

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itsolf inta greater distinctiness is the Iaea of Huimanity the noble




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66 DROGRESS $\%$ in the Russo-Turkish question there is almost none to report The last facts that we know are scapcely a step in advance of those that we knew last yeek. Count Orloff it is said is despatched from St. Petersburg with a special mission for the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London, and it is assumed that that mission is pacific. The presumption does not appear to be self-evident; and a contemporary makes a more probable conjecture, in supposing c that his whole and sole purpose is to persuade Austria to quit the alliance of the Western Powers; and to bind herselffo Russia."

It is much more certain that the Emperor has placed hinself in a position to receive a very unpleasant communication. It is announced in his official journal at St.Petersburg "that the Russian Government has required from France and England a categorical declaration with regard to the character and bearing of their action in sending their fleets into the Black Sea, and that upon that declaration will depend the ulterior attitude of Russia." The Morning Post, which gives the most distinct reports upon the subject, says that before the meeting of Parliament an answer will be despatched to the Czar "as unpalatable to Russia as it is worthy of the Western Powers, and of the great cause they are united to support." Meanwhile two steamers, French and English, have appeared before Sebastopol, and have given the Anglo-French notice to the Governor, requiring him to avoid collision with the fleets. His answer, it is said, simply amounts to a declaration that he wàs surpised by the notice.

The news from India confirms and modifies what we have heard from Persia by other channels. It now appears that Persia had really been threatening some annoyance, but the Grovernment of Bombay, fully alive to every chance of aggression from that quarter, had taken measures of precaution, and no doubt Mr. Thompson, the charge d"affaires at Tcheran, had been enabled not only to point out the position of Russia, isolated from the rest of Europe, but also the power which England had of annoying the Shah, particularly on his coasts. This explains how Mr. Thompson had been able to recover lost ground, although it confirms the original belief that Persia was not unwilling to play the part of an enemy.

Another step in the direction of national im-

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.
[PBICE SIXPENCR
provement has been taken by Piedmont. Some Manchester; with all the standing accessories of time since the Ministers issaed, on the royal authority, a decree for reducing the duty on corn ; and, at the opening of the present session, they constitutionally sought to get that decree, issued
for a purpose of urgency, sanctioned by the Legis lature, and placel upon a permanent footing: They proposed a sweeping reduction of the duties on corn : the Chamber of Representatives referred the question to a select committee, which proposed a still fuyther reduction; in the Chamber, however, se सeral members advocated total abolition, and Count Cavour said that he should prefer total abolition to a very small dutyif the Chamber would make good the eoniequent deficiency in the revenue. The Chamber at once adopted the proposition, and resolyed, by 75 to 25 , that the corn trade should be absolutely free; no doubt is entertained that the Senate will confirm this vote. Thus we see the Government and the representative body proceeding in harmony to improve the condition of the country, and to extend freedom in commerce as well as in politics and religion.

We only wish that we were equally certain of the same earnestness and resolution at home. When we reflect upon the difficulties against which the Piedmontese must contend; when we think of the, dangers that threaten them-the hostility of Rome, possessing spies and agents in every church and convent; the rancour of Austria, anxious to expunge the audacious model of constitutional freedom, and the unhappy indiscretions of a so-called ultra-liberal party, which does not permit itself to be guided by the temperate counsels of Mazzini-we cannot fail to admire those firm and and consistent patriots of
Piedmont who continue internal reform and imPiedmont who continue internal reform and im-
provement, notwithstanding such distracting circumstances. We are often told that if there were a war, our own Parliament and public would be unable to pursue Parliamentary reform, to attend to education, or even to carry out a drain. Such is the picture of Englishmen painted by themselves; yet Piedmont, her very existence threatened by traitors within and tyrants without, stcadily pursues her course. Indeed so much more steadily than ourselves, that truly we are inclined to believe danger to be a stimulant and tonic rather than a disturber.

Almost the converse of that proposition might be gathered from what the public is doing about reform. They have just had a greal meeting at
a Manchester meoting Mr. George Wilson in the chair, Mr. Cobden chief spokegman; the only things wanted being af great audience and the Tree Trade Hall. For the Manchester parif is no longer big enough to require a, greathall for its gatherings before the assembling of Parlia ment: The Manchester people said much about Russiay something prospectiye about extending the suffrage, and vouchsafed a kind of lecture to 9 a gentleman who represented the Ballot Society how to get over the difficulties which Fould beget his mission; and, finally and exclusiyely the great Manchester party resolyed to ask for an increase of members for Lancashire- fity at least. The meeting did not hint at any particular mear sure of reform at present $;$ the only specifciproposition before the public is still that of the Na tional Pariamentary Reform Association. The leaders of the people in free-trade mattera appear to be trifling in this, They talk about waridis; tracting minds from reform; but peace appars to have distracted other parties, perhaps war would concentrate and invigorate them.

- Another meeting illustrates the very general want of set purpose. The scene was a meeting of the Diocesan School Society at Hereford; the purpose of the meetieg was to promote education; A report read stated how a few schools for farmers and labourers have been successful, but that an immense number of parishes in the diocese are without any school at all. Presiding over this meeting, Bishop Hampden, usually regarded as an extremely liberal prelate, uttered a sermon full of Tory platitudes, asserting that secular education is not what the people want, but something to rescue them from depraved habits; for education may only render the want more wioked: We will not say that the prelate might speak for himself; though it is strange to hear an educated man talk this Jack Cade stuff against instruction. He should not preside at a meeting of the School Association, but stick to church extension. To carry out his reason to the full, he should try what can be done by purely religious instruction, admitting the people of his diocese, from the cradle to tho matrimonial altar, with no school but the parish church, to receive no tuition but from the pulpit. How would such a system work unless the pulpit were to become, what it might be, the true instructor of the people in norals, by making them understand natural laws as illus. trated in fact and nature?

There is, however, in the proceedings of the week, an immense set-off against this single Episcopalist escapade. For one prelate who has erred, there are many more eminent divines, as well as laymen, who have converged upon the essential work. Meetings really in furtherance of education have been held at Liverpool 2 claggow, and Edinburgh. At Liverpanal and Glasgove the object was to promote reformatory schools for juvenile delinquents; but suich schools are trented very properly aspheing a meanch of edaction rather than of riminal liw. The objeet is to prevent crime rather than to punish it; and Mr. Adderley has shown that a large proportion of juvenile offenders are so from no criminal propensity, but from want of training and knowledge. At Glasgow the meeting was attended by the Conservatives and Liberals; the good effect of some charitable institutions of the city was recognised; but the necessity of reformatory schools on a puiblic basis was distinctly asserted. The sapie necessity was affirmed at Liverpool, with the most remarkable comibination of supporters.

The Edinburgh meeting was not less remarkable on another graumd. At Liverpool the Reverend Tr. Campbell declared his betief that the religious difficulty could easily be overcome, since the essentials could be tauight in schools without raising sectional differences. At the Edinburgh meeting the difference of opinion on religions subjects was recognised, not only by the speakers, but by the formal language of the resolutions; at the same time the Reverend Dr Guthrie expressed a feeling; shaired mno doubt by others, when he saia thatiseligion, could not be entirely excluded from Soottinh shools, (bat the meeting resolved to suspenid dispate upon details, and called upon Goverament to bring forward a satisfactory measure on their own responsibility. Government, therefore, it expeeted to reconcile the discondant seets, and to do for them what they cannot do for them-selves-to maite them agnee upon the object which they declare to be necessary, but cannot agree upar:-public education with an infusion of non-Bectarian Christianity.
The Gity Commission of Sewers make an importand anomement-far more important than the report of thort done - in declaring their belief that in the present year the plan of intercepting the drainage of London from the Thames, Fill be practically handled.
The Tayleur, sm emigrant ship, containing 579 persons, has been lost upon the coast of Ireland ; ouily 230 persons being saved. Fresh from the docks, with an experienced commander, the Tayleur sailed from Liverpool only to reach the bottom of the sea within forty-eight hours. Disasters amongst great emigrant ships are becoming common, and the publid, both in Australia as well 28 in England, want to know the reason why. At present the evidence is incomplete; but there are three circumstances that demand investigation. Notwithstanding her experienced commander and fine condition, the Tayleur seems to have had unusual difficulty in beating to wind ward. Notwithstanding her being built of iron, which renders the use of water-tight bulkheads easy, she appears to have filled at once, like a pitcher with a hole in its side. Her crew are said to have been Lascars and other rubbish from any country, who could scarcely understand the English language or discipline. Is this the operation of free trade in our navigation laws, which permits the crews of ships to be collected from any rabble of any country? It is to be hoped, at all events, that the crews Which at present the progress of enlisting the Which at present the progress of enlisting the
Coast Guard Voluntecer Corps is promising. Captain Craigic, in Scotland, has found that the seafaring folk rentimber how found that the
were called out in 179 s -a memory which to Were called out in 179y-a memory which to
them, Mr. Cobden notwithstanding object of emulation. They declare that they have
not degenerated; we hope and believe they have not. We have heard that the engagement of hands for the navy gaes on well. But an ugly incident ecurred the other day when Admiral Richard Bundas went down to meet the crew of the Thetif, newly arrived in England; we do not meanilis announcement that we are gathereve of a war with Russia, for we all believe that, and some of unare not somy ; we mean his annompee-
meat to the crew, then ther should not hepaid off, that dow, required to leeping ser vice, aliter the plan of limited enlistmenti Conduct like this, when men have been for more than six years at sea, is very like breach of the pledge. At all exents, the corripulsory return of the men is very like impressment, and probably will have a bad moral effect on men who have not already enlisted. Nor do we believe that there is the slightest necessity for so unfair a step-

If any inducement could be used in the shape of increased pay or bounty to make the men come back to their ship, well and good, and there is every reason to suppose that if they had been fairly treated by their officers, a comparatively slight bounty, with the promise of a second holiday upon the payment of the bounty, however brief that holiday might be, would secure every man of the crew.

## POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

Sheffield.-In theevening, after Mr Hadfield had rendered an account of his own private doings in Partiament to his constituents, a large and useful meeting was him in inet times, to give a convivial characpubilicikes, in quies times, to give a convival characby : " banquet" of which tee and coffee, cakes and fruit, formed the elements: The assembly was , the more remarkable from the fact that Yorkshire and Lancashire were represented by their Liberal memBright, Lord Goderich, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Cheetham; Mright, Crossley, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Pilkington; , not two Mr. Crossley, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Pilkington; and two from Cheshire and Derbyshire-Mr. Kershaw, the member for Stockport, and Mr. Heyworth, the mem-
ber for Derby. The speakers proposed and seconded renolutions expressing their views, which we append below. Each apeaker had a separate topic, but in speaking all of them touched upon the question of
Reform in general. There was only one toast given Reform in general. There was only one toast given by the chairman, Mr. Alderman Hoole, of Leeds,-
ithe Queen, God bleas her"-and then Mr. Cobden the
Bpe.
He went over the whole ground, treating of the fitaess of the working classes as depositories of political power; of the extent of the suffrage consiatent with safety; of the ballot; and the influence a re-
formed Parliament would exercise. He contended that ${ }_{2}$ although ${ }^{\circ}$ not much engaged in advocating "organic changes," yet by the free-trade triumph, the advocacy of education, and other things, some-
thing had been done to elevate the people, and indithing had been done to elevate the pe.
rectly to extend their political rights.
"Give me," he said, "an intelligent, sober, and prosperous community, and I will defy any oligarchy, or any political
faction, which ever did or erer can exist, long to exclude such a coction, which ever did or ever can exsist, long to exclude such a And I would say, on the other hand. and the experience of Ane world has stely very much proved it-you may write upon parchment whatever form of constitution you please;
it may be a repnblic, many be a monarchly with universal suffrage-whether it be in Enrope or in South America, you may give such a consti-
tution to those who are iguorant, debased, and degraded, and tution to those who are ignoran, debased, and degraded, and Nou will not make them a free people any more for that. Now, gentlemen, in having accepted this first resolution at
the hands of your chairman, it may, of course, at once be the hands of your chairman, it may, of course, at once be
believed that 1 consider the people of this country-a large section of the people of this country-fit to exercise and ought to have an enlargement and an extension of their po-
litical rights. I am not here speaking as an adrocate of universal suffrago-I don't say that the million of agricut turists of this country are all intelligent enough the exercise those political rights with advantage to themselves or with
benefit to others. 1 am sorry for it; 1 wish it were otherbenefit to others. I am sorry for it; I wish it were other-
wise. I don't pretend to say there are not many inhabitants of our towns who are neither respectable enough, intelligent onough, sober enough, nor economical enough to render the extension of the franchise to them either beneficial to them-
yelves or useful to you. But I say I do believe there is selves or useful to you. But I say I do believe there is a
very large section outside of the present electoral pale, who are very large section outside of the present electoral pale, who are
fit to enjoy the electoral franclise, and who ought to possess
it. and who, if they were admitted, would tend to increase it; and who, if they were admitted, would tend to increase
the stability of our present socinl and political fabric, and the stability of our present social and political fabric, and
render it more firm and durable than the present system." render it more irm and durable han an an much afraid of an extension of the
franchise to a very large extent. 1 have never, as I have Crand you, been very much engaged in ave adocating, asis extore-
cion, but 1 have never had any fears about it. My opiniun

honseholders of this conntry ihe depositories of political
power, one effect of this would be to cause the middle and power, one effect of this would be;to cause the middle and who wrer the amittod into partnership with them in
 broeght tofear, to the measures which would by. this be masses of the peghle, even if it arose from a feeling of selfishness and of teringreservation, would ultimately tend to remore aptanger which at first sight they might be dig-
posed to thial tine oxtension of political power would lead to. posed to triak the oxtension of political power would lead to.
therforegan not an alarmist. But do not fear that we दthercforetiam not an alarmist. But do not fear that we hall have wo large a measure of reform; we do not more
very fint je thige eovistrys. we are rather Chinese in our antwo hais, a great deal to precedent, and anything chance of existing for a very tong time; therefore we a a chance of existing yior a very long time; therefore, we are be delighted to-see a measure brought in by her Majesty's Ministars, that would bring a million more of the people within the electoral pale: amd I say it double the present number of the electors of this country vere enfranchised, I cannot donbt but good in overy way would ressult from it-
good to those who have got that number associated with good to those who have got that nomber associated with because it would draw forth the virtues and self-respect by which they would be inspired by the possession of the franchise,
Artisans are mare independent than genteel shop-
keepers ; but the exercise of undue influence monst be zoepers ; but the exercise of undue influence must be
prevented. "Open roting is a fendal institution in this cuinpryvented "open voting is a feenda institution in this conuwere. (Cheers.) It is becanae somemody in this country thinks he has a hereditaty right to control somebody else's
vote. In other countries the ballot is not a matter of controversy. There is not a party-1 might say there is not an individual-in America, France, Spaia, Sardinie, or Belgium, who openly advocates a return to open voting; and where men recognise the free and nocontrolled right of another to the exercise of his opinions, there is not an argument to be found mainst the ballot I repeat it, open voting in this country is a badge of feudalism as pouch as the corn-laws were. I maintain more; I maintain that tree trade was not
more demonstrably proved to be sound and fair in its princimore demonstrably proved to be sound and fair in its principother such whers that has been demonstrated by the intelothers, than the ballot has been demonstrated others to be
lectual
power of Bentham, Grote, Mill, and others right and fair as a mode of voting at pariamentary elections. (Cheers.) I sas that argument has done all that argument can do in the question. It wants organization to do it beliof that if, instead of being weandy anty, I was only thirty, or the age when I. began the agitation of the corn-law, 1 would by organisation in this country undertake and pledge my honoar to carry the ballot in loss than five Years. (Lovedchecres.) I say thant the borongh electorra are the most intelligent, pure, and patriotic in the kingdom. I speak as a county intelligent, patriotic, and independemt in the country, and intelligent, patriotic, and independent in the conntry, and
so far from their being deprived of their fair portion of the so far from their being deprived of their fair portion of the
franchise, I say that it is to the interest of the community that they should have a larger ampount than they now bave, and thatt shonould be accorgpanied by the ballot. (Cheers.) Then they point to the counties, and say that there have been no such scenes of corruption nitneassed there as you have had in your boroughs. Na; corruption and intimidation have coased in the counties; domination has taken their place. (Cheers.) There is no electoral ife at all in five-sixthss-I might have said nine-tenths-of the county constitpencies of the country. They are handed over from the
scion of one great proprietor's house to another in the diningscion of one great proprietor's house to another, in the diningWhat of the greatest proprietor of the county or division. of the ballot is this-they refuse even a trial of it in one of the ballot is this-they refuse even a trial of it in one
electoral constituency, and the very class who resist it are using the ballot themselves in all their clubs and all their using the ballot themselves in all thoir clubs and all their
societies. I am constantly hearing fresh evidence of the societies. I am constantly hearing fresh evidence of the
universality of the ballot. I knew it was in use in all our universainty of the ballot. I knew it was in use in all oar
clubs, societies, and religious bodies, at the India Honse, and clubs, societies, and religious bodics, at the india House, and very people, who stigmatise it as low and un-English-wihich is something worse than murder- (laughter) or church burglary- (laughter)-these very people are using it themselves in all their own societies. It was but the other day that I paid a visit to Uxford. Oxford University is certainly the very last place in the world I ehould have supposed to
have been addicted to anything revolutionary or un-English. have been addicted to anything revolutionary or un-English.
(Laughter.). Well, I found in all their proceedings in the (Laughter.) Well, I foand in all their proceedings in the
University of Oxford, in all the proceedings of Couvocation, University of Oxford, in all the proceedings of Couvocation,
that everything they do, except in the election of members that everything they do, except in the election of nembers
of Parliament, they do it by vote by ballot. (Hear.) The of Parliament, they do it by vote by ballat. (Hear.) The
tickets with which the vote is given, recording the votes of tickets with which the yote is given, recording the votes of
the master of arts, are banded in to the proctor; he sums the master of arts, are banded in to the proctor; he sums
up the number of votes, and having tinished his duty of scrutineer, there is 8 sort of brazier brought in, with a lighted fire in it. The brazier is placed on a sort of tripod or antique stand, and into this fire all the voting papers are put, and burned bofore the separation of the Convocation, in order that no trace or proof may be left of how the parties have voted. (Cheers.) Oh! if I were about 15 years younger, I would go through the country, and I would say,
let us vote as they vote at Oxford. (Cheers and laughter.) What I mean by voteby ballot is this: That there shall ber.) What I mean by votoby ballot is this: That there shall be no,
record kept of how a person votes. That is vote by ballot." record kept of how a person votes. That is vote by ballot.
If the franchise were more widely extended, blunders in legislation would be corrected. "Wo all know by reading legislation would be corrected. "Wo all know by reading
(for we do not many of us remember the time) when the great war of the French revolution broke out, in 1793 . It was a people's war- Everybody called out for war with
France. We also know that when two years of experience had taught the mass of the people that war brought famine prices, bad trade, increased pauperison, beggary, and misery, masses of the people assembled round the coach of George III., and around the coach of P'itt, calling out ' l'eace, peace,
' Bread, bread,' No I'itt,' 'No war.' Aye, but the people ' lsread, bread,' 'No I'itt,' 'Nowar.' Aye, but the people
had not the power to change their minds then; not having
obligarchy; and, unhappidy for this conntry, that class being entirely ia proprietary body, and finding that war had cansed higher pripes of produce, and higher rents, they were bribed to continue the war for twenty years, apaunst the in-
terests of the great mass of the people, who, I firmly believe terests of the great mass of the people, who, inmly believe into the war-who, I firmly belleve, if they had had the power, would have pat an end to the war fifteen or eighteen yeara sooner than it was put an end to. I thiok that this is, of all times, the moment when a reform in Parliament
may be carried out It is a time of great political calm. It is a time (notwithstanding the adverse circumastance of a threatened war and of high-priced food) of universal prosperity. Now these are just the times when a wise Government would carry ont a plan of political reform, because the people who gain an extension of the franchise will not seize
upon it with aridity, to apply a remedy to a pressing evil, apon it with avidity, to apply a remedy to a pressing evil, rery bad use of a new instrument put into their power They will have time, I hope, if peace be preserved, amidst prosperity and comfort, and increasing intelligence-they will have time gradually to accustom themselves to the exercise of politieal power-time to reflect, and time to judge; and though they make some mistaker, I believe, if you give to English people the ordinary opportunities of exercising the calm judgment that usually belongs to them, they will not in the long run be fonnd to make an injo
Resuming his seat amid a hurricane of plandits, Mr. Cobden was succeeded by Lard Goderich, who made a spirited and candid speeeh, deseruedly applauded. In the course of his remarks he spo of the eonstitution of the Houne of Commons.
"If we pass now a measure which deserves the name of statesmanlike, we may be able te take our stand upon it for
some years, and gire attention, with a reformed and imsome years, and give attention, with a reformed and im-
proved House of Commons, to the settlement of other more proved House of Commons, to the settiement of other more
important questions, which are every day pressing upon our important questions, which are evory day pressing upon our attention. But it is not every dill bearing the nawe of a fidence in the honesty of the present Government. I shrial from believing that they do nat mean taithfully to redeem their pledge. But if they expect to satisfy the wishes of moment-they must make up their minds to face it boldly, and grant reform with no niggard hand. (Cheers.) It seems to me that one of the first things which this bill ought
to contain is a provision by which it shall give to the workto contain is a provision by which it shall give to the workmembers of Parliament-(cheers)-and thatin such a manner as will enable them to retarn some member at least of their own selection to represent in the House of commons ing the other day at the analysis of the present hoose. I found there that a very large portion of that house consisted of the sons and near relations of peers, of whum I supppose I am a most nnworthy menber. (Loud cheers, and a voice, 'no, no.') I found it contained a yet larger amponnt of men titied to hold there a predominant position, such as at jpresent they seem to me to do. I find that there were thete manufacturers and commercial men, a good many lawyersyou seem fond of lawyers at Sheffield-(laughter) and some men of letters. But I fonnd that there came at the end of the list one class entitied, if I recollect myself rightly, the there stood a ' 0 .' Now it does seem to me that, looking at the importance of that class-looking to its intelligence and to the position which it now holds in the coantry-it is a to the position which it now holds in the cosantry-it is a
state of things which is neither safe nor just. (Cheers.) I believe that men possessing ardent, though strong, political opinions, entering vehemently into political discussion, I believe it will be far better on the whole that such men should
have their class represented, and discussion in the House of have their class represented, and discussion in the House of Commons. I believe that without sach a provision a reform bill cannot be complete, for I have ever found that those classes, take them as a whole, contain men of equal intelligence, morality, and patriotism with any other class in the
community. (Great cheers.) Genius and virtue are not community. (Great cheers.) Genius and virtue are not are likely to be found not less numerously among the most numerous class. It would therefore seem-looking at the vast strides which the working classes have made in the last few years-looking at the vast change which has come over them in so many respects-their increased
love of order, their increased obedience to the laws, their love of order, their increased obedience to the laws, their the time has come when it is our bounden duty to concede those rights which these classes want- (lowd cheering) hich other classes have won. (Great cheering.)
Lord Goderich thought we should not expect too much from Government; they were pledged, and must redeem their faith; and if they do that we must be contented.
Before Mr. Bright spoke, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Oheetham made speeches in favour of a more equa apportionment of population to the large towns and populous districts. Mr, Bright spoke at great present system, making out a case for a fair redistri bution of political power, and for the ballot. At the end of his speech he spoke of the measure contem-
plated by Government, and it will be seen that his remarks quite accord with those of Mr. Cobden and Lord Goderich.
"I et the Government bring in this measure, and it would we evident that the apathy which now pervaded the country
was more apparent than real. Now, nhat must theydo,
supposing this bill to be a good one? When he said a food
bill bill, he didd not meana one inchuding all the five points of the
Chart-r, for it might be guod without giving thein everything

mentary reforma mast be carried oat on the, great principles
of justice, and not to servo individual interests or suit the views of party. Should the lat ter views presail, the people would not support the measure of Government mad it most consequently be lost. The Opposition was disorganised last session, but they would now, in all probability, plack $n p$ their spirits a little, and return together akain Fhen they found that anything seriously affecting their interests was brought
forward. They would probably find that that distrust of forward. They would probably find that that distrust of
Mr. Disradi which existed in mane of their nainds wonld vanish, and 250 or 260 members wonld bs found on the Opposition side; while some of those, gentlemen who had a solves compelled to vote agianst the Government If themnment were placed in a minority they wonld be sure to dissolv upon it ; and he thought it was verv passible that a dissolv tion might, take place on this question; for no liberal Government would lose office without testing the opinion of the constituencies of the conntry on a question like this. He trusted, however, that the spirit which existed twenty years ago in England, and cansed the great reform which then took place in the representative system, would again be aroased
when the occasion for its exercise arose. He believed the bili when the occasion for its exercise arose. He believed the bill
would be worth something; that it vonld give a considerabl extension to the constituencies, disfranchise many mmall borongbs, give additional members to large constitnencies borongbs, give additional members to large consinituencies,
and creafe new boroughs. Now, that meeting was no proof of any apathy in Sheffield; and he believed that they might go to any other large town like that, or even to smaller places, and address meetings whieh would exhibit similar
manifestations of enthnsiasm and unanimity. He believed -and he did it with a serionsness and an earnestness that be conld not convey in words, that they wonld watch the opening of the session with intense anxiety and a sleepless wigi-lance-that they would examine erery featare of the billthat they would endeavour to detect the weak points and the
strong points-to protest against the one and suppont the stwong points-to protest against the one and suppant the
other. (Applause.) But, if there was any appearance of honesty in the proposition of Government, let no man or to withdraw their support from a Government-which proposed a measure like that, or from a preaspure - like that, so long as it should not be enacted unon the statute-book of this ruṣe.)
The other speakers were Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Crossley.
The resolutions adopted were as follow:-
"This meeting regards with much satisfaction the expressed intention of her Majesty's Ministers to bring for ward, in the coming session, a measure of Parliamentary
reform, and would arge non the Government the priety and the duty of placing the representation of the people in the House of Commons upon such a basis as shall do equal justice to all interests and classes of the popalation of the United Kiagdom.
"That the extension of the franchise, however just and necessary, will not arail to bring the House of Commons more into barmony with public opinion, unless the distributhe of the electoral power be greatly changed, as well by the abolition of all small depencent or corrupt boroughs, and and enlarged constituencies, as by giving an incrragised numer of representatives to the
tricts in the United Kingdom.
"That this meeting is deeply sensible of the evils and disgrace which arise from the prevalence of intimidation and constituencies of the kingdom, and would arge apon the Government the necessity of affording to the whole electora body the shelter and protection of the mode of voting undertood by the secret ballot."
Manchester.-The "Manchester School" met on Tuesday. As a politieal gathering, it was inferior to Sheffield in numbers; but that was an accident, for, as he Free Trade Hall is not in a fit state to receive a crowd, the meeting was held at the Albion Hotel, in room incapable of containing more than 300 people. Those who assembled, however, may be deemed the Yorkshire local liberal politicians of Lamcashire and pretty nearly the same parsons as attended the Sheffield meeting, and Mr. George Wilson filled the chair. It therefore fell to his lat to open proceodinge, which he did in the old Keague style, deating out a fine array of flgures to show that the present systom of representation, whether tested by population or the rateunjust in the extreme rineq followed Mr. Milner Gibson, who made a speech not above the average, tame on the reform question, and "Manchester" on treated all the topics he touched upon in a more trenchant way than his colleagues, and, therefore, He followed a certain order in his speech-only interpolating some opinions on the strike question in relation to politics, and winding up with a long dissertation on the Eastern question. The following extracts will convey a good idea of the method, and the substance of his oration:-
"What we want," he excluined at the outset, "in the
edistribution of political power, is that votes should follow property and persons. I say property and persons, because whore you have votes growing rapidy in england or acot-
and-for, unhappily, in these thangs. Irekand is always an anomaly- you will find that wealth increases in the same



will have a fair rule of electoral power io the coaptry, and
wa other principle than that shond be to nent se principle thas that shonld be tolurated as a perpina follored a dirression the question. followed a digression on strikes. of prins those who are aimost axclpaively the emplozers oferis in the full confidence ther I she operative class, but I of ma we must not take the fur ishal maeet with a reapones se it bably, after all, but a few thongew thousand men, and pons gone wrong upon a question of political and lasses, having that the great mass of the community could nat be trustant (Cheers.) If that male is to obtain, I am afraid our digh irsnchisement must he wide iadeed. If all those who bave
not yet mastered all the problems of political ecogomy ayp not yet mastered all the problems of political ecogomy ayn
not to have votes, I am offaid we mast begin by disfan
chis chising Bucks and Dorsetshire.
people of this connary, who tolerance towarns the wafking theories with regand to wanes or machinery, or the like it we only bear in mind how very recentis the great body af views on the same subject
snjpieet-and I know it is tender ground whilst upon thi to be considered as a party interferiag in the mattersh muat say that I thiak great deal too much has beep randp of thisutrike in a political point of vien that the quegliqa
is as atriculy of a private character betreen the indinidial as the engaging of a britiler byacher betwreen tha individias require the services of one. The ides of making a political onue of them wishipg to get a plitie more vages, mid tho category of business questions and investing it ith a noll tieal character, as has heen done in this, cose- Th don jolt. for the purpose of inguring and aspersing the be made of if whole population, but I an firmis congine character of questions would be settled much better for all that these Fere allowed to be treated, ps private and individual aftuin has been going on at Preston with repard to the strike fith this satisfaction, that it has develoned an immense adranco in the peaceable progress of the poppalation of this coph try. I put it to any one, whatever hard language may in the open air to 20,000 persons without uging hard lannone of apneal to reason more defier there has not berp and a less disposition on the part of the malititude to raso to physical force than has exer heen manifeeted in any mopros poitics. "I ant in farour of ap extension of the franchise rogrosis in in o one million people-and I should be glad ta see it done to porrow-We should all live in hopethat que milition of tho mingon more might be added uftorwands. It is anly a quens to me that the depasitony of polition powar in the conntry will be in the great hady of the peophe (Cheers) Man, as such, will have policical pawer. The only guedtion dong
 suffirage. But if the Gaverument donot extend tope electora dissatisfaction by the great body

years' Parliament is very slow and rather on think a sergal at a themto We had aeven years gabstituted for thye rgats not see why we should not ga hap mave to tho good pi practice of triennial Parlianpent. (Cheerpp) Now, with respect to the redistribution of the franchisp, will merely add one word in jilustrition of a sease in which that questiop has not heen viexred, So far from doing ang districts if you disfranchise them and give the votes to th in these borqughs, from what. I have seep of placea in thi sonth of England, I befieve you could not confer a greater helieve thent on them than up disfrauchisith them of the pepulation in those bareughs. For what does th present syotem do? It invests some great pation. spine with supreme power and authority over them, or it gives to two maen a sort of dispoted right which leads to conatant
quarrels and contests between them- If there be only ono quasren, which is usually the case, amd the borough belonge to him because he possesses the property in the qumedistio
neighbourhood, it gives birth to ali" kinds of servility and neighbourhood, it gives birth to all kinds of servility and
toady ism of the most miserable character. The groat man comps down once a year to his mansion, and invites three o comps down once a year to his mansion, and invites three ar professional man or two struggle into the same cirela There are a score or two underneath who would do anything itp
get within that privileged circle, and then there are the wiveg get-within that privileged circle, and then there are he whed
and daughters coveting the great distinction of being invited and daughters coveting the great distinction of being inviga
to my lady's ball. (Laughter.) Now that state of thinge founded on the desire of a family to retain political power in a borough, gives rise to the most miserable and abject atate
of servility which you can possibly conceive, and is mopat of servility which you can possibly conceive, and the Ingligh destructive to the honest, upright canat do a hetter parvice $\%$ character, smadier boroughs themselves than to deprive them of
their borough franchise, and merge them ip the counties? (Cheers.)
Having done with internal, Mp. Oabden betoak made out his views.
In 1835, there was a crigis on the Eastern question
overnment increased the navy by 5000 mea. " 5 , Guvernment increased the navy by 5000 men. "Mo.
that time following my avocation as a man of bustoge
Manchester, and it was the cry then put pen to paper and to writo a pumphet hostiditopter
views of Mr. Urquhart and the press. I sailed for America,
leaving the pamphlet for publication. On my return I found leaving the pamphet for pablication. On my return I found that my pamphlet had been greatly criticised in the news-
papers of the day. I found myself, to my astonishment, no longer a private citizen engaged in my private business, but phlet was denonyced and stigmatised as hostile to the interests of England. That pamphlet, from beginning to end,
axpressed these views: Don't go to war to maintain the indeoxpressed these views: Don't go to war to maintain the indeyon have to fear in England. Barbarism will not overturn
civilisation in these days. With our improvements in macivilisation in these days. With our improvements in machinery, and the discovery of gonpowder, there will never
beanother irruption of the Goths. My arguments went to show that Tarkey was a decaying country; that, for 150
jears before, all the authorities that conld be obtained proJears before, all the authorities that could be obtained pro-
nounced it to be a declining and decaying country. Well,
that crisis of the Eastern question blew over that crisis of the Eastern question blew over. There are
now the same instruments at work, and the same arguments used, and we are called upon again, just as we were in 1835, to maintain the independence and integrity of the Tarkish
empire. But we are called upon to do more, we are called upon to make war against Russia. These are two distinct questions: Our hostility to Russia, and a determination to question, and whether you will maintain the Tark or Mahommedanism as a permanent rale in Europe. Yon might if make war against you if you remove those marks which
now form your boundary upon the map.? You might make now form your boundary upon the map. You might make cont declayation, and I don't say that it is impossible you
conld acomplish your object, but you might go to war for
it, of this $\mathbf{I}$ am certain, that it would be more possible to do that than by any process of war or diplomacy to maintain Turkey as a ruling Power permanently in Europe.
That is my solema conviction from all I have read of the
country, and upon the authority of those travellers who country, and upon the authority of those travellers who
have visited the country within the last twenty or thiry
years. The Russians do not Zate the English. You will Years. The Russians do not Hate the English. You will
find at St. Petersburg thirty or forty English houses, great
meircantile establishments, by far the most influental body of meircantile establishments, by far the most influental body of
merchants to be fonnd in any part of Europe, for our mer-
chants have been declining as a body, in numbers as well as Feath and influence, in all parts except St- Petersbarg.
Thit there is no hostility in Russia towards Englishmen.
They meet with no such thing. There is an English club at St. Petersburg, founded on our principles, called the English Clab, and conducted on our principles, called the English
Monanner of your club in
in Eng land. Firet. Thar horse-racing is an imitation of ours You can hardly go into a nobleman's family in
Ooí find the chilaren given in charge to English nirses, and I do not kno
"Now, if as a nation."
"Nere is not
"Now, if there is not one fact to show that the Russian people or Goverininent entertain any hostility to the English, on what is founded that instional outcry which is at the pre-
sent moment raised against Rassia? No doubt it is founded on the fact, that Russia is making an unjust aggression upon
a neighbouring State, and upon that question of the injustice
of the Goveriment of Rossia tor a neighbouring State, and upon that question of the injustice
of the Government of Rusisia towards the Government of
Turkey there are no two opinions in this country. If you Tarkey there are no two opinions in this country. If you
ask me what my opinion of the condact of the Rnssian
Government or the Russian Czar towards the Government of ask me What my opinion of the conduct of the Russian
Government or the Russian Czar towards the Government of
Tarkeyis, IWill saythat it is unjust- (hear, hear") aggressive

- (hear, hear)-anreasonable, and insolent. (Hear, hear.) But if you ask me to go farther, and to transfer tlat expres-
sion of opinion nipon the conduct of Russia into an act Thich I shall assume to myself the right and the power to chastise Russia because she is'unjust and insolent to her next neighbour; then I say you have shifted your ground com-
pletely, and must show me, first of all, that I, as an English. man, am invested with the power and responsibility of acting as a policeman all over the civilised world. No, you will say, possession of another without interfering? Well, that is a principle, and I ask my interrogator in reply, are you preour foreign policy should be settled upon a principle. If you say you will not allow an act of injustice to be perpetrated ay aly the principle thronghout Europe, you must begin in
apply, you mast go to Rome, you must go to the Papal
Italy; youn States, where you have a high-spirited popalation at this moment sabjected to the yoke of intervention. Are you pre-
pared to do this as a principle? If you are not, and I am sure pared to do this as a principle? If you are not, and I am sure
you are not, then let us consider the question of Turkey not You are not, then let us consider the question of Turkey not justice to the whole world, but as a matter of interest to ourselves. Are we called npon in regard to our own safety to
do it Forld without reference to what may be said by a person speaking in another country, 'Physician, cure thyself'-
'Take the beam out of thine own eye.' Do not you talk of Take the beam out of thine own eye. Do not you talk of Jou have knocked down one Mahommedan dyuasty like nine-
pins in India, and have got the Great Mogul himself, who had pins in India, and have got the Great Mogul himself, who had
100 millions of subjects, shut up in Delbi, the most miserable picture of fallen greatness that was ever exhibited to the
world. . You are afraid that if Russia comes to Turkey and gets possession of Constantinople, she will become a great maritime power, will absorb all the influence of the Hediterranean, and will becone dangerous to England. Very
well. How will Rassia, when she gets possession of Constantinople, acquire all this power? Constantinople itself
will not give thas power, or what have the Turks been doing will not give thas power, or what have the Turks been doing
for the last 400 years? How is it that that country has sunk to a state of miserable decreptitude, not capable of protecting its own frontier, or even of defending itself against
its own satraps? What is it? Why, if Russia is to gain
this power and influence at this power and influence at Constantinople, and become a
great maritime power, it can only be by encouraging comgreat maritime power, it can only be by encouraging commanufactures and industry. Merchant vessels won't sail
ready rigged and manned down the Wolga and Danube boceady rigged and manned down the Wolga and Danube bo-
eanse Russia possesses this teritory. (Hear, hear.) She
must have a merchant navy like all other nations-like the must have a merchant navy like all other nations-like the
Venetians, the Americans, and the English
injostry and energy, and accumulate wealth through her commercial energy and the skill and intelligence of her
artisans; and before she can do this she must cease to be a barbarous Power. (Hear, hear.) But I defy her to increase her wealth or commerce from Constantinople, but through her commerce with you more than with any other nation ships to the ports in this country, and the same process mus go on with regard to Russia. When Rassia shall have
arrived at that state of civilisation she will have given a bond arrived at that state of civilisation she will have given a bond of peace that she will not go forth to devastate the world,
she will have something at home that will give a hostage for her condnct to the civilised world; a country cannot become great and rich, and powerf
still a barbarons and dreaded
nation.
But are the Tarks themselves a commercial people? Did you ever see a Turkish vessel, owned by Turks, and manned by Turks, leaving the ports of Turkey on the peaceful errand of commerce to this or any other country? Never! Can they be called a commercial people when the commerce of Turkey is carried on by Greeks, who dare not carry on their commerce until they go to Russia, and, by acquiring foreign citizenship, seek to pe protected from the despotism tacking furkey, and we are told it is our interest to do so because Russia is an anti-commercial country, and Turkey promotes commerce.

I will not go to war to lower a tariff, or to prevent a ariff being made higher. I doubt
not the truth of the principles I profess, and if peace be preserved I have no doubt that the principle of free trade which bas been so good for us will be found to extend itself throughout the world. I have that faith in the principle Mat I will not fight for it at all." (Cheers.)
to Frazce and Tarkey we are bound to fulfilthe thedge Lord Aberdeen has acted in a manner for which all must be thankful, as he knew the cost and uncertainty of war. St. Mr. Cobden admitted that war is imminent, and recommended that if we do go to war the expenses of every year shall be paid out of the taxes of the year. "Increase the
income-tax to 20 per cent:, and lower the range from 1002 to $50 l$ a y year income. It is better to raise the tax in that way than to put obstructions nupon commerce by again adopting the old system of taxation. It is not my vocation to
find the means to pay the expenses of this war. I cannot ind the means to pay the expenses of this war. I canno
bring my mind to regard it as inevitable. I will not believe thantil I read the bulletin of the first battle. I can scarcely
think we can be guilty of such folly and wictedness as say that having work left nndone, we shall without doing it begin to talk of war. In place of war we should pay attention to the inecessary domestic and political reforms that are called for thronghout the country. When we find it necessary to educate the people and provide for jurenile delin war, when nothing will be heard of but ${ }^{2}$ disasters and the destruction of our enemies, and men's minds will be turned
from the contemplation of benevolent objects to the in from the contemplation of benevolent objects to the in-
dalgence of the fiercest passions of our fallen nature." (Loud dulgence
cheers.)
Mr. Bright made a striking speech against making war on any account, especially making war for sym pathy with national wrongs. We are called upon to rush into war as if we were performing the aoblest duties.
"Now, what are the facts? Russia is a great and prowng empire. It is in the progress from barbarism to civilisa-
tiou. it is in very much the state that all other countrie have passed through. On the other hand, Turkey is an em pire very large, and considerably populous, bat still it is an empire which is on its way, not rom bartarism to civilisa tion, but from barbarism to decay, and in all human probability to an early extinction. Well, a dispatq arises bet ween fer from the general 1 inion with regard to the character fer from the general opinion with regard to the character o the dispute which, in all probability, if we had never inter fered at all, nor given our advice on the question, would be
settled long before this--(bear, hear)-by the concessions of setuled long before this-(hear, hear)-by the concessions of
Turkey, and without war. We are asked if we will join in this fray, and $I$ ask why we are to join in it? Is it out of sympathy with the oppressed, or is it for any particular object that this country hasin it ? Why, if we are to go to war for sympathy where will your wars end? Why did you pot an end to the last war? Did you leave freedom in
Europe after the treaty of Vienna? You may commence another war to-morrow, and the youngest man living may not see the end of it. Go to war for Hongary if you are inclined in that way; or go to war for Lombardy- (Cheers)-
or go to war for the victim of Nea politan tyranny- (Cheers) orgo to war for the victim of Nea politun tyranny- Cheers)-
or go to war for those magnanimous men who were combine or go to war for those magnanimous men who were combined Go to war for three millions of segroes in bondage in the which you are driven if you hold bourselves obliged to go to Which you are driven No Nou ho but yourseleses ollined to go
war for sympathy. Nothing but confusion could reign all round the circuit of this planet, if that were 10 be a reason why nations should go to war.'
Mr. Bright insisted that we had as good ground or going to war with the United States on account count of her African conguests, as with Russia.
Mr. Cheetham and Mr. Henry $\Lambda$ shworth addresse the meeting, and the following resolution was adopted:-

That the members and the leading reformers of the district be a committee to watch the new Reform Bill, and as the wealth, population, and industry of the county required.'

After this the mecting separated. We cannot help thinking that the speeches would have been
somewhat different had the audience consisted of the public instead of the "employers of labour.

Denar.-Derby gathered in force in the Town-hall

Emperor Nicholas. The meeting was convened and attended by the most respectable inhabitants of present, Mr. Heyworth, M.P., excused himself. He present, Mr. Heyworth, M.P, excused himself. He in favour of supporting ' Curkey by war. Mr. Bates in favour of supporting Turkey by war. Mr. Bates, Mr. Moss, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Bass, Mr. Etches, all
took similar views; and the subjoined hearty resolu took similar views; and the subjo
tions were unanimously carried:-
"That this meeting, in common with the great majority of the people of this country, has viewed with feelings of
indignation the lawless riolence manifested by the Russian autocrat in his unjust and aggressive attacks upon the rights and independence of our faithful ally, Turkey. That we consider this coantry bound by erery, principle of honour due to our own interests, to adopt active, energetic, and ffective measures (in conjunction phith France) to co-operate with the Turks in destroying the fleets, armies, and fortresse his expense, for the cost of the war, and affording to those nations, which have been by his former treachery and vio ence deprived of their nationality, an opportunity of recovering the same, and reestablishing themselves as kingdoms ander their own national governments. That any compro mising policy carried on by the aid of secret diplomacy will material interests, and injure the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity throaghoat Earope." (Cheers.)
The meeting then adopted a petition to Parlia ment, and an adaress to the sultan. One paragraph in the former is remarkable, especially as the Rev Mr. Griffiths took part in the proceedings. It refers to the iniquitous war now waged by Russia.
"This war is being carried on under the cloak of religion but your petitioners believe that the real design of Russia is the conquest and subjugation of the Turkish dominions, and rill iose her nationaility and her freed cruel plot, Turkey that lose her nationality and her freedom; Chnstianity th Russin pire will be debased into a servile sabmission to the ion of Christianity will we destroyed the extensiye an nereasing commerce between England and Tarkey will b rained, and Europe will again be involved in a bloody and
Mr. Griffiths called upon Ministers to state whether Prince Albert had or had not interfered unconstitu tionally in the Government.
Rochinale.-Mr. Miall met his constituents on Wednes the evening. After reviewing the Session of 1853, he came to pathised with the objects of the Peace Society, he had never been thoroughly able to compreh end the soundness of thei principles. He could not accept the non-resistance principle without pursuing it to its logical conclusion-the abolition of all governments. Government, as he understood it, was the application of the organised physical force of a people
with a view to the administration of jastice between man with a view to the administration of jastice between man perly applied to right that which was wrong, then he thought it might be properly applied to resist the wrong-doing. And if we might resist, we mast resist up to the amount that was necessary to orercome all opposition. But while he was not a member of the Peace Society he had taken a vo luntary and active part in the Peace Congress, that is to say, he lrad felt it his duty to do everything in his power to teach the people the folly, the wickedness, and the miserable consequences of war; to put down as much as possible al the incitere to an arrange ment with European Powers to diminish or to dismiss thei that questions of ? and to insert clauses into every treat and be by arbitration decided He beliered this to 1 a perfectly by arbitration decided. He believed this to be a per greatest evil which haman beings could be subject to, but as a calamity the full amonnt of which none could possibl a calamity the full amount of which none could possibly tyranny might produce in the end perhaps more wickednes and more demoralisation, and infinitely more misery tha even war itself. But with all, he did think it the duty o every honest man, and of every Christian man, to beware o giving the slightest sanction to. a war policy until he was
fully satisfied in lisis own mind that the war was a matte of necessity and a matter of self-defence, which on the whol would be beneficial to the interests of humanity at large Mr. Miall noticed the merits of the Eastern question, and
while condemning the Czar as a tyrant and a bally, donbted while condemning the Czar as a tyrant and a bally, donbte whether we were wise in going to war in support of the
Ciovernment of Turkey. If, however, this conntry had induced Turkey to procecd as far as she had done, he was certainly for fulfilling our pledges and maintaining the na
tional honour; and if we were to have war, he was an advo cate for going' rirorously to work. He saw no reason why a war should hinder us in the work of perfecting our insti-
tutions, nor why a reform bill should not be broughtoforwar as soon as Parlimenent opened.
Brighton.-A meeting was held at Brighton on Thursday, for " the purpose of petitioning Parlia of nt to impress upon the Government the necessity enable her to repel the Russian invasion, and maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." We are not yet acquainted with the upshot. The following letter has been handed to us for publication:-

To Mamor Fawoett, Chamman
demostration this evening in favour of Toukish indepen
dence, in consequence of an accident while hurting.
Wief oll you do me the favour of reading the following very
"I amanxious $t$ o puint out that the real question is not

Society), would have us believe. The question is what policy is best adarted, compatible with the honour, interests, and
dignity of Great Britain, for maintaining the peace of dignity of Great Britain, for maintaining the peace of of war; but I fearlessly assert, and I believe it to be the opinion of a large majority of tife people of England, that the opinion of a large majority of tne people of England, that the the Coalition Ministry, has actually brought us to the sad alternative of peace with national dishonour, or of war with incalculable loss and bloodshed. Yet, can any true-hearted Englishman, even after counting the cost, and looking to the past, t
"If Russia become predominant in the Black Sea, it will make her absolute mistress of Austria, Turkey, and Persia and it will give her a floating bridge to our Eastern posses sions. The only considerable railway which has been com
pleted in Rassia now invests that empire with a degree of importance in Europe which she never before possessed, and which will compel all other nations to measure her political influence by a new standard.
"Our choice now lies between Turkey and freedom on the one hand, or Russia and despotism on the other. We
may by war now lay a permanent foundation for future peace; or, bya dastardly submission, indefinitely prolong this great crisis of the world's history.

I am, dear sir, very sincerely yours,
" Kemp-town, January 26th." William Conincham.
SOUTHANPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON
The most crowded and enthusiastic meeting that ver assembled within the Guildhall of Southampton was held on Tuesday, having been convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition very nume-
rously signed by inhabitants of every shade of political rously signed by inhabitants of every shade of political opinion, "to take into consideration the unprovoked Turkey." The spacious Guildhall was crowded alpost to suffocation before the hour named for the meeting, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.
The Mayor, Mr. J. T. Tucker, expressed his pleasure at meeting such a numerois assemblage of his fellowtownsmen. He would tell them at once that he was
for peace-but not at any price. (Loud cheers.) He for peace-but not at any price. (Loud cheers.) He would not do or say anything that would tend to
disturb the peaceful relations of this country with disturb the peaceful relations of this country with
other nations-neither would he do anything to tarnish the, houour of this great empire. (Cheers.)

The gentlemen who successively moved the resolutions, spoke a language in harmony with that of the chairman, expressing an earnest desire for the for the maintenance of treaty rights and the morality of nations: The following resolutions were carried:-
"The four great Powers of Earope, parties to the treaty withdraw his armies from the principalities, and he having decidedly refused to do so, those powers are bound in honour and the interests of civilisation to uid the Sultan, if necessary, by force of arms in expelling him, to require that he shonid
pay all the expenses of the war, and also, in entering into pay all the expenses of the war, and also, in entering into
any new arrangements, to take ineasures for securing the future tranquillity of Europe by a well defined treaty, which Sha at all times to the ships of all nations."
Sea at all times to the ships of all nations."
and French Governments, as well as between the English and French Grovernments, as well as between the people of satisfaction; and that it highly approved the decision by which the combined fleets are now cruising for the protection of Turkey in the Black sea."
A resolution was then agreed to, authorising the mayor to embody the foregoing views and expressions in a memorial to her Majesty, to sign the same on behalf of the meeting, and to forward it through Lord Clarendon for presentation to the Queen ; and it was also agreed that a copy of the resolutions should be forwarded through the French ambassador in London to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, and likewise through the Turkish embassy in London to the Sultan at Constantinople.

THE EASTERN QUESTION
The following resolutions have been published by Lord Ponsonby, with an intimation that, if the noble lord's health will permit, it is his intention to move them in the House of Lords for adoption:-
"1. That the maintenance of the independence of the Ottoman Lmpire is of great importance for the security of some of the greatest interests of the Queen's subjects. pendence
3. That those attacks were made with grent advantage to the attackers, derived from positions they had obtained
upon the confines of the Ottoman Eimpire by various trea-
tios. ". t. That a war having taken place between the Sultan
and the Einperor of Russia, the treaties between those Soveroigns are theroby rendered void and null.
"5. That for the purpose of giving more security to the Sultan against further attacks, it is necessary that the said
treaties should not be renewed between the Sublime Purte reaties should not be renewed between the Sublime Porte
and the Inperial Russian Sovereign.
" 6 . 'Tiat moved by the above-stated cousiderations, this house is of opinion that her Majesty's Minisetrs whons, may be enraged on any negotiations for a peace between whe limperiad Porte, should employ all the means in their power for the
prevention of the nenewal of the treaties which have been
rendered nnll and void by the existence of war between the rendered null and void by the exi
" 7. That, in the opinion of
7dvantageon, in the opinion of this honse, it might be highly advantageous to the interests of her Majesty's subjects, and Mor the future preservation of general peace, that her Majesty' foot for the restoration of peace between the aforesaid bellige rents, should use their best endeavours that in any new treaties made between those Powers it should be provided that the Sublime Porte should be put in possession of the territory between the River Pruth and the River Dneister--to the south
of a line to be drawn from of a line to
"8. That the said Ministers should also support the Sublime Porte in the due fulfilment of any engagement his Majesty the Sultan may have entered into with the indepen
dont Caucasian chiefs."

## WAR PREPARATIONS.

Warlike activity is now observable on all sides. Exertions are being made to strengthen the artillery service by recruits, and thirty-nine parties have set out from Woolwich during the last three weeks. The report that an Irish militia will be raised has Scotch militia are to be organised.
Lieut.-Colonel Vickers, and three other engineer officers have been ordered by the British GovernSea.
In the naval departments activity is unceasing. commames Watt, 90 gun screw-ship, has just been few weeks. On Thursday week, the Thetis arrived at Portsmouth from abroad. Her crew were not "paid off," but "paid down;" and the reason for the Rear-Admiral Richard Dundas, a Lord of the Admiralty, visited the Thetis on Saturday, and all hands being piped on to the quarter-deck, the Admiral made the following speech:-
"My men,-I have come down, by request of the Board of Admiralty, to make known to you that we are on th eve of a war, and that war with Russia, My object, there-
fore, in addressing you by desire of their lordships, is to prepare you for such event; and 1 am sure you will receive It is my duty 10 inform you that the country cannot dispense with your services, however hard it may appear after you having been awray for so long a period; yet,. the exigencies of the service mast be paramount to all other considerations.
Instead, therefore, of your bein' paid down. You shall have a few weeks' run, after which feel assured that you will act as British seamen ever have done in defence of their country. I trust you will receiv this commanication in its right and proper light, and I make this known to you thus early to prevent any feelings of dis-
appointment. I have earnestly to hope that the evil may yet pass away, but we must be prepared for any-and every (Pipe down.'
Great efforts are being made to raise seamen on the western coast of Ireland
Scotland will furnish 1500 men towards the coast volunteers; and Captain Craigie has been commis sioned to raise them. Last Saturday he addressed
the men of Aberdeen. This led to an ineident at the men of Aberdeen. This led to an incident at the duties, privileges, and pay of the force, Captain Craigie said:-
"They all knew that Europe at present was in a very the worst. Should any outbreak really occur which won endanger our liberties, impressment or the ballot must b resorted to if the present proposal were not successful, for the country must be defended. To poor men the ballot was
virtually the same as impressment, as they could not pay virtually the same as impressment, as they could not pay
for substitutes, but the fishermen on the east coast, he felt for substitutes, but the fishermen on the east coast, he felt
assured, would readily come forward, and, in the noble spirit of their forefathers, enrol themselves for the defence of their country. (Cheers.) To be of good service, ho wever, hardy fellows before him would have little chance with even a dozen of men well trained. Had the Government resorted to the population generally, to raise the number of men re-
quired $(1500)$, they would, no doubt, have succeeded, but quired ( 1500 ), they would, no doubt, have succeeded, but
as the fisherman resided on the coasts it was felt that they as the fisluerman resided on the coasts it was felt that they
were most in nced of protection, and it was therefore decided were most in nced of protection, and it was therefore decided
t 9 give them the first offer to enrol themselves in the service 9 give them the first offer to enrol themselves in the service
and he was glad to say that, so far as he had yet proceeded, they had responded nobly to his appeal. Though he ha only begon last week, he had already enrolled 250 names-
the tishermen, wherever he went, being enthusiastic in the cause. (Chcers.) And he had not the least doubt but that when he ret urned to Aberdeen, throe weeks hence, to receive ardour to defend the shores of old Scotland, their sweetheart and wives." (Cheers.)

George llarands, a seaman, then stood forward, and in a very enthusiastic address backed Captain Craigie's appeal. "I was out in 1798 ," he said, "and fathers acted nobly; and I am sure the 'folk of Filtio' [fishermen of Foot Dee] will prove themselves [fishermen of Foot Dee] will prove them
worthy of being called their sons." (Cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for Captain Craigie and thre for Irovost Blaikie, after which the meetand adjourned.

THE NORTH AUSTRALIAN EXPEDHTION
At the Monday meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the Secretary (Dr. Shaw), read a report upon will remesed Australian explorations. Our readers. wociety met to tate in May last a committee of the oxplo explore Australia from Perth to Shark Bay and Cambridge Gulf, and thence across the great interior of The continent to the Darling or the Murray rivers. The result of the deliberations of the committee was report recommending to the council an exploration rom the mouth of the Victoria to that of the Albert, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, the means of transportation to be by bullock-drays and horses, procured at Moreton Bay, where the expedition was to be organ-
ised. The mouth of the Victoria having been selected ised. The mouth of the Victoria having been sclected
as a starting point, it was proposed that the expedition hould ascend that stream as far as its water-shed (probably about 300 or 400 miles south of Cambridge Gulf), then deflecting eastward, as the nature of the country and the facilities of travelling demanded, the explorers expected to strike the head waters of the Albert, descending with the stream to the Gulf of Carpentaria, where a small vessel would be prepared for them. This expedition, it was calculated, would cost 2500 .; but this sum might be considerably reluced if the Government were to give a free passage to the commanders of the expedition, and to lend them the arms and instruments neeessary' for the use of 16 men, which number it was proposed should constitute the strength of the party At the conclu-
sion of the paper, the noble chairman called on sion of the paper, the noble chairman called on
Sir Charles Fellows, vice-president, to state the result of a deputation from the council of the society which had waited upon the Duke of Newcastie on the 18th instant. Sir Charles Fellowr observed that the object of the deputation was to lay before the Government a proposal for an expedition todiscover the northern parts of Australia. The Duke of Newcastle received the deputation in a very kind spirits, and expressed the approval of the plan on the part
of the Government, and their willinguess to fall into of the Government, and their willingress to fall into the views of the society. His Grace expressed an apprehension that the estimate made by the society (as given by Captain Sturt) would not be suficient, take the expedition into their own hands. The noble duke also observed that, in taking this course, the Government might be chargedwwith reaping the harrest which others had sown, but that the field wasa wide one, and other portions might be explored by private enterprise. The gentleman to whom the Government looked to command the expedition was Captain Stokes, but they hoped that the Royal Geographical Society would interest itself in the appointment of the other officers. They also recommended that a geologist and a botanist be appointed to join the expodition. Captain Sturt expressed the plea tiòn. As one of the oldest explorers of Australia, he might be permitted to say that, haring eramined the proposed route, he believed it was the most judicious that could be selected. No better person could be appointed to its command than Captain Stokes, and he had no doubt that the expedition would be suc cessful, by opening up that vast and probably fertile but unexplored territory in the north-western portion of the Australian continent. It was also announced
that Mr. Baines, the author of the "Sketchen of South African Scenery, in the room, had also volunteered to join the expedition. [Is Mr. Ernest Haug, the original projector of the expedition, to be shelved?]
the above had been compled, we were grati of the finding the subject had not escaped the notice Royal Geographical Society for suppressing all men tion of Mr. Haug:-

- Some montlis ago, we drew the attention of our readers to the contemplated expedition for the exploration of Northern Australia-a scheme originally proposed in the
early part of last summer by Mr. Haug, in a memorial to the early part of last summer by Mr. Haug, in a memorial to the
Royal Geographical Society. All persons who have inte Royal Geograplical Society. All persons who have inte-
rested themselves in the matter will have observed, with great surprise and regret, that, in the report of the Society's committee on this subject, which appeared in our impression of last Tuesday, all mention of that gentleman's name is studiously omitted; and the carefully framed plan which he had laid before the Sociaty, and which has formed the basis of all the subsequent proceedings with respect to the expedition, is merely referred to as a proposal, without the
slightest allusion to its able and enterprising author. The slightest allusion to its able and enterprising author. The
molives for this strange and unworthy treatment of a genmolives for this strango and unworthy treatment of a gen-
tleman to whom the British public, and the Royal Geographical society itself, are so deeply indebted for successfully phical Society itself, are so deeply ing to the statesman, tho merchant, the emigrant, and the man of science, we do not care to inquire. Jut, whatever difference of opinion may care to inquiren bet we on Mr. Maug and the committee, it will be honour which is so eminently his due, is, to say the least as discreditable to the Society as it is unjust to that gen as diser
tle nan.

Wo trust, however, that notwithstanding the injustic professes to represert has been treated by the body which professes to represert the interests of geographical science
his mame will yet be formally and officially connected with


## Theries HRON PARIS.

therer Cux.
Pratt; frididy Evening, Jan. 26, 1854.
Wence ovet netions so befolled as they are now by anthe Governmente, from that of Russia to those of fledeloto the Black Sea was an act of war. It was uniperally held to be ro; the Fikench and Eaglish Cuthet tumpeted the fict alond. Now we find it whirnot anact of whe git all, but simply an act of mateatranceand tengland to thedemund of the Czar. hident andors, oliether they were at getree or at war Piger loot notime in replying that they were not a Whth himputemepenoe. If they were paid to Y) 4 the the coula not have done otherwise, Is it Cutidiat tro complimentary autograph letters frying noperor have eftected this momentous
 ev, trice bo got $\frac{1}{}$ letter calling Gims the "Saviour
 untroeg At the hilt at the Tuilories to he gearcely

 amphothor mopopolad the inperipiattentions Comitraph cotcere tor Pria, and Iondon, he sends
 at Henemperthe Dapube has ben definitively crossed Offit the that of the 12 th , with 400 men, who enchathiththgyemelive in aposition for the purpose of hit croned with 15,000 men is not yet cortain. Git ontine corpe wae at Brailow and there can be lif ho donbt of his intention to pape, the river with hitw whole fores and to march by Trajan's Wall boulonge goc lact May, Fould be decisive: in while wouruel. What will become of peace if the Bigupiant are once established in Bulgaria?
RTie loagiof $8,000,000$ l. a aninot be negotiated in Franear. Colonel Reury is in London to see what can be done there. The financial situation is one of grant embarrasment. The Bank has raised its discouing to 5 par cent. Treapury bills are at 5 . Trade is paralysed, and failures are flizzing about like fire
Work.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

The filiowing, is the translation of the reply of the Sublime Porte to to be collective note of the Four Powers:"Pis Mgjesty the Sultan has perused with attention the
Britisi Ambassador's note of December 12, respecting the bives proposed for a treaty of peace, and identical with those of his colfagues, the representatives of France, Austria, agd Pruakio pent in collectively on the same day, and it re-
gatis therefirom that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia sulte therefrom that his $M$
mintififstm paciticintentions.
"The Sublime Porte has waged war solely in its own de-fence-in defenco of its sacred rights and sovereignty-and as there is notbing to affect them in this proposal, it has been deemed expedient to adoptjt with a view to the restoration of peace-hils Imperial Maj esty, moreover, boing actuated in this circumstance by the highest consideration for his august allies, by an ardent desire of confor
wishes, and by implicit faith in their councils.
"Accordingly, on resuming the negociations, the first point Accorangly ontablish will be the evacuation of the Principalitios within the shortest possible delay ; and the second, the renewal of the treaties to which the Subllme Porte assents, in deference to the advice of the Allied Powers, and lin the undevialing spirit of moderation, by which it has been guided throughout in these transactions.
of "With regard to the religious non-Mussulgivileges and inmanities of the various non-Mussulman communities, sobject to the
Oitoman Government, Hese luye buen accorded in ancient
 and re-conhrmed by hinnself in virtue of a hatli-sheritt

 those commanions possess edrantages, ueinnjoyed by the otheri, min these demive to participate therein - the Ottomian Government -arimatea by isentiments of justice and impartiaditiv, will neter reftase to digpense equal rights and eqdial
priviloget to anl. Neithor can there be the slightest objeeprivilogendo ath. Nveither can there be the slightest objecnuecestwily whe Cabin
the moresalid firmanks
"The project
vired to project of wetikerient, eoncerning the measuras rewill be accepted definitively.
${ }^{4}$ Rence, the Seblitine Porte is ready to conclade a treat of pence, it the manitier tiaced out by its exagust allies-and
 affair, and settle the terms of an armistice, in any nentra town at the choice of the Alted Powers-as soon as intelli gence is received that the Court of St . Petersburg has ac quiesced in these decisions.
In consequence of. the many and various relations existing botimen Turkey and the European states, the Sublime Porte conpiders iteelf in every respect entitled to be adnaitted as a member of the Earopozn federation, and conformably plete the treatity of 1841 , and this result it awaits with enplete the treaty of 1841, and thus result it awaits winh en Powers.
"Fiotty days ought to soffice to make known the decision of Whe Russian Catinet, sund the Sublime Porte solicits its augustalins to direet meir attention to that object.
"Finally, with a view of insuring to all classes of his subjecte the blessings of justice and security, his Majesty the Soltan is most anxious to see in full vigour the enactmente of the Taneimat-and to intreduce into all departments of state the requisite reforms and ameliorations, and
and to this end has deigned to issue orders for considering and to this end has deigmed to issue orders for considering and completing that roost important object. doubt, the highiest satisfaction to the friends and well-wishers of the Ottoman Empire.
"Rebituleve, (signed), 1270 Mustapta Resomio.

Mr. John Mason, Entoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipitentiari'y of the United States of America, presented his credintials to thit-Enjouror on Sunday last
An Thiperim decree con vokes the Serate and the Jogisla-
By fo decision of thit Minfoter of
By decision of tint Minifter of Finance the interest on

 France, has ralsed its interest to five per cent.

It is rumoured that Count Orlofi has received a confidential missipn from the Czar for the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and London
It has been reported that the reply of Russia to the last Note of the ambassadors will be an anconditional rejection directly propositions, an expression of willingness to treat Nith the Porte through Prince Gortschakoff, ap-
polnted Plenipotentiary, aut hoc; but an absolate refasal to pointed Pronipotentiary, and hoc, but an absolate refosal to

The Russian couriers, bringing the reply of the Russian Government to the notilication of the entry of the combined fletets into the Bleck Sea, reachied London and Paris early in
the wheek. The Czar does not treat the entry of the fleets the week. The Czar does not treat the entry of the fleets as a casus bell; but he inatruots his ambussadors to ask whether the fleets of France and England intend to exercise an armed neutrality, or to lend aid to the Turks against
Rassis. The best answer to this shuffing erasion is, that the fleets have already convoyed Tarkish reinforcements to the fleets have already
the army in Circassian

The Constitutionel puts some metodramatic bravado into the mouth of the Ozar on learning the entry of the fleets Sebastopol.
On hearing of the eatrance of the fleets into the Black Sea he is said to have evinced the most perfect calmness. In the evening, when talking in his circle of courtiers, composed of the whighest personages and superior orfficers, he is said to have remarked, after auno scing to them the
entrance of the flets, "When battle is offered to Russia, entrance of the feets, "When battle is offered to Russia, she always accepts it; she can wear mourning for a fleet,
but not for the national honour. 1 expected the resolution but not for the national honour. 1 expected the resolution
come to by France and Great Britain. I am not, thery come to by France and Great Britain. I am not, there
fore, taken by surprise; every order has been given bo fore taken by surprise; every order has been given be
foreband in anticipation of an act which, by breaking fromand in anticipation of an act which, by breaking
treatios, releases me from the obligation of them." appears certain, in fact, that the Emperor a sked Prince
Menchikoff whether he could make hoad against the forMenchicorf whether he could make head against the for-
midable squadrons, the movement of which he expected in midable squadrons, the movement of which the expected in "Conquer them, no ; fight and dio to the last, yes!"
The reports of the state of public feeling in St. Petersburg are contrudictory. While some represent the Liuperor in a
towering passion, and enthusiastically cheered by the poputowering passion, and enthasiastically cheerred by the popu-
lace whenever ho appoars, the notility offering money and arms and volunteers, the church and the merchants vieing in enthusiasm and cerotion to he hioly war; other accounts
represent the higher classes dissitistied, and the Eunperor indignant at those who had persu
inclined to negotiations for peace.

The day before the fleets left, Lerd Stratford do Redelife

flate-ships, where they had a long conforence with the fadinirals.
adithe
The following is an extract from a letter witten by an 0 oficer of the British fleot in the Black Sen:-
did not all left our anchorage ini Beicos. Bay on the 3itd, but of 70 N . boumd to Sinopre Boisphorus, going bettreen 6 and 7 knots, steamer is despatiched to see if the Pussisins are ont, a feport beini prevalent that an expedition is out for the perpose of taking Batoum: Retributionigoes to Sebaitopol to demand two English engineers detained there as prisonert. If this fleet only comes across the Russian fleet, you will have a baitle ship. Only Arethria Toft in Bosphoterncherne-of batie Bhip. Only Arethusa left in Bosphotus, FrerichCharlemingre, Bayard. Steanersm-Gotner, Mogader, Sane, Magellan, Descartes. Enghish-Britanniationous, Albion Resampison, Vengeance-Retribution, Sahspareil (ecrew), Rodneym-Inflexible, Agtameminon (screve), Trafalgar- Figer, Bellerophon-Fury, London-Firtbrand; Queen-Tentible, Leanaer-Nigery Despatch boat withont chans-Pirome-
thens, Heron. This is the lise of betthe in whin they sail thens, Heron. This is thie lige of batthe in which they sail in with the steaners appointed to eadh ship. The following signal was made in the aftetiroon of tire 4th from Britannia: Black Sea are to be protected from anl agiztesision and under Black Sea are to be protected from all aggression and under every ourcametance

On the afternoon of the smese diay on which the fleets sailed (4th), five Turkish. steamers, laden with: about 6000 soidiers, some gans, and ammanition, left has colden. Horn to $\begin{aligned} & \text { tined } \text { for the Ake of the theet. The troops and guns are }\end{aligned}$ destined cor the Asiatic frontiery and seme of the powder for
the Gircassians. Three steam trigates Teft trebizond for the Circassian coast a short the before the dizaster st Sinope, ladeas with powaer. Agents from Constantinople liad previously warmed the morintaineerts, and on the firife of signal guns along the coast, a thousamat horsemen dathed down be. tween the Rustian forte, and in: trice each manstripged on his bay of powder, strd distippearia ninong the mountinins. The Taif steamer, which afterwards escaped from: Sinope, Was one of this squadron.
The Pays, alluding to the statement that the combined
fleets are to be under the command of Admiraj famelin,
 two fleets as far as tegards the command. The sititation is vefy simple. On oranary occasions emeti' - sputadion will retain its independence. In case'bf ari deflon, ene coinn wand in chief belongs by right to thit offer sention in rank. If
 senior in ramk to Adminal Dindas, and if thry tradicons are to engage the Russisnifleet, it is the: Ins
have the gopour of directing the blowg."

The Trebizond steamer, which reached. Gonstankinople on the 10th, left the sailing versels, uadet Admairals: Dundas and Hamelis, at sinope; and the steamers under Admirals Barbier do Tinon and Lyons, ad vancing towards Batoum. When the Retribution joined the leet sho reported only five ships of the line at Sebastopel.

Upon receipt of the notification that the French and
english fleets had entered the Blact English fleets had entered the Black Sea, Prinoe.Menchikoff, Who has supreme oommand of the Russian marine in the south, re-18sued the notification first made upon the declaia-
tion of war by Turkey. According to this dosument all vessels carrying ammunitions of war, and stopred by hus sian cruisers in the Blaek Sea, will be regarded and treated as good prizes, whether belonging to a hostile or neutral power or nation.
A. private telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, of the 16th, announces that the combined fleets were making sail for Varna, and that the Russian fleat was cruisiag otf
Kalfa , at the entrance of the Sea of Azoff The statement of the ugsburg Gazette that the English engineers made prisoners at Sinope had been given up, is not confirmed.
The Oeaterroichische Correspondens deciares that the report that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassudors at Jon-
stantinople had protested against the entry of the Es onch and British fleets into the Black Sea was incorrect, but ibsi those ambassadors had sent a notification to Redschid Pasha to the effect that the step taken by France and England went beyond the agreement entexed into by the Four Powers on the 12 th of December.
The Turkish Government, on the recommendation of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, has decided on establishing a line of electric telegraph from Constantinople to Schumla. It is also in contexuplation to purchase in Europe a certain number
of steam-vessels.

Among rumours of Russian preparations for war, we may夜e the following items:
The Cassel Gazette announces that the Emperor of Russia has demanded 25 millions from the Warsaw Bank, for tho
eventualities of war. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin is eventualities of war. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin is
informed, that the $50,000,000 \mathrm{f}$. deposited in the Bank of France to the credit of Russia have been withdrawn. Ham burgh letters allude to reports that the Czar is about to issue paper meney to the extent of sixty millions of paper roubles, to meet the war expenditure.
I'rivate letters from Rusisan I'oland state that the greatest agitation exists in that country, in consequence of the vio-
lent measures employed by tho Czar to raiso troops. As all instance, it is stated that in one village all the male inhabitants, including the pastor and the lord of the village, wer soized during the night, and carricd off to the interior.
hat a ukase has been issued calling the seamen of the Bal concentrutions aro to take place at Kronstadt, Reval, and Sweaborg.
Tho liussinn Minister of Finance has hid his hands on

Letters from Belgrade of the 14th, state that no such firmans as have been described by some journals have reached Servia. The Prince desires to avoid any unnecessary colliPorte rouid adopt ainy measare enlculated to make bis posiPorte rouid adopt siny measare enicuiated to make bis pesi-
tion more difficult, when no tmportant end could be thereby tion more
The reported morements of the Russians on or across the Two thotand Russians, under General Engelhardt, had crossed the Dannbe, betweon Matsehin and Isatcha, ard set fire to two villapes; and at Reni preparations were being made for crossing the river at itt jatiction
with the Prath. Primce Gortskalkoff was ooncentrating his forces at Radovan. The whiole corps of General Aurep was The Hospodars of Waltaclis
the Russisn pensions. a

Letters from the provinces state that it is impossible to ians, under the most futile pretences, have caused there They arrest, dispossest, and seize moveable property of all
sorts. Several persons of hig i distinction are mentioned, sorts. Several persons of hig i distinction are mentioned,
who, after having been stripped of all they posisessed, were trembling for their livea.
The question wras asked at St. Petersburg whether the Emperor Nicholas would meet the Emperor of Austria at
Warsaw. The reply received was, that His Majesty, the Warsaw. The reply received Was, that His Majesty, the
Emperor of Russia, intended to go to the seat of war! The Emperor of Russia, intended to go to the seat of war! The into an excessively ill-humour with Russia.
The Patrio states that since the Vienna protocel of Jan.
13, the Cabinet of St, Petersburg has demanded of Austria and Prussia a decided awd formal declaration of their in terded course of action.
According to the A arhtue-Acis of Copenhagen of the 20 th , the reply of Russia to the declaratiou of neatrality on the part of Denmark had arrived in that City, Russia refuses co consent to that netirality, and calls on De日mark to taik
one side or the other. The envoys of Austria and Prassia one side or the other. The envoys of Austria and Prassia France had previously had an audience relative to the same matter.
In the sitting of the Danish Folkething of the 17th, the Government annowaced that it intemded adjourningte better times the presentation of the common constitution for the whote monarchy, in the hope that in the
and prejedices would have calmed devn.
The Swedish Diet, in its sitting of the $15 t h, ~ h a d ~ p r o p o s i-~$ tions presented to it, by "the Government making moditicaon several articles and protectivedaties are proposed, iastead of the prohibitive danties which before existed.
sitting, adopted the treaty comeladed with Oldesburg for sitting, adopted the : treaty concladed with Oldeaburg for the cession of a territory sitnate on the banks of the Jahde
and destined for the establishment of a Prussian militar port. Only the Polish lopaties voted against.the treaty.
A Russian bolletin. published at St. Petersburg, states
that the Russian army in Asia is in winter quarters, and its that the Russian army in Abia is in winter quarters, and its operations suspended.

Prince Woronzof's resignation has not been accepted: The aspect of affairs is daid to have cormpletely changed
in Persia. The British Ministor, after acquainting the Shah in Persia. The British Minister, after aequainting the जath wegained his ascendancy. The first regiment of the. Christian Cossacks formed by
Zadyls Pasha (Charkowsky, and mostly composed of Bul-
garians, has joined Omar Pasha. garians, has joined Omar Pasha.

The Piedmontese Government is making preparations for War. The Piedmontese Chambers have improved upon the
free-trade tendencies of the Ministers by an amendment free-trade tendencies of the
abolishing the duties on corn.

An American steam-frigate has put into Port Mahon, en route to Constantinople with the new American Ambassador.

Captain Ingraham was expected at Genoa, where abundant honours awraited the deliverance of Kossta from the Austrians, and the assertion of American nationality
Admiral Corry was expected to go to sea from the Tagus
with the squadron under his command on the 19th, and his orders were to return to Spithead.

The Banshee arrived in the Tagus on the 17 th with Admiralty despatches in little more than three days from

Political affairs are becoming daily more critical in Spain, and a revolution is almost inevitable. The Ministry, which came into power with professions of legality and attachment banished the leaders of the Opposition who trad signed their names first to a memorial to the Queen, representing the situation as full of danger, and demanding the immediate assembling of the Cortes. The Marquis de Gerona, Minister
of Justice, has resigned. Generals Manuel do la Concha of Justice, has resigned. Generals Manuel do la Concha
and Lenpoldo O'Donnell have been exiled to the Canary Islands; Generals José de la Concha and Facundo Infante to the Baloario Islands; and General Armero to Leon. Lord Howden and Mr. Otway werd among the persons of distinction who went to see Generals Concha and Infante off for
their places of banishment. It is expected that several their places of banishment. It is expected that several ding him to return to Spain. It is believed that, amone tho mensures which will be adopted, the proclamation of the
state of siege in the oapital and province of Madrid will be state of sigge in the oapitaland province of Madrid of the be
one of the trst. The Senate will be suppressed and several
notabilitios of the Opposition will be exiled. The liberty of notabilitirs of the Opposition will be exiled. The lib
the pross will be diminished or altogether suspended.
Cho correngondent of the Times writes as follows:-
'Even the recent death of the Royal infant, so far from of showing the feling of purnis, by night in various quarters of Madrid rudely, but it is to wretched too truly, express their pro ond asing their The and, instead of arresting the danger which menaces the Crown, glory in the degrading and mercenary protection of
the favourite, whose will they do not resist. The man who owes all he has to the press, and who, bat for it, would be the same penniless adventurer he was when he first lounged
among the hangry idlers of the Paerta del Sol, is the first among the hangry idiers of the Paerta del Sol, is the first
to crush it. Generals, to some of whom Quen Isabella is indebted fur the crown she wears, are banished to distant garrisons for no crime but that of having keenly felt the degradation
voured to save it from the consequences of its own vicos If a collision take place few will pity those who have provoked it."

The Gazelle of Baden amnounces that the negotiations begun between the Government and the clergy have failed,
the Archbishop of Freiburg having declared that he would not give up any of his rights.

MR. JAMES WATSON'S FAREWELI.
On Monday evening the farewell to Mr. James Watson, late publisher of Queen's Head-passage, was celebrated at Jolm-street Institution, on the occasion of his transferring his business to Messrs. Holyoake, 147, Fleet-street. Mr. Robert Le Blond presented-an address to the following effect:-

We take the occasion of your retirement from the profession of publisher to express the estimation entertained by of free discussion. You tho have ever regarded pablicistin as consisting in work to be done, not in inflated talking thereof, will see in the brevity of our address a sincere and definite appreciation, though clothed in few words.
"Since the days of Richard Carlile, into whose service you
volunteered when imprisonment was the known and certain volunteered when imprisonment was the known and certain consequence of standing on the side of free inguiry, you have
maintained the pablication of the works of Thomas Paine maintained the pullication of the works of Thomas Paine,
whose clear and penetrating genias gave an impulse, in the old world and the new, to political and religious freedom. In maintaining a character of honour and integrity, in with standing the efforts of bigotry on the part of the Church and the Crown to soppress free discussion, you have promoted it both by your conduct ard your life.
"In acknowledging this, we put upon record the highest compliment in the power of your fellow-citizens to pay you these sentiments, both in Great Britain and America, and join us in sincere wishes for the happiness both of yoursel and Mrs. Watson."
Mr. Watson replied by detailing; in a simple and manly narrative, the struggles of his useful and honourable career. The other speakers were Willian John Birch, Esq; of Pudicote-house Thomas Cooper, Richard Moore, Esq. the Re-
verend H. N. Barnett, and Mr.G. J. Holyoake W. Devonshire Saull, Esq., presided.

OREADFUI SHIPWRECKS.
AnOrmer splendid ressel has gone to pleces on the Irish coast, and out of 660 souls on. board, only 282 have been saved. The ship was the Tayleur. She ther was rough, her crew were incompetent; she got out of her course, and in broad daylight ran on to Lambay Island, near Dablin. We have before us some accounts of the catastrophe, written by passen we can hope to do. The first extract is from the account of Mr. W. Jones, of Lond
"The Tayleur sailed from Liverpool at five minutes to twelve on Thursday forenoon, with passengers and crew
amounting in all to about 650 souls, including children. For amounting in all to about 650 souls, including children. For
several hoars they had a fair wind, and about eight oclock that evening they were off Holyhead. During the whole of Friday and Friday night they struggled with an adverse the north channel, not being able to steer to the south. Heard on board, and has no doubt of the fact, that several hours before the vessel struck, the helmsman informed the captain that he saw land; but the course of the ship was not
altered. About a quarter before the altered. About a quarter before twelve on Saturduy, the
passengers were able to discern the land, the weathor being passengers were able to discern the land, the weather being
at the tlme thick aud hazy. The land must have been then very close to them, for they ran upon the rocks just under the cliff, as near as he could say, about hulf-past twelvo. was his opinion, and the general feeling on board all along, crew consisting partly of Chinese for the voyage, having a neitiner speak nor understand English, and, as he thought,
were inadequate to work the ship. The vessel, owing to a were inadequate to work the ship. The vessel, owing to a
vain attempt to keep off the land when it was too late, went rain attempt to keep off the land when it was too late, went
broadside upon the rooks, and immediately after the stern began to sink. So close were they to the rocks, that a black sailor at once jamped on shore, and five or six of the men
immodiately after followed his example. A rope was then immatiately atter followed his example. A rope was then
got from the ship to the shore, and nade fast, and the third got from the thip to the shore, and made fast, and the
mate manged to put a plank fom the ship to the rocks, so
close wero they, und by these means, and these means
sequently saved. The people called out to the captain to no boats were lowered ; and the crew, as well accotatingly rest of the people appeared utterly paralysed, and un together to the head of the vessel, which people crowded of the water when the stern went down. but was high' out tinued to wash over them, and each wave carried away conof the unfortunate passengers. The sea was so boistarotis among the rocks that he does not think any of those who fell into the water were saved; and in about forty minutes after the vessel struck the whole of the wreck went down, leaving the masts over water, and all tho were then elinging
to the wreck perished, with the exception of one man, who to the wreck perished, with the exception of one man, who
got into the rigging, and remained there until next morning pot into the rigging, and remained there until next morning
(Sunday); when he was got off by the coast guard.- The reason nobody else soughi refuge in the rigging was, that whiche could savo very few at a time. There were about $200^{\prime}$ women, at a rough gaess, and periaps 50 chrildren on and one child, perished. In fact, all the weak and helbless were lost, and nobody who wast, not the weak and helplogs make an efort for himself was saved. He saw the second mate perish, and also the doctor, the latter having made gallant efforts to save his wife and child, both of whom were lost, only for which he might have saved himself. Fis child was at some distance from him, and in endeavouring to reach it he lost
his own life. No assistance in saving life conta be pendared his own life. No assistance in saving life couta be rendered
from the land, the only persons there being the conty giter men, who knew nothing of the affair beitil they were golard nen, who knew rothing of the affair until they were told of it by the black sailor, and as all was over then, they coutd, about three o'clock, when it was too lat to attempt to cross
 gix the next morning. yuring the night they duffered a cumstance that the greater number of the passengers were The name of the second narguers among chem. but The name of the second narrator is not given, but his story gives additional facts of great interent.
When the pilot left; and almost at the samie in the tant andingill came on; when orders were given to shorten cail. No soother was this done than it becameevident tothose who were at hll acquainted with nautical affairs, that the crew were totally ncompetent to manage the ship. The mite couft not git
 may be formed of the incompetency of the criew whitin it is known that it took neariy three hours to take in thre mizenforetopsail, and neither the maintapsail nor the toke in the conld be got in at all. WFe, lowefver, turggledethowightine
 deal, but the men did not appear to know theirir wofk It immediately began to be whispered gbont thiat we shorld merer reach the end of our voyage, the crew veing a mixed medley of matiy nations, having a very imperfect acquaint-
ance with the English language and being conequontly anable to understand the captain's orders. Aboquentiy night we passed witinin a stonels throw of soitse light and weatlier continued rougb, and one to be Holymead. The decreased-every minate, though we baw we had misplendid ressel under us. A more beautifut: ship, I believe, nover
sailed the seas. During the night of Friday the weathor moderated a little, and: when we came on deck next morring we found the ship with topggallontsailst topscils, ;and lower
sails set. A person who came from Devonport wifis us, sails set. A person who came frome Devonport wifis' us,
Mr. Nichollis, said to us, 'The captain is doing wroing in boisting so much sail ; we shall have more wind, and the arise.' The weather, as the day wore, became doisterous and hazy, and about, I think, 10 o'clock, the log line wers thrown, when it was said we were going five-knots an hour, came down to the cabin where I was and said, 'There's:land close to us, and they are afraid the ship will go ampore.
I proceeded on deck, where a horrible scene of contusion I proceeded on deck, where a horrible scene of confusion
met my eye. Before us, at a short distance, robe the met my eye. Before us, at a short distance, robe the
bleak and rocky island of Lambay, round the base of which the wares were daslsing furiously, while the wessel, gitite
unmanageable in the hands of her erew, was driting unmanageable in the hands of her crew, was driftiog with passengers, male and female, who, perceiving their danger, were in a state of almost frantic terror. The cap tain attempted to wear the slip, but she would not pay off the staysail and, I think, the spanker to be set, whioh was done. The mate then directed the manat the helm to keep her full, but it was of no use, Just at that moment I heard the chain runnjng ont with the anchor; the first mate called out, 'Hold on,' but both anchors were let go-mey snapped like glass. And now began a scene of the most
frightfal horror-some running below to get what they copld, others praying, some taking leave of their friends, wringing
their hands, and beseeching them for help. The vessel after their liands, and beseeching them for help. The vessel after
striking lay so close apon the rocks that several persons striking lay so close apon the rocks that several persons
attempted to jump zishore. The first person who jumped on the island struck his head against the rocks, and fell back in to the water with his head frightfully cut, and, after struggling a short time, sank. The next person who jumped from tho vessel made good his footing, and was followed by several others-I belleve the Chineee and Lascars belonging to the crow, Thoy also succeeded in making good their landing, and, as soon as they had done so, scampered
with all haste up the rocks, never attempting to assist those on board. Several now swang themselves on the rocks, which were but a fewf feet from us. I managed to owing myself on shore, and retained the rope in my hand; phssed the end of it up to some of those behind, and by this
means a great many were cuabled to come on sloro. To
attampt to paint the heartrending scene on board the ship
ronld be impossiblo-wives clinging to their husbands, attampt to paint the heartrending scene on board the ship
Fould, be impossible-wiyes clinging to their husbands,
children to their parente, women running wildly about the deck, uttaring the most heartrending cries, many offering all
they posisested to persons to get them on thore. Among some of the earliest who attempted to get on shore were some
roung rishivomen. Most of them lost their hold of the rope, young Irishivomen. Most of them lost their hold of the rope, fellibis étraggled hard to gave his wife and child; he had succeedga in getting about half-way to the shore on a rope-
holditag his child by its clothes in his teeth-but just; then the ship lurched outwards, by which the rope was dragged
from the hands of those who held it on the lower rocks, and from the hands of those who held it on the lower rocks, and
whe held only by those above, thas ranning him high in the was, so that the brave fellow could not drop on the rock. Word was now given to lower the rope gently, but those who held
it above let it go by the run, and the poor fellow, rith his
child, child, aras buried in the waves; but in a short time he again
appeared above the water, manfully battling with the waves appeared atrove the water, manfully battling with the waves
and the portions of the wreck .that now floated abont him. He at lengith swam to a ladder that hang ly a rope alongside the ship, and got upon it. After he had been there a minnte
or two a woman floated close to him. He immediately took or two a woman floated close to him. He immediately took
hold of fier, and dragged her on the ladder, tenderly parted the bair from her face, and appeared to be encouraging her, but- in another minute she was washed fronp has hold,
and sank almost immediately. He then got np again into
the ship, and tried to get his wife on shore, but they both the hip, and tried to get his wife on shore, but they both
perished, He deserved-a better fate! The scene wias now most
triul awiul. The most desporate straggles for life were made tribl a ful. The most desporate straggles for life weye made
by the wrel ched passengers ; great numbers of women jumped by the wrel ched passengers; great numbers of women jumped Were crowded by hundreds, who, in their eagerness, terror, Tation, Many of the women would get half way, and then
become unable to proceed farther, and, after clinging to the rope for ashort time, rould be forced from their hold by
those who came after them. Three women only, ont of 200 , those $w$ che came after them. Three women only, ont of 200 ,
were afted. One of these had got part of the way across were gated. One of these had got part of the way across over this- Toaming waves; her hushand then came on the
rope, and smanaged to assist her to the shore. Two men rope, and smanaged to assist her to the shore. Two men
came, on shore with children tied to their backs; but of the Whole who fell into the water not above five. Were saved. I sapy one fine girly who, after falling from one rope, managed the ship, and which she held on to for more than a quarter side of thespip, butit was impossible for us to lend lier any assistance Some one got a spar out, by which several got onishose; but it soon broke, amd now might be seenhandreds hanging to the bulwarks of the ship, each strugeling to get
on ghore. I saw one young woman hanging on the middle on ghore. I saw one young woman hanging on the middle ing to get on shore soon sent her to her doom. The ship's ropes were mapped asunder. The scene now was most harsee them struggle for a moment, then, tossing their arms, sink to rise no more. At longth the whole of the ship sunk and ell, except two, who were in the rigging, were gone.
Tha coast guard, who had been apprised of the wreck, now came up, but all they could do was to attempt to save the two who wrere in the rigging. They mauaged to get a line
to one of them by firstening two lines, at the end of each of which was a piece of wood, to a single line, and guiding it he could reach it. They then dragged him ashore. There was,one fine young man left in the tup, but tley could not reach him, and when he saw then going away his cries were guard managed to reach him, after he had been in the top 14 hours. You may fancy the poor fellow's joy at his deli-

Of the passengers 225, and of the crew, including the captain, and two officers, 57 were saved.

Captain Noble complains that his compasses varied; he states also that when the man at the helm declared that he saw land, the watch at the bow could not see it; and that at the time the ship neared
the coast it was impossible to see a cable's length the coad.

The Steamer San Francisco has also been lostat sea, together with a large number of her passengers Some of the persons saved were brought to Liverpoo in the Antarctic, and from them this account is drawn "The San Frarcisco was a new vessel, and was chartered of the United Stales' Artillery to California, where they were intended to be stationed.
"The eight companies consisted, including officers, of
514 men, with whom were about 200 women 514 men, with whom were about 200 women and children,
making, with the crew of the stcaner, altogether about 750
"The San Frarecisco sailed from New York on the 21st of December, and enjoyed farourable weather at the commencement of the voyage; but during a severe gale which
she encountered on the 23rd the piston of the pump broke, and the engines were disabled. Next day the upper saloon, promenade deck, a nd about 50 feet of spar deck were carried away, and all the slip's boats were swopt off immediately after. The vessel had also sprung a leak, and the utmost exertions of all hands on board were necessary to keep her afloat.
This state of thinga continued up to the 28 th, when the This state of things continued up to the 28 th, when the
bark Kilby, from New Orleans to Boston, fell in with the disabled steamer, and took off about 100 of the passengers.
A quantity of provisions having been furnished to the A quantity of provisions having been furnished to the
Killby from the stores of the San Francisco, she was ordered to the nearest American port. By the remaining portion of the crew and passengers the vessel was still kept
afloat till the 30 th, when the portion of the crew and passengers the 30 th , when the Gritish ship Thas still kept
all Glasgow, bound to New York, hove in sight. There was a
heavy gale blowing at the time, which prevented the pussi-
bility of any immediate assistance being rendered, but the Three Bells lay to in sight of the sinking vessel until the New York to Liverpool, hove in sight the ships at that time being in lat. 3941 , long. 62 . Both vessels then rendered prompt assistance, the Three Bells taking off betiveen
180 and 200 passengers, with whom she then set sail for 180 and 200 passengers, with whom she then set sail for
New York, and the Antarctie received on board the followNew York, and the Antarctie received on board the follow-ing:-James .T. Watkins, commander, and servant; T. L.
Schell, parser; C. F. Barton, third officer ; John Mason, Schell, parser; C. F. Barton, third officer; John Mason,
fourth officer ; and W. Duckett, carpenter ; also Lieutenant Courth officer; and W. Duckett, carpenter ; also Lieutena nt C. S. Winder, United States' Artillery, and servant; Lieu-
tenant J. G. Chandler, Mr. W. J. Rankin, 145 United tenant J. G. Chandler, Mr. W. J. Rankin, 145 United
States' troops, and 19 women and children, all of whom were landed here last evening in safety, and speak in the highest
terms of the treatment they have received from Caiptain Stouff r and his officers.
"From the foregoing it will be seen that out of the 750 souls known to bave been on board, only 450 are reported to have been saved, leaving 300 persons to be accounted forof those 149 are known to have been washed overboard, and
59 died, leaving 92 persons of whose fate we are unable to make any report."
In conncxtion with the loss of the Tayleur we beg to call attention to a suggestion made by Mr. J. Pope Culverirell, in a letter to the editor of the Dablin Freeman's Journal:-
" 'That half an hour prior to the advertised time of sailing every passenger ressel, the crew (at the signal of the
whistle) go through the formality of lowering and manning Whistle go througl the for
the boats belonging to it.
" ' If pablic opinion approve of this saggestion, and if every
erson jnterested in the preservation of life will use his influence to induce the adoption of this course, the safety of travelling by sea will at once be increased."
"Such a simple precantion would inspire confidence in the minds of the captain and his crew. Each man would know beforehand not only which boat was confided to his care, but the exact operation he had to perform, and would then teel conlident that any other operation would be equally
attended to. Thus, in time of danger the order to lower attended to. Thus, in time of danger the order to lower
the boats could be instantly and quietly obeyed, and the knowledge tliat each boat had its detachment of crew to protect it. woodd aid in restraining the premature excitement of the passepgers.
© Many captains of vessels will, doubtless, oppose such a suggestion; and as familiarity begets a false sccurity it will be thought useless and vexatious to go through this operation weight, this suggestion will, of course, fall to the groand, and the safety of the public may again be sacrificed to indolence
or prejndice." or prejndice."

## HEALTH OF LONDON.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.)
The Registrar-General reports that the health of Londion has experienced a favourable change. A milder atmosphere has reduced the deaths from 1492, registered in the preceding weck, to 1195 in the week that ended on Saturday. A rise in mean temperature from 29 deg. in the last week of 1853 , and $30^{\circ} \cdot 2$ deg. in the first week of the new year; to and $30 \cdot 2$ deg. in the first week of the new year; to
37.5 deg. and 42.2 deg. in the last two weeks, has been followed by a decrease in the mortality of about been
300.
In

In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1844-53, the average number of deaths was 142, which raised in proportion to the increase of population, becomes 1256 . The return of last week
gives a result less by 61 than the calculated amount. gives a result less by 61 than the calculated amount.
Last week the births of 845 boys and 855 girls, in all 1700 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1451
At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was $29-881$ in The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.64 in. at the beginning of the week to $29 \cdot 56 \mathrm{in}$. by 10 h .
30 m . a.m. on the 15 th; increased to 30.05 in . by 9 h . 30 m . a.m. on the 15 th ; increased to 30.05 in . by 9 h .
a.m. on the 18 thi ; continued at this reading througha.m. on the 18 th; continued at this reading through-
out the day; then decreased to 29.82 in. by $9 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. out the day; then decreased to $29 \cdot 82 \mathrm{in}$. by $9 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
on the $19 \mathrm{th}^{\prime}$; increased to $30 \cdot 16 \mathrm{in}$. by 9 h . a.m. on the 21 st; and decreased to 30.06 in. by the end of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 42.2
deg., which is 5.8 deg. above the average of the sam deg., which is $5 \cdot 8$ deg. above the average of the same above the average the mean daily temperature was Thursday; the excess was $6 \cdot 2$ deg., 10.3 deg., $8 \cdot 6$ deg., $7 \cdot 7$ deg. and 8.5 deg. respectively on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The lighest temperature was $52 \cdot 3$ deg. on Friday; the lowest was 31.9 deg. on Thursday. The mean dew point temparature was $40 \cdot 2$ deg. The wind blew from the south. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames at Grecnwich was 40 deg. On Frirose to 43.5 der

## A RENEGADE DEMOCRA'F.

Tae New York Daily Tribune prints a letter from St Petersburg, detailing an incident the reverse of com plimentary to one who claims great credit for his
democratic politics in the United States. We have democratic politics in the United States. We have reason to believe the anecdote is authentic, as it
accords very well with what we have heard of the accords very well with what we have heard of the
"American Senator,"-the man in black. And as "American Senator,"-the man in black. And as
he makes a great noise sometimes in his efforts to foment a bitter feeling towards England, it will be
well that he should be known for what he is worth to the people of this country.
The last grand manceurres of the Imperial Guards and the corps of the Grenadiers in the plains of Krasnoe Sela [Red Village] Were very brilliant, and attracted a great other distinguished foreigners. During one of the final dajo of this gathering there appeared among the resplendent cortege of the Emperor, mounted on a horse from ine Int perial stables, a short, thick-set individual in a black frock coat and black hat-in a word, dressed like a simple civilian, or pekin-accompanied by a. high official from the Ministry of cillor of State. Both came from the bouse kept there by the cillor of. State. Both came from the house kept there by the
Emperor for distinguished visitors, and joined the numer uas Emperor for distinguished visitors, and joined the numer uus
suite of the Czar. Ererybody was puzzled at this unwonted suite of the Czar. Everybody was puzzled at this unwonted
spectecle. But what was the general astonishment when, spectarle. But what was the general astonishment when,
towards the end of the parade, the Emperor, himself a gisnt, mounted on a gigantic horse, politely approached the blackcoated little civilian, and beuding down to the neck of bis
steed, began a conversation in English, of which, having steed, began a conversation in English, of which, having


Very happy to see you, Mr. Douglas," began the Empe-
"You come fronn the south, from Odessa, and have ror. "You come frosn the south, from Odessa,
traversed Russia. What are your impressions?"

Your Majesty," answered the black man, whom we had now discovered to be an eminent American senator, "I hate seen your empire, and I have also seen the west of Europe. Therg I saw the past, and here I see the future." Not so
bad for a ropublican. "You come from Constantinople" bad for a republican. "You come from Constantinople,
said the Czar. "They speak badly of me there. Do you said the Czar. "They speak b
bring from there peace or war?"

The
The Emperor, in the most amiable and enchanting manner, excused himself fur not receiving personally in St. he admired. But he several times said to his guest that it he wished anything specially, he (the Emperor) would be
very happy to oblige him, and that orders had been given that every object which the senator might desire to visit or see, should be opened to him. The conversation. lasted for twenty minutes; and seldom has the Czar been more gra cious to any visitor, no matter what his rank. As I afterWards ascertained, this interview was specially arranged by
Count Nesselrode, who also procured permission, asked of him by Mr. Douglas, to appear in a black suit before the Antacrat. This was not considered objectionable by either the minister or the Sovereign, on the ground, as I learn, that Americans, When visiting their President, wear no uniforins pared in Krasnoe Selo for the reception of this gentleman. dear Russid, and was very much pleased with his visit is cur dear Russia, and, among other things, found a great
blance between our plains and the west of America.

MISCELIANEOUS.
The Queen gave another theatrical display this week. The entertainment consisted of Fender Precautions and the Bengal Tiger. Among the guests at Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lord and Lady Hardinge, Lord Malmesbury, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Her Majesty sat on Thursday to Mr. J. E. Jones, commissioned to execute a bust of her, for Mr. Wirliam Dargan.
Count Walewski has hād two interviews with Lord Clarendon; and M. Fleury; aide-de-camp of the EmClarendon; and M. Fleury; aide-de-camp of the mm
peror, has had an interview with Cord Palmerston.
Last Saturday a Cabinet Council, at which all half.
Another Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, and sat four hours, The Marquis of Lansdowne alone was not present.
A third Cabinet Council, attended by all the Ministers, sat for two hours and a half on Thursday. The Address in the House of Commons will be moved by Viscount Castleton, and seconded by Mr. Thomson Hankey, jun.-Globe.

Sir. William Feathcote, it scems, has quieted all opposition-even from the Low Church party-and versity, soon after the meeting of Parliament.
The following letter has been addressed to the Morning Herald :-
"Claremont, Jan. 21.
"Sir,-A letter, purporting to have been addressed by
her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans to the Dake de Nemours, appeared in your columns of the 16th inst. ; and as the authenticity of that letter has obtained some credit, 1 received his Royal Highness's commands to acquaint you
that sucha letter has never existed.-I am, sir, your obedient that such a letter has never existed.-I am, sir, your obedien
servant,

The strikes continue. Some of the Prestom masters have opencd their millsat "Blackburn prices;" and Mr. Hollins has some looms at work. But there is no prospect of a general cessation of hostijities-
The masters met on Thursday; and resolved to adjourn to the 23rd February, without coming to any arrangement.

Throughout the county of Devon a general movement has been commenced to alleviate the sufferings
of the poor, and at some of the public meetings held
for that purpose the wages paid to farm labourers have formed the topic of discussion. At a meeting held last Thursday week in the town of Dawlish, where liberal measures were adopted towards relieving the distress of the poor, the subject of labourers' servations were made. Mr. P. Hoare sent a donation of $10 l$. towards the relief fund, but accompanied it with a letter in which he stated that the present distress was owing to the low rate of wages prevalent in the western counties. It was then remarked that it was impossible for a labouring man to support himself and family upon 9s. or 10s. per week. Mr. wholly in money, for it was a general practice to pay part in money and part in drink. It might liappen that the labourer was a strong man, to whom the drink did no injury; but in other cases it not only did a positive amount of harm, but deprived his wife and children of that benefit which they other wise might enjoy were the wages paid wholly in Wise might enjoy were the wages paid wholly in
money: He believed the systen to be of bad one and that those who kept it up were causing a deal f "mischief, and doing that which tended to the pauperizing of the district. Indeed, he did not know whether they were not liable to be punished for it, under the Act for the Suppression of the Truck System. The farmers were now a thriving class, and he considered that they should pay their wages in money, and in such an amount as would enable their labourers fairly to support themselves meeting that the present rate of wages paid to agriance of their families, and that much distress, ness, and suffering prevailed among them Mr, sick tated that a case had come before him, as magis rate of the district in which a man had ston agis read from his emplow. In this case the man was receiving but 8s. per week, out of which a weekly proportion was stopped for his cottage amounting to 2. per annum. This, together with a stoppage in the pay for something else, reduced his wages to $6 s$.
per week; and on this he had to support his wife and per week; and
two children.
After some discussion, it was resolved to adop After some discussion, it was resolved to adopt
measures for the relief of those who needed it, and the meeting broke up.
A vast number of agricultural labourers have emigrated from Devonshire during the last few years and it is evident that, if farmers do not remunerate men to do their work after a short time. Farmers nen to do their work after a short time. Farmer barley and oats in proportion; for their cantle, 10 s . 6d per score; mutton $63 d$. per lb.; pork ditto; but
ls. $5 d$. per lb.; and poultry, equally high prices.

Two seats in Parliament have lately become vacanit both by death. Brecon by the death of Mr. Morgan, and
South Shropshire by the death of the Honourable H. R Clive. Edropsbire by the death of the Hobourable H. C Leeds Mechanics' and Literary Institution in the Music-hal of that town, on Wednesday- The occasion was arsoirée on the plan of the yearly displays at the Manchester Atheneum.
This Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Richard M'Donnell, gave his inangural banquet on Monday. It was attended,
among others, by the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Recorder among others, by the Lord Lieutenant and Mr . Recorder
Shaw, who both agreed that prosperity has at length dawned Shaw, who bo
upon Ireland.
A city of London is about to set the
The statue of Richard Cocur de Lion has been set up, mporarily, in Palace-yard, to test the fitasess of tbat site.
Ithe New York Tribune sinnounces The New York Tribune announces the receipt of private
letters from M. Kossuth, stating his intention of leaving on letters from M. Kossuth, stating
the 23rd ult. for Constantinople.

Sir Robert Peel delivered a lecture, on Monday, at Derby, in aid of the Midland Counties' Association of Mechanics Institutes.
It is stated by a local paper that the late Marshal Beresford has bequeathed his estates, in the colunty of Carlow, together
with a sum of $15,000 l$., to the eldest son of one of his With a sum of 15,000 ., to the eldest son of one of his ghllant companions in many a hard fought field, the late
General Sir Denis Pack, of the county of Kilkenny. The money is to be expended in building a suitable residence on the property.
James Mac
life, is about to puan, a young man in the humble ranks of likelihood. Andrew Park purposes issoing a collection of all his works. Rumours are abroad of a new University Allum, got up under the a uspices of the Liberal students;
that genial and most lovable of our local rainblers, "Caleb," will shortly bring out his dolightful wanderings round Glasgow in a neat little volume; while Young Glasgow has made quite a sensation, and has created no small amount of wrath amongst those parties whose toes have been trampled on.
With regard to Alexander Smith, it is suid that 13000 copios of his book lave been disposed of in the United States, for which, we are told, he never received a single penny-- Clasyow Miscellany.
Mr. Alexander Smith is now
Mr. Alexander Smith is now claimed nas another "Ayrshire Bard." He was torn at Kilmainock in 18.29 .
M. Victor Hugo is about to leave Jersey with his fanily, M. Victor Hugo is
reside in Portugal
reside in Portugal.
Vo regret to hear of thedangerous illness of Silvio Pellico, tho well-known author of "Le Mie Jrigioni." Since his any part in politics. He is a man of nost amiable dispori

## Paper.

Monday's.journals contained the following statement:-" A deputation from the Peace Society has just left England for St. Petersburg to endeavour to indice the Czar to come to terms with Turkey. The deputation consists of Mr. Henry Pease, of Darlington, Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, and a gentleman from Bristol whose nsme we have not heard." The next day Mr. Richards, Secretary of the Peace Society, Wrote to say that the gentlemen must have been deputed by
the Society of Friends; they had no commission from the Peace Society.
An important meating was held at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, Lord Panmure in the chair, to come to some conclusions on the question of National Education. As usual the culties. The Established Charch put in a claim to control the schools. That great offshoot, the Free Church, whose repreentatives composed a great part of themeeting also puts in its claim to a slare. The meeting did not decide the point as o who should control the schools; but the tenor of the meeting was in farour of local rates, local management, and The Rev
The Rev. Hugh Stowell presided over a Protestant demonstration in the Manchester Corn Exchange, on Monday, when tegards the proposal to appoint and endow Romish priests egards the proposal to appoint and endow Romish priest National Church, and no less unfair to Ohristian bodies eneral; that the design to endow priests for our prisons is signally impolitic, as likely to foster, not abate crime, and hinder, not farther, the ends of justice, and that the Home Secretary's scheme is fitted to proyoke Almighty God, and It has been resolved to establish g pirls ingonormatory school It has been resolved to establish a girls reformatory school affered 10002 . and a donation of 100 l a and Mason, has project; and Miss Burdett Coutts and Mr. Chance 100l. a project; ;
The members of the Islington Parochial Reform Association dined, spoke, and danced, at Highbury Barn, on Tresday to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the association

- A public meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Thursday, to support the proposed Cosmos Institate. Mr. Hyde Clarke explained the objects of the institution to be the acquisition of the "Great Globe, Leicester-square, and the collection of estallishment of a library and reading-room for colonial newspapers and information. Further, it was proposed to id the an et hnological museum, and, in short, generally to aid the diffusion of knowledge on colonial and geographical
subjects. The remainder of the address referred to the details by means of which the design was to be carried out Mr. Digby Seymour; M.P., and Captain Inglefield supported the project. Lord Stanley, formerly chairman of the society, has withdrawn from it.
By the enterprise of Mr. Francis Cadell, the noble river Murray, connecting South Australia with Victoria and New South Wales, has been opened to steam navigation. He first of diggers down the stream for 1300 miles. Next, in spite of the bar he entered the Murray from the ser, in the Lady Augusta steamer, bailt 1300 miles up the river There had been joined by Sir John Young, and was going further upwards.
Barracks for the Norfolk Militia are about to be erected at Great Yarmouth, at an estimated cost of 12,000 .
The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough are making ex-
tensive alterations in their grammur-school, which is about ensive alterations in their grammur-school, which is about o be re-opened on an extended scale.
The Great Northern Railway Company are-about to establish a circulating library along their line.
The Sheffield Board of Guardians project the establishment of an Industrial Training sonool in comexion with the The ratepayers of King's Lynn
majority, the proposal made to them rejected, by a large washhouses in the town at the public expense.
A new landing pier was opened at Billingsgate on Wednesday.
Great offorts are being made in many of the metropolitan parishes for the relief of the distressed poor, in addition to the workhouse relief.
The receipts of the various railways do not appear to bave been dirninished by the impediments to locomotion tent which inight have been anticipated. For the week ending the 7 th inst., in the course of which the traffic of some lines was wholly suspended, the incomes of the eight companics having their termini in the metropolis fell of $9641 l$. only; and in the following week the comparison of their revenues with those of the corresponding period of last year presented no unusual features. When the character of the weather at the commeracement of the month is re-
membered, this result must be especially gratifying to railmembered, this result must be especially gratifying to rail-
way proprietors; at any rate, it indicates an extraordinary possession of physical courage and energy on the part of their countrymen.

Many of the scrvants of the Great Western Railway Company have signed the following pithy declaration:-"We by the Daily News and other journals in favour of beards, and the abolition of the razor as an instrument of torture and the face, hereby forswear the use of tho same, and intend for the future to appear as nature intended us to do.
Her Majosty's Commissioners of Emigration continue to Her Majost y's Commissioners of Emigration continue to
give periodical notice of their readiness to receive tenders give periodical notice of their readiness to receive tenders
for the supply of vessels to carry emigrants to Australia. They require two more for Victurin, one for Geelong to be
ready on the 7 th, and the other for Geclong for the 10th ready on
March.

We undirstand that Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, and several
quarter on Thursday, and inspected the Printfield Works, ing it they were suitable for turning into a manufactory for small arms. A powder-mill, we believe, is also contemplated in the same district.-Aberdeen Herald.
The British fleet in the Tagus put to sea on the 19th,
under Admiral Corry.
The present high price of coals in the metropolis is rendcred almost inexplicable by the enormous increase in the quantities delivered. The railways brought up 629,712 tons in the course of the past year, against 877,908 tons in 1852 ,
showing an increase of no less than 251,804 tons, cent. This increase was not confined to the first half of the year, for in the last six months the delivery was augmented canals extent of 134,829 tyns. The quantities brought by to have any appreciable effect. ranced, in the face of such immense supplies, is hard to be understood, for it is impossible that the legitimate demand can have increased in an equally rapid ratio: and if the consumption has been mainly speculative, a glut in the markets aray be speedily anticipated. Already, indeed, it appears to An establis
cotton estabishment for the manufacture of oil from the that the oil is of a bland plessant taste possessing asserte qualities of olive oil, that it burns with great brilliancr, and is peculiarly fitted for using upon machinery, on accovint of not gumming or drying. If the oil is really valuable, the. manafacture will soon become an imp
There were twenty-five deep sewers substitnted last yea a total of 11794 and 4206 , 280 houses were drained, making a total of 11,794 , and 4206 still uncrained. The engineer and surveyor of the City Sewers Commission recommends practicable turfed and planted with trees, to prevent foul exhalations from cansing disease.
On the 1st of January 1854 there were 15,510 miles of railway open for trafio -an increase of 2194 , 510 mee 1853. .-
The City Commissioner of Police has declined momial contemplated by the men of the force; as he ma have to punish some of the subscribers themselves in the In 1850 , the duty.
In 1850, the number of children educated in fixed schools in Sweden was 143,526; in 1853, it was 152,029. The in 1853 about 132,000 . In the pubic 0 , about 126,000 cated, in 1850, the number of 6228 childrem; in 1853,6292 In private schools, 17,465 children were tanght in 1850 . 17,856 in 1853 . In $1850,128,996$ were educated at home, to
136,736 in 1853 . In 1850 about 14,280 children 136,736 in 1853. In 1850, about
untaught; and in 1853 only 9669 .
The number of letters, delivered in the United Kingdom in 1853, was 411 millions-an increase over 1852 of 31 millions and over 1851-the Exhibition year, of 50 , mil Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane, is abont to build a large theatre at the East end of London.
The Californian papers, in their annowacements of births The statistics of pechild its weight!
The statistics of play-going in Paris exhibited a largely There were eighty-one convicts set free by tickets of leave in 1803.

William Cumming, the seaman who murdered his wife was hung at Edinburgh on Wednesday. From the scaffold be made a speech against drankenness.
The soldier M'Donnell was on Thursday week last taken from the military prison at Devenport (where he is undergoing an escort of soldiers to Roborough-down, to afford him an opportunity of pointing out the spot where he had deposited the remains of the woman whom lee still persists in deciaring he has murdered. Dr. Gifard, chiof of the Devonport police, been passed in a fruitless search for the alleged "body," the escort returned, tired and jaded, fully impressed with the conviction that they had been hoazed. The fellow has borne a most disgraceful character in the regiment from the time entered it.
The tirst piratical expedition to Lower Culifornia has been
uppressed; a second started, but we have not heard of its suppr
A seaman, named Archibold, and a boy have performed a gallant action. They were left behind in a vessel, when the master and crew deserted her in a storm, cooped up below.
The master did not know they were there. Archibold cut his way out from below, and safely carried the ship to Harepool. He is to liave 1 col .
A terrible fire has destroyed a new large stracture at that no less than seventy-five vessels, of 20,000 tons in the aggregate have been lost during the past year; and that the losses by land and sea to the United States amount to fifteen millions of dollars.
Mr. Thurston
Mr. Thurston, A nursery gardener, of Brockford, in Suffolk, has been accidentally shot dead. He puta loaded gun charge exploded, and passed through his body.
The Volcano steain-vessel, Congmander Robert Coote, has rought home int ulligence of the murder of Actiag Second Master Carr, a tine young officer, who was turned over from the Prometheus steam-sloop to the $M / y_{r m i d o n ~ s t e a m-v e s s e l, ~}^{\text {sen }}$, still serving on the west coast of Arrica, as she has six montho of her time to serve on that unhealthy station. The murder was brutally effected on the 28 th of November at an island called Kanzabac, one of he oljonga group. Hr. Carr had landed on somocks ten miuutes when he was fired at hrom not bush, and he either tumbled or jumped into the sea. The savages instantly made beir apprarence, and one of them ran duwn and stood on the ppeks, where he watched till Carr rose, the impression on board the steaner being that he had dived, and the Afican then shot him throngh the head. The whole


IUVENIEE DELINQUENCY.
Thot tingoithant meetings have been held this week; cite in wiveppol, the other in Glasgow; bath carrxing ohs ita 6 eit work of estahlishing reformatory imstitutinonfer juvenile criminals,

The Tiverpool meeting took place on Thumeday, and vas tery nemarkaile, inasmuch as the heads of the Thidus areligious badies in the tovn were upon
the phitform, and tools part in the proceedinge. Indeed, puolz a scene may perhapa never oecur again. There wast for instance, the able Protestant leader, Dr Miveile, and the coadjutor Roman Catholic birhop in Fixerpool, Dr. Gorst, adrocating resolutions bearing apin the rame point The Mayor (Mr. J. B. Lowd Limenided, besides Whom we noticed Mr. W.
 Mr. Mansfield, the stipendiary magistrate; Mr. Ioseph Talock, judge of the County Court, \&c. Letterg. aio read from Mr. Tiddell, the Earl of Derby the Uait of Sefton, the Earl of Harrowby, andi Word Wtinteygedilaining the reasons why they hadicen unabletoayail themselves of the Mayor's invitation to attend the meeting. The Far of Dorbe'n communicotion stated that, owing to the
near approach of the meoting of Paviament, arad the congequent pcrupation of his time, he found it im-

## poasible to comply with the request.

The Rev. Rector Camplell,-after entering into a statement showing the extent of juvenile crime in the country, and to the expense it entailed apon the nation, moved a resolution to the effect: "That the large increase in the amount of juvenile destitution, the most and vice existing in this country, demands produring an ampunt of poaitive and professional crime for which the present prison discipline has been found inadequate to memedy, and that it is therefore necessaryto provide additional means to establishment of reformatory schools in favour of the he sawn no reason why the religious difficulty ghould stand in the way, for every easential truth suight be stand in the way, for every easential truth might be
tanght in them without raising the opposition of any section of the religious portion of the communitio. - Mr. W; Brown, M.P., in seconding the resolution, expresped an opinion that the most
eflective mode of meeting the evil would be by the estabighment of reformatory hulks at every seaport, in which the juvenile delinquents might be crained as seapmen, and of reformatory schools in in land towno. The Rev. Mr. Carter, chaplain of the Liverpool gaol, in supporting the motion, for the purpose of showing the working of the present system of dealing with juvenile criminals, traced the history of a boy who was first committed to the borongh gaol for throwing stones. Before entering within the precincts of his prison-house, he manifested great fear at being sent to prison; but on his admission all fear left him. He had since then been in gaol about a dozen times for various offences, the last time being on no less a charge than that of murder. If, continued the chaplain, that boy had been arrested in his conrse in time, and not have been committed to gaol from time to time, he would in all probability have been saved, and a great expense to the country would have been prevented. The resolution was carried unanipously.
Mr. Harsfall, M.F., moved the second resolution, to the effect, "That the establishment of reformatory institutions in lieu of prisons for children convicted of any offence is desirable; and that it is the opinion of this meeting that no measure will be effective or satisfactory to the country which does not also provide for the better training and protection of those children." Mr. Mansfleld, stipendiary magistrate, seconded the resolution, which was sup and carried.
Mr. Joseph Pollock, judge of the Liverpool County gourt, moved a resolution to the effect, that refor blished with the sunction of dovernuents be esta they be supported by the public funds. The Rev.

Dr. MTFelle seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. J. Cropper proposed, and the Rev. James Martinean (Unitarian minister) seconded a resolution to the effect that, in cases where recoverable, the parenti be required to pay for the maintenance of their children at the proposed reformatory estar blishmenta, The Rev. Dr, Gorst, coadjutor Roman Catholic Bishop in Liverpool, supported the proposition, which was carried unanimously

A petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the resolutions, was adopted; and it was decided that the Earl of Barrowby be Fequested to present the one to the Upper House, and the members for the borough the one to the Lower House.

The Glasgow meeting, also attended by men of all parties, equally insisted on the necessity for meeting the evila of juvenile criminality by reformatory institutions. These are great steps onward.

## EMHAA MANIN.

Emifica Manin, the only chitd of the President of the Venetian Republic, has been taken away from her father, of whase lonely exile she was at once the affiction and the solace. It may be remenbered that Daniel Manin, after the heroic capitulation of Venice, chose France for the land of his exile. He was accompapied by his wife and only daughter. At Marseilles he lost, almost suddenly, the devoted companion of all his troubles, and he came to Paris a widorer, with one care and one consolation only, this daughiter; and she was almost bedridden with a nervous malady, oceasioned by the excitement of the last days of the independenee of Venice. Between the solicitudes of a constant and devoted watchfulness by the side of the beloved patienit, and the noble necessities of a laborious porerty, the life of the exile was one of austere and dignified humility, chastened by grief, ennobled by patiotic recollections, and cheered by the sypapathy of inapiring friendships. His alien home is now more darkly sad, and his loneliness more profoundly desolate; but he is rich in the affection and esteem of all who in days of degradation honour courage, patriotism, and virtue.

On Wednesday last many of the highest names in the political world, in letters, and in art, were present to render homage to the career and conduct of the great citizen of Venice, by offering the last reapects to his departed child. Among these admirers and friends there were many who had personally known and appreciated the gentle and beautiful character, and the exalted qualities of Emilia Manin. Through out the dreary hours of her exile, doubly embittered by affliction, she had but one thought, and that was Venice 1 Only a few hours before death, when she was already speechless, she mutely asked for a
pencil, and with a dying hand just traced these pencil, and with a dying hand just traced these
words-"Pauvre Venise, je ne te verrai plus." ords-"Pauvre Venise, je ne te verrai plus."
In the crowded and distinguished cortege which the most illustrious patriots of Italy, with intense emations of respectful compassion, were M. Montanelli, General Ulloa, MM.Cernuschi-Lúgo, Ary-Scheffer, Emile de Girardin, Bastide, Eugene Pelletan, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Garnier-Pages, Goudchaux, Chambolle, Carnot, Charton, Jules Simon, Henri Martin, Alexandre' Ney, Duclerc, Viardot, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Peauger, Madier de Montjau.

## Fontyrtipt.

Satumday, January 28.
Diplomacy occupies the foreground of events again and England. As plays fast and loose with France prevailed in the councils of the Western Powers Russia replied to notes and protocols by the incorporation of provinces and the destruction of fleets in Paris and London, the Czar declines to action offence, and while the Anglo-French squadron is in fall occupation of the Black Sea, and convoying rurkish reinforcements, he potitely asks for explana tions, and despatches confldential envoys to propose the terms of a mutual accommodation. If our experience of Russian tactics has not taught us to treat this new " moderation" for what it is worth, Russia de
serves to accomplish all her purposes, all her material guarantees. The trick of gaining time is no new phase in a Russian question. All this while lurope is suffering and paralyscil: 'lurkey is exhausting her energies in the struggle of self-
detence. Emile de Girardin, with his usunl incisive defence. Emile de Girardin, with his usunl incisive
gorical, explanations" demanded by MM. Kisseleff and Brunaw.
fine the demand," he writes, "of England and France to define the nature of the action which they iatend to exercise in the Black Sea is a puerility or a duplicity. An aetion which
is self-demonstrative bas no need of defnition. The definiis self-demonstrative bas no need of dennition. The defini-
tion would he porth less than the demonstration. Russia is perfectly well aware that the Anglo-Ftpaeh squadroa enperfectly well aware that the Anglo-s onca squadroa en-
tered the Black Sea atter the disaster of Sinope, first, to prevent the Russian squadron giving a second representation of a speetacle in which tire and blopd played the most sinister part; and secondly, to oppose, if necessary, force by force. Rissia knows well enough that the entry of the AngloFrench squadron into the Black Sea is war... unless Russia, daring all as long as she is the strongest, dares nothing as soon as she finds herself the weakest. If such a demand be not a puerility, it can only be a duplicity, a new. theansof gaining onemonth enore, daring which Nicholas rusts be ablo to rout the Tarkish axmy and enforce upon Omar Pasha the conditions rejected by the Diran. What would, what could, France and Great Britain do then? After the Sinope disaster, these two Powers had it in their power to order their fleets, anchored at the month of the Black Sea, to weigh anchor; but after a disaster which would be on land what the Sinope affair was at sea, time would fail to France and England, if they had the will, to send an expeditiossary corps hy land to the succour of the Turks after a decisive defeat. It would only remain to France and Great Buitain to accept the fait aecompli, and to persuade the "Such is I will

Such is, I will not say the probable, but the evident, Anatria, who perhaps lulls and soothes, France and England. Agstia, who perhaps luls and soothes France and England.
"The whole question now is to know if it becomes France and Great Britain to accept the situation which Russia and Austria are preparing for them before Fapope and lefore Austria
Histofy
Let it not be forgotten that while Downing-street and the Tuileries are exchanging mystifications with MM, de Brunow and Kisseleft Admirals Dindas and Hamelin are scouring the Black Sea with impatient crews and double-shotted guas, and that a good look out is being kept for Russian ships. Perhaps the categorical explanation may come from sixty-eight pounders. Perhapg, too, the near appulses of Downing -street

The strong tendency of Consols to rise deserves to be noticed. Peace and war ape now trembling in the balance : the slightest hopes of peace send up prices $1 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent: all the probabilit can scarcely force them below 90. A caution to spceulators.

By letters from Lemberg and Cracour, we learn that Austria has established a militapy cordon between Gallicia and Hungery, of extrence se-verity-opening all letters, and scrutinisigg all travellers with merciless rigour. Any conversathe on the subject of the operations on the Danube is absolutely forbidden. In Gallicia, Austria is pursuing her old detestable policy of sowing hatred between classes; sparing the peasantry and taxing the nobles with exacting importunity. Letters from the Turkish to the Austrian bank of the Danube are carefully intercepted: by Omar Pasha to preserve the secrecy of his movements, by Austria to prevent correspondence with the numerous refugees in the Ottoman army.

## NOTIOES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cheltenham."-If our gorrespondent who writes on the
subject of the "Strikes" under this signature, will consubject of the "Strikes" under this signature, will con-
form to our rule, and authenticate his letter, we shall bo form to our rule, and authenticate his letter, we sball bo
disposed to insert it.

TO OUR READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS PARLIAMENT SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.
"Tre Strangen" will resume his shetches of Parliament In the "Lieader" of next Saturday, the 4th of February, and will continue them weekly during the Nession
The following is an extract from the lest number of The THE WRGTMANGTER REVIEW:
the most perfect familiarity with Parliament and Parliamentary matters; and, indeed, appears tp have set in the House of Commons every night durlng last session. His abservations there, and his rencetions on what he salw ans-
heard, he published from week to weck in the form of news-
paper articles in the 'LeADwan.' The papers, as they firs paper, articless in the ' Leabera, The papers, as they first appeared, attracted a great deal of notice in London, both
from the freshness of their information, so differont from rom the freshness of in the ordinary Parliamentary reports tho matter served up in the ordinary Parliamontary reports
and from the wit and stinging sarcasm with which they and from the wit and stinging sarcasm with wh
commented on tho men and theovents of the day. "Never before has the public had such an opportunity of
secing things as they actually are in Parliament, and of seeing things as they actually are in Parliament, and of
knowinc the physiognomy and habite of that great assem-
bly bly. In this respect the book, small asit is, is worth Asem of
all the Parliamentary reports of the last ten years Add to
this that, in point of style and literary execution tha book is
equal to the

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 Tory, or a Radical, but sketcher Pars pat write as a Whig, a
says, from a hithorto unoccupiod hoint of viow, haself What Thackeray is to soolind ynoblism to general, this
avthor is to Parliamentary snobbism: mind wo ars much
 Slephen's. Wo sincerely hope he may continuo to tako
notes and print then during the coming session; and wo
botievernat so decelded a talot in so important in lipart

## 奖

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854

## Futhlit Mifutr

There is nothing so revolutionary, oecause there is to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very

## ST. GEORGE AND HIS EXPENSES

Mar. Cobden purports to be the representative of an Englishman. No doubt he is in a minority at present; but he regards the majority as being ander some abnormal and absurd hallucination. All who differ from him he dismisses with some contemptuous or disparaging remark. Public writers whose advocacy is not at present conscientiously consistent with unconditional peace-since there are higher things than peace ple, who pow cry out for war," "the foolish people who spout at public meetings," and so He admits that Russia is unjust, aggressive, and insolent; but why should we resist the wrong? "for," he says, "we are not bound by treaty with Turkey." He does not, therefore, think it necessary to resist injustice, aggression, and insolence simply on the ground of hating injustice, aggression, and insolence. "Noblesse oblige;" but Mr. Cobden characteristically recognises no obligation.
Until apparently it presents itself in the form of material advantage. He "cannot believe in such folly, such wickedness, as going to war ;" "for," he asks, "have we no works at home which will be checked if we begin to talk of war??". A just crusade is a thing which cannot enter his imagination, as it might interrupt business.
In his arguments against that which he calls wickedness, he cannot avoid appealing to the meaner passions. He professes to be scandalized at those who are making war a question of pounds, shillings, and pence; but even this allusion is a misrepresentation. He and othens had said that England would suffer, conmercially, by war: the argument has been exposed, since not only has war its own peculiar profits and perquisites, when it is properly conducted by statesmen who understand the interests of their own country; but in this particular instance it would be a war against a Government which cramps commerce as much as it can. Because, therefore,' Mr. Cobden's argument of pounds, shillings, and pence was contradicted, he says that his opponents put
things to the standard of pounds, shillings, and things to the standard of pounds, shillings, and
pence. And then he himself again puts it to that low standard
The "silly people," he says, "who now cry out for war will be the very first to turn round and denounce the Minister for bringing distress and suffering upon them;' and in order to expedite the reaction against a spirited national conduet he calls upon Government "to pay the year's expenses of the war by taxes raised within the year." It is very good advice, in which we should join, without at all believinu in the effoct which Mr Cobden anticipates. The English people has not shown that it would give up a war the moment that it should prove expensive. It is the Cobdenic St. George alone that puts his eaterprise to that test.

For on the showing of $\mathfrak{E} s$. $d$., St. George might fairly have declined to rescue the virgin whom the dragon required. It would be a very simple matter of account. It is difficult to estimate the price of a virgin in Western Europe, but in the East very passable Georgians and others can be procured for comparatively moderate sums. But take a liberal margin, and let us suppose that the virgin recpuired for the dragon mighat be set down at $300 l$. : that would appear to
be the loss of the community on the transuction. On the other hand, something would be gained On the other hand, something would be ganed
by the saving of the keep of a virgin. In this country it is calculated that thas outlay upon the least costly specimen of womankind, a maid servant, is cqual to an anmual charge of about $30 l$. But it will bo observed that, in a country toler-
legitimate pretext would constitute relief pearly proportionate to the difference between an annual charge of 30l. and a total disburaement of $300 l$, in a lump. So that, if St. George were not to interfere, there would be a positive eommercial advantage in applying to the transaction of the ragon and the vigh theplation it would be quit air if St. George were to damage to his own armour; and as that would presumably be of a superior kind, the chances of necessity for repairs, or perhaps replacement of some seriously injured portion, would represent a sum too considerable to be despised.
It is true, says Mr. Cobden, that Russia is unjust, aggressive, and insolent; true that in Russia merchants, excepting the first class, are liable to corporal punishment; true that the people are sold with the property; but such was formerly the case in this country, and Russia is so powerful His admissions remind one of the young lady who remarked that she could not tell why people spoke so against Lord Byron, since he was "only im moral, debauched, and an atheist." Russia is Mr. Cobden's pet, and he cannat tell why silly Eng lishmen abuse her. Turkey is decaying, aays Mr. Cobden, and therefore England ought to abandoa her to decay; exactly the argument of some Red Indian tribes, who, when their old men get useless, leave them behind in the march. In Christian and chivalrous countries it has been thought pious to assist the aged, even, if necessary, as Thneas did, to take up the helpless man upon the shoulders of the son; but, says Mr. Cobden, in the case of Turkey, old men do not pay; and it is far better to take the side of the unjust and powerfil.

If you begin to chastise Russia, he argues, on grounds of public virtue, you will have to chastise Austria, and where will you stop? So, because Russia has hitherto been successful in insolence and aggression, Mr. Cobden counsels non-interference with her career! The satirical dramatist describes the footman Mascarille as refusing to pay his chairmen, until one of them takes up a pole of the chair, and threatens to cudgel him: The dramatist satirises that submission under a mean fear; but Mr. Cobden, putting the satire to an unwonted purpose, takes Mascarille's act as the principle of a national policy. It is just the eonverse of those statesmen who take Macchiavelli's Prince as the vade mecum for legitimate government. The party of order do their best to keep to the satirist's picture of a tyrant, and Mr. Cobden recommends the country of St. George to adopt for its national standard, in lieu of the invocation
"England expects every man to do his duty," the principle of the coward Mascarille.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTIC FINANCE.
The finance departments of the great despotic Governments, which must be considered our chief adversaries, continue to deserve close attention. Notwithstanding her boasted wealth, Russia is again detected in a surreptitious attempt to raise the wind. Reports have for a long while been circulated that the Emperor possesses immense hoards of specie, and these reports are now renewed in larger phrases than ever.- The latest report is that in the citadel of St. Petersburg he possesses $22,500,000 l$. sterling, a statement quite incompatible with the many attempts recently proved agains the Government of endeavouring to raise or save money even in paltry sums. It is but a little while since the Emperor was taking away 800,000l. from this country. Some imputed the step to "spite, but the idea of injuring a country like England by withdrawing such a sum as $800,000 \mathrm{l}$. from the public funds is not a spite likely to occur to the mind of a monarch who is very flush of cash. The statement respecting this groat foundation of bullion is accompanied by an assurance that the
paper circulation does not excced $35,000,000 l$., an paper circulation dues not exceed 35,000,000l., an bullion, especially since loth assurances are put forward to soften the effect of $a$ new device for raising the wind,-an increaso of $9,500,000$. in the paper circulation, to mect the cost of the maments in progress.
Austria, ulso, is resorting to some new trick It is discovered in Vienna that there is a rise in the price of silver; and it is announced that the amount of silver in the bank is to be greatly in Perhaps the "Wizard of the North" might be able to throw some light apon the move, especially as an sort of shafling of cards seems to form part
of the scheme. The state notes, amounting to about $15,0,000,000$ forins, are all to be withdraty from circulation, and the bank notes, ahout $185,000,000$ florins, are to be increased proportionately; the state-railroads and domains serving as security. If we can penetrate this proceeding, it neans that Austria, unable to obtain loans or to raise the wind in any of the legitimate moder, is now pledging her railroads and lands, or more probably mortgaging the revenue from these resources.

But what is the value of the pledge? We have already seen how Austria has been racking the tax-payer in Hungary, where the tax-collector is the great missionary of sedition. The incessant rise of provisions throughout the Austrian dominions increases the discontent. Thus Hungary one of the chief sources of Austria for wealeth, is but an indifferent pledge. Italy, which used to supply a quarter of the Imperial revenue, has cost almost as much as it has yielded since 1848 , for machinery of military tyranny to keep it down; and some new manourreas in this province also indicate the degree to which money desperation is driv ing the Government into dishonest coupses. It has been proclaimed that all persons: whose property had been sequestrated and wantad to reclaim it, must retura. One gentloman did so, proved that he had no participation whatever in the riot of February, and at last recovered his property; hut Gorernment did not yield up a considerable sum of ready money seized at the time, nor the rents received during his absence. took puted haims an the property of have heen put off and refused satisfaction. In the mean while, the agents appointed to take the change of these properties are committing wholesale waste cutting down aad carrying off everything that can be removed to raise ready money. The proceeds of the property are to he treated according to the profersions of Government with peculiar honour ableness-invested for the intereat of the ultimate claimants ; but the manner af orderiag the lavest ment stultifies it. The capital is to be invested in mortgages at 5 per cent ; but as $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, is the highest that has been given on moxtgage, the curators will find themselves compelled to adopt the other alternative allowed by Government namely, to deposit the maney with the Austrian Minister of Finance, and while Austria is thus rack-renting, and wasting, and robbing the property of the Lombards, the Government, anxiou to keep some heart in so tax-paying a province, is continually putting forward promises of "an amnesty." And this Austrian Government is ane of the anointed Saviours of order-one of the legia timate authorities who preserve "seequrity of property.

THE COTTON TRADE AND EMIGRATION.
Tae power-loom weavers of Preston have put forward a statementin reply to more thanone advanced by the masters, giving their reasons against the praposed reduction of 10 per cent. in Preston. It is to be observed that these arguments are partly local, and so far do not tell upon the buginess at arge. They are mainly these : - That twelve employers have continued working their mills in Preston, of course with an advantage to themselves; that at Blackburn, Bolton, Oldham, Stockport, \&c., an advance is paid at a higher rate than the Preston masters were paying in October ; that Mr. Hollins gives tables of weavers' earnings which are in themselves fallacious; that he and other gentlemen make fabrics which require a superior class of workpeople, and therefore that their payments are above the average; and that the prices paid by the different manufacturers in the town vary so much, in many instances by 10 or 20 per cent., as to prove that the working classes have hitherto been mere toys for any speculator to traffic
The explanation about Mr. Hollins's statement mounts to this:- For the four weeks ending on the 22ad of October, he professes to have paid to E. Mason, a female weaver, the sums 18s. $5 \mathrm{~d} .$, 9s. 2td., 12 s. 9 dd., and 16 s . 2d. $;$ whereas she actually received 183. 2d., 9 s . 1d., 12 s . $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., and 16s. $2 d$. This shows a difference of $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. on the Cour wecks; but it is explained that she succeeded on the lst of Octuber to a "cut" at the price of 58. Gd., which was only a few hours short of being complete at the cluse of the previous week, so that 5s. ©d. belonged to a previous week; secondly, hat the week ending October 22nd the works losed, and that Mason, with some others, was
allowed to continue working until Saturday, rendering that week three days longer than usual On these two accounts should be deducted 5 s .6 d ., and 5 s .2 d. , in all 10 s .8 d. ; and this would reduce the average to about 11s. 6d. a-week. Now that is just the sum which Mr. Hollins pledged himsel that his hands could earn upon two looms in his that

The power-loom weavers observe, that they have been challenged to prove that the masters are in a position to pay the October prices, on which they say:
"We are not in a position, nor are we allowed the opportunity to open our employer's ledgers, and enter into all the minute details necessary, to prove it, and we presume it
would be ont of our province to do so ; but we have this proof-that other employers working the same fabric, placed chinery, and the markets both for buying and selling the manafactured materials, are paying not only the October prices, but in many instances far saperior prices."

In a subsequent speech we observe Mr. Cowell saying, that, by deducting a farthing per "cut" in the dresser's room, a manufacturer has been known in one day to produce a cond of the year; and we see him scouting those who recommend working people to study the doctrine of political economy. He says, "the sooner we can rout political economy from the world, the better it will be for the workingclasses ;" for "political economy is buying cheap the divine precep Do thist others should do unto you.'" Now even in that definition political economy is not irreconcileable with the divine precept. To buy in a cheap market and sell in a dear market, as the precept is meant by political economists, is to seek What you want in places where it is abundant, and therefore cheap; and to offer what you have in places where it is much in request, and therefore to benefit manksind by makes the merchant help iadrantages peculiar to different places over the iadrantages peculiar to different places over the whole Political economy, however, does, not of the natural laws by which labour works out the produce of the land, and by which commerce effects such exchanges. Political economy is no artificial code of statutes to compel people to do anything, but it is a scientific inquiry into the laws undew which inevitably they must work ; such as the law, that the labourer cannot produce without he be kept in health by food, clothing, and shelter. The working-classes will not improve their condition by "routing political economy," but they will by understanding it. They are not it is true, bound to show that their employers could afford to pay the October prices; but unless they could succead in doing so they do not make out a case. At all events, they confess that they have been submitting to prices 10 or 20 per cent. under those which have been obtained for the same work; their acquiesence, of course, dependent upon their ignorance; although it is probable that the master also calculated those various rates under some ignorance of their own
Upon the whole, the state of the cotton trade suggests a remarkable confirmation of the advice which we recently ventured to throw out-that emipration is the best form of strike. We are inclined to take the allegations of both sides as being in the main true; and putting the facts together, we find that even an honest and generally successful manufacturer like Mr. Edward Hollins cannot undertake to secure for the general run of his working hands more than IIs. 6d. a week at weaving. Now this is unquestionably a low rate of wages. Weaving is generally considered a of wages. Weaving is generally considered a light work, and so it is; but there is yet a great
deal of bodily fatigue in being on the feet for ten hours a day in one spot, rarely still for many seconds together; and what is the chicf strain upon the faculties-in being constantly on the watch to prevent the breaking of a thread, or to obviate the fine for " ends out." The hours used to be much longer, but there are few men capable of following the dogs with the gun for hours together, or of long continued intellectual labour, who would not find that restless confinement to one spot, and that ten hours watchover the individual threads in two sheets of cloth, a very trying exertion. Now, a stonemason can malke more wages than a weaver; carpenters and painters have been earning 5s. or 5s. 6cl. a day; yet weaving ased to be one of the best paid occupations in the country. The condition of the working people
in the cotton trake, therefore, is drelining. Thy
masters allege that their own condition is declining; and we believe it. Although the exports have increased in gross quantity, the price is not proportionately increased; and as the numbers of masters have considerably increased, profits have proportionately diminished. This would imply that the trade is overdoing itself; and so it appears from the facts, since no exand so it appears from, the facts, since no ex-
ertion at home or abroad produce any correertion at home or abroad produce any corre-
sponding increase of advantages to masters or men. The prosperity of last summer, which gave such an immense increase to the wealth of the country at large, did little for the cotton trade. This is a great fact. There appears to us, then, to be but one course of improvement which can materially benefit the trade. It lies in reducing the cost of production, by further improvements in the method of production. One kind of improvement, evident enough in its general nature, would greatly increase the power and efficiency of production by using a better kind of labour. But the same process-as we are preuming that no very striking increase can be made to the quantity of goods sold-would involve a diminution in the number of labourers. Now this would throw great numbers out of work; and they would have "to transfer themselves to some other sind of employment." . Yet there is no kind of employment so generally accessible to the labourers in any trade as colonial employment because while trades at home are settled down to peculiar methods not always easy for adults to learn, and while they are all sufficiently:manned, the peculiarity of colonial employment is to be less hardened into an ancient system, and to be undermanned. Perhaps if the true circumstances of the cotton trade were thoroughly explained and aid bare to perfect knowledge, it would be found bly ine machinery of the trade mightbe oid class f labour could be cultivated out of the present corps of workpeople; but that the same process rould cause the trade to require a smaller number of hands. The facts already known indicate such conclusion; and it follows that emigration is not only the most effectual of strikes for the purpose of enabling masters to know that their hands are in earnest, and for the purpose of raising the value of labour, but also that it is the true auxiliary to any effectual reform of the stagnànt condition of the cotton trade in Lancashire.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE'S CHARGES AGAINST MR. COBDEN.
Ir is with the greatest reluctance that we at last resolve not to set aside the pamphlet recently published by Mr. Alexander Somerville, entitled "Cobdenic Policy the Internal Enemy of England.'

We have in many respects an imperfect sympathy with Mr. Cobden; but we cannot forget the service which he did for the country as an expositor of the doctrine sustained by the Anti-cornlaw League, and as one of the agents most successful in promoting the Free-trade, which was so admirably propounded by Perronnet Thompson years before, and so effectually consummated by Si Robert Peel. Nor is that gratitude for the past without the "lively sense of future favours" which Mr . Cobden may confer upon his country, as one of the promoters of public Education, or of Parliamentary Roform. There are, however, some subjects more important than Reform, and the peculiar course taken by Mr. Cobden in the most urgent of all subjects at present, makes us feel that we should fail in our duty if we were to neglect any means by which, as a public man, he can be rendered more intelligible and appreciable Hence our dislike to meddle with a pamphlet
which casts so deplorable a slur upon his reputa-tion,--a dislike increased rather than diminished by the remembrance of our own strong opposition to him,-gives way to a sense of duty.
We will confess also another reason why we desire to avoid this pamphlet. We remember Mr. Somerville as an injured man, a vietim under the tyrannical application of degrading punishment We had read with pleasure some of his writings especially those signed "One who has Whistled at the llough," in which he showed how protection by its mischievous operalion upon working agriculturists, marred the opportunities of this beantifnl country, and prostrated the industry of the Englishman. But in this volume, while he appeart as the servant turned informer against his employer ho speaks of his own punishment as a soldice in a
namuer the norat revolting - whining aboout those
who had misled lim into politics, declaring that his punishment did him good, and praising the officer who punished and disparaged him-as if he rather kissed the cat-o'-nine-tails. By this manner of treating the subject, Mr. Somerville stultifies any attempt to rescue him from the degradation of the punishment, by representing him as a sufferer. On more than one occasion he actually turned accuser against the Liberals who had engaged hin̄. He repudiates the character of a martyr, and goes back by preference to that of the degraded soldier. Kindly ideas would have induced us not to assist Mr. Somerville in expos ing himself along with Mr. Cobden, but we have no right sa far to judge for our readers, and to withhold from them a subject of the day

Mr. Cobden will always be remembered as one who held the most conspicuous post as spokesman for the Anti-Corn-law League. The public history of the League is tolerably well known the object of this pamphlet is to show that in the conduct of that agitation the leaders habitually resorted to false appearances, and that they took unfair advantages,-Mr. Cobden especially being the chief in these as he was in the more public operations of the League. With Mr. Cobden's advocacy of Russia, which the writer drags out of the pamphlets by'"The Manchester Manufac turer," we need not meddle much. Mr. Cobden praises that country for "love of improvement," for "security given by law to life and property," and, "above all," for "encouragement of commerce," speaking thus of a country where he confesses that merchants, save those of the first class, are liable to corporal pmishment, where the bulk of the population may be sold with the land, and where to this day the tariff is all but prohibitory
Mr. Somerville also draws out from these pamphlets constant attacks by Mr. Cobden on "orators journalists, reviewers, and authors, "writers and speakers, "Turkish and Russo-maniac writers whom he accuses of ignorance, prejudice, dis honesty, bigotry, and cant; asking more than once "how long will such political quacks be permitted, uilhout punishment, and with no better distinction than the plea of ignorance, to inflame the minds and disorder the understandings of a wholenation? Mr. Somerville insinuates that this language is dictated by self-interest, Mr. Cobden having, as a calico-printer, business connections with hussia. But for our own part, we do not believe that simple self-interest can beget enthusiasm and eloquence, which Mr. Cobden undoubtedly enjoys. We ascribe the prejudice rather to honest delusion. It is evident, from the whole tenor of his language, that those who have different views and objects from his own he regards with contempt. Men who think that there may be worse things than war, who desire to arrest Russia in her advance to universal dominion in Europe, who cannot regard peace andcotton manufactures as the chiefest objects of mankind, who pursue other sciences and arts with more devotion than political economy and commerce, seem to be regarded by Mr. Cobden with a contempt which is too consistent not to be genuine. The repeated headlong zeal with which he has staked his reputation on a proposal to cut down the expenditure to the model of 1837, without reference to events abroad, and notwithstanding his repeated failures in that path, shows that his deficiency in this matter at least is less in the heart than in the head. We do not believe that he could mislead his country into disarming itself, simply with the intention of carrying on his trade in peace; but we believe that his desire to do so is purely"honest, and that, incredible as it may seem, he is not so much the agent of Russia as the victim of hallucination.

For it must be remembered that Mr. Cobden's works do not include treatises which imply the possession of intellectual powers beyond the one power of exposition on a comparatively limited range in matters of fact. The nearest approach to intellectual subjects which he has yet made has consisted in his speeches on the subject of educa tion.

The most telling part of Mr. Somerville's pamphlet is that which exposes, not Mr. Cobden's mistaken views about Russia, which could now do comparatively little harm, nor his supercilious contempt for " writers and speakers" in general, with his naïve hint at punishment for writers and speakers who differed from him ; but certain facts, cortain matters of conduct - in the management of the Anti-Corn-law agitation. We take some instances as they occur in the book: A paper of Conservative and Protectionist politics appeared
to be rather taking the side of the farmers, as dis-
tinct from the landlords, and Mr. Cobden writes to Somerville-"It would be a great move if we could purchase a share and put you on it;" presuming Mr. Somervile's co-operation in what suming hri beuld have been an act of deception. In another would , dated October, 1842, Mr. Cobden instigates letter, dated October, 1842, Mr. Cobden instigates Mr. Somerville to "put some rresh disguise," and In another place, he suggests that he should not use palpable noms de guerre, but sign "A Westuse palpable noms "Leicectershire farmer;" and in another, he suggests that Mr. Somerville should seem a native of the South. At one time Mr. Cobden suggests "sátirical story-telling sketches," "not too broad caricatures," sketches which Mr. "not too broad caricatures," sketches which Mr.
Somerville provided at his own expeñe, but Somerville provided at his own expense, but
which, he says, were not accepted by the League, which, he says, were not accepted by the League,
because he did not make caricatures of the landlords, land-agents, and farmers.
During part of Mr. Somerville's career as writer and agitator, he wrote the letters which were which he was paid three guineas a week; subsequently, for articles in the Morning Chronicle and in the League newspapers, he was paid four guineas; but while he was paid in this manner for the League, lie was employed to a great extent by Mr. Cobden in collecting, facts, and in arranging them for Mr. Cobden's use as a speaker, sometimes being suddenly summoned for the purpose. These facts appear under Mr. Cobden's own hand, in letters quoted by the writer. For example:-
"Dear Sir, -I "am going down to Southam Night. morrow, to attend a meeting there on Monday, and shall be back on Tuesday. I shall be plad if you can meet me at three o'clock on that day. And I shall be glad to have your wacts in a condensed form ready, as it is expected that should like to be prepared for him. . . The whole of the papers collected at the Conference at Manchester, respecting the condition of the agricultural districts, have
been brought to town by Mr. Greg, and are left by him for iny address at Mark. Phillips's. I shall want them in a digested form in the rural counties [for speeches]. Can you assist me in arranging them?
struly
Of course," says Mr. Somernill arrange these speeches. "Of course I could; and of course it was done to the advantage of his popularity, and reputation for excessive industry; while I, being paid only for articles to newspapers, got neither reputation nor a shilling, or a shilling's worth of reputation for it."

A nother service which Mr. Somerville did for Mr. Cobden obtained a curious requital:-
': At Manchester, Mr. Frederick Cobden was sent to take me ith a cab to Richard's liouse. When closeted with the latter he told me how much he had suffered in business by devotion to the League; how greatly nistaken people were who called him a rich man; how his father died leaving a family unprovided for, and that the charge of them all devolved on him, and whatever the country might do for him
(a testimonial was then whispered) it would fall short of (a testimonial was then whispered) it would fall shor
"I did not mistake the purpose of lis repeating all now, he having on several occasions introduced the subject before. I asked if I might, in communicating that he in tended to retire from Parliament - [he showed me the manuscript of his retiring address] -add something about his losses in trade by devotion to public business; and so disaluse the public as to his personal wealth. He said he coull trust to my discretion in putting those facts to proper use.
from whence they went into nearly every provincial nows from whence they went into nearly every provincial newspaper in the kingdom--Protectionist as well as Free-tradist, fund as a testimonial.
"About 80,000 . were collected. The expenses were
heavy; but so far as I was concerned, my pen and new s heavy; but so far as I was concerned, my pen and news-
paper influence then and after wero given freely to the object, I not expecting, not asking, not receiving payment to the amount of a penny."
The arlicle is quoted, and certainly it is sufficiently delicate in its language, although done with all Mr. Somerville's force.
"Wichin a few days of the time when my article just quoted appeared in the nowspapers, Mr. Charles Cobden, a
"" 'That is a disgraceful article 'you have written about Richard!'

What disgraceful article have I written?'
to it, Nay, you need not deny it ; though there bo no name to it, I know it must be yours; you need not deny it
": I deny nothing, Sir; I have nothing to deny. deny nothing, Sir; I have nothing to deny. refers to matters which and you cannot deny it, because it never dreaming that you wero to make trade of them in the newspapers. It is diggraceful; but it is just like you hired writers, you write anything for pay It is most offensive to
our funily. Our sisters are married to soino of the first our family. Our sisters are married $t=$ sone of the first men in Manchestor; what aro those gentlemen to think of
us when thoy find our family history and private conversa. us when thay find our fimily history and private conversa.

At a subsequent date, Mr. Somerville fell into differences with the League; they not paying 65l. which he claimed from them for work done. The League had come to its euthanasia by the official consummation of its policy; the dispute was referrel to arbitration; the arbitrator had great difficulty in getting replies from "parties in London,": and ultimately Mr. Somerville was awarded don," and ultimately Mr. Somervile was awarded
$50 l$. Subsequently to this dispute, Mr. Cobden re-opencd communications from Mr. Somerville, suggesting that he should write against Louis Blanc, and reminding him of "the blood of noblemen, citizens," \&c., as telling incidents in the drama. But here again we come upon Mr. Cobden's political opinions, which are by this time perhaps sufficiently understood. Enough has been said. We have scen one attempt to counteract the effect of the pamphlet. Mr. James Acland, himself a lecturer under the League, addresses a letter to a weckly contemporary, to state that Mr Somerville, while employed by the League, was not always sober. This is rather a painful retort, but it is one that does not meet the statements in the pamphlet. Whatever may be Mr. Somerville's weaknesses-and they are exposed quite as much in this pamphlet as in Mr. Acland's letter-it is evident that he was an able, active, and zealous workman; that he was largely employed to get up and arrange the materials of those speeches whieh went so far to win Mr. Cobden's reputation; that he was not paid for these services, save by that indirect payment of the League, and that very insufficently; thiat he was frequently incited to indirect or deluding stratagems; that he assisted in raising the 80,000l. gift which the country bestowed upon Mr. Cobden, and that his requitallay in thosedisparaging Cobden, and that his requitallay in thosedisparaging phrases levelled at him as a "hired writer" by the brother of the man whom he had served. It is a
painful exposure, an humiliating "behind the scenes" of a great political theatre; and we only hope that it. Will have the sole moral effect that could excuse it, by purifying the next political movement from anything so mean as the incidents which appear to have difigured the Anti-Cornlaw League, its course of agitation, and its leading stump-orator and hero.

## THE PRINCE-CONSORT QUESTION.

The publication of the surpressed pamphlet alluded to in Mr. Coninghan's letter last week, proves that no additional evidence lay concealed in that production against the Prince Consort.
The whole of the subject remains without any additional light this week. Nothing further is adduced to make out the charge of objectionable communications to foreign courts; nothing to refute the more tangible assertion, that Prince Albert had unduly interfered with the ministerial business executed by her Majesty's responsible advisers. We have received a second letter from advisers. We have received a second letter from
Mr. Coningham, showing that writers who had commented on the former letter had mixed up his plain description of the pamphlet, which he gave on the authority of the writer, with additions and interpretations by others. This is true; but the publication of the pamphlet itself renders Mr. Coningham's disclaimer unnecessary. We have nodesire to meddle further with the unauthentic discussion of the subject, which must soon be placed on a more certain footing. Our object in alluding to it at all has been to bring the discussion to a definite point; that has been done, and we have now nothing to add to what we said last week on "The Coummon Sense of the Prince Albert Question," as a question in truth of Ministerial responsibility. That point will no doubt be raised in Parliament, and we shall then learn how far, if there has been the necessity, Ministers have vindicated the freedom of action to which the responsible servants of the Crown have a right, under the usage of our constitution, and which has been entrusted to the present Ministers for transmission, unabated and uninjured, to their successors.
the lancashire strikes and LOCK-OUT.

## I.

## PIECE-WORK.

Ir may be taken for a fact that all the disputes which have arisen between the employers and the employed throughout the manufacturing districts, since the repeal of the Combination Laws, have been grounded upon disputes with regard to the price of piece-work. Wver since masters and men have enjoyed the privilege of being able to com-
bine arninst each other legally, they have done so
with the professed object on the one side of forcing down, and on the other side of forcing up this rate of computing the value of labour. It is, therefore, highly important that some clear principles should be ascertained and popularized with regard to the nature of piece-work, and as to how far it should be suffered to fluctuate with the continual variations of trade.

Piece-work is a method of computing the true value of a day's labour, by fixing the rate to be paid upon a certain quantity of work completed. It is resorted to in order that the master may pay for no more than the exact quantum of labour expended upon the manufactured article, and furthermore that he may estimate the value of labour as a marketable commodity, when he fixes the price at which he can afford to compete with the foreign manufacturer. The operative has also the benefit of this mode of computation, because it enables the dexterous and the industrious to earn more than the clumsy and the slothful. It will be readily understood that where there are ten picks to the quarter-inch in one fabric, and forty in another (in other words, where the shuttle has to fly through the warp, leaving its thread of weft behind it, ten times in one case and forty in another), the rate of piece-work for the latter should be considerably more than for the former ; firstly, because it takes a greater length of time to make the same quantity of cloth, and secondly, because the finer fabric requires greater care and attention. Make some abatement in consideration of the better yarn being less ligble to accident, and we have all the elements upon which a manufacturer calculates the prices of piece-work for his various sorts.
The rate of piece-work paid by different (even neighbouring ) manufacturers varies very considerably. Superiority of machinery, additional processes for facilitating the work, and better materials
used (all of which circumstances greatly assist used (all of which circumstances greatly assist
the operative in getting out a larger quantity of the operative in getting out a larger quantity of work), justly cause very important diferences in operatives generally been of the advantages of working in a well-appointed mill, that instances may be quoted where they have beên content to may be quoted where they have been content to receive smaller wages in consideration of the mere
physical comforts by which they have been surrounded. In the case of Messrs. Horrockses and Miller, the largest employers of labour in Preston, (whose name and stuffs are known and quoted in every draper's shop throughout the kingdom): the rate of wages, and the average of earnings, have: hitherto been inferior to those paid by other masters in Preston who manufacture the same sorts; and this is chiefly to be accounted for by the fact that their mill is considered a model:mill, the workrooms and weaving-shed being very light, spacious: and airy; and all the wants and comforts of the work-people very well attended to. The. machinery is not understood to be superior to many others that could be named, so far as real working excellence is concerned, but then it is kept very bright and clean, and the ornamental fittings are lustrous and tasteful; all which has a certain influence over the fancy and predilections of the operatives.

It is but fair to record that this firm bore, up to the time of the "Lock-out," the highest character among the working-classes generally for the certainty of the work; whilst their own operatives looked up to them with a sort of feudal attachment, and prided themselves upon the extent of the business, as reflecting credit and ha short time, themselves. Never had this firm run short time, never had it resorted to those indirect means of
lessening production which manufacturers, not so fortunately situated in their trade relations, are sometimes driven to adopt: this had its influence over the minds of the operatives, and the whole case affords a very strong proof of how far ex-
ternal circumstances will weigh with the workingclasses, albeit not connected with direct gain, but the contrary.
As I have before stated, there are three circumAs ances which justly depress the prices of piecework; superiority of machinery, additional processes, and better materials.
Superiority of Machinery.-It may be taken as a rule that all permanent improvements in machinery (I speak of cotton-manufacturing machinery) have had the effect of economising labour:-they have enabled the workman to turn out more work with a less expenditure of labour. It is a well known fact that many of the most importans suggestions in this way have emanated from the operatives themselves, which would not have been
the oace if the improvementa had not lightened
their inhour. Some very beautiful examales of this ecovomising tendency, are to he found among that elass of inventions which make the machines salfacting; especially those whick stop the wotion tireatly the work goes wrong. A machine eatled the Drawing-frame, a process which rectly ome of the weak slivers of cotton breaks in passing through it, and this is managed by the simplest contrivance possible. Each sliver supports small iron roller, and, when the sliver oreaks, the roller falls upon a catch, which instan-
taneously throws the medhanism out of work. But the Power-loom itself affords the best example of this principle. The four most important improvements in the Power-loom of late years hate been the Self-acting Temple, the Weft-mation, the Patent Rickiag-motian, and the Break. The common terpple is a piece of wood, with brass pins
at each end, used for stretching the cloth to its at each end, used for stretching the cloth to its
full width; it requires shifting every few moments by the operative who tends the loom. The Self: aeting Temple consists of a stationary roller, round which the cloth passes, and it requires neither attention or interference from the commencement to the conclusion of the web. The Weft-mation is an ingenious piece of mechanism for atopping the form wirectly the weft breaks. There is a sort of shuttle, and if it fails to catch it throws the loom out of gear. The advantage of this to the operativeis immense. Withaut this motion, it not unm frequently happens that the weft breaks, the shittle makes-several passes, and the roller winds the cloth a little further before the weaver has disoovered this mishap. The damage then caused
takés some time to rectify; the loom has to be put takeis some time to rectify; the loom has to be put ally injured; but the Weft-motion renders it absolutely impossible for the shuttle to make another pass iond ue moller another movement until the wer hae been pieced, and the loom started by the meaverf nine atent picking-motion is a, movegreater precision and regularity than can be othert Wiseobtained. The Break, acting upon the same principle as the railwaybreak, effects the stoppage
of the loom without any concussive jar; in conof the loom without any concussive jar; in con-
nexion with the weft-notion it prevents any accident ariting from the sudden action of the latter. It in impossible that even those most ignorant of mechaniem should fail to perceive how materi-
ally all these improvements must facilitate the ally all these improvements must facilitate the labour of the weaver, and how greatly the pro-
ductive power of the machinery must be increased ductive po

The rapid etrides made in the improvement of spinning machinery furnish results still more convincing and astonishing, and as they are susceptible of proof by direct calculation, they will, ceptible of proor by direct calculation, they will,
perhaps, be more appreciable by the non-technical mind. In the year 1824, the average number of spindiles upon a mule was 366 , and it was then
thought impossible to exceed that to any very important degree. In 1836, the average was about 650 spindles to a mule. In 1853, the average was about 1000 , and in some instances they are zaade to contain as many as 1300 spindles. But consider now the different speeds at which these spindles revolved. In 1824, it was thought a great performance for a spindle to make
3800 revolutions per minute; they now make 3800 revolutions per minute; they now make
from 6000 to 7000 per minute. The tangible results of these immense improvements are, that whereas in 1824 a spinner could spin 17,600 drawet of 30's weft in twelve hours, he can now spin 24,000 draws of the same count in ten hours and when this difference comes to be multiplied over all the extra spindles, it is enormous. Yet it is an unquestionable fact that the management of the newer and larger mule is attended with less labour to the spinner than that of the smaller. A few more piecers may be required, but the task o the spinner is absolutely easier

Additional Processes.-As I am fearful of becoming too technical for the gencral reader, I will content myself with one example of the ad vantages derived from certain additional processes The one I am about to specify is used only by a few of th ose who manufacture the finest fabrics. So doubtful is it whether the whole of the advantage derived from this process does not tell in favour of the operative that many manufacturers refrain from using it lest it should not even repay then

* Arawe is a journey of the mule hack wards and for-
warde. It becomes shortor overy time, until the cops aro
finishod.
for the outlay. The process is called spooling and it consists in winding the cops of weft upon bobbins. The common practice is to use the yarn precisely in the form it bears when it comes from the spinner. The advantages of spooling are:first, that the winding by machinery insures very great regularity, and it is impossible for the yarn to become entangled in the shuttle; secondly; it tests the strength of the yarn before going into the loom, and renders a breakage of the weft very rare indeed. In weaving with wet weft, this process is considered very advantageous to the work-people, and when they have once become accustomed to it , they are not satisfied to return to the ordinary method.

Better Materials.-Very little argument will be necessary to prove that better materials enable the workman to turn out more and better work than one who is not so well supplied. Two manufacturers may be weaving the same sort of cloth (that is, cloth similarly reeded and with the same number of picks); but one may use a very inferior dascription of yarn; to the weaver in one mill, the work will be easy and expeditious, while the weaver in the other is suffering constant delays from weft breaking, ends dropping, and a variety of other causes.

It is manifest, therefore, that when a master provides his operatives with the hest facilities for work-when he incurs a great outlay by the purchase of the best machinery-when he gives them the advantage of every process that can lighten and expedite their labour, and when he uses the best materials that can be obtained, he ought not, indeed he cannot pay so much for his piece-work as the master who provides none of these things. But it must not therefore be supposed that the earnings of the operatives are diminished by this reduction in the price of piece-work, for the very contrary is the fact. Enter an ill-conducted factory, and ascertain the state of things there. The rooms are ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. The looms are so crowded that there is scarcely room to move about. Many of the weaving-rooms are upon upper stories, where the tremulaus motion of the floors renders steadiness impossible. The machinery is worn out and old fashioned : besides lacking all the improvements specified above, it is constanly getting out of order, and has to be handled very gingerly, lest it break down altogether. When anything goes wrong the means are not at hand anything goes wrong the means are not at band
for instantly repairing it, and the activity of the for instantly repairing it, and the activity of the
workman is suspended for an indefinite time by circumstances which he cannot control. The overlookers have so many looms under their superintendence, that the numerous delays are considerably prolonged. After witnessing al this, to what purpose is it that the manufacturer takes you into his counting-house and assures you that his rates for piece-work are very high indeed! You quietly ask him how much per week his weavers earn upon an average, and he mentions a sum which proves to you that his operatives have attained the very minimum of wages; a minimum, too, which is earned amidst discomfort and all the elements that breed discontent. Go now into first-rate factory, and consider the state of things there. The weaving-shed is like a court of the Crystal Palace, roofed with glass, and fixed upon a solid basis. The looms are ranged in due order with sufficient space between them to allow of per-
fect freedom of action. The mechanism is all of fect freedom of action. The mechanism is all of
the very best description, and in perfect condition. ker has no more looms under his care than he can readily attend to, and when an accident does occur the tackler is at hand to remedy it without delay. If a piece of meghanism should break, its duplicate is ready to take its place. The weavers handle their looms with confidence, as
knowing their excellence. In fine, every expedient that can facilitate work is there. If we inquire into the price of piece-work we shall here be told that it is very much under that paid by the master of the former mill; but we shall not be surprised to learn that the average weekly earning are sufficient to enable the hands to live in com fort, or even in comparative luxury. These are by no means over-charged pictures: in Preston alone
1 could produce several examples of both classes of mills.
These facts, added to the state of the labourmarket, and the relative choapriess of living in

- Wet weft is weft that has beon boiled and saturated with soapand water. It is used hin weaving suparior fabrice,
whicro tha picks aro required to bo very chose. The siny and molsture act like starch, holding the threads closer to-
rations it will be hereafter necessary to consider), prove the absolute impossibility of adopting a uni-
form standard list of prices. then-does it happen that thraughout the Blackburn district a standard list is adopted? My an8wer is that it is not adopted.* I kpow and can prove the fact that there are mastere within the prove the fact that there are mastere within the
Blackburn district who have lowered their scale below the standard list, upon the introduction of improved machinery, and what is more, their hands have consented to the reduction, Nor can this be otherwise, without effectually stopping the progress of improvement, and offering a premium to those masters who are so near-sighted as to refuse to take advantage of inventions for facilitating labour. The agitators contend that the master is sufficiently paid by the increased amount of work he obtains; but this is simply absurd. The price of the manufactured article allows a certain margin for the cost of production; whether that cost is expended directly upon the operative in piece-work, or indirectly for his advantage in parchasing. improved machinery, it should not exceed a certain proportion of the value, and it would be unreasonable to expect the manufacturer to keep his rate of piece-work unaltered, while he was laying out $\nabla$ ast sums in the purchase of expensive patented machines.

All that the operative has to consider is, whether his weekly earnings are rendered better or worse by the change, and if better, there can be no sound reason for complaint. Generally speaking, masters do not refuse to concede to the hand a share of the advantage derived from improved machinery;-but this must rather be considered an act of grace, and the result of a commendable desire to make their operatives sharers in their prosperity, than the recognition of any right or claim. The argument that improved machinery takes more work out of the bones of the operative is utterly allacious, and, after what has been stated, needs not to be refuted. I believe that it can be satis-
factorily shown that in every case the effect of improved machinery has been to lighten labour, to depress piece-work, and to increase the average weekly earnings.

James Lowe.

## "CHURCH REVEVAI."

How strangely, how aminously, when upon all sides we hear the cliek of the mason's chisel as he fashions the stone-work, and the sound of the earpenter's hammer as he fixes the pulpits of new churches, comes upon our ears the earaest cry for a "Church Revival Society!" Could there be a stronger contrast? What, more ohurches, when those already built have room to spare for worshippers! More churches, when the anarehy of the church itself is so patent as to need a mighty re-organisation! More churches, when the actual existence of the Church itself, as a State Establishment, becomes more problematical very year!
Indeed it is time to cry aloud for a revival; to cry earnesitly, and work earnostly; to destroy much, and conserve much; to roat out abuses and change a system; to inspire the laity with true convictions respecting the religion they profro, and to raise the character of calling if the Chur that of a profession, to that of a calling, if the ment is for ever invoked to use its temporal power for the removal of abuses? Is it so ong since the Gorham case was before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; since Dr. Hampden went before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust ; since Dr. Newman and his host left the Church on one side, Mr. Baptist Noel on another and Mr. Foxton on a third, that these things are forgotten? Why is it that, unable to bear in silence the heavy yoke upon their consciences, hundreds demand Convocation as a remedy ${ }^{\text {? }}$ Why is it that another plan is just now put forward by "a Country Clergyman," not at all an advocate for Convocation, for a "Church Revival SocictyP" $\dagger$ Without, the Papacy eats into its

* The working of these standard lists may be very wel oxemplitica by a statement made to me the other day. It al pears that the coal-mastors are in the habit of mocting for
the purpose of fixing the prices of coal. After one of these mectings a manufacturer was waited upon by an extensive coal owner, whereupon the following dialogre ensued
Coal-owozar-1've come for an order for slack
Manufacturer-Well, what's thy prives
(Coal-awner names his wrice.)
l-owner) offers to supply me at so much less associateco Coal-owner-1 Does he so p Then thou shatithave it at so
nuch (numing a pricestill more raduced). I'll not be done

omitry Clergyman. Souloys, Fleot-struet. 1s. ©d.
heart; Nonconformity assails its treasury and steals away its flock; science saps its foundations.
Within the strife of faction breaks its harmouy with discords ; simony stains its mantle with corruption; love of gold makes same of its servants rather ministers of Mammon, striving for the "great prizes," than ministers of Christ, absorbed in saving souls : its dignitaries are rich, its workin saving souls: its dignitaxies are rich, its workupon the whole body like an incubus, weakens, degrades, enslaves its ministers. Is this picture too highly coloured? Let those who have studied the facts judge for themselves. With the facts before us, it is impossible that we can be surprised by a cry for revival.

This latest plan is set forth in an able little work, written with earnestness, eloquence, and candour, tearing aside all concealment, probing and making manifest many of those "sores and ulcers"Mr. Gladstone spoke of, and aptly entitled "The Knot of to-day, and a Hand to undo it." to the dangers which beset the Estabilishment, without and within, proposes to revive the Chureh by founding a grand Society, which shall operate at once against the Jesuits, the Nonconformists, and those who belong to none of the sects of the
day. He calls upon the laity and clergy to wateh day. He oall upon the laity and clergy to wateh
and frustrate Romanism; rather to seek for the and frustrate Romanism; rather to seek for the
common grewnds of agreement between the Church and Noneonformity than the grounds of difference, and to relax her rigid system so far as to admit to spiritual functions all kinds of sincere men available for missions, scripture readings, proposes to set in motion a society, the effect of proposes to set in motion a society the effect of Ghurch of Eagland, and make it something like a Church of the People. Does not this show clearl enough how deeply a sense of the scandalous dis
orders of the Establishment has eaten into the orders of the Establishment has eaten into the hearts even of its ministers?

We shall probably notice this significant little book again. At present, and on the eve of the meeting of Convocation, all we wish to do is to point out its existence, as the initiative of a movement quite distinct from the demand for the free
action of the Church's Parliament ; as a movement action of the Church's Parliament ; as a movement
requiring full consideration not only from Churchrequiring full consideration not only frome Church-
men of all parties, but from those who are without men of all parties,
the Church also.

## RELIGIOUS EQUALITY NOT CIVIL

 der, of Edinburgh, who was sentenced to thirty days'. imprisonment, as a penalty for having conscientious scruples against oath-taking. This is
pretty well in a country where we are assured pretty well in a country where we are assured that religious equality prevails. From this case we find the operation of the law to be such that if a thief has a pique against a conscientious
tradesman, he may gratify his acquisitiveness and his malice at once. He may take the tradesman's property, and afterwards give him the tradesman's days' imprisonment for appearing to prosecute. An instance of a similar kind was very near occurring
to a tradesman in the City of London. A person to a tradesman in the City of London. A person
found his way into the house of Messrs. Holyoake and Co., Fleet-street, and stole therefrom the stereotype plates of a new work, entitled "Pel Vorjuice, the Wanderer," broke the plates up and disposed of them as old metal,-an operation effected with considerable ingenuity. The plates were traced, and the thief detected, and brought
to Messrs. Holyoake's, but the principal of the to Messrs. Holyoake's, but the principal of the
firm, warned by his recent treatment at the hands of his Honour, Commissioner Phillips, found it impossible to protect himself by prosecuting. Catechetical examinations, insult, and probable
imprisonment of himself, instead of the thief, would have been the result. This state of things may be religious, but it certainly is not religious equality. We believe Messrs. Molyoake intend
bringing that disability before Porliament in the bringing that disability hefore Parliament in the form of a petition, praying the Act that enfran-
chises the conscience of the Quaker, the Mora. chises the conscience of the Quaker, the Mora.
vian, and the Separatist, may legalise affirmatious ma the part of the Secularist.

STANE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY. Ne have heard of kings of "shreds and patches:" perhaps the present Cair of all the Russins may be
described as an Einperor of -wadding. Not content described as an Dimperor of-wadding. Not content
with the munificence of nature, which has bestowed withe mumincence of nature, which has bestowed
on him a commanding stature and fine proportions,
his imperial corpulence secks to improve upon a splendid physical conformation, by those artifleces of
whalebone and crenoline, which are the death of girls and the armoury of despaining coquettes. Perhaps it is to this diseased vanity that we owe much
of the cruelty and heartlessaess of the man who of the cruelty and heartlessaess of the man who
holds the fate of Europe in saspease. Perhaps, too, if Russia has an Emperor of wadding, the may be found to have an army of paper and parade. At all
events, we hear suoh alarming accounts of the milievents, we hear suoh alarming accounts of the mili-
tary resources and preparations of that enormous empire, that it may be well to inquire with some particularity into the accuracy of the reports which from day to day are trumpeted by the continental
press, with all the mendacious minuteness of official statistics and impossible figures. The Court of St. Petersburg has so many lying tongues and purchased pens at its service in every European capital, that
we cannot accept the ingenious mostifications of pamphleteers wifh more confidence than the bulletins of unpronounceable Generals whose invention knows no defeat.
We are threatened with the mobilisation of the
entire Russian army, which is to bring un the forces of the Czar to the stupendous effective of $2,226,000$ men. All public works are ta be suspended, and the workmen to be turned into soldiers. The Russian clergy, burning to plant the cross once more on the Mosque of St. Sophia, have devoted to 換 holy war twenty millions of roubles (about 3,200,000l.); and recent letters from St. Petersburg announce that to activity, and that 300,000 discharged men have already been recalled to the orthodox standards.
Let us examine these tervifying rumours with disinterested calmness. We follow the investigations of M. Leouzon Leduc, a gentleman who, from his
long residence in an official positiun in Russia and from his proved intimate acquaintance with all de tails of the Russian administration, is entitled to be considered an authority on the question. He has contributed to our able French contemporary La Pressea which seems equally made up of violence and corruption.
On what branch of the forces, he asks, is this always on a war footing, nor on the army of the line which never suffers reduction. Guard and line together scarcely make up a total of 800,000 men, or, according to offcial documents, $11,00,000$ men; cerof the mobilisation. M. Leduc inclines to believe this mobilisation a fable, and nothing more in fact the close of the year. The military forces of Ruse at the close of the year. The military forces of hussia
are divided into three distinct armies; the active army, the reserve, and the local army. The first, a force varying from 250,000 to 300,000 men, and the second about half that effective, are destined
for foreign service; the third, of equal strength with the first, guards the frontiers, and preserves order at home. Not a man could be spared from these troops
without danger to the Empire. Supposing these the Empire.
Supposing these flgures to be exact, does it follow that the troops are really in a condition for active
service? All that we know of the Russian adminis service? Aul that we know of the Russian adminis-
tration would make us hesitate to accept such a tration would make us hesitate to accept such
conclusion without considerable qualifications.
Supposing the mobilisation to refer to the sol diers discharged after terms of service, varying from six to firteen years, the effective of the army
would not be increased, as these men are retained on would not be increased, as these men are retained on
the rolls; and as the greater portion of the reserve was called out in 1848 and 1850 .
What sort of troops, it may be further asked, would this reserve supply? What becomes of the discharged
soldiers? They are said to soldiers? They are said to return to their usual
occupations, but such a description is yery occupations, but such a description is very far wide of the truth. They enter the army as serfs, they are discharged free men, with neither homes nor master,
nor means of livelihood, and fit only to serve as nor means of livelihood, and fil
drudges, or to steal as vagabonds.

The Government is so well aware of the false and precarious condition of all discharged soldiers, that it offers a premium to the generosity of the lords of the soil, by considering every discharged soldier
taken into service and furnished with the means of taken into service and furnished with the means of
livelihood, as equivalent to a recruit. But this livelihood, as equivalent to a recruit. But this
exemption diminishes the real effective of the army. If the discharged soldiers are unfitted for civil occupations they are equally unfitted for military
service again, after a dreary interval of starved and service again, after a dreary interval of starved and
vagrant pauperism. They have lost the habits of order and discipline, the organised activity and the esprit de corps so painfully acquired by years of ser-
vice in barracks and in the field. Where, then, are the two mill come from $p$
From the Kirghises, the Kalmouks, the Tartars and other Asiatic hordes of predatory marauders? Or from the hardy and peaceful Finlanders, whose
simple Lutheran faith has withstood alike the threats and the cajoleries of political and religious missionaries, and who refuse to sink into tho degraded
idelatries of the Russo Greek Church? Are these the crusuders of a holy war, and of an orthodox crusale, repagnant at once to their conscience and
to their patriotism

The population of Finland in little nare than haff
he papulation of London, and of thete i500.000 perhaps 2000 are soldiers and sailora. Were Fip ind o rise in arms as a nation it would qurely be tht the cal or sweden, not of her oppressor.
The mobilisation must then fall on the orthodox Russians, and here the dificulties of the Inpperial Government are manifold. Even if the commune could afford these extraordinary levies, would tue lords consent without murmura to strip their land of labour, and to sacrifice their property, the mexfif, to Sweden, wisen Catherine, in the war hgan to desist: will Nicholas be more fortunate?
Even if these levies were realised, What would an army of raw serfl be worth in a campaiga? The born soldier, $h$, 8 ays $M$. Leouzon Leduc is not after xears of iron discipline becomes a dogged brute machine to stand fire, and rot in hospitals; he is fatot a fanatic: he is merely apperatitious.
As to the suspension of public worka, they ane necessarily suspended during half the yeari the diverted from these work to the war wa know enough of Russian finance to understand the ingenivisions of Prince Go in hals pablo payspr proIt is said that the inhapitgnte of the Raitie pro the Lutherans or the Orthodoces Wre ask againg have offered o tithe of their galaria, Considering are not suxprised to hear that these ofers have been generously declined.
The orthodox clergy have advanced $20,000,000$ to the holy war: But their sympathies are due from? Peter the Great and Catherine II., we know, stripped the churches and the monasteries, and appriests of the Russo-Griek Establishment have long been dependent on the charity of the State, and on the supersitition of the falithful. And yet wo dre to have advanced a pumpexceeding the congitibution of the merchants of Moscow. Bhough of these ridiculous parades and mystifications. While the Western Powers vacillated, Russia persiated in diplomatie treacheries. As soon as to terrify us with impossible on acrays of paper
 countered with ail the might of France and "England: but, as comardsareapt to ehout in the dark to coinquer rear, al her hyperbolical exaggerationg, all her tourishes of trumpets about iarmied, fieeta; and funds apprehension, and, it may be; at last to covera retreat: It may, however, be useful to reanme briefy the actual condition of the Rusian army. Englioh trayellers who return from St. Peterburg, dayined bia
the splendie appearance of the picced Imperial Guard, know ap as littie of the Rupian army ar foof our troops of the line who eonquer India, and protect our colonies.
It has been said that Russia wants generals; and a good general is worth an army. An Austrian mar-
shal aid of the Hungarians: ©They are 8000 men, shal atid of the Hungariang: "They are
it is true; but Bem is.worth 60,000 men.
Napoleon said to an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Alexandor, in 1812, "You have no generals." Yet the oause of national independence oreated menime loff, and Wittgenstein; not to mantion Barclay do Tolli: all Russians but the two last named.

It is also paid that Russia has only good gemeralo of division. Paskiewitch is a sufficient refutation of that assertion. But like Radetsky, his Austrian
brather in years and services, he is of extreme age, brather in years and services, he is of extreme age,
as is also Rudiger, who is now reposing in the Council of the Empire, and Woronzof, who has lately resigned his command in the Caucasus. Liuders is reported
to be the ablest Russian general eapable of active service; but neither Andronikof nor. Bogow out can be cited without respect. On the whole, it may be said that the Russian generals are capable of coping With those of any European army when their action
is not hampered by contradictory orders from StPetersburg. We have on a former occasion described the commissariat as the weakness of the Russian army. We believe the supply of arms is as defective
as that of clothes and provisions, and through the as that of clothes and provisions, and through the
same causes. The Russian sabrea are moreapt to same causes. The Russian sabres are more apt to
fly in splinters than to cut, while the Turkish steel. fly in splinters than to cut, while the Turkish ateel is, we know, the pride of the Mussulman. In an engagement with Russian troops more okulla are
brokeu by the butt-end of guns than bodies pierced by sword-blades.
'The clothing of the troops is very defective; the helmet is too cold in winter and too hot in summer. The cloaks are too big, and in the cavalry only the non-commissioned officers are decently armed and
clothed. lothed.
Many offlcers of rank and family have quitted the service in disgust during the present reign, and their
places are mlled by men for whom the army is means of exiltence
The ant
allery is
is mich improved since the Polish war; andi inthere tungarian campaign proved superior to the Austrian.
The cavalry is generally well mounted.
Thane intrivoduction of riffes has effected an important chainge in the infantry, and has been found a valu-
abie support to the artillery. Since the Hungarian abe pupport to the artillery. Since the Hungarian
campaist the flint has been to some extent superseded thy the percussion-cap.
The Russian soldier makes up for clumsiness by dogged endurance. Napoleon said, it was not enough to kill him-you must knock him down
The fiower of the Russian troops is in the Caucasus, inured to hardship, and disciplined by incesant operations.
The grenadiers are the most national corps of the Russian ainy; the troops in Poland are called the andife theming the fifth corps is reputed the worst; the eapital:
on papert the Russian army amounts to 800,000 then bett 400,000 is the very utmost force that could beemplojed on ácampaign, and France can exceed that effective at a day's notice.
Théstaff leaves muckito be desired. The officers, Who are ectucated in the corps of Cadets, are not Forth much; The naval coups de cadets, however, Trny aborbs haif the rovenues of the Empire, and Almost all the honourf. Russian Generals are Cura. the of the Universities: a General "commands" army, and the Imperial system is a wreck.

## THE GERMAN POWERS.

## II.

ALLTATMG OE MNGLAED WITH A "CONSTITUTIONAL PRUSSIA."
The world wants to bedeceived; let it be. Perhaps thistras the device vith which Count Pourtales; entroy of the Kiggof Rysgia, arrived in Eondon some wispositionspof ofthe public and of the principal statesdispositionspof the public and of the principal states-
men of, England in thes Dastern question? This ment of England in the Eastern question? This
mission of the envoys of Fredericle William IV. seems to be sort of preface to an understanding between the Courts of Windsor and Berlin in the orent of gencral war. We foresee an attempt to byatherconference of Fienna against, the interests and the honour of the British nation, by means of a Waitisintst conatifntional Prussia"
 packe npi certain dopuments which would throw lightinpon the constitutional efforts of the HohenJopias Von Bunsen. Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Queen Victoria is probably too busy with biblical philology to find time to give the English public a quecinct abstract of authentic documents Eet; us complete the mission of the Prussian envoys. - After, a study of thedocuments in which the real Prussianpolicy is mirrored we remark three distinct 1848.

From the close of the wars against Napoleon to the French Bevolution of July, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, united in the Holy Alliance, turned their atthought of Erance and Englond. At home in Ger thought of France, and England. At home, in Ger-
piany, they perceived an imminent danger in that miany, they perceived an imminent danger in that
pqpuilar movecuent which they had been forced to pgpular movement which they had been forced to
ayail themselves of against Napoleou. It was the intereat of the Czar to prevent the contagious example of represemtative constitutions which had been ex-
hibited after 1813 in the charters of a number of hibited after 1813 in the charters of a number of of Russia, The, Hapsburgs were concerned that the monarchical principle, by which alone they held together their incoherent dominions, should not again
be endangered. The lrussian dynasty, not less ambe endangered. The lrussian dynasty, not less am-
bitious than absolutist, was anxious that no other bitious than absolutist, was anxious that no other
Government should appear more liberal than itself. The Court of Berlin sought indeed to extend its dynastic influence, but it would not do this at the cost of its own unlimited sovereignty. It held in
equal horror the Revolution and Constitutionalism. equal horror the Revolution and Constitutionalism.
At the Congress of Carlsbad (1819), convoked by Austria and Prussia, Count Bernstorff, the Prussian minister, drew up with Prince Metternich the following statement:-"Representative constitutional ism is in contradiction to the principles of the German Confederation; no prince is competent to accord rights which limit the princely sovercignty; constitutionalism is but the end or the beginn
tion." (Sitting of August 13,1819 )
Betwcen 1813 and 1830 , the Holy Alliance, we were saying, was little apprehensive of the instituwere, the one by the Tories after thecontinental sya-
tem, the other by the ultra-Royalists, and by ChamCres introuvables. But after the dethronement of Charles $X$., apd the carrying of the Reform Bill, we
find in the state papers exchanged between the find in the state papers exchanged between the
Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg, a marked Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg, a marked hatred of English and Erench constitutionalism, the
fruits of successive revolutions. In the royal family fruits of successive revolutions. In the royal family
of Prussia there prevailed so inveterate a repugnance, so enrenomed a disgust for the new spirit which had grown up in France and England, that after 1830 and 1831 negotiations were actually opened between Berlin and St. Petersburg "for resisting, even by war, the propagation of Anglo-French constitutional principles." (Memoir on the state and the future of Germany, written under the dictation of a minister at St. Petersburg, and communicated onfidentially to the Prussian Government.)
After 1848 it is evident that the British Court, alarmed at the progress of the democratic movement, joined the Prussian alliance, for the purpose of aiding the subjugation of popular tendencies in Germany. Proof of this exists in the letters of the Earl of West thoreland, addressed to General Jochmus, Minister of the German Empire. These letters contain reports of the interviews of the British Ambassador with the Prussian Court, concerning the armed attack ag
A glance at a few documents distinctive of the three epochs will explain how Prussia came by the surname of "liar." We shall see that the promises of a constitation made by the Prussian Government in $1813,1815,1819$, up to 1823, were from first to last nothing better than premeditated cheats, the sleight,
of-hand of barefaced swindlers. We said cc liar, the word is too weak. For it is difficult for English men to conceive the abyss of abject baseness and dishonour which the notes drawn up "by the orders of the King of Prussia" disclose. They discover the whole occult machinery of the acts of Government. Any man who has not utterly lost all moral sense revolts at the memoir (to cite an-instance) addressed to the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs by Count Von der Golz, Ambassador of the King, to the Diet of Frankfort. What bitter irony, what profound contempt for the people, what a hideous jest of paper, "ideas of liberahism and general utility were found necessary to be in̄oked, because it was only by the highesit patriotic exaltation that the people could be roused to make the sacrifices necessary for the emancipation of Germany. The Prussian Government satisfied this momentary necessity because it could not do otherwise. Now that the end is at Good-netured wispense with those ideas.
Good-natured beast of a people that is coaxed to work by a bag of hay held before its nose, well out of reach of its moutht. But a most miserable beast of a people which believes that the subjerts of a king
have a right to things which are of have a right to thin
What a demagogy!
We have selected one out of a thousand examples Similar revelations are to be found in all the Prussian circulars, protocols, and memoirs relating to the Absolutist Congresses of Aachen, of Carlsbad, of Troppau, of Laibach, of Verona, and of Vienna, from 1813 to 1834. In the Frussian papers we encounter occasionally, under the apparently smooth and innocen expressions of a finished diplomatist, poignant sar casms, highly flavoured bon-mots, merciless raillery of the duped canaille. In the Austrian documents, on tion of probity, a stern seriousness, and a paterna bonhomic. And this is natural: the Hapsburgs have always openly exercised their absolutist profession their language accorded with their acts; while the Camarilla of Berlin sought relief, as it were, from the role of liberal which it assumed on occasion in the secret indulgence of a sneer at its dupes.
It is an inconceivable mistake to suppose that a constitutional thought ever entered the brains of the Prussian dynasty. The representative system, according to an expression much relished at Potsdam, is "an exaggeration, a pernicious consequence of
Protestantism." The maxim of divine right has Protestantism." The maxim of divine right has
alwaysguided the Crowns of Berlin and Vienna: only always guided the Crowns of Berlin and Vienna: only
the Prussian Crown acts like ahypocrite and a cheat by surreptitious means. Its views are andious its paths tortuous. It has tried to supplant Austria, "to invest with her political and military organisation the North and South of Germany, and even to surround all Germany as with a chain." (Hrus-
sian Memoir of 1822 .) Listen to what this honest sian Memoir of 1822 .) Listen to what this honest 1822 , by order of the King. "By common accord with Austria (thus reasons the Prussian state paper), "the Prussian Government will apply itself to destroy throughout all Germany the representative system. 13ut restrictive measures. The petty sovereigns are alway jealous of their sovereignty; they regard with distrust the intervention of the Great Powers in
their airs. Unable to prevent this jealousy, it will be prudent to give it vent against Austria. By this policy the influence of Prussia will be more secarely
says another passage, "Which can assure the grandeur and the influence of Prussia, excludes for ever constitutional ideas. We must therefore not only combat the representative system prevailing in the South of Germany, but discredit by every means political writers attached to the constitutional principle. It is only in this manner that authors who write in the Prussian interest will be able to make Prussia universally distinguished as the model State destined to assume the Hegemonia over Germany."
The Government of Berlin, while thus pursuing its ambitious projects, proclaimed, nevertheless, the necessity of "coming to an understanding with Austria about a vigorous military constitution of Germany," in order that "in case of an European revolution, the German thrones might be powe
After the fall of the Legitimist throne in France, and the increase of power in the middle classes in England (1830-1831), the. Prussian Government sion of the liberal spirit. At that time of excitemen the possibility of a general war was presumed a Berlin and St. Petersburg. The Absolutist Powers sought to concert a common plan of operations against England and France, where, in their opinion, "the revolutionary element" had gained the upper hand. No one not decorated with a Prussian or Russian No one not decorated with a Prussian or Russian hort at a Reform Bill, and raised Louis Philippped power; were very fierce revolutionists. But by power; were very fierce revolutionists. But by a garded as "either the end or the beginning of garded as "either the end or the beginning of a revolution." The British nation. would perhaps do Well to learn by heart the documents concerning the Austro-Prussian intrigues after 1830. This country means now to go to war with the Czar; we may soon hear of the Prussian Government offering us its alli ance. Let us remember in good time that the Prussian dynasty is only a feeler thrown out by Russia-that crab-like monster, which would entangle ll Europe in its backward course
Three citations will illustrate the opinion we have
xpressed. expressed.

A diplomatic paper of the year 1832, addressed by the Prussian General Von Borstell to the Adjutant General of the King of Prussia, says:- "The security of the State is never guaranteed by constitutional forms, or representations of the people; everywhere, on the contrary, it is endangered by Constitution alism." (Memorandum containing propositions on the manner of treating legislative assemblies and the Liberals of Germany.) Another document of the same date, drawn up by the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Von Bernstorff, speaks of the measures which will have to be-taken in case of a war with England and France. In this project, liberal promises are again recommended as a means of inflaming anong the German people, in case of an inevitable war, a general enthusiasm, which will greatly contribute to alleviate the burden facrifices they will be called upon to bear," Recalling sarcastically the value of promises which are not to
be kept, the Note adds, that by a skilful policy "His Majesty will be able again to produce the as were effected by the Manifesto of 1813 and 1815 ."

About 1834 the Prussian Government was so entirely in accord with the policy of the Emperor of Russia, that in a State paper now before us, we find of the Henzollern enophatically lauded at the expense gratulates Frederick William III. that, in consegratulates Frederick William IIL. that, in conse-
quence of the efforts of the Cabinet of Berlin, "all quence of the efforts of the Cabinet of Berlin, "all
the petty states of Germany are now assisting Prussia lo restrict more andmore the rights of legislative assemblies." The document containing these words was framed for the eventuality of a war, and was designed to form the basis of a negotiation for an al Courts, against England Prussia, and other German Courts, against England and France! What noble
projects were then entertained by the Czar and projects were then entertained by the Czar and
the King of Prussia! Listen to one of the most curious passages:-"A war of Germany against France and England" (we quote textually) "assumes in our time a double character. On the one hand it has to combat bayonets and cannon-balls, on the other to combat ideas. As to the material combat between armies, it is subject to the
chances of war. . : . Let us suppose the chances of war. . : Let us suppose the case of Germany succumbing. - - Deplorable as such a result would be for Cermany, it is
not to be compared to the pernicious consequences which the triumph of Anglo-French constitutional principles would inflict upon the German Confederation collectively, and upon each state individually. Hence Germany, in case of a rupture with France
and England, must direct her attention chiefly to the struggle she will have to make against the principles of her enemies. It is now understood by all Governments, that the greatest dangers by which they are threatened come from that quarter."

We flatter ourselves wo have learned to read. Well, in perusing with the most diligent attention the documents wo have cited, we note three points.
I. Constitutionalism in the eyes of the King of r. Constitutiomalism in the eyes of tho King of
monarchy is the only sufficient guarantee of the safety of the throne.
II. Liberal promises, under the constitutional mask, are held to be useful as means of obtaining from the German people the sacrifices necessary to the safety of the thrones.
III. The immutable object is the annihilation of the constitutional principle: if there be no other possibility, hy war against constitutional Powers.
Such was the policy of the Prussian Court from Such was the policy of the Prussian Court from
1815 till shortly before the Revolution of 1848 . In a third article we shall describe the Prussian policy since the German Revolution; glancing, by the way, Court to the King of Prussia in 1849 . [Errata. In the first article on "The German Power s , first column; last line, instead of "unofficial," read "semi-
official." Second column, line 22 from below, instead of "Prassian," read "Russian." Fourth column, line 25, instead of "near neighbours," read " near royal neighbours."

## THE GOVERNING CLASSES.

## No. XIX.

H. I. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We all know the story of the child, who governed the mother, who governed the minister, who governed the mistress, who governed the king. In some such way, the Prince of Wales, though at present but a gentle and beautiful boy of twelve, may be properly included among the Governing Classes.- Is that an indecorous suggestion of Court influence?
Horror of Court influence is at present very popular; and, among the people, not very comprehensible.
We can understand the aristocracy, or a section of We can understand the aristocracy, or a section of the aristocracy, cultivating a dread of Court influence. We can understand the motives of the Whigs
dethroning James II., conspiring against William dethroning James II., conspiring against William IIf., converting the two first Georges into Doges, for the British people of this generation to be shrieking at Court infiuence, is about as judicious as it would have been for the British people of the last generation to have mobbed William IV. when he was hurrying down to Palace-yard, to intimidate the British aristocracy into a Reform Bill. Yet, very curiously, the present agitation against Court influence originates in nerspapers indisposed to the supremacy of an aristocracy. The Court is railed at by the ingenuous democrats of ludicroưsly liberal journals, as though it were a notorious fact, familiar to ourselves, and patent to Europe, that we are an
elaborately self-governed people. The Liberalselaborately self-governed people. The Liberals-
those who, not enjoying its advantages, would break down the Venetiun constitution-might have some slight excuse for their simple terrors, if the House of Commons, which can at least ask questions, thouge they are never really answered, were now sitting. But a recess, in which the only topic is our foreign
policy, is a period in which secret diplomacy has full swing; when a Government, which consists exclusively of the aristocracy, or of their champions, governs absolutely irresponsible. With the conduct of the British Government in the East, the British people has as little to do, as has the British people has as little to do, as has the
Russan people with the conduct of the Russian Government in the liast; if there is any difference in the respectability of the position of the two peoples, it being in favour of the Russians, who at least cheer their Czar, while the English, with the degraded homour of impotent spite, caricature their Prime Minister.

In a recess. in regard to forcign polics, the English aristocracy enjoys all the dignity of a sway a free press, not considerably affecting the aristocracy's independence, since there is only one national cracy s independence, since there is only one national
daily paper with a circulation of above four figures, and that paper is the organ of the Governing Classes. Under such circumstances, it might be supposed that the British people : who for some years have idolised their Court, and with more justice than a loyal people ever yet had; who must believo that in a Court there must be more noble nationality than in a class:
would have rejoiced upon being assured that a Court would have rejoiced upon being assured that a Court
whom they trusted was tempering the policy of
a Prime Minister won a Prime Minister whom they suspected, and of a
Foreign Secretary whom the British people trades on in the conviction that they, and not a bureau, are negotiating with Russia; and their enlightened morning press, which they
never happen to read, writeg doughty never happen to read, writes doughty inuendoes,
that this is a limited monarchy, and that- $O$, nmazthat this is a limited nonarchy, and that- $O$, nmaz-
ing democrats!-the aristocracy must not be intering democrats!-the aristocracy must not be inter-
fered with! In the history of lolitical literaturefered with! In the history of lolitical literature-
and that of this bewildered country is often very and that of this bewiddered country is often very
funny-never was there anything so sublimely silly.
unny-never was there anything so sublimely silly.
These surprising journalists would, however, urge that their restricted raid is not against the Crown, but against l'rince Albert; convicted of imbecility, it is, in fact, their defence that they are impertinent to the l'rince because they are so loyal to the Queen.
'They leave us to infer - generons journalistsThey leave us to infer-generous journalists(though, why a dull dog with a thousand readors
should dictate in politics, while a Prince, wilh a
great position and a great intellect, is to hold his
tongue, is not easily to be ascertained)-that even tongue, is not easily to be ascertained)-that even should her Majesty determine to interest herself in
her people, and to stand between her people and the bureau, they would not demand her abdication. They believe, so vast is their confidence in the caste which plunders them, and which accords political votes to $1,000,000$ out of a nation of $30,000,000$, and which sustains a House of Commons, into which any man can buy his way, but in which only themselves can hold place, that the Queen ought to reign, not to govern; and there is some national understanding that the nation is to be loyal, on condition of the Sovereign being a nullity-an ingenious arrange-
ment adroitly effected by our chivalrous aristocracy.
"The appearance of power," said Fox, in a dictum Which has been cherished by the Whigs, "is all that a Sovereign of this country can expect;" and though jesty, at intervals, insists upon such precautions as may prevent the honour of her name and nation being tarnished by the tricks of foreign secretaries revelling in the cheats of secret diplomacy, the little liberal journalists magnanimously consent to orerlook such manifestations in the perhaps not altogether authorised assurance that these are unaccountable episodes-not an organised system. But name of not stand-t his they distinctly declure in them, will not stand-t his they distictiy declare in italics-is, the Prince Alber should have any influence over the nonarch who is permitted now and then to is horrified at the immoral inconsistency of the carecr of Mr. Disraeli, but which ingenuously contradicts of Mr. Disraeli, but which ingenuously contradicts defence of the Prince from a newspaper screech that has found no echo whatever in the country, has accompanied its vindication with a menace, and has proved that the Prince has not exercised power be cause, being a foreigner, England, which governs itself, would not allow of foreign intervention. The confusion of constitutional principles, exposed in such a controversy, is a curious illustration of the marvellous perfectibility arrived at in our century and in our country.
This controversy, however, being serious, with probable effects, which may outlive the day, upon of Great Britons to struggle out of shams and to face facts. When the Crown and the people do not thoroughly understand one another, as surely they should in such a reign as Queen Victoria's, both suffer, and only one party gains-the aristocracy;
There is much talk of her Majesty's "discretion; and of the Prince's "good sense:". is it then true that the proper working of our glorious constitution is left to the chances of individual proprieties? It might be shown that it is not the interest of the British people to suppress their Sovereign, when their
Sovereign is a splendid and a good Sovereign. But assuming the political wisdom of gagging the Queen for the comfort of the aristocracy, $a$ practical ques for the comfort of the aristocracy, a practical ques-
tion would be this:-If it be true that the Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons for the public actions of the Government, what matters it public actions of the Government, what matters it
what the Sovereign chooses to do privately? The question implies that the Sovereign is always in question implies that the Sovereign is always in House of Commons; and the constitutional safeguard is supposed to be, that as a Ministry cannot do what the House of Commons objects to, a Ministry, selecting between Crown and Commons, will resign
rather than oblige a Sovereign who has deterrather than oblige a Sovereign who has deter-
mined on an unpopular policy. "The power," says mined on an unpopular policy. "The power," says
Lord John Russell of George the Third's influence Lord John Russell of George the Third's influence spicuous; but the constitution afforded ampled conspicuous; but the constitution afforded ample means
of overruling that will had the Minister obeyed his of overruling that will had the Minister obeyed his
own convictions, or had the House of Commons been own convictions, or had the House of Commons been
true to the people they represented." But what of a true to the people they represented." But what of a case in which the individual will backs the popular will, and seeks to constrain into right action a bureaucratic aristocracy, governing by force of a corrupt, or corruptly elected, House of Commons? That may or may not be the case at present: it may, however, be the case at some future period, as it was
in 1830 , ard at some future period the people may in 1830 , ard at some future period the people may miss the support the present Court might be inclined
to give. 13 ut at the present period, what if Queen to give. But at the present period, what if Queen
Victoria does write private despatches, and the Princo telegrapha to King Leopold, and nudges Lord Aberdeen? The IIouse of Cominons governs us, it is supposed; at least, that is the constitution: and relying upon our independent representatives, we
shall be strong enough to treat Court machinations shall be strong enough to treat Court machinations
as the burly husband treated his Xantippe who beat hs the burly husband treated his Xantippe who beat on the other hand, Court influcnce does affect the course of human affairs, and Court influcnco is not upproved of, should not some better machinery be
resorted to for constitutional preservation than that resorted to for constitutional preservation than that
of journalists, who, however they rave, cannot get read? Were it indeed a fact that the presont Court is in favour of a policy which is not an English
policy-a supposition which must of course be inand impatient Tories would but produce this effect -compress Court influence into more caution, and nake. it only the more powerful. If the Great Britons are in earest in their admiration for their Queen, they might, one would think, confide in her Ro far as to believe that she prefers England to Russia. If they do not confide in her, they might be ess vehement in their loyalty.
The affectation of distinguishing between the: Queen and the Prince is hardly worthy of so peculiarly free a people as we are, with so outspoken, though so limitedly circulating a liberal press, as we enjoy. The Prince is the Court; and what the Court has done in British politics, must have been done at the instance of the Prince. No one knows what the Court has done; not till 100 years after his death will this enlightened nation know anything of the precise: policy of the great Prince Albert; who, as of the English with ingenious arts. But that he has a precise policy, is very probable; it would be very odd if a man, with such a position for observation,
with such universal knowledge, and with such philo sophical sympathies, had not very strong, and very compact views, upon the best methods of beneffing the English nation; and for my part; I think-i; constitution-that he would be unwise, and ungenerous, if, having powers of doing good, he hegithe bad prammar of Mr. Givint whion editor' of the "Dribble" regards himself as legitimate guardian of our noble institutions-which he has not the leasit dea of. The objection to Prince Albert seems to be Prince's ability; and the rage of the Tories at the Prince Consort suggests a reminiscence of the morr tification of the Cardinals, who lifted into St. Peter's chair the Pope who had only affected self to the English people until two or three years ago, and the great powers, statesmanlike exhibited, instead of being the cccasion of nation it pride, would seem, both with the aristocracy and pride, would seem, both with, the aristocracy, and ave ingpired disgust and distrunto. Unexpectedly a decay of herowworship, that instead of being welcomed, there is some danger that temified Mediqurity Grunts of journalism muńble that he is a foretgner. As if there was nationality in England ${ }^{\prime}$ Scotchimen and Irishmen, hating one another, and rboth deteathil and despised by Englishmen, rule the English pregt the first man in the House of Commons as a to deplore our royal house dich blood - Itiu beente Prince Albert is a foreigner that he is so enlightened it is be Aloert he areigaer that he so enlighteped, know cauplo the people should trust him, and by theinfluence on that trust, wean him from possible family follies and dynastic delusions into a Court Championship popular rights.
She heir tho the throne must just now be hearing a good deal of the civilised. manner in which our enlightened press is bullying. our beloved Court The Prince of Wales has very much Master 1 Nom. bey's cast of countenance : and ponders probably upon the peculiarities of a pross, supposed to repre-
sent the public, which cheers one year and hoots the sent the public, which cheers one year and hoots the
next year the same personage, that personage re. maining in the interval unchanged in character. The Prince of Wales enjoys, in tutors and in books; royal road to learning; but does not contemporaneous experience suggest the advantage that it would be
to him, and to the people over whom he is one day to reign, if he were supplied with a definition of the royal prerogative? At present the popular notion seerns to be this: that because the people are inpo-
tent, therefore the Crown should be impotent. Fortunate aristocracy, which can induce such a Realin to have faith in such a Royalty!

Non-Eletoror.
[At the conclusion of this series of articles we desire to warn our readers: that "Non-Elector:.
has taken the foreign view of English politios and English politicians: that we invited his dissertations simply out of a desire to see the dissertations simply out of a desire of that Posterity which is supposed to be encountered in contemporaries,-out of a desire, in fact, to adhere to our rule of hearing all sides:-and that, therefore, we are no more to be held responsible for the writings of "'Non-Elector" than for the writings of any other correspondent.
We believe the series is shortly to be republished
We believe the series is shortly to be republished
a collected form. Assuredly the independent and original thought, the vigorous and trenchant style, and the fierce earnestncss of purpose, (Non-Elector" to a more than cphemera reputation.-ED. "Leader."]

## Tittrature.

Mitite ara, not the Tegisistors, but the judges and police of literatare. They do not milide liwsiothey interpret and tiry to enforce them. - Edinburgh . Reviou-
Win had occestion recenty to spealk of the Rewards of Literature, and this week a curious illustration comes to hand. Let a man win a victory or so, mid his dexcencrate willi sit in the House of Londs to give the nation the sintriled! beneft of their unwise counsel. But let him win never so many hetories over ignorance-let him teach and delight millions-he founds no Amily, he leaver no fortuine. From obscurity he sprang, into it his fapaly *anishes. If wasibut the other day that a desicendant of the great Connminm Whis discovered in Brance. The Emperor, knowing his countrymen, immedintely penmioned her. Will our Government penaion the descendant of 3 nor, recently discovered: Our Government can, from its niggard stores hlotted to Liteatare, Science, and Art, pension widows who have houses in Balgravia, snd live "Bn the first circles," but if it finds one penny far a greatgarndson of DreFonthe amatement of the nation will be immense.

Fee, it is trut, and think of it-allye Pegders of Fobinson Crusoe! the greatgendson of the men whose imagination has enchanted you, whose crestions Firve been the long femiliar household words of Europe, is now alive, destithite, teventy-wevenyoars old, with a wife aged sixty-nine, and five children rive out of fifeen, one of whom helps the mother in her washing, the others not sble to co more than support themselves.

The first public intionation of hisexistente was made in 1830, in Witson's




 178, was buried, provedunfortanatein hasiness, and dying at Pediat's-acre; in November, Simpel, who diod yoing; Fichari, bred a carpenter; and Joseph; whe came to an un-




Mr: Wiksow gave copy of his book to this Jamers Dis For, having estahlished his identity And Cikares Knicht-ever ready when generous wrok is to be done-has satisfied himself of this identity loy examination of his wocount books mat merisige cortificate. In 1846, Janne De For, then in Fibiness in Bedrord-street, fhiled; and was compelled to divide his effects mong his creditora. Since then he has struggled against-poverty, bearing a most excellamt character.
We liaverstatel briéfly the few facts within our knowledge, and now leave the matter with the Fress. Our brethren need, not be told that the author of Robinson Grusoe was also a journalist; for the name of De Fox is enough in itself to move every. English pen in behalf of his descendant.

The oft-quoted phrase, "Knowledge is power," attributed to Bacon, has been, as our readers know, rejected by Bubwarin My Novel, on the ground that he not only never did use the phrase, but that he was "the last man in the world to have said anything so pert and shallow." As a matter of fact Bacon did notuse the phrase; but the phrase is, nevertherless, the abbreviated formula of several passages in his writings. The idea is Baconian, if not the phrase. General D. F. Jamieson, in the January number of the Southern Quarterly Beview, noticing My Novel, has discussed this point with wich completeness, that we borrow the whole passage :-
"No one, we prestune, will affirm that Lord Bacon used those very words, the discovery -rifith fact seentis to hive a aitionished' Lenny Fairfield so much-or deny thiat they were Owod by the maker of the intot:to his worke, in giving a summary of the authors views on the mavantage of leaminct but it is momewhat strypriving to see Sir Edward Bulwer gravely paetages to which ther nofor. They certainly mean that, or they moan. nothing. commandment, and consider whether in right reason there be any comparable with that Wherewith knowledge investeth and crowneth man's nature.' (And after certain illuscommandment of lnowledge is yet higher than the commandment over the will, for it is a commandment over the reason, belief, and understanding of men, which is the highest part commandment over the mind, and giveth lason, to the mind itself; for there is no power on earth which setteth up a throme or chair of atate in the spinits and sonls of men, and in their cogitations, imaginations, opinions, and beliefs, but krrowledge and learning;' (and further on he adds,) So the just and lawful sovereignty over men's understandings is that which appeareth nearest to the similitude of the divine rule.' (In a different essay he observes,) 'The sovereignty of man lieth hid in knowledge,' (and in still anothor essay he says,) 'And therefore, it is not the pleasure of curiosity, nor the quiet of resolution, nor the raising of the
spirit, nor the victory of wit, nor faculty of speech, nor lucre of profession, nor ambition of spirit, nor the victory of wit, nor faculty of speech, nor lucre of profession, nor ambition of honour or fame, or inablement for business, that are the true ends of knowledge some of these being more worthy than others, though all inferior and degenerate;
ation and reinvesting, in great part, of man to the sovereignty and power.
Can it be seriously contended, that when Lord Bacon uses such lang
us consider whether in right reason there be any comparable with that power wheruwith knowledge investeth and erowneth man's nature-that the commandment of knowledge is a learning; that the just and lawful sovereignty over men's understandings is that which
"The author of the "Analysis" to the "Advancemont of Learning," uses for the same
passages, un equivalent expresmion," Learning is power."
approacheth nearest to the similitude of the divine rule; that the sovereignty of man lieth commandment ovet the reason, belief, and understanding of men; that there is no power on earth which setteth पp a throne in the spirits and souls of men, bat knowledge and
hid in knowledge; and that the true end of knowledge is a restitution aud reinvesting in hid in knowledge; and that the true end of knowledge is a restitution aud reinvesting, in great part of man to the sovereignty and power; can it be contended, we repeat, that Lord
Bacon could have meant anything else tran that 'knowledge is power ' We have some reason to suspect that Sir Edward Bulwer did not examine these passages for himself, and reason to suspect that Sir Edward Bulwer did not examine these passages for himself, and
in this instance fell into 'the error of the would-be scholar;' which he'se gravely rebakes, and, quoted himself 'second-hand,' on, at least, finding, or being informed, that Lord Bacon, did not ust the specified words, which he regarded as an impertant discovery, he hastened, without dae examination, to a conclusion, against the plainest import of very plain English words, as they appear to us. Onr anthor seems to be in earnest in this matter. He is not willing to trust the discussion to Dr. Ricabocea and the parson alone. Hi adds to the text the following mate:-

This aphorism has been probably assigned to Lord Bacon upon the authority of the index to his works. It is. the aphorism of the index maker, certainly not of the great author of inductive philosophy. Bacon has, it is true, repeatedly dwelt on the power of knowledge, but with so many explanatious and distinctions, that nothing coutd be more unjust to his general meaning than to attempt to eramp into a sentence what it cost him a volume to define. Thus, if in one page he appears to confonod knowledgc with porer, in another he sets them in the strungest antithesis to each other, as follows:- "Aedeo, signanter Deus into en aphorism the convert into an aphorism any sentence that confounds them.' Book iv. chap. xix.
is We do not permer
from the treatise on "Adyancement of Learnitg,' when that treatise was. writin passage Latin, but in English. He gives no note of reference to the passage, butit is evidently the same which we found with some difficulty, and which most clearly has a meaning far different from that which it might appear to bave, when torn from the contert, and in a Latin dress.* In the passagt referred to, it is most evident that Lord Bacon did not intend either to confornd powew and knowledge, or to place them in apposition to each other. He first attempted to show the difference between human learning and 'sapience,' or divine wisdom. He then draws a distinction, in the works of the creation, between those which he refers to ${ }^{\text {power }}$ and those to wisdom, and concludes, as stated in Balwer's Latin quotation:-
'Such a note of difference it pleased God to put apon the works of power and the works 'Such a not
of wisdom."

In the Scottish Revieu, a temperance organ of great ability, there is an interesting paper on Shakspeare's Sots, although, we fancy, none but temperance advocates will see more in it than a literary paper. There is also a good article on Chloroform, which, as the writer justly says, affords one of the flat contradictions to the old cry about novelties being rejected by the medical profession because they are new. Chlorform was at once put to the test of experiment, and at once adopted. Opposition there was, but it was not formidable from the medical side. Here-as ever-Religion was made the great obstacle to progress. The writer of the paper under consideration has grouped together a series of illustrations of the blind bigotry which has from time to time endearoured to obstruct progress:-
The establishment of the Royal Sociefy was opposed because it was asserted that ? ex perimental philosophy was sthbersive of the Christian faith;'and the readers of D'Israel Will remember the telescope and microscope werv stigmatised as 'atheistical inventions which
perverted our organ of sight, and made everything appear in a false light.' What ridicule perverted our organ of sight, and made everything appear in a false light.'. What ridicul and incredulity, what persevering opposition greeted Jenner when he commenced the practice
of vaccination! So late as 1806 the Anti-Vaccination Society denounced the discovery as 'the cruel despotic tyranny of forcing cow-pox misery on the innocent babes of the poorgross violation of religion, morality, law and humanity.' Learned mon gravely printed cate spronting horns', that thildren became 'ox-faced,' that abscesses brok out to 'indi cow, tre woice into the bellowing of balls,' -that the chatacter underwent "strange mutations from quadripedsn bympathy.' The influence of religion was called in to strencthen the prejudices of ignorance, and the operation was denonnced from the phlpit as 'diabolical, as a 'tempting of God's providence, and therefore a heinous crime, as 'an invention of Satan,' a 'daring and profane violation of our holy religion,' a 'wresting out of the hands of the Almighty the divine dispensation of providence, and its abiettors were oharged with sorcery and atheism.' When fanners were first introduced to assist in winnowing corn from the chaff by producing artificial currents of air, it was argued that 'winds were raised by God alone, and it wasirreligious in man to attempt to raise wind for himself and by efforts o his own.' One Scottish elergyman actually refused the holy communion to those of his parishioners who thus irreverently raised the 'Devils wind. Few of the readers of 'Ol Mortatity ' will forget honest Manse Headrigg's indignation when it was proposed that her the chaff, thus impiously thwarting the will of Divine Providence, by raising wind for your leddyship's ain particalar use by human art, instead of soliciting it by prayer, or waitin leddyshup's ain particular' use by human art, instead of soliciting it by prayer, or waitin ing hill.' A route has just been saccessfully opened by Panama betweon the Atlantic an ing hill. A route has just been saccessfully opened by Panama betweon the Atlantic an
Pacific. In 1588 a priest named Acosta wrote respecting a proposal then made for this ver Packe. In 1588 a priext named Acosta wrote respecting a proposal then made for this very the strong and impenetrable bounds which God has put between the two oceans, of moun tains and iron rocks, which oan stand the fury of the raging seas. And, if it were possible it would appear to me very just, that we should fear the vongeance of Heaven for attempting to improve that which the Oreator in his Almighty will and providence has ordained from the creation of the world.' When forks were first introduced into England some preacher denounced their use 'as an insult on Providence, not to touch our meat with our fingers. Many worthy people had great scruples about the emancipation of the negroes, becanse they
were the descendants of Hum , on whom the curse of perpetual slavery had been pronounced. Many others plead against the measure for the emancipation of the Jows that the bill is Many others plead against the measure for the emancipation of the Jews, that the bill is direct attempt to contravert then but rebellious people."

From the same article we borrow a passage respecting the safety of Chlo. roform :-
"The most serious objection to the use of Chloroform, whether in surgery or midwifery, is the danger which is supposed to attend its use. In several cases death has followed the death. In most of so closely that the drug has appeared to be the sole and direct cause of have resulted from the uses the appearance has been deceptive, but in others death may pital in London alone, that of St. Bartholomew, more than thirty-five thousand persons have been submitted to its full influenoe with only one accident of importance-that in Edinburgh more than 400,000 doses have been sold by the druggists to the surgeons of that city, and only ong death from its use has resulted-when we reflect how generally it has been used in all parts of the world by persons who had to obtain their knowledge of its effects by oxpe-
riment, and were therefore unskilled in its administration-romembering also that it lats riment, and were therefore unskilled in its administration-romembering also that it lats
very frequently been used in an impure state, and combinod with deleterions substancesvery frequently been used in an impure state, and combin od with deleterions substances-
the wonder is, not that some few doaths may be traced to tho use of a nev remedy, but that they should have been so few. Consideratlu doubt still hangs over the few exceptional cases,
*The word sarientie, in the quotation in the note, doos not mean "knowledge", as lu supposes, hut wisdom." We have no moans at hand of referring to h hatin translation
the Advancement of iearnings but if thoro is any other"assage than he one wo have sulp
posed, it has oscaped our recollection and our closest scrutiay.
for death will wometime ocear in the mont nnexpected inexplicable manner under the most trivi $h$ operations. Pationts have died suddenly just before seme contemplated operation. Was commenced, and had Chloroform been given, it would assuredly have been set down as the fatal agent. Several such cases may be found in the pamphlets of Dr. Simpson, two of thom being eapecighly remarksable, as theyy, by what might be tormed a mete accident, nartowly escaped being the first cases in which Chloroform was tried; death followed a simple punctare in one case, bimpie incision in the other, ama in both without any apparont cause thad inatoroterm been given to these patients, death would aoubtiess have its nse wobld have been entirely absindoned."
We have to correct an erior in our last number, which may have a determining influence on purchasers. In the review of Tuckemman's Month in Englard, the prioe is stated to be ten shillings; the price is six shillings. Ever since the advertisement duty has been removed, we have consulted the wants of our readores and added the prices of books noticed whenever we could conveniently ascertain them.

## A DREAMEEPIC

Balder. Part the First. By the anthor of" "The Reman."
Smith, ELider, and Co.
This is unquestionably a bad poem, and yet it is a poem which more than any we can nome deserves the oritic's attention, towching, as it does, either difectly or indirectiy, all the questions which philosophic criticism is called upon to discuess. It is the work of a post, and therefore not to be disregarded; it is amistake, but the mistakes of poets are lessons to critics. It has the one primary requisite, the one fundamental characteristic of all true foems, but tit has at the wame time nearly every vice and every failing Which ingeniouts fallure can congregate into a volame: it is false, foolish, dull, obscure, zague, purposeless, incoherent. Harsh words these, but we cannot soften them in presence of so ambitious a failure.

We have: vid that the author of Balder is a poet. It is impossible to open this volumo at any page, and not perceive that a genuine faculty is throwing out musical images as a plant throws out its buds and flowers, easily, spontanebualy, abundantly. The creative play of imagination is not exsid, spontanebuity, abundantiy. ine creative play of imagination is not to be mistatmen. And tiverefore, if a poem were made of passages - in Was said of Deathe Fest Boor by Bedfoes, "Here is a new and marvellous poem!"-and the extracts would seem to justify such a verdict. It is not so, however: it "quite the reverse of so." The resding of this volume is a labout. Whrough pages of musical imagery and incontinent splendour, the fatigued mid baticd mind moves with s sort of exapperation the purposeless absurdity forming the substance of the poem. The masician prem undes alwayts amil mever plays. His fingers wander among the chords, produtcing every not and. them some fragment of milody so ravishing that the greedy ear listiens in expectation, but the metody is never continued; ink stead of a zophony, we have monotonous fragments. That the poet's imagimation is, activemactive to the point of difeaser-is out too evident; and those poete and critics who talle so grandly of Enagination as the we be all and the end-all" of poetry may see here the reductio ad absudtum of therir creed. For, althouigh it is indisputable that the creative schaping" facialty faculties, 该解 azo true that the crown without a kingdom is but a glittering bauble. The podet is not great by the unrestritted activity of Imagination, bauble. The poet is not great by the unrestricted activity of Inag
but by the plastic power which shapes realities into forms of beauty.
To make this clearer, let us glance at dreams, wherein Imagination is actively shaping images, fantastic and congruous, out of its own self-supplied naterials, unneaticted by any confrontation with realities. The same activity prevails in Revexie. The mind moves along with eady swiftness through the trangest combinations, one suggestion linking itself on to another in vanishing sequence of thought, not in the sequence of reality. In proportion to this oblivion of reality is the uncontrolled ease of thought. But you do not call dreams poems-you do not accept peveries as philosophy: The power of the poet and philosopher is shown not in this barren activity of unwedded. of the poet and philosepher 18 shown not in this barren activity of unwedded thought, but in the fecundity which issues from the actual embrace of thought with reality. It is nol in the thinking-lhat may be "ibut an idle realities, that the real value and vigour of the poet and philosopher are shown.
Balder is a dream-epic. It professes indeed to be the autograph of the poet's history:

> "I have lived what I have sung And it shall live."

But men believe in the reality of dreams-until they wake, and then, being sane, they know them to be dreams. This author has not awoke yet; no, not even in reading over this immense reverie, not even in coldly correcting the proof theets does he appear to have come to the consciousness of the vague and foolish tissue upon which he has embroidered such abundañt imagery.
If we take up Balder as a poem, telling the story of a life, or symbolically unfolding some truth, what do we find? A story that is pitiable, if taken literally, and if taken symbolically, too obscure for interest. Balder is a poet who has written a new epic-one that shall regenerate the world. He has sounded the depths of all knowledge, though you wouldn't know it unless he told you so; he has drunk experience to the dregs if you believe him, which you can't. Only one great experience remains-only one last thing to be known-and that is Death. Now, reader, what do you fancy this Faust-Manfred in his exhaustive wisdom resolves upon as the means of satisfying his huge lust for Death? Suicide? That were a common-place. He has a more cunning scheme. Me marders his baby-and then the wife he loves. Is it not a truedream-conception?
We do not pause to make the many prosaic oljections such an incident suggests as to how nurdering his child can bring him nearer face to face with Death, than secing a child die in a hospital, or as to what more than the experience of murder is to be gathered from such a deed. We only point to it as essentially tho phantasm of a dream, not the conception of thought impregnating reality. There is a fine and well-known story of a painter who stabbed his friend that he might paint the actund lineaments of
the death agony-a story capable of intense poetic treatment. But Balder uses his crime just as one in a dream would use it-a fantasy leading to no result, colouring no after thought. He was incontinent of speech before, he is incontinent after; we see no change. The whole volume consists of thousands of lines of unrestricted talk; mefaphors and descriptions, evanescent shades of thought, bold apostrophes, and grand-sounding verses, all linked together by no stronger bond than the euggestion of the moment, nowhere gathered up into even episodes of substantive unity.

We have described the story of Balder. Slight and fantastic as it is, the machinery is still slighter. It amouats to the wearisomely ludicrous to see page after page the constant iteration of "Scene-A Stredy: Balder solus," followed as it always is by "Scene-The vacant stady. Tzrough the half open door is heard the voice of Amy." The first two and twenty scenes, occupying eighty-three pages of the volume, are in sober seriousness nothing but an alternation of these two forms. Balder is always solus ${ }_{3}$ either writing or in alternation of these two forms. Balder is always solus, either writing or in
the attitude about to whits; and Amy is always singing through the half the attitude about to wite; and Amy is always singang through the half
open door-which the impatient reader fain would shuts. Now, if there is open door-which the impatient reader fain would shtut, Now, if there is
any "design" under this tediousness, we beg to assure the poet that the design is quite obscure, and not at all compensatory of the tediousness. Our business with it is of another kind. We pointito it to show how unskilful and how thoughtless he has been with regard to the tidsue of his work; as if embroidery were the all in all:

Tried by any test known to us, Balder is an immensermithake. It is very dull; one reads it with severe labour. It is very obscure in passages. As far as we can understand its drift, the philosophy of it is simply foolish. The fault there may lie in us; but we have cracked hard nuts in our time, and if we fail to understand the poet's meaning, it is not immodest in us to suppose that a vast majority of readers will be in somewhat the same condition. Be the sbory charged with what meanings it may, the poet has wold his stbigh 80 badly as to bo both unintelligible and uninteresting.
We are obliged to return to our starting peint: it is adreamopico. What dreams are to life, this poem is to poetry. But haxing thus indicated its great faults, let us before concluding doell upon its undeniable maerits It has dream-activity of thought and imagery-and dream-beauty too. The poetic faculty-the faculty of siong-is there: Hixigery novel and prodigal, poetic faculty-the faculty of song-os trere: magery novel and prodigad,
 is laborious reading, but we pick flowers by: the way, fuch as onis pretty thought-so finely expressed :-

So sad and "Murmarrs masic sad and lowi.
So sad and low as if this tower did keép
The marmar of the years as a sea shell The sea."
Or this:
Revolves, and we behold the vanished stars
of yesterday, that, being fixed, remain To gladden lands beyond os, so in thee Fonitd to the sight of long lont Parailise,", And all the primal act."
Or this fancy:-
wI Bee the Potes heart
Is but a gem whereon his woe doth cut
Her inaite, and he turns upon the world
Rer image, and he turns upen the world
And sets his signet there in high wild shapes. As miserably deep."
This is very fine:-
"Hast thou no gress
Like the dim pictures of a bind man's brain, I know the hand is thine.'
This is like a strain from our old dramatists:
"Oft have 1 aidmired
When the poor wayfarer on whotn she look'ed Clothed in his tattered fortune did take rank A moment in her smile, and could not ask The alms his famine craved; the passing thie Had vittue in her service, and the clown
Grace to be hers. The maimed whp chanced to moet
Her far-off beauty on the way, aside
Drew into sbadow till she passed, nor begged
Aught that might turn the light of her fair face
Oovered his sores with deejer senise of ill."
And here is a passage showing how old metaphors are grandly elothed:-
"Like a sailing eagle old
Which with unwavering winge outspread and wide
Makes callm horizons in the slumbrous air
Of cloudless noon and fills the silent heaven
With the slow circulation of a course
More placid than repose, this shining still And universal day revolves sererie Around me, hasting not and ancompelled. But the tumultuous thonght within my head Is a poor captive beast, that to and fro
Wild in the trepidation of mad pain Wild in the trepidation of mad pain
Beats its red bars in blood. Gods! how it climes This throbbing dungeon, loaps and falls and loaps In strong attempt, and strains a battered face Against the narrow outlets, gnaws the holds Of iron and shakes loud with desperate will The adamantine doors.
We will close with one of Amy's quaint wild strains:simenc 11 .
"The same. From the adjoining room, through the half-opensad door, are heard the rocking of a cradle, and the voice of Amy.
"Amy. The years they come, and the yoars they go Like winde that bow from sea to sea
lirom dark to dark they come and go, all in the dew-fall and tho rain.

Down by the stream there be two sweet willows, Onnas thee, babe, while the wild winds blow, One hale, one blighted, two wedded willows All in the dew-fall and the rain.
"She is blighted, the fair young willow,
Hash thee, babe, while the wild winds blow,She hears the spring-blood beat in the bark; But she bends blighted, the wan weeping willow, All in the dew-fali and the rail.
Tho stream runs sparkeing under the willow, Thush thee, babe, while the wild winds blow, The summer rose-leaves drop in the stream; The winter oak-leaves drop in the stream; But shie bends blighted, the wan weeping willow, All in the dew-fall and the rain.
Sometimes the wind lifts the bright stream to her, $T$ Hush thee, babe, while the wild winds blow,The false stream sinks, and her tears fall faste
Because she touched it her tears fall faster: Because she touched it her tears fall fas
Over the stream her tears fall faster, Over the stream her tears fall
All in the suushine or the rain.
All in the sunshine or the rain.
"The years theg come, and the years they go; Sing well-away, sing well-away!
And under mine eyes shines the bright life-riv And ander mine eyes shines the bright life-river;
Sing well-away; sing well-away! Sweet gounds the spring in the hale green willow,
The goodly green willow, the green waving willow; The goodly green willow, the green waving willow;
Sweet in the willow, the wind-whispering willow; Sweet in the willow, the wind whing well-away!
Sing wel-a aray, sing well-away!
But bend blighted, the wan weeping willow,
All in the sun, and the dew, and the rain",
Such extracts might be multiplied to any extent, for there is, assuredly no want of "beauties" in the volume; and poetical readers, when they have no want of "beauties" in the volume; and poetical readers, when they have fot over their profound disappointment, will afterwards turn over the pages
For the "passages" until perhaps they forget how intrinsically poor a performance Balder is.

## THE LIFE OF A PLANT.

Botanical Letters, By Dr. F. Unger. Translated by D. B. Paul. (Highley's Library of Science and Art.)
The. Míciosicope, in its Special Application to Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology. By Dr'Hermann Schacht: Translated by F. Currey. (Highley's Library of Science and Art.)
S. Highley

## Thesse two admirable works commence the series we mentioned some time ago

 as planned by Mr. Highley. They may be noticed together, not only to save space, but also because they are closely related, and after reading Unger's Botanical Letiers (which the most unscientific may read with interest) we advise an attentive study of the latter portion of Schacht's treatise on the Microscope.In these Botanical Letters you will meet with no alarming details of Monandria, Dodecandria, Apetale, Monopetale, with all the terrible array of Latin and Greek words hiding the significance of very familiar objects; but you will be able to penetrate into the secrets of plant-growth and development, so as to gain a clear definite idea not orly of the Life of a Plant, but also of those more general laws of life which are common both to plant and animal. You must make up your mind to hear a great deal about "cells." It can't be helped. You will find, however, that there is nothing really alarming in these cells-little marvels as they are, science has come to a tolerable understanding with them on the capital points, and Dr. Unger's exposition is as clear and untechnical as could be desired. When you have followed his exposition, the result will be a grasp of this subject so incessantly recurring-cells and cell formation-which will greatly aid you in all subsequent excursions into biology.
And what is a cell? A delicate membranous vesicle or closed sack, imperceptible to the naked eye, requiring, therefore, the Microscope's aid; this membrane contains a "nucleus" of partly liquid partly solid substances in' one case, and in another a hollow space surrounded by a membrane almost stone-like in its hardness, the one being gradually produced from the other.
"How easy it is thus for the plant, by an appropriate distribution of these elements, so dissimilar in firmness, to employ the one here, the other there, according as it may be
requisite; and thas on the one hand the firmness and dith requisite; and thas on the one band the firmness and durability of the plant, on the other,
its constant increase and growth, are rendered possible. The threads which are employed its constant increase and growth, are rendered possible. The threads which are employed
for making linen and other woven fabrics, the wood of trees, the hard shells of many fruits for making linen and other woven fabrics, the wood of trees, the haris shells of many fruits,
consist of such old, indurated building-stones of the plant, while the yonger consist of such old, indurated building-stones of the plant, while the Younger and still soft
cells, with thcir juicy and granular contents, frequently serve as the food of animals and cells, with
of men."

Although a cell has a shape of its own, you must not suppose that it preserves this shape; by pressure it becomes flattened; by development it becomes cylindrical, and so forth; thus the cells according to their figure form a kind of masonry, sometimes compact, sometimes porous, consisting of rounded, square, columnar, or plate-shaped cells. They are the bricks of which the structure is built. Anatomists call these cells so woven together into a .tissue by the name of "cellular tissue."
"From the term cellular tissue which has been applied to the masonry of the plant organism, it is very probable that those who bave not had an opportunity of examinng it by the resentlance to a tisuse than to a piece of masonry. This, however, is not by any means the case. It is well known to every one that the peculiarity of a tissue consists in its being composed of a number of thread-like parts running in one direction, and united by similar ones running transversely. Thero is no kind of cementing substance, but the compactness and strength of the tiasue are solely and alone determined by the interlacing of more or less uniform fibres.
No such arrangement is found in the so-called tissues of the plant. Its elementary parts are, without any exception, microscopic; they are singply situated beside and above each other; they are not interlaced, not oven those which are tubular, except sometimes in
mosses, alge, \&c.; consequently the mass which they form ressembles mary masses, algw, \&ce.; consequently the mass which they form resembles masoury rather than
We have got the bricks; but how about the mortar? All these cells have to be cemeted together, otherwise the first gust of wind would blow them into space. "To provide against this there is "intercellular substance," which is secieted through the cell walls, and is transferred from the inside to the outside, where it adheres to the external walls of the adjoining cells.
In using the terms bricks and masonry, we have, of course, been using
language far from accurate. There is one capital distinction between the cell and the brick, viz., that the cell is, so to speak, its own hodman, makes its own bricks, and carries them to the required spot.
"Eacc resicle which is employed in the building up of the plant is without exception, formed in the interior of an aready-existing cell; when its formation is complete, it is at
once pusled out, and laid in the place which it is destined to occupy. Noither mindlass once pusied out, and laid in the place which it is destined to occapy. Noither windlass
nor pulley is requisite ; the whole operation takes place so readily, and, as it were, spontaneously, that we nay well be astonished that such $a$ thing is possible. We will now examine how this is accomplished.

- "First, the old cell swells up considerably, increases in circumference, grows ; bat it must be remembered that it is not a mere growth that takes place nere. Asin a pregnant animal, new cells are formed in its body; when these have advanced so far in derelopment as to possess all the organs requisite for their independent existence, they are set at liberty; and he mother-cell which, during the continuance of these processes, not only devotes the whole of its contents to the formation of the brood of daughter-cells, but likewise suffers a dimination of its membranous envelope in conseqnenco of the progressive enlargement, continyes in kind of dream existence, and is at last entirely consamed.
Even while in the mother-cell, the position is determined which the secondary cells are to oceapy; therefore after their separation, no further displacement is necessary. If every
cell, besides the cepability of producing new cells, possessed sufficient energy to do so, only ant irregular heap of cells would be produced; and, according to the fecundity of one or an irregalar heap of cells would be prodaced; and, according to the fecundity of one or
other of them, a arger accumulation of cells would be formed at certain points than at others, and the whole would thas acquire a disfigured appearance. It is only owing to the single circumstance that this capability of production is limited, that order and regularity are maintained, as it were, spontaneously in the formation of the plant organism.
"Two facts here present themselves: on the one hand, it appears to be a constantly-pre-
vailing normal condition, that almost all production is limited to the minimim which consigts vailing normal condition, that almost all production is limited to the minimmm which consists in the capability of the mother to prodace only two secondary cells; while, on the other hand, these cells possess altogether different charactera, if not in the first, at least in the last generations; so that while the one is active and vigorous, soon producing a new, genera-
tion, the other in modest retirement passes a mere passive existence Cells of the latter kind do not contribute to the increase in size of the plant structure, bui by virtue of their more permanent character determine the duration of the plant, while cells of the other are soon consumed; consequently it is of the former cells that the plant is essentially composed: The arrangement of these cells, their maintenance of this permanent character, or the occasional cessation of it, attended by a renewed capability of reproduction which may ga on
indefinitely, determine that part of the whole phenomenon which refers to the dimensions indefinitely, determine
and forms of plants.
Said we not these cells were little marvels? One marvel we have not touched upon-their alchemy. They can transmute one substance into another in their little laboratories, making the Miracle of Cana an everyday occurrence. But here we must enter a caveat against a statement made by Dr. Unger:
"These protein substances are not only of great importance in the general process of plant formation, giving rise to every operation, and regulating its progress, being, as it were the actual machinery, without which there would be no activity, but they aro at the same blood, milk, \&c., the substances by which animals are distinguished from all other beings are in reality mot made in or by the animal itself, but are derived ready formed from plants, - The error requires only a little attention to dissipate it. Blood, milk, and musole are formed in the animal, and are not found at all in the plant the substances of which they are formed are found in the plant, but the elaboration of these substances into proximate principles takes place in the animal alone. It is now known that animals form even their own fat and their own sugar.
We cannot follow Dr. Unger through the various phases of plant life has described; enough has been done if we have stimulated the reade curiosity to get a book we cordially commend. It is excellently tr lated by Mr. Paul, and is illustrated with numerous woodcuts.

Iv in THEATRES.
In spite of crowded houses, in spite of prosperous Pantomime, managers, with no regard for my leisure, are sounding loud notes of "forthcoming novelties " and irresistible attractions. The Haymarket has Miss Cushman to play a round of characters (she has already appeared in Bianca and Mrs. Haller) ; it has also a two act comedy in rehearsal. Drury Lane is again to resound with G. V. Brooke, who plays Brutus on Monday next, and Mr. E. T. Smith,
invites with advertising eloquerrce to this "great lyric occasion." Why lyric? Is G. V. Brooke to sing the part, or, instead of striking the tyrant, is he to strike the lyre? At the Olympic we hear of a five-act play, of high pretensions. It is time the Camp at the Olympic and the Wandering Minstrel vanished from the bills.
May one and all be successful! The wish is selfish; but after all is there so much harm in selfishness as moralists proclaim? If we didn't take care of ourselves would the moralists undertake that agreeable yet onerous task? Not they. Take care of your souls they will; at least, as far as threats of damnation go. But take care of your comforts, wishes, interests-I should like to see them at work
It strikes me-but I am frivolous, you know, and can't getto the depths of things-that this crusade against Selfishness-good, cosy, careful, farthoughted, wise Selfishncss-is but another form of man's discontent, his bla sphemy against what is, under the guise of

Devotion to something afur
The Golden Age is always the age in which we don"t live. The thing we "Pesire is always the thing we haven't got. Critics tell you to write for "Posterity," forgetting, as Goethe says, that somebody must amuse the Present

> "Ver machte denn der Mitwelt Spass?"

Forgetting, as I often say (which, as they never heard it, they have no right to forget), that Posterity is but an unborn Present, which, when it comes, will be contemptille. In the same spirit moralists warn you against Selfishness because it es, because it is a reality, an active, healthy, vigorous thing, which you are told to give up for unselfishness-a figment, a possilility, a thing to be.
Now consider the selfishness which prompted the wish just uttered, that all the plays would succeed. From my point of view, it means increased leisure, in which to cultivate (not codde) my immortal soul in activities more congenial than criticism. From the other point of view, it means gratification of hundreds, success to authors, money to managers. And thus, you see, grood, honest Selfishness issuing into bencficence

Therefore, beloved reader, be selish-you will, wont you? - From this day

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. birtins.
CALEDON.-Jan. 26, at 5, Carlton-terrace, the Countess of
Caledon: a son.
LíICESTER-Jan. 24, at Holkham, the Countess of Lei-MAROCHETTI.-J.
SEYMOUR - Jan. 23, at 29, Thurloe-square, the wife of TURNER-JJan. 22, at Grange-road, Kingsland, Mrs. GodMARRIAGES.
BRAYBROOKE-ELHART.-Jan. 24, at St. Luke's, Chel sea. William Braybrooke Esq., surgeon of Her Majesty's or the late Major Elhart, of the Seventy-second High
DAY-LEE.Jan. 3, at St. John's Church, Holloway, John
Bellenie Day, Esq., of Gate-street, Lincoln'sinn, to Isabel Rose, youngest daughter of the late William, Le LEEDSS-SPEARS.-Jan. 21, at All Saints' Church South Montagu Leeds, Esq., son of the late Sir George Leed Bart, to Jessie, dauskiter of the late Thomas Spears, Esqu., of Kirkcaldy, Fir

## Deaths.

CARROLL-Jan. 21, at Loughton, Essex Maria, the twenty.
TERRY.-Jan. 3, at 9, Pelham-road, Brompton, of con-
sumption, Cristina Grace, the wife of George Wilkins sumption, Cristina Grace, the wife of George Wilkins
Terry, artist, aind youngest daughter of Orarles D. W

## $\mathfrak{C a n m m e r i a l} \mathfrak{M f f i t r}$.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE. Friday Evening, January 27, 1854.
Tri activity of business during the past week in the Stock last Fride at ali 92 , have been done as low as at 891 . The Ambassadors having left- the possibility of a collision be-Sea-the speech of Admiral Dundas to the crew of the put too fine a point on-all have lent their weight to make to raise the price of Rentes succeeded, for on Wednesday they sent them up two per cent. The Queen's Speech next
week, and the possible departure of Baron Brunow and M.
de Kisseleff from London and Paris, should nothing more decided from Vienna and Paris arrive, will send down the naval fight in the Black Sea would have the most decisive diplomatise away such an affair as that. All other Stocks and Railway Shares have been lamentably weak. Russian Australian Banks weaker. Mines nearly deserted as specu-
lative operations. The Times this morning having thrown out a faint hope that Count Orloff's mission to Vienna may be of an amicable nature, the other semi-Governmen organ, the probable pith of speaks out much more manfully
of to the pech from the Throne, and
of the categorical answer given to the Czar; but, in the absence of anything certain, the Funds opened much better and have been done at 914 . Nome men are inclined to be Funds would keep up to 88 or so-nous verrons. It seem slmost impossibie that any doubts now existing on cither side should nott he cleared up by next Friday. 4 o'clock.-
Consols close at sof 90 . The meetings of the shareholders in United Mexican Mining and Imperial Brazil Companies have taken place this week, and very favourablo results may
be looked for from the reports of their respective agents.
 head, 14, 16; Eastern Counties, 12A, 131; Great Western,
 Eastern, 53,60 ; York, New castle, and Berwick, 62,63
York and North Midland, 45,46 ; Antwerp and Roterd
 Paris and Orleans, 41, 43 ; Paris and Rouen, 37, 30 ; Paris
and Strasbourg,
Flanders, 8 , 294 ; SNmbro and Meuse, $7 \mathrm{~h}, 8$; West 75,77 ; IJondon Chatern of Bank of Australia, Adis, t pm.;
Oriental Bank, 44, 45; Union of Australin, 71,72 ; Agua Frias, \& ; Braziss Imperial, 5 , 6 ; Colonial Gold, par A pm.


 dis., 1-16 par; Scottish Investment, 18, 1 ; South Australian
Iand, 36, 37 ; General Scrow Navigation Company, 5,4 dis.

## CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, Jam. 27.
incat Tranes.-The supplics of all grain aro sinall, espe
ially of (Oats. There is a vory slow trade in wheat and baricy at Monday's prices. Gats held for higher prices F. O. B.- Tho complete dianpearance of the frost raises
oxpectations of an early opening of the ports in the Noth of Europe. Already there is more Whoat offoring, ind inore

cheappr in proportion than those from the Baltic; the con-
trary Mary
Hanozer and. the clower Baltic ports at prices which would
leave a pair margin on importation into this country leave a fair margin on importation into this country. $\Lambda$ t
Amsterdam, prices. are still too high for the Eiglish Amsterdain
markets.
This wating Trads.--The arrivals of Wheat off the coast this week amount to twelve cargoes, of which eight were
sold previously to arrival. The trade has been quiet, though sold previously to arrival. The trade has been quiet, though
the prices actually paid for cargoes have in some instances been higher than before. The English markets, though cearer, have.been devoid of animation, owing partly to in
creased supplies from the farmers, partly to the circum stance of some re-shipments from France to this country and offers of more both from that country and Belpium, and rates naturally. produce. In Ireland, prices continue on the advance, and from most of the principal markets we
hear that the stocks of fine Wheat, especially, are. very hear t

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

Bank Stock.....
3 per Cent. Red....
Consols for Accoun
New 5 per Cents.
Long Ans. 18
India Stock.........
Ditto Bonds,
Ditto, under
Ex. Bills, $£ 1000 . . .$.
Ditto, $£ 500$
Ditto, Smali

| Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Th |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 216 | 215 2 | 215 | 216 | 215 |
| 92 | $90 \frac{1}{2}$ | 897 | 904 | 907 |
| 912 | 90 d | $89 \frac{3}{2}$ | 90 | 904 |
| 914 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90. |
| 93 | 91. | 91 | 911 | 913 |
| 5316 | 415-16 | 5 | ….. | 5 3-16 |
| 238 |  |  |  |  |
|  | par | ${ }_{4} \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |
|  | 4 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{p}$ | par |  |
| 10 | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{6 p}$ | 9p | ${ }_{10}{ }^{10}$ | 11 p |
| 10 | 7 p | 10 | 10 | 11 p |

 FOREIGN FUNDS.
Last Official Quotatron Durthe the Week ending Thursdat Evening.)

 | Chilian 6 per Cents...... 102 | Russian 41 per Cents..... 90 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Danish 5 per Cents...... 99 | Spanish 3 p. Ct. New Der | Ecuador Bonds........... ... $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mexican } 3 \text { per Cents. ... } & 23 \\ \text { Mexican } \\ 3\end{array}$ Acc., January 31 ... Portuguese 4 per Cents. 37 opanish Committee Cert. ${ }^{19}$ of Coup. not fun....... $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Venezuela } 31 \text { per Cents. } & 27 \\ \text { Belgian } 41 \\ \text { per Cents. } & 88\end{array}$ Dutch 24 per Cents.....

Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.
912

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE. AU Lessee, Mr. Alpred Wigax. On Monday Tuesday, Principal characters by Messrs. A. Wigan, Lieslie, H. Cooper
Miss Wydham, and Miss P. Horton. After which THE BENGAL TIGER (as performed at Windsor Castle\%. To Bages, Mr. F. Robson. On Thursday; Plot and Passion, the and Saturday, the First Night, the Bengal Tiger, and the

FWEDNESDAY EVENING CON ERTS.-EXETER HALL. On Wednesday next, for the BENFFFI of the ROYAT
WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIO HOSPITAL, A NIGHT WITH BEETHOVEN AND MOZART. After Which,
Selections from popular English Composers, Glees, Ballads, Selections from popular English Composers, Glees, Ballads,
Songs, \&c. VOS, \&C. Frodsham (late Mrs. Alexander Newton), Miss Grace Al Yeyne, Madame T, Lablache, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss
Fanny Teruan, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Lawler, and Fanny Teruan, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Lawler, and
Signor F. Lablache.
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at their Gallery, 79, Cornhill. at their Gallery, 79, Cornhill.
Court Circular, Nov. 2A, 1853.-Windsor.-" Messrs. Legg,
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Royal Highness Prince Albert Barker"s eceiving the swords Pe thbert, Barker's painting of Nelso he San-Joser after the battle of St. Vincent. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather,
the picture is exhibited by gaslight, and may be viewed the picture
from 10 till 6 .

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