just as rational, as full of happiness to man and meek belief in heaven's benevolence, as any of the complicated and fantastic theories which ingenuity has invented or bigotry would enforce."
Jesus Christ, you observe, is only "a pure and spotless prophet," and he countenances suicide!
fleadings in favour of adeltert.
"Alas, Celestine, are those the arguments with which you oppose my passion? Could you submit to the cold decision of prudential calculation, an ardour which is identified with my very existence, and which nothing but death can diminish? would you extinguish the celestial flame by the frigid maxims of earthly policy? would you bind love by reason, or calculate the degrees of passion according to the rules of arithmetic? It is impossible-you might as well try to freeze the lava, in its current, or to enchain the wings of the lightning!-You tell me you are marrich, and that the law forbids my passion! Law forbid passion! Human law restrain a celestial instinct! Can it be, Celestine? ask your own soul, can it be? Do you feel the less because the law forbids it; can you repress or raise your ardour according to the modifications of the statute? -No, but you' try to conquer, to conceal it.' What then? 'tis not the reality but the appearance at which this law aims - you may feel, provided you can hide the feeling: that is, God gives you a sentiment which man calls vice, and the law corrects it by the substitution of hypocrisy! that is, the legislator first llasplemes heaven, and then consoles himself by deceiving man!! But, even according to its advocates, this law camnot destroy the vice-why? because it only governs appearance; but the seripture, on which it professes to be built, expressly tells you that vice consists not in act, but intention."

## hife.

"You, philosophers of the world, who smile at this, tell me what is life but a vision? what are its certaintics-what its consequence? Like the fantastic forms of the morning sun, we flit along the earth and panish: the crening may not find us."
tife portratt of a phiest.
" De l'Wnfer was about that age at which men begin to forget everything. except their interest; not that I would infer that this principle originated in him so much from years as instinct. He was a slern religionist, and had as lillle pity for the woes as he hat charily for the wectiness of his species. The man, who wats vile enough to obey one single impulse of nature, deserved, in his opinion, neither respect nor tolctation, and, he was often heard to dechare, ought to die withont the rites of the church. His only exception was in favour of the rich. Sad was it for the umprotected child of sorrow who happenel to solicit him. Ever ready to reprove, hut never to relieve, the base pretence for his brutality usually was, that compasion for a simer was an concouragement to sin! There was, however, something so ladicrons in his hypocrisy and so fascinating in him when he forgot it, $\times$ hat he was a prime favourite with my father. He had certainly a mind much above his station, for, though his deceil gave him some clain to the highest dignities in the charch, his tatcontsproved an insuprababe bar to tis preferment. For myfriendship for my father, 1 stronery suspected it originated in his wine-cellar. De l'Enfer had a kind of religions prejudice in favour of this liquor. Roustan himself could not have accused him on the seore of temperance. I know not whe ther he was mast indebted to the stremerth of his head or the coldness of his heart, but he certainly never seemed intoxiated. There wats something ludicronsly profane in hearing him lecture, over his third bothe, on the heinousiness of incbriety, for it was at the appropriate perion of this indulgence that he was mosit reatons in his reprobation of sensuatity. I own I was glad to catch the Abbe in his relaxation; it contimed me in the suspicion of his hypecrisy, for, even in the slight elevation which the thush of indugence ereasimed, one could see, motwithstanding all his cantion, an anxiety to imper upon others, for his interest, that which it was ${ }^{\text {hain }}$ he did uot fied himself from conviction. This wreteh covered alnost all his viees with the smblane of some virtae, at least all his virtues bore the npparames of
vice, somed as they were ly the natural acility of his spirit
 dered others hamble, mate him hatarg The intelligenere which would have ren-

 bitily "f the doctrine which he precerlect, that poor men were almosit tervifiex into, infidelity : inded, had he not held the ominipetunce of the Pope and the heavenly patronage or the prise thoel, me it her the patience of Job nor the piety of havid nor the permereranco of Paul could have ohtained nalvation! In all the extermals of religrion De l'bufur was a most refined patationer; a kind of poblemical pustaremaster. There whi not a mint in the caldendar, for whom ho had not some distinct grimace, or a sunctified ruin in the meighbourhood, hefore which ho dial not
 oceasiomally be cxcused, as they were tho only instances in which his piety was

dinner was a brief contortion of his cye-balls, 'lest the meat should cool,' and his subsequent devotion was, if possible, more laconic, 'lest the wine should heat.' The only rival propensity, which this love for good living held, was a fervent admira-
tion of money. Though the failing was press tion of money. Though the failing was professional, he was ashamed of it, and pretended to defend it on orthodox principles. He would say, he only took from his flock those superfluities of fortume which, if left in their hands, might be employed in the pursuits of vice, but, in his, might serve the purposes of religion; and thus the conclusion was that the fleccing which he gave them, had the double good of preventing sin and improving the church !
"Such was De l'Eufer, the almost constant inmate of my father's house and companion of his table. A greater compound of pious craft and haughty humility the priesthood never nourished. A folio could say no more."

## THE SOLDIER AND THE PRIEST.

"' Such,' said he, 'are ever the motives of a soldier, no matter how affected liberality may mask them. A fierce hyena, he riots mid the memorials of our nature's frailty, and fattens and enriches himself on the plunder of the grave.' St. Aubert, stung to the soul at the unjust reflection, retorted bitterly-'If the soldier pursues to the grave, he pauses there: his condemnation should not come from the hypocritic monk who sends his impious anathema beyond it.'
" De YEnfer, in his rage, appealed for protection to my father, who, wishing to end the controversy in good humour, playfully replied, ' Not I, indeed, my good Abbé, I must preserve a laughing neutrality at the expense of both. You know, though a soldier myself, I have ever regretted the necessity of an army, and often told you that, in my mind, both the bishop and the general, though so different in their pursuits, found their common origin in the vices of the world. At all events, it is not policy in the priest to quarrel with the soldier, to whose pious efforts he is indebted for so many fees and so many converts."

## A RETROSPECT.

" ' Far, far be it from me, my children,' said the best of parents, 'to reprove a passion which I well know is neither vincible nor voluntary. There are some pre tended moralists in life whom age has withered into a negative virtue; who are passive, because they are powerless, and are ever loud in their censure, because they are incapable of enjoyment. Let such men selfishly deny to others the pleasures of that season which they have passed themselves ; I would as soon think of giving my defenceless infant to an hungry cannibal, as of making such men the model of my imitation. No, these grey hairs have not chilled the recollection of my youthful joys, and they shall not freeze me into a fretful and impotent austerity. Our life is but, at bost, a fleeting year ;-may the hand be blighted which would embitter its spring !"
the moralists.
"Oh, how I hate those mendicant moralists, who, like the ancient cynic, make their rags their merit, entrenching themselves in the intolerable and intolerant filthiness of their superstition! hypocrites, who, coiling themselves up in the little, cautious circle of a cowardly abstinence, misname their timidity, and call it virtue."

After reading these extracts from Mr. Phillips's work, we may appreciate the sincerity and the dignity with which he refused to hear Mr. Holyoake-refused to believe that a man holding Mr. Holyoakc's opinions could possibly be a member of society or worthy of the protection of its laws. Perhaps it is superfluons to add any illustration to the character of the defender of Courvoisier; but we have thought it right to take this retrospective glance, and leave our readers to meditate upon it.

## Cllbe Antr.

## THE MISERIES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC

Triene are persons who in the näveté of their hearts enyy us dramatic critics the delight of constant attendance at the theatre; whatever that delight may be, I assure them M. Azais, who wrote a philosophic work on compensations, might have added a chapter setting forth the miseries which aceompany that delight. I have touched on this before; but you shall judge, yourself, from the specimen now to be laid before you.
You, beloved reader, know very well what my intentions were-what my arrangements with certain vellum folios were. The fortnight before Christmas I had a right to reckon on; had I noti It was a period wherein I might calculate on laying in a store of lecd for future lucubra-tions-mough to roof a house with! Well! 'Ihe first thing I see in Monday morning's Itimes is that, Clarles Mathews, (may the grods-applaud him!) with his usual restlessness, hrings out a new piece. Becauso he "an't keep quiet on the stage, ho insista we shall not be quiet in our study! I resolve not to go.
Alter all, a farce wont occupy much time, and the title,
A PILENOMLNON IN A sMOCK-FROCK.
rather piques my coyness. So I for Being a philosopher, I am hugely tirkled with the subject of this piece, which is new on the stage

Poor Sowerterry has a bad time of it in this lying, chonting age of vencer. No one tella the truth, no one acts the truth, no one cares for the truth. 1he is made miserable by lice, misanhoropie: by imposition. Truth, the great Nomenon, remains, like all Nommena, hidden, unper-coived-guessed at, but unknown. It never realizes itself in the guise of a Phenomenon. "What is truth ?", atsked the mahappy Pilate; and would not wat for an answer. Why should he: Who like to hear tho


 becatse we love truth that wo like to hear cortain things said, but we call them true because wo like them. And Plato say, . . . . . . But no I'll nod venturo upon lead just now. It is caompli for my present thesis that, 'Truth is a Nommonon merely phomomenized to the cognition of the senses (if you know what that means), and that when seoterpervy does eognize in lis milkman tho Someraetahire I'henomemon alluded to, he may be pardened the extravagane of his joy. He meetes with a man who speaks the truth- tho harth, hlunt, unequivocal trulh, mesoflened by any "consideration for the feelings" of those who hear it. Hes mises the Milkman into a Mentor. Ho prys him three pounds a weok for soven
ears, in order to hear the sweet accents of truth, and no sooner does he hear those sweet accents, than he comforts himself much in
authors and actors do when they hear the truth from us critics.
I wont spoil sport by hinting all the troubles and perils into which the Truth leads poor Sowerberry. You know the fable of Jupiter and Truth (by the way, an intelligent printer once sent that forth as Jupiter
Semele, and Simile! and have admired the moral. The "party who desired the presence oomersetshire Semele to Jupiter Frank Mathews, in this Phenomenon in a Smock-frock, a very amusing farce, very well adapted by William Brough from Le Misanthrope et $l^{\prime}$ Auvergnat, and amusingly played by Charles Mathews, whose dialect is perfect. If a fault is to bc found with his performance, it is that he does not make his Milkman stolid enough; he seems to tell the truth more out of love of fun than simplicity. Frank Matthews entirely misses the character of Sowerberry; he makes it not misanthropical enough-on the contrary, he is rather jovial. But his terror was comical. There: that's the Truth. Is it pleasant?

Leaving the Lyceum, I was free to go home to my folios, had it not been for

## JULLIEN'S BAL MASQUÉ,

where I was expected to be, of course. I sighed, and submitted. It was not much to bear; and as I moved through the motley groups and moralized upon the scene, I am not sure that I thought my evening wasted. Very tasteful were the decorations, animated was the scene; and if the Ball was not a bal de l'opéra, it was a vast improvement upon the dreary masquerades which a few years ago were held out as an attraction to the British public. There were a few good costumes; and a few characters supported with spirit. For the most part, the costume-people looked inse actors in a barn, personating Kyounts and Villiuns-dreary, discrepant objects! Clouds of sadness wafted across my mind from time to time, as I looked on at the hollow gaiety, and thought of the homes of those so loud; and besides the silent tragedy which the scene contained, there was one incident which struck me very forcibly. Although only a few fards from the spot, and although I saw a man on the ground, I cannot tell what the secause I heard so mony various accounts in tell what the accident was, because I heard so many enough for my present purpose that a man was lying dead or senseless a few yards from me, and was borne out of the house, all the while the dancing was at its height of animation in the other parts of the room; as I looked towards the man being carried out and towards Jullien directing the harmonious storm of his orchestra, while the unconscious revelry was going on within a few yards of death, the contrast recalled to me that splendid tragic scene in Ford's Broken Heart, where the dance is thrice interrupted by the news of death, but Calantha, repressing all signs of emotion, bids the dance continue :-
"Calañtha, Prophilus, Euphranea, Nearchus, Crotolon, Christalla,
Pirilema, and others.
Cal. We miss our servant Ithocles, and Orgilus;
On whom attend they?
Crot. My sou, gracious princess,
Whisper'd some new deviee, to which these revels Should be but usher : wherein, I conceive, Lord Ithocles and he himself are actors.

Cal. A fair excuse for absence: as for lassanes,
Delights to him are troublesome; Armostes
Is with the King.
Crot. He is.
Cal. On to the dance:
(To Nranchus.)
Dear consin, hand you the bride; the bridegrom must be
litrusted to my courtship) : be not jealous,
Euphranea; I shall scarcely prove a temptress.
Fall to our dance.
They Dance the first Change, during widich Aumostes enters.
Arm. The King your Father's dead.
Cal. To the other change.
Arm. Is it possible?
They Dance again: Ba;sanes enters.
Bass. () Madan,
Penthea, poor Penthea's starv'l.
Cal. Beshrew thee-
Lead to the next.
Bass. Amazement dulls my senses.
Thay Denee aygain: Oruntus entars.
Ory. Lrave Ithocles is murder'd, mumderd crudfy.
Cel. How dull this music: sommes! Striko up nure sprighty Our footings are not active like our heart,
Which treads the nimbler measure.
Sadness obtroding its pule face amidst the moving crowds of MirthDeath present amidst revelry;-music, and lights, and tauchter, and glittering dresses, mad side by side of them, Pain, Ruin, silent, helpless Despair, or quid, Sorrow, weeking forgetfaness--is it mob ways so, if we could bul read what is bohind the Maski Happly wo canot; there is could hut read what is hommer whe Mask is unexpressed whieh makes tifo endurable and endured.
On Tuesday I was to be alone. But l'hommepropose, les cemis disposent; and my illustrious 'Turkish fricnd, Sherbert Elferdi, dragered.me to the Zoodocilcha, sochenty,
to hear papers read hy Owon and Mincley. You mast know that Sherbert Ellendi is a profound zoologist (when It th you that to him the discovery is due which setted the phace of sharks amonget, ho Marsupiolia, you will appreciate his merit!) ; and I could not remied his requent. (rood actions always meot their roward. I was rowarded. A papor, on the

Anatomy of the Kangarou, by Professor Owen, was read; then one by Mr. Huxley, from whom science has so much to hope, on the Entozoa of the Zebra's liver ; and one by Mr. Wallace, on the Monkey Tribes of the Amazon. You will not expect, from a man of my known frivolity, a circumstantial report of the echinococcus about which Mr. Huxley told us so many interesting facts. But I will express the result in a few words. He showed, in a manner irresistibly conclusive, that this entozoon which inhabits the liver is precisely the same animal as that which, when in the intestines, assumes the well-known form of the tania; and the result of his observations is to abolish four spposednenera! Sherbert Effendi, who believes in the Development hypothesis, nudged me wickedly as Mr. Huxley made this remark, and whispered, "If different conditions can so modify the egg of the tania that it becomes in the one case an acepalocyst, in another a cysticercus, in a third an echinococcus, what becomes of all the talk about fixity of species?"' Whereupon I looked profound, and replied, "Ah!"-which could not compromise me. Certainly, when Mr. Huxley told us how Siebold gave puppies some of these echinococci in milk, and on opening the puppies a short time afterwards, found these entozoa had become tenia, I did glance towards the Turkish philosopher with a "what-will-they-say-to-that" air.

After the papers were read, Mr. Mitchell, the admirable secretary to the Zoological Society, showed us his portfolio, and told us many amusing facts about our friends the Chimpanzecs-one I will repeat. Many, if not most persons, feel uncomfortable at looking on those orangs and chims; it is thought that the resemblance of the chim is " too close to be pleasant:" that feeling the chimpanzee seems to have for the monkeyshe will mot look upon them, but turns away in disgust!

Having smoked a philosophic cigar with the Effendi, I came home, congratulating myself upon Wednesday, at any rate, being free for quiet study. What would M. Azais say on hearing that Wednesday had been chosen by the restless Charles Mathexs for the production of a piece of his own, called

## LitTrLE TODDLEKINS!

That man is incorrigible! But I am bound to add that Little Toddlekins was so prodigiously amusing that "I mould not have lost it for a wilderness of folios." Imagine Charles Mathers as a gay young widower of thirty, anxious to enter upon the state of matrimony (what is it that makes sane men anxious on that score? ), but foiled in all his efforts by the dis. inclination felt on the part of romantic eighteen to become the mother of a "little toddlekins" of eight-and-forty, and Charles Mathews is the papa of such a "little todalekins"-a souvenir of his departed angel! It is impossible for me to convey any notion of the broad, side-shaking extravagance, running over with fun, of this farce, which achieved the greatest success of any farce that has been produced for a very long while, and deserved its success by the bold extravagance of the situations, the incessant volleys of jokes, and the gaicty of the acting. I sereamed at it, and so did all around me. There was a hitch now and then, owing to imperfect rechearsals or nervousness; but when a few nights have given it the necessary glibuess, it will be a fortune to the theatre.
The original of this Little Toddlekins is Les Suites d'un premier lit, which Charles Mathews has adapted with a freedom and wit that makes another piece of it. A word of praise should be slipped in for Mrs. Frank Mat thews, who played what is called an "ungrateful part" with heartiness, and for Baker, who was excellent in the old twaddling Babicombe.
Thus was Wednesday given up to Duty. When Fiehtewas eloquent on the " great Idea of Duty-dic grosse Idee der Pflicht!"' he had never been a dramatic Critic. I begin very much to suspect that Duty is Well, never mind, I have got Thursday for quict philosophic repose. That is something.

Thuroday comes, and lo! I leap from my chair as I read that "this evening' is the evening of

## RDI'ALI heraud's debut,

in the character of Fulia, in the Hunchbach, at the Onymptc. I can't resist that appeal. The daushter of a comfrere-metaphysician, poct, and dramatie critic- has more than the atready powerfal claims on me, the clams, I mean, of her sex, and her position: as a woman, the interest of Vivian is inevitably secured; as a cebatonte, the peculiar interest attending all decisive episodes in the career of a haman being outweighs, in my mind, a whole shelf of Christian Fathers. Who, for instance, can think mind, a whole shelf of Christian Fathers. Who, for mintance, cant thenk of such a Detter as that awaiting me, by the majestie Basit, addressed to ingenuous youth, upon the way in which the direck witers should be
 (there's a caplivating tille for you! what a "postor" it would make!) who, I say, coudd think of this when a young woman was atout to confront the terrible ordeal of a london publie, to ask of u: all, playsores and critics-." Am I sumbicontly advanced in my at lo be worthy to practise it fin your dolioht? I have studied, I have striven, I am at he highest honours-tell me, have I won "" Termble question! And bdith Iferand, in the happy eondidence of youthfid mabition, maves the answer: Int me then, in all kimbess, and han impantiality which is the best of hindness, if peoplo would but acknowledge it, (they wont!) try to answer that question ats firr as my verdict moes.
 very young, and has directed her primeipal stuly to the materey of ono portion of her art viz, that of reditation. Her voice is masical, athomph its range sems limited: within the limits she plays upon it as upen an instrument, with a ecertain skill, but also with a certain monotony; heme the gencral eflect of her recitation is too much that of ar womg; it tacks the variety and the intervalsof spech. But even suppose the whole varied rescourees of deelamation at her eommand, there womb remain the still moro important clements of repersentertion, i. c., the expression of individual character and emotion -and these she has yet to lemon beforoher high ambition ran be arowned. 'Tho history of an individual artist is alway more or less the mane as that of the Art itself; and $\Lambda$ de begins with what is general, passimp by rarular gradations to what is individual. Thus, tho Drama has set aside the Colhurnus, and the lofty declamation
which suited it, to become more and more familiar, individual, abounding in detail; so also has the Art of acting itself outgrown the sing-song monotony and conventional gesticulation of early tragedians, to manifest itself in the more accurate conception and representation of individual character. It has stepped from the stilts upon the carpet. It has lost something of its ideality to approach closer to reality. It is casy to apply these general principles to the young artist upon whom I am sitting in judgment, and to say that she is beginning her career very wisely, by judgment, and to say that she is beginning her career very wisely, by carefully, often musically; she is so young, so courageous, so painstaking, that I have only to advise her to continue steadily practising her art, and she will reap the reward.

Vivian.

## WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES.

Art begins to bloom in London perennially, instead of coming in and going out again with the strawberries. Already, the Exhibition of Sketches has scen its third winter, and, as a sign of vigorous young life in this hardy annual, an offshoot appeared last year, at the gallery of Mr . Grundy, in Regent-street. The only fault we find with the present collection is, that so many of the " sketches" are in no sense sketches at all. When the plan of this exhibition was first laid down, it seemed a good thing that all who cared might study the artist's process from the beginning. Even those persons whose contemplation of perfect works is undisturbed by any care about the means or method taken to produce them, will, out of that very love and faith, observe with interest the working of artistic power at all stages of its action. It is a pity, therefore, that a collection of original studies for pictures should include so many examples that look more like engravers' copies from pictures -and pictures, too, which everybody has sean. Rossetti is one of the few contributors who have adhered to the very letter of the call for portfolio studies. His two principal sketches foretell pictures of extraordinary ambition. In one, Giotto is sliown painting Dante ; and the other is thus named: "Beatrice, meeting Dante at a Marriage Feast, denies him her salutation." Dante leans against the painted wall, and the ladies, among whom is Beatrice, seem to mock his confusion. Mr. W. Holman Hunt gives the original sketch for his "Valentine and Proteus," exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. It is in watercolours, if we remember rightly, is much smaller than the original picture, and is almost as daintily finished. Taking into account two facts, the labour which painters of Mr. Hunt's school usually bestow on their experimental designs, and the distinct specification in the catalogue, we refrain from expressing a doubt of this sketch's authenticity; but it is more difficult to treat Mr. Elmore's "Hotspur and the Fop" with the same consideration. There is one more subject-sketch, as we suppose it must be called, by Mr. Maddox Brown, who seems to have given up being Perugino. The picture was hung in the Octagon room this year, and was' feebly named "Pretty baa-lambs." As in the preceding instances, the sketch is a miniature version of the picture, equally finished. It is a pretty meadow scene, the grass being, in colour and consistency, like boiled spinach, well beaten, and smoothly spread. The human figures and the lambs are like children's toys, modelled with unusual accuracy. Edward Armitage has a beautiful sketch of a little girl's head in profile, and a landscape study of twilight effect, with shadows in the
water, very hastily touched. G. A. Williams's "Old Moat," hardly more finished, is a bit of nature reclaiming the work of human hands There is a fair number of landscape studies by the same Williams, and others of his prolific family, as well as by Lee, Stanfield, Boddington, Hulme, Richardson, and Paul Naftel, whose Guernsey sketch, with the stonebreakers' sheds, is true in every part. So may be justly said of Duncan's views on the Thames and Lea, and of his slretch at Yarmouth The Callows, whether at sea or ashore, cannot get on without rust and dry-rot, but it is wonderful to see what they will do under the influence of these stimulants. They both make as good a figure here as at the Old Water Colour Gallery. Branwhite is rapidly thawing, and his wintry scenes are not his best this time. Next to one of them, Bennett, the New Society man, shines out through the airy spaces of his charming "Forest Scene." But Davidson's corn-fields are the brightest pieces of nature here, all the purple and gold in Vacher's Italian bay scenery notwith standing. There are the names, also, of Linnell and John Martin, but nothing more of these painters worth mentioning. Hine replaces Dodgson (who is unaccountably absent), but Hine does not come fairly by his fog. In Dodgson's pictures there is an airy veil drawn over all; in these of Hine's, the objects, hard, flat, and edgy, are at the same time mealy and indistinct in themselves, not obscured by any medium. The scenes from Macbeth, by Cattermole, are somewhat too much in the spirit of an artist with whom, as an illustrator of fiction, Cattermole has been associated. Still they are remarkable drawings ; and as drawings manifestly thrown off in the heat of invention, help considerably to sustain the character of the exhibition. Equally serviceable in the same way is the large, bold crayon study by the Russian artist, Ivons. Three human animals in a rude hut, playing dice, a pig emerging from under the table, and some drinking vessels at hand, make up the composition. The figures are admirably drawh, and are placed in strong relief by shadows from a side-light. The absence of lines is remarkable, the whole work being an eccentric species of cross-hatching, hardly to be distinguished from the work of a stump, though really the entire production of the crayon. The drawings by Carl Haag are very little short, in finish, of those he exhibits as complete pictures.; a girl at her toilet makes one of his best. Absolon, Jenkins, and Oakley are, as painters of life, surpassed by Topham, and still more remarkably by William Hunt, in whom the sense of nature is always apparent. Whether he paints blackberries, plums, and birds'-nests, or the rustic face flushed by desire to gain these prizes, nature is always the first idea raised in the mind of the spectator. Absolon adventures a "new reading" of Mariana, and certainly the idea is ingenious ; though, without the catalogue, there might be a difficulty in recognising Mariana in her bedgown. But there is life in the pretty, distrait, school-girl face, and a natural grace of pose, very different from the swarming angularity of Kenny Meadows's women. Absolon's second study, "A Reverie," is a very poor affair. On the whole, we like best to meet him on a village green at holiday-time; for, like Hunt, he has a feeling for rustic beauty, though he will have it all grace, and flowered feeling for rustic beauty, though he will have it all grace, and fowered read Herrick in a theatrical sense :-

There's not a budding boy or girl this day,
Hut is got up and gone to bring in May."
"Books in the Running" Omnibusrs.-An omnibus has always appeared to me to be a perambula tory exhibition-room of the eccentricities of human nature. I know not any other sphere in which persons of all classes and all temperaments are so oddly col lected together, and so immediately contrasted and con fronted with each other. To watel merely the different methods of getting into the vehicle and taking their seats, adopted by different people, is to study no incomplete commentary on the infinitesimal varieties of human character-as varions even as the varicties of the homan face. Riding in an omnibus was always, to me, like reading for the first time an ontertaining hook.-Counins's Basil.

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oflec, and wo desire, nuceeris through that nuport, not solely that, we may resene ourselves from thic wretehedness and slavery of the slop-system, but more particulaty that our firlow
Workers of all trades, encouraged by our oxample, may, through the profitable results of self-nmuaternt place thenselves and holyind on the good fath of tho people, we await, patiently the result of this mperal.
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Ruifway ceconmodation pencrally to the large extent of unopened country throung which it will pass. The doponitit of plang and fections and all other neoessary stops
have been taken, with $a$ view to an application for an Act of Xncorporation during the present Session of Parliamout.
The Line will ocmmence the the ond of tho Codalming Branch of the South Western Rnilway, nn w will pass the towns of
Godalming Haslemere, And Peterstield, and benerully following tho route of tho Direot Portsmouth Railway, as sunctioned by Partiament in $1 \notin 16, t$ Havant, it will there unito with the Coust Linno of the Briphton Conpany, and the Fareham oxtengion Line
of the south Western Company, and proced thence directly to of the south western Company, and proceed thence directly to
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The interested in the district havee concurrod jn promoting this mousure, and have, to the ex-
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arreements for the sale of their land at its mere agrioultaral
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 Cord, Portismenth, and the rate of Wight, us well us with all the
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The Line will ofleot a
The Line will oiltort, all the of ofocth cputouphated hy the Diroct
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 Land, Rails, Stutions, and ali other nocersmiest excopting ouly
the Locomotive Plant : And further, the same parties have come under a formal and binding engagement to tase a lease, if re-
quired, of the Line when completed, for the first five years, at $a$ quired, of the Line when completed, for the first five years, at a
net minimum rental of four per cent. per annum, with one-half of the proftrs beyand that amount.
Parlament having already, in 1846, sanctioned this Line now proposed to be constructed, its Promoters cannot believe that any serious or effective opposition can be again offered to it.
To sum up, it may be safely asserted that the Undertaking To sum np, it may be safely asserted that the Undertaking
holds out adrantages to subscribers and the Public generally holas out adantages to subscribers and the Railway project:
${ }^{\text {viz. }}$ It will afford the most direct, and by far the cheapest, route between Iondon and Portsmounth and the Isle of Wight, being the shorter by twenty-two miles than either of the two existing
Lines, and being contracted for at $£ 12,000$ a mile, in lieu of about four times that amount expended on the Brighton and South four times that amount expended on the Brighto and
Western Lines; it rill have, throught the South Eastern, from Godalming, a double entrance into London: from which, it follows; almost as a matter of course, that it will command the
entire tramt of the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth on terms that,
 petition on the part of its rivals hopeless, if not impossible
Further, the whole host of the ontire works and material has been undertaken, by responsible Contractors, for a specific and fixed sum; thus freeing the calculations and estimates of
the Engineers from all doubt and uncertainty. And, fanly,
 their option, the offer of a lease of the Line when completed, for
fve years, at a minimum rate of 4 per cent. interest on their flve years, at a minimum rate of 4 per cent. interim payment alop, of $\&$ per cent. interest on the deposit and calls during the
constriction of the Line.
In the event of the Aet of Parliament not being obtained, the
expenses will be limited to to. per Share, and the balance will expenses will be limited to
be returned to the Sbareholders. Below are given the particulars of the lengths of the different
 by proposed Godalming and
Havant Line
Ly by South Eastern vià Godal-
Capital expended on South Weestern Reieiway:-
to be expended on proposed single $\stackrel{81}{81}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Line from Godalming to Havant } & 400,000\end{array}$ Population of Portsmouth $\begin{aligned} & \text { Isle of Wight : }\end{aligned}$
Existing Through Traftic from those two
Bources
Traffe
£150,000 per annum.
The following is a statement given by the Directors at the last meeting of the London and South Western Railway Com-
puny, of the comparative number of Passengers booked during pany, of the comparative number of Passengers bookred
the past half year at the principal Stations on their Line.


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