

Charles Mitchell Smith 18/10/1860

THE
SATURDAY ANALYST
AND
LEADER,

A Review and Record of Political, Literary, Artistic, and Social Events.

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Holloway's Pills.—Certainty

AGAINST SUPPOSITION.

In how many diseases is a treatment founded merely on supposed causes commenced and continued to the protraction of the disorder and of the patient. This can by no possibility occur from these celebrated Pills, with the utmost certainty they will remove all impurities from the body, and conduct it towards health whether a particular complaint be really in existence or only in supposition. Holloway's Pills exercise their power in driving potential humours from the human system whether contaminating the secretions or the blood. They remove by a peculiar purifying process everything that proves pernicious to vigour and health, and so prevent innumerable maladies which might creep on us stealthily without exciting suspicion.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has at last been brought to confess that his vast dominions can no longer be governed upon the principles of an ignorant Oriental despotism. The confession is worth something, although it may be made in a spirit of fear, and for a purpose of deception. Coming at the time of the Warsaw interview, it has the appearance of an approximation to Prussia, and of conciliation towards the liberals of Germany, but it would be quite in accordance with Imperial duplicity if assurances were at the same time given to Russia that the Hapsburg Court was far from intending to carry its provisions into effect. But whatever the ignorant, vicious, and deceitful young Kaiser may mean, he has done a good service, and performed one more act that will tend to break up that Austrian system which METTERNICH felt could not long survive his decease, by decreeing that henceforth legislative power shall only be exercised with the co-operation of the Provincial Diets as well as of the Reichsrath, and by suppressing the "Ministries of Justice, Culture, and Interior, as universal central authorities," some opportunity must be given, however small, for that independent local action which brings out able men, accustoms them to work together, and teaches the public upon whom they can rely. In Hungary the constitution is to be partially restored, and the Hungarian language introduced in all official transactions, and the University of Pesth is to be re-opened. The Reichsrath is to be increased to 100, part of whom are to be elected by the Local Diets, and thus, all over Austria, assemblies will be constituted whose duty it will be to discuss public affairs.

It must be expected that when the details of these measures are known, much will appear that is intended to pervert and obstruct the legitimate action of constitutional arrangements, but, at the worst, a great step has been made, and if FRANCIS JOSEPH acts with the hereditary duplicity of his house, and with the perfidy peculiar to himself, he will be all the sooner checkmated, through the changes which his necessities have compelled him to introduce.

The statements with regard to Hungary intimate a desire to separate her interests from those of Transylvania and Croatia, which is contrary to the fundamental laws of that kingdom, and against the wishes of the people. He will see in it only an application of the old motto, *divide in et perda*.

Nor can the Hungarians be satisfied with the loss of their ancient rights to control their own taxation and the management of the army. But, whatever defect the scheme may have, the first inquiry will be whether it is honest as far as it goes.

Unfortunately, the Austrians have no guarantee for the good faith of their Emperor. If they look to the past, they find deliberate perjury and malignant treachery; and if they survey the present, they see an unusual energy in military departments, the rapid transit of troops to Italy, the appointment of General BENEDEK to the chief command, and many other symptoms that war with Sardinia may be uppermost in their Sovereign's mind. It is absurd to represent these movements as merely defensive. There is no prospect that VICTOR EMMANUEL will hazard a conflict for Venetia, if he can help it, during the present year. GARIBALDI is too wise a leader to provoke a war with Austria until the Italians have done something towards the consolidation of the territories they have already wrenched from their oppressors' hands. Under these circumstances, it crosses every one's mind that the Constitutional scheme is merely intended to obtain some internal peace while waging external war; and this impression is not diminished by any assurances to a contrary effect. Even towards ourselves FRANCIS JOSEPH and his chief ministers were guilty of deliberate falsehood in their repeated denials of the patent fact that they were sending soldiers to Ancona, and we should as soon think of believing a swindler's profession of honesty as of putting faith in any statements upon the authority of the Vienna Court.

If the Emperor calls his Diets together before he commences another Italian war, they will be tolerably certain to oppose it. If he goes to war first, and invites their support afterwards, they will be extremely silly to give it; but under no circumstances can they deem themselves secure against a violent overthrow so long as an enormous army is at the Emperor's command. The sale of Venetia and the Quadrilateral and the reduction of the army to a small peace footing, are the only guarantees which any rational subject of Austria would deem sufficient; and it remains to be seen whether these can be obtained.

It must never be forgotten, that the granting or promising this Constitution is a measure of fear and necessity, which has been ungraciously delayed as long as possible, in the hope that, according to Mr. MICAWBER's expectation, "some-

thing would turn up." So great is the scarcity of metallic coin in Austria, and so intense the distrust of the people, that whenever anyone is lucky enough to obtain a piece of money which had a real value, he hides it with jealous care. At railway stations it is common for the clerks to refuse to give any change that cannot be effected in paper currency; and in the transactions of daily life there is the greatest difficulty in making any payments that do not absorb a half florin note. Not only are the people suffering intensely by this condition of impecuniosity, but the civil officials, the army, and the police, are all discontented, as no one can live upon his pay, and everybody knows that the paper nominally worth a pound to-day, may not be worth a farthing to-morrow. Austria is, in fact, a beggarly bankrupt despotism, unable to borrow another sixpence in support of her evil system, but still squandering all her revenues upon her army, and turning towards Constitutionalism, as a man in the last stage of disease sends for any doctor reputed to make wonderful cures. Whether FRANCIS JOSEPH will be satisfied with his physicians, or clandestinely seek to emancipate himself from their control, remains to be seen. Humanity can, however, take comfort in the consideration that the young man and his system have proved complete failures, and when the historian narrates the events of his reign, he will not omit to mention that he was very useful in bringing an hereditary despotism to ruin and contempt.

ENGLAND AND HUNGARY.

THE English people have a right to demand from Lord JOHN RUSSELL an explicit statement of the principles of his foreign policy. If he still maintains, in the spirit of his recent dispatch, that the cause of Austria in Venetia is a just one, and still denounces the intention of the King of SARDINIA to effect its liberation, he is acting in flagrant opposition to the almost universal convictions of the people. He may represent the views of the oligarchy, but his policy would be repudiated in every town. This should be clearly explained without delay, as although the Crown has a nominal right to secrecy and mystification in these matters, while no Parliament is sitting, its exercise amounts to a very dangerous and reprehensible violation of Constitutional principles. Looking, also, to the evident preparations on the part of Austria for a new war with Sardinia, we have a right to ask what views Lord JOHN RUSSELL entertains towards Hungary, and the application to that country of the doctrine of non-intervention. It is well known in London political circles that the Whigs are strong opponents of the separation of Hungary from Austria, and it is believed on the Continent that Lord JOHN RUSSELL would consent to a Russian and German intervention to prevent a rising in Hungary, if Sardinia and Austria should be again at war.

Upon the non-intervention principle, England should insist upon Germany and Russia leaving Hungary alone; while VICTOR EMMANUEL, if at war with FRANCIS JOSEPH, ought not to be precluded from sending the Hungarians aid, and thus effecting an invaluable diversion in favour of the Italian cause, renews the fears that exist lest France should take advantage of a new war to obtain possession of the Island of Sardinia, which would give her the command of Genoa. But the worst way to prevent this, is to become the enemy of Italy and Hungary, and the ally of the infamous Court of Vienna; thus committing a very grave international crime for the sake of an exploded theory of the balance of power.

It is a misfortune that England is ruled by a few old gentlemen, who are always striving to apply the principles current among cabinets in the days of their youth. The interests of Europe are perfectly coincident with that natural process by which the Austrian empire is breaking up, and this can only become dangerous through obstinate refusals to recognise the rights of nations as superior to the convenience of dynasties, or particular theories of balanced power. If Mr. MILNER Gibson, or Mr. GLADSTONE, remain members of the cabinet, which in 1860 or 1861 repeats Lord PALMERSTON's conduct to Hungary in 1858-9, they will forfeit all claim to public confidence and support; and although he only occupies a subordinate position in the Government, Mr. CHARLES GILPIN is bound to leave it and denounce it. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL acts in the spirit of his last unfortunate despatch, we should like to see a society formed for the purpose of watching these affairs, and bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear upon them. The wrong side, which we fear the Government is taking, is not only the criminal side, but that most likely to involve us in a war with France. There should be instant popular action in this matter, as there is strong reason for distrust and alarm.

THE POLITICAL DRAMA.

THE tendency that great historical events evidently have to assume dramatic aspects, must press itself on the attention of the least observant. At important crises more is found to depend on individual characteristics than was expected. Treaties, traditions, prejudices, creeds, rights once deemed sacred, all at once become obsolete before the force of some novel personality. The stage of the world is found to have a hero, who occupies the centre of a new drama, and round him a group of inferior dramatic persons assemble in due course. Then it is that newspapers read like play-books, and the world gape on with excited expectation; curious concerning the coming *denouement*.

It is impossible to read our daily journals without feeling that the incidents of public history at this very time bear an eminently dramatic aspect. The Italian peninsula presents a theatre where mighty historians are engaged in evolving a sublime plot, the issues of which are in a process of gradual unfolding by a superintending Providence. The characters comprehended are such as must, when taken in connection with the story, deeply interest the spectator. It is, indeed, a majestic group, in which the principal *roles* are played by NAPOLEON III., VICTOR EMMANUEL, GARIBALDI, FRANCIS JOSEPH, Count CAVOUR, FRANCIS II., PIO NONO, Lord PALMERSTON, and others, who, however noble, act as subordinates in the grand epic-drama.

Of these, the first interests the spectator by the inscrutable nature of his purposes and acts. We behold in him one of those rare examples of intelligence and power united—a philosopher seated on a throne. Unfortunately, misplaced and miseducated in youth; he was thrown upon the world to derive from it those lessons of shrewdness and experience which are only to be learned by our coming into hard contact with the trials of necessity. Misprized and depreciated in general estimation because of such adverse circumstances, and the desperate straits to which by them he was reduced, he had patiently to await his time before he was permitted to appear in the primary acts of the great drama not yet ended. When permitted to make his entrance on the scene, we behold a mind practically educated, made knowing by adversity, apt to think and act for itself, strong by self-discipline, but little regardful of those fine conscientious feelings which act as restraints on those who are more favourably introduced into the world of action. There he was, determined to carve out a fortune for himself, and when so carved out, to retain it for his own benefit, if also that of others. Self-possessed, taciturn, secretive, initiative, the motive-power abides with him to set the action of the play going; and the consummation of the same awaits his crowning act, whether for the fulfilment or destruction of his individual purpose. Whether he shall be the Othello or the Iago of the piece remains to be learned. We shall not know, indeed, until the fall of the curtain.

Next, we have the Sardinian monarch, a prince similarly taught by adversity, and charged with the responsibility of a sacred cause committed to his trust by a father faithful to it, but who had failed in its advocacy. He has to redeem shortcomings, make up for lost opportunities, and convert defeat into victory. In these motives we find a spring of secret sympathy with the heir of the second French empire, and a profound reason for complicity of purpose—a common object, in fact, in one pursued from ambition, in the other from a sense of duty.

To them, in the natural course of events, is opposed the young Emperor of AUSTRIA. Inheriting a despotism, the principles of which were absolute, and the objects secured by international treaty, all innovation on such rules of polity, and all examples of Constitutional Government, necessarily assumed a form of menace, and provoked him to reaction and intemperate anger. But the hour had come when conventional forms could no longer contain the expanding spirit, and freedom demanded more room for her manifestation at the moment when the inexperienced Monarch was seeking to restrict her sphere of operation. The new and the old met in dire antagonism in the conflict between this headstrong youth and the cautious representatives of a new epoch, to whom that epoch had imparted its renovated spirit, full of hope, activity, and enterprise, in which there was no decay, but only growth and increasing strength. No wonder that, when brought into contact, success was with the latter. It was the victory of principles, not of persons.

And now at Villafranca the curtain closed on the first act of the world-drama. The next opened with GARIBALDI. It is sometimes reckoned a capital point in dramatic economy, to open the second act with the discovery of the hero. The monarchical principle in its two opponent phases, had been

sufficiently developed in the powerful triad of the first act; the popular principle was now to be properly impersonated, and Italy to be represented in the bold warrior whose strength alone consisted in the assertion of her liberty. To him it is granted to adopt the unfulfilled formula—of an Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic; and the Powers stand by while he takes it up, and with the good-will of the Italian peoples, proceeds to carry it practically out. Count CAVOUR, also, as it were the Prime Vizier of the Sardinian KING, now appears on the field, permitting GARIBALDI to act in his Monarch's name, but not ostensibly approving of all his operations. How much of real disagreement is there in the apparent? How much of diplomatic collusion? Sicily of all this takes little note; she hears the hero's call to independence, she responds in good faith, and the day is hers. And so closes the second act of the world-drama.

The third is longer and more intricate. Doubts and difficulties commence the new act. CAVOUR and NAPOLEON reveal ulterior purposes and secret understandings, which startle even GARIBALDI himself. The Soldier and the Diplomat are at strife. We may suppose some such scene as that of the quarrel scene between Brutus and Cassius, and dread similar results. But GARIBALDI maintains the birthright of honour, and announces all the more boldly his design. The Diplomats are startled in their turn, and fear that the bold Warrior will become the rash one, and, led away by enthusiasm, imperil the cause which hitherto he had so successfully conducted. Will not, too, the Sage of the Tuileries see his opportunity to promote some object of personal ambition, and seek to subdue Italy to his influence? Is there not a secret understanding between France and Sardinia that the assent of the former is to be so purchased? Has not, too, Sardinia interfered, so as to divide the laurel with the hero, and to prevent him from proclaiming the Unity of Italy from the summit of the Quirinal? Different factions, moreover, seek to convert the Dictator's power to their own advantage; and thus give the appearance of divided counsels to the camp. Is not the mind of the hero deeply troubled? But, through all, he trusts in VICTOR EMMANUEL, and, in the face of all protests, proceeds to expel the base FRANCIS II. from Naples, which he prepares to deliver into the hands of the monarch in whom he believes, surrendering, at the same time, the dictatorship, which is no longer needful.

The fourth and fifth acts have yet to be enacted. According to the principles of the Divine drama in its correlation to history and civilization, the fourth period should be one mainly of transition. Something ought to occur that threatens interruption to the work in progress, and throw doubt on its ultimate success. To the fifth act belongs the triumph over all difficulties whatsoever. That an interval of painful transition will occur—that Rome and Venetia will furnish pregnant matter for two more acts, is possible, some might even assert is certain. There is a reason for such a painful interval in historical and dramatic developments. The critic states it to exist in the fact that the disappointment arising from a wholesome scheme of deliverance is one of the most universal, and, at the same time, distressing features of that severe ordeal of moral discipline which characterizes the providential government of the world. Such fact has been often repeated in the history of freedom, and may again be, or rather, we should say, will be, until the moral discipline which it is designed to subserve shall be perfected, and man prove himself worthy of the Truth that is to set him free. It is, moreover, as the critic to whom we allude has observed, an indispensable character of all moral teaching, and especially of dramatic teaching, that it should reveal the agency of a Higher Power that watches over us, and brings us deliverance when hope is lost after our utmost efforts, and that leads the guilty by a path of fancied security into the very catastrophe which he purposed for others.

The part which England has had to play in this world-drama has been apparently that of chorus—whereof Lord PALMERSTON has been the spokesman. The burden of his prophecy is sufficiently ominous of the end of the guilty. He has already pronounced his opinion that the only solution to the Italian perplexity lies in the removal both of the offending King and offending Pontiff. Less than this would not furnish a grand enough catastrophe to the world-drama now in progress. We have no doubt that the concluding scenes will be worthy those which we have already seen enacted. The results of the third act may meet with impediment; but any such partial failure will only prove, as in dramatic instances in general, to have been the due "preparation for man's extremity and God's opportunity;" and the *denouement*, as is invariably the case, will be "an unexpected result, in which

Divine justice or mercy is revealed by a quick, a smart, and a marvellous combination of simultaneous accidents which heaven alone could overrule and fit so admirably in time and space."

PREVENTION OF "DEATH BY STARVATION."

WE have, at the risk of being thought tedious, and making ourselves obnoxious to the charge of pertinaciously urging an unpalatable subject on the attention of the public, never ceased for years past to raise our voice in favour of doing something to mitigate the sufferings and diminish the numbers of that unhappy section of the community, comprising multitudes of both sexes and all ages, who, through inability to obtain work, and consequently food and shelter, find themselves reduced to the frightful alternative of lying down to die of cold and hunger, or resorting to criminal courses for a livelihood. This subject, of such vital importance to a civilized and Christian country, occupied the principal portion of an article in last week's number, on the recent case of "Death from Starvation." It is, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction that we find in the columns of the *Times* the plan of an enterprise to which we earnestly invite the attention of the public, and venture to bespeak for it the energetic co-operation and support of all who are not dead to the feelings of sympathy and benevolence. The writer speaks our own sentiments on this point. We quote the words of the communication in the *Times* :—

"We take our ground on a broad basis:—Much present suffering, winter (it may be a very severe one) close at hand, rising prices, a deficient harvest, and a prospect of extreme dearth and scarcity of every kind of provisions. We will not sit by, calm observers of our perishing fellow-creatures, content to say, 'It is dreadful, but it can't be helped.' We will make such endeavours as our abilities and powers will allow, and if we fail we shall only have done what better men have done before, and even then, possibly, from our ashes may arise the real fruit of our apparently useless labour."

We give the object and views of the enterprise in question in the words of its promoters. The writer of this article, in expressing views upon the subject nearly two years ago, wrote as follows, and the sentiments and exhortations delivered then are just as pertinent and applicable now :—

"Some short time back various metropolitan parishes resolved not to establish refuges where the houseless poor might be saved from dying of cold and hunger, and only last week there was a case of 'death from destitution,' in which the verdict of the coroner's jury ascribed death to 'the visitation of God,' but ought to have ascribed it to the neglect of man. I find, moreover, that by the Registrar-General's figures, one of our fellow human beings expires per day for want of necessaries. Has the reader ever seriously reflected on the frightful significance of the words which stand at the head of this article? Has he ever tried to realise to himself the wasting agony, the slow sinking to decay of death from starvation? Has he pictured to himself the horrors of extinction, of life from want of food, of clothing, and of shelter? And does he know that on the average one of his fellow human beings, one of his fellow country people, man, woman, or child, is tortured out of existence in this way every twenty-four hours? Now I call upon my fellow men and women throughout the country to stop this, for the consciousness of it is torture to every human being possessed of common feeling and common reason. . . . Say that those poor wretches have been reckless, extravagant, improvident; why were they so? If society took care, as it ought, that all its members were properly brought up, and were to adjust its laws and institutions for meeting the exigencies of mental and bodily defects in its members, people would not be extravagant and improvident, they would not bring families into the world with most criminal recklessness when they had no prospect of maintaining them. Society is taking advantage of its own wrong in urging against its victims the consequences of its own gross neglect. . . . If it were the addition of a new comic song to some trashy entertainment it would be the talk of the whole town, a subject which would be discussed with avidity at every evening party, but when it is only a case of death for want of the necessaries of life, every Levite, with averted eye, crosses over to the opposite side of the way from the doorstep where a fellow human being—perhaps a woman, trying in vain to suckle her famishing infant, perhaps the helpless and unoffending child itself, unable to get warmth or nourishment from its mother's cold and exhausted breast—is being slowly tortured to death. Nor do these diurnal deaths from want of the necessaries of life represent the entire evil. There are about 40,000 thieves in London; there are double that number of females in a still more degraded state, whose designation we are not permitted to write in plain English; there are near 200,000 persons in London alone who have no means of procuring subsistence through the day except by some casual job or crime. Again I call upon my fellow men and women to stop this, for it is a source of torture to every mind not utterly callous and depraved. The material means exist for remedying it, and all that is wanted is the disposition and will on the part of the community. Society is responsible for every human being coming into the world, and bound to see that its essential wants—food, clothing, shelter, and education—are satisfied. It is for its own good that society should be held responsible for this, as its own welfare can never be secured on any other conditions. Let society see that every human being coming into the world receives a good education fitted to make it a happy and useful member of society; and put it in the way of getting an honest living, give it a fair chance. In a

mere pecuniary point of view, this would cost less than our inefficient systems of prisons and police."

It may easily be conceived, therefore, how much we are gratified in having to record the practical carrying out of so philanthropic a scheme. The subject is, in our eyes, one of such transcendent importance that we shall give the outline of the project in considerable detail. It is proposed, then, to constitute a great central Board or Society, differing both in construction and working from any yet established. Its object shall be to feed the hungry and shelter and clothe the houseless and naked. It shall be free from every kind of sectarian prejudice, and shall work gratuitously; the money intrusted to its care by the public going direct and untouched to the object for which it is intended; the whole expenses of organization, management, printing, advertising, paid secretaries, work, &c., being defrayed by the committee. Its organization and machinery to be supplied by gratuitous information of cases of extreme distress communicated by the *employés* of existing societies; by institutions the vocation of whose agents already brings them in continual contact with the poor in every district; by organized volunteers in every part of London, of whom 400 already exist in connection with one excellent society alone. As the aim of the society comprises an earnest wish effectually to suppress mendicancy, it will hope for the co-operation of all who have so excellent an object in view. It would seek assistance from and impart its own aid to those associations which help the poor to help themselves, and try as far as possible to bring employer and unemployed together. The committee shall be composed of such and so many men of known integrity and high position that the public will not hesitate to bestow their confidence on them. They shall publish at regular intervals statements accounting for the disposal and employment of the funds intrusted to their charge; and they shall make such arrangements as shall insure the presence in London of a sufficient number of them at all times of the year, so that the control of the funds can never degenerate into less trustworthy or less responsible hands. It shall have volunteer agents in every part of the metropolis, whose addresses shall be published, so that the public may always know where to refer cases of distress. It shall also establish or encourage the establishment of night refuges in every district.

Those who are desirous of promoting it can communicate with the originators, through "H. A. H.," City of London Club, E. C.; "J. N. M.," Reform Club, Pall-mall; or "W. D. B.," Eber's Library, 27, Old Bond-street.

Hand in hand with the due and efficient "relief of distress" should go on active measures for removing the causes of distress. These, we believe, may be summarized under the general heads of a want of education and training, in which we include that intellectual and moral discipline requisite for imparting not merely the power but the will to work; the absence of a proper system of mutual assurance, by which the operative classes may provide, in times of health and work, against sickness and want of employment; the reckless improvidence of incurring the responsibilities of a family, without sufficient means of providing for and educating it. This subject is prominently enforced in Mr. JOHN STUART MILL'S "Principles of Political Economy," in his chapters treating of the working-classes and the rate of wages—chapters which every one interested in national prosperity should carefully peruse. One thing we would specially impress upon the public. The destitute classes, who, on the average and as a general rule, are, of course, the least intelligent and well-informed class of the community, must not be led to suppose that they are to be maintained in idleness, and be as reckless and improvident as they please, into the bargain. Any project of the kind above indicated, must, to be really productive of good, consist in obtaining work for the objects of its care, and in qualifying them for work, wherever this is possible. We shall watch the movement with interest, and heartily wish it all possible success.

There is a point connected with this question which must by no means be passed over in silence. These are days in which the principles of logic are more rigorously carried into practice in social affairs than formerly. Political economy is simply logic applied to matters of social administration. Now, it has been urged that political economy forbids the relief of the destitute altogether. In reply to this, we point to the great fact of a poor law; to the fact that the workhouse is an institution of the country. We will admit, for argument sake, that if the principle of individual acquisition for individual emolument were logically carried out—that if a system in which each is isolated, and has to live by making as much

profit out of others in his dealings with them as he can, were consistent with itself,—the destitute would be left to perish outright for want of the necessities of life. But we answer that this logical consequence of the system is so revolting as to be universally rejected; and the humane anomaly of poor laws and unions has to be resorted to for keeping the system together. Now, the "relief of distress," provided for by the Government, is inadequate to the wants of the destitute. Another benevolent inconsistency, therefore, in the form of the project specified above, becomes necessary. We shall not go into the point here, whether the logical consequences of the system in question, being what they are, do not amount to a frightful *reductio ad absurdum*, and *ipso facto* prove the system itself to be essentially and fundamentally wrong and bad. Of two things one:—either the institution proposed above is wanted, or it is not. If it is not wanted, how comes the *Times* to countenance a project diametrically opposed to the logic of political economy? If it is wanted, what becomes of those who tell us that the labour market is not over-stocked; who tell us that the two hundred thousand persons, who, to use the very words of the *Times*, find themselves every morning without the means of obtaining a meal through the day, except by some chance job or crime,—might all be earning good wages, sleeping in feather beds, and feeding on beef and bread and beer, *ad libitum*? We have no surplus population, it seems, if we are to take the authority of the *Times* itself; be it so; but what then are those multitudes of "our perishing fellow-creatures" mentioned in its columns in the above passage? What are the hundreds of thousands who, unable to obtain a living by honest means, are driven to criminal courses for bread? It is not because persons are able-bodied, or even understand a trade, that they can procure work. All the situations in their calling may be filled. There may be other work, but they cannot do it; such work is not accessible to them. How, for instance, can journeymen tailors or bakers do mariners' work? It is not sufficient that there should be work in the abstract, it must be work that a man can do. Tailors, shoemakers, bakers, might be in demand; and yet the watchmaker or the blacksmith might be without employment and dying of want. But the generality of minds never think of these things. Work is work to them. The French princess wondered why people should starve for want of bread—she would eat cake sooner than starve. So long as there is food in the shops, people seem to wonder that there should be starvation in the land; they never reflect that this food is totally inaccessible to those who are without money; and that to earn money, there must be accessible work for those who would earn it. And so with the land. There are said to be fifteen millions of acres, which would at once give employment to many times the number of our whole pauper class in reclaiming and cultivating them; the only difficulty is that this land is not available—is not accessible. It exists, for the most part, in the form of parks and pleasure-grounds of the nobility, who are not disposed to make any alteration in it. We have to deal with things as they are, and shape our conduct to existing circumstances. How things ought to be, is a very different matter.

SPIRITUALISM.

WE are whirled, *malgré nous*, into the vortex of Spiritualism; certainly not as converts, so far, but as interested inquirers. Up nearly to the present time we have been amongst those who have disbelieved without scoffing. The somewhat dim and dusky revelations made to the "Corn Hill" correspondent, affected our convictions in one direction, very little more than *Punch's* prose and poetry on the same subject, in another. Mr. Howitt's letter, we think in the *Star*, was calm and manly in its manner; as sober and serious a letter as ever was penned by a sensible man, under a thorough and honest conviction. In it he positively refutes the charge made in many of the journals, that the *seance* people had never challenged the presence of scientific and disinterested persons; he mentions the names of some of the shrewdest and best known men in England, asserting that they have been present at *seances*, and have been utterly unable to account for the phenomena which they have there witnessed. One of our most distinguished and eminent mathematicians is said to be a thorough convert; with many this will go far, because cool reasoning, and a demand for demonstration, are generally supposed to be the mathematician's characteristics. We do not think so, necessarily; indeed, DECAUD STEWART has observed, that men accustomed mainly to the step by step processes of positive science, are often like children and the vulgar, when subjected to the influences of imagination—a faculty with which they are little in the habit of dealing, either in the way of exercise or control, *valent quantum*.

As for ourselves, we confess we have been much staggered by a communication made to us by a personal connection, an officer, a

man of practical science, and a man of honour; and, till very recently, a thorough disbeliever in spiritual manifestations. He has given us, in words, communications made to himself and his wife, when no third party was present, and in lodgings at the sea side, where no trick or machinery was probable, or even possible. There were no little hands, no magical phantasmagoria of nosegays, &c., but by raps on the table, with distinct pauses at certain letters, intelligible answers were given to important questions respecting his own well-being and that of his household; advices so important and remarkable respecting the past, that it led him to make an important change in his present arrangements, in obedience to what he deems the supernatural injunctions. The messages were all of a beneficial, and nearly all of a scripturally religious character, and he declares they have produced a permanent change for the better in his own. This gentleman, we repeat, is a man of honour, and holds a most responsible and important scientific public post; he is not a man easily to be fooled, and is, we are thoroughly convinced, incapable of fooling us, or of giving us anything but an honest record of his impressions. He has not authorised us to give his name, indeed, we did not ask him for his permission, not having, at first, any intention of penning this article. As far as we are concerned, we solemnly assure the reader that we write in all good faith, with still a lurking prejudice against these manifestations, for we have not, as yet, had an opportunity of being present at one of the *seances*, though such an opportunity is promised us at no distant time.

What makes us still disinclined to believe, is the nonsense and impiety which are mixed up in many cases with these manifestations—their silly aims, and, sometimes, their utter aimlessness—and in this feeling, and on these grounds, they are objected to by most sensible people in England. In one family, and a high one, the children were directed to sing an old-fashioned popular song during the whole of a Sunday afternoon, and directions were given as to the proper colour for the ribbons in their bonnets. Another, a noble lady, makes a medium of her maid, and consults the spirits as to the success of her husband's horses on the race course. What is the meaning of such trash as this? Again, Dr. CHILD, the American author of a book at once the most immoral in its tendencies and silly in its arguments—that has been foisted on the public for many years, is a perfect pillar of Spiritualism. Let Mr. HOWITT, or any of the respectable spiritualists, tell us what is the meaning of this. Has it any meaning? Are there good spirits, bad spirits, and utterly nonsensical spirits? What is the main moral tendency, if there is any? Our friend's only reply is, that the spirits give their answers according entirely to the sincerity and seriousness with which the questions are propounded, that they will answer profanely to the profane, and mock the mocker, generally by giving no answer at all. He speaks of strong vibration on the table, of distinct raps, and of a certain moderate movement, none of the trundling, dancing, galloping, and climbing of furniture, with which some of the reporters have familiarised us; all which rollicking amusements seem to have no end beyond that of exciting mere open-eyed wonder,—that pet passion of the vulgar. We hope the question is not disrespectful, but have the spirits on these occasions ever done a single useful thing? Amidst all their mahogany-movements have they ever performed a single service so useful or charitable as to save a poor widow woman, who lets lodgings, the expense of a couple of appraiser's men, when she wanted to make a change in the furniture of her first and second floor?

We hope that our readers will see by our few last remarks that we are not of a humour to be trifled with ourselves, or to impose upon them, notwithstanding the earlier portion of this article. We have only to add, that our friend considers that Mr. HOME, and some of the other professors, are simply the possessors of some peculiar electrical or magnetic power, not shared in by the mass of mankind.

A BRITISH PRINCE AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, travelling under his Scottish title of Baron RENFREW, is now making a tour through the States of the American Union. He has adopted the title of Baron in deference to republican prejudice, and in order that the PRESIDENT and the officials at Washington might be spared the embarrassment of addressing him as "His Royal Highness." The precaution was quite unnecessary. The people and the officials have equally shown themselves anxious to give him all his titles, and the incognito has saved him neither from consideration nor from insult. From the very moment that he set foot on the soil of the Union he was beset by numerous crowds of people rudely and unceremoniously pressing upon him, and dimming his ears with all sorts of vulgar and impertinent greetings. At Chicago, great hulking fellows clambered upon the sides of his carriage to pop their heads in at the window, and ask him if he was all right, and what he thought of their great country. At Detroit, they made him walk a quarter of a mile to his carriage, that they might all have a good look at him. At Charlestown, while he was gazing upon a statue of WASHINGTON, a mob got round him, and assailed him with the lowest and coarsest of chaff. "Guess he whipped you Britishers." "Oh, you like him, don't you? Sartin." And so forth. This is a very disappointing realisation of the bright pictures of American sympathy with the mother country, which have lately been drawn by poetical journalists. The yearning after old associations that were to show themselves, the bonds of union that were to be drawn closer, the permanent foundation of love, and community of interest that were to be laid—how do they all stand? Much where they did, we fancy. To the

American mob, at any rate, the PRINCE's visit has no significance whatever. It is simply regarded as an occasion for mobbing the streets, shouting, pushing, and indulging in every kind of vulgar disorder. There is no spark of chivalry in the lower classes of the Americans. They have no respect for the name of "stranger;" no regard for refined feelings; no sense of the commonest duties of hospitality. There is far more chivalry, far more dignity, far more of gentlemanly feeling among the wild North American Indians, than among the Yankee mob. The latter are eaten up with the grossest egotism, and with the most vulgar and offensive self-importance. The better classes of the people have exhibited the same vulgarity in the rude way in which they have thrust themselves under the notice of the PRINCE. At the public receptions, both men and women have presented themselves in every variety of *outré* and unbecoming costume, and "cute Yankees" have introduced themselves with their shop cards printed over with puffing advertisements of their wares. And these, according to their own estimate of themselves, are the greatest people on the face of the earth. The greatness of the American people, we should hope, is unique and entirely *sui generis*.

The PRINCE's visit to Washington has been the occasion of what is no doubt designed to a grand historical incident. The PRINCE has been taken by the PRESIDENT to meditate at the tomb of WASHINGTON. LOUIS NAPOLEON took advantage of a similar occasion to get the QUEEN and the PRINCE CONSORT to join in forming a tableau round the grave of his uncle. We cannot think that the design in either case was in very good taste. We should never think of inviting Mr. BUCHANAN to visit the tomb of GEORGE THE THIRD, and our sense of delicacy would shrink from dragging NAPOLEON THE THIRD down into the crypt of St. Paul's, to contemplate the cenotaph of the great Duke of WELLINGTON, the conqueror of his uncle. But were such a ceremony to be enacted, we do not think there is a rough in all Whitechapel or the New-cut, who would have the vulgar audacity to shout out—"Guess he wopped you at Waterloo." The state in which the PRINCE found the house and tomb of the Father of the American people, does not say much for the respect in which his memory is held—Mount Vernon is a scene of ruin and desolation. The graphic correspondent of the *Times* exhausts every epithet applying to decay, in describing its ruinous and neglected condition. You step ashore upon Virginian territory, and find yourself at the foot of Mount Vernon. "A winding, irregular footway leads up here, broken away in gaps, over which a few clumsy planks supply the place of crumbling earth. Bits of brick and stone, with now and then dead boughs, lie in the way, always narrow and difficult, and crowded in upon by branches, while around, as far as one could see, the neglected shrubbery is rank and uncultivated, with an unmistakeable aspect of desertion, of slow and long decay, in every wild, straggling, deep-tangled thicket. Through this scene of desolation you clamber up to the house, the home and the tomb of WASHINGTON. The house, a long, straggling, old-fashioned structure, in a state of decay through neglect. You enter, and find, 'down in a cellar,' a negro woman and her family—herself a slave, though the only *cicerone* to the deserted mansion of 'the man who gave freedom and independence to the American people.' This negro slave points out to you the old arm-chair in which WASHINGTON sat; the marble mantel-piece which LAFAYETTE presented to his 'devoted friend'; the piano on which the Liberator played—an old harpsichord, bearing the names of 'LOXOMAN and BRODERICK, Cheapside, London'; a dirty heap of leather and old rags, which represents the General's saddle-bags and bolsters; and all the other rotting and mildewed souvenirs of the place. From this wretched lump of decay the PRINCE and his suite passed down a waste and neglected road, like an abandoned cattle track, to the ruins of a cemetery, where, under an ill-kept moss-grown sarcophagus, lie the bones of the great patriot. Around there is nothing but rankness and desolation. Over the crumbling brick walls which enclose the tomb creep wild and tangled shrubs; weeds, rubbish, and mortar, are littered in front, while all around it is a dirty, thriftless waste, like the remains of a shrubbery in which a building once stood. No pious care," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "seems to have ever tended this neglected grave; none by to shield it from the desecrations of idle profanity. It is here alone in its glory, uncared for, unvisited, unwatched, with the night wind for its only mourner, sighing through the waste of trees, and strewing the dead brown leaves like ashes before the tomb."

To this tomb the PRINCE was brought, and, like a true gentleman, he did what was expected of him—he took off his hat, and gazed upon the tomb in silent respect. There was no reason why he should not do this. WASHINGTON claims the respect and admiration of all mankind, be they princes or peasants; but we cannot think it should have been made a state ceremony. The PRINCE, if so inclined, should have been allowed to visit Mount Vernon privately, with his own suite. The fact of the PRESIDENT suggesting the visit, and conducting the PRINCE, looks a good deal like dictation. The proceeding has something of the spirit of the Virginian rough, who cried out "guess he thrashed you Britishers."

We wonder if the PRINCE remembered, while contemplating that tomb, that the man, whose bones lay beneath, once laid a plot to kidnap his grand-uncle, PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, afterwards WILLIAM THE FOURTH. The fact is historical, though it seems to be forgotten.

PRINCE WILLIAM, when a midshipman in the British navy, passed the winter of 1782 in the city of New York. The revolutionary army was then approaching the city, and Colonel OGDEN, one of WASHINGTON's officers, wrote to the General

proposing to carry the PRINCE off. The following is a copy of the letter which General WASHINGTON wrote to Colonel OGDEN on the occasion, the original of which is still extant:—

"To Col. OGDEN, of the 1st Jersey Regiment.

"Sir,—The spirit so conspicuous in your plan for surprising, in their quarters, and bringing off the PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY and Admiral DREBY, merits applause, and you have my authority to make the attempt in any manner, and at such time as your judgment shall direct. I am fully persuaded that it is unnecessary to caution you against offering insult or indignity to the persons of the PRINCE or the Admiral, should you be so fortunate as to capture them; but it may not be amiss to press the propriety of a proper line of conduct upon the party you command. In case of success, you will, as soon as you get them to a place of safety, treat them with all possible respect; but you are to delay no time in conveying them to Congress, and report your proceedings, with a copy of these orders.

"Given at Morris Town, this 28th day of March, 1782.

"G. WASHINGTON."

"NOTE.—Take care not to touch upon the ground which is agreed to be neutral, viz., from Raway to Newark and four miles back."

Upon the receipt of this letter, Colonel OGDEN drew out an elaborate plan of operations. Four men, armed with naked bayonets, and in the disguise of sailors, were appointed to seize the sentinels at the PRINCE's quarters. Eight men, including guides, preceded by two men, with each a crow-bar, were commissioned to force open the doors, and seize the PRINCE, the Admiral, and the young noblemen. Among the necessities set down in the programme are, "Two crow-bars, two axes, four dark lanterns, and four large oil-cloths"—the oil-cloths, it may be presumed, to smother the cries of the PRINCE, the Admiral, and the young noblemen. Happily, however, just as the plan was about to be put into operation, Sir HENRY CLINTON, then in New York, got wind of what was on foot, and Colonel OGDEN's flat boats, with the kidnapping party on board, were discovered just as they were entering the river. This effectually disconcerted the project, and the PRINCE remained unmolested until the sailing of the squadron. But after the visit of PRINCE WILLIAM's grand-nephew to the tomb of WASHINGTON, we presume all these things will be forgotten and forgiven, and henceforth England and America are to live in uninterrupted harmony and love for evermore. That, of course, will also be the result of the visit of Queen VICTORIA to the tomb of NAPOLEON. When will GARIBALDI go and weep over the tomb of BOMBA?

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL of Victoria has published his annual report, from which we extract the following very interesting summary, showing the extraordinary advance of one of England's finest colonies.

The return is made for the year ending the 31st of March, 1860, at which date the number of holders of purchased land exceeding one acre were 13,141, the extent of their holdings being 3,061,445 acres; of uncultivated land there were 2,703,680½ acres; uncultivated, 1,012,618 acres; of enclosed land, 2,048,827 acres; enclosed land not cultivated, 1,091,140½ acres; leaving the total extent cultivated, 357,761½ acres. Of this acreage 107,078½ were in wheat, 90,019½ in oats, 4,120½ in barley, 750½ in maize, 149 rye and bere, 385½ in peas, sorghum, beans, and millet; 27,527 in potatoes, 219½ in turnips, 386½ in mangel-wurtzel, 8 in beet-root, 168 in carrots and parsnips, 111½ in cabbage, 11,177½ in summer fallow, in hay, 98,313½; 9,098½ in green forage, 40½ under tobacco, 773½ as vineyards; in miscellaneous crops, 431½; gardens, 5,053½; and orcharding, 1,010½.

The crops produced in bushels were of wheat, 2,200,935½; oats, 2,513,201; barley, 97,411; maize, 7,012½; rye and bere, 2,714; peas, sorghum, beans, and millet, 5,197½. In tons—potatoes, 48,734½; turnips, 615½; mangel-wurtzel, 4,500; beet, 2½; carrots and parsnips, 700½; cabbage, 618; hay, 131,612½; onions, 1,010 cwt.; tobacco, 387 cwt.; number of vines, 1,783,025; fruit sold, 4,550½ cwt.; wine made, 13,951 gallons; and of brandy was manufactured 177 gallons.

These figures, as compared with those of the year ending March 31st, 1859, show an increase in the number of holdings to be 1,568; in the extent of the holdings, 542,288½ acres; in uncultivated lands, 483,483½ acres; of uncultivated land, 217,837½ acres; of enclosed land, 321,450½; of enclosed land not cultivated, 205,721 acres; being an increase on the total extent cultivated of 58,801½ acres.

There is an increase of 28,841½ acres under wheat; of oats, 12,403½; of maize, 270½ acres; of rye and bere, 92½ acres; of peas, sorghum, beans, and millet, 120 acres; of mangel-wurtzel, 201½ acres; of beet-root, 4½ acres; of carrots and parsnips, 71½; of cabbage, 36½; of the summer fallow, 5,178½ acres; of hay, 12,180½; of green forage, 2,579½ acres; of vines, 220½ acres; and miscellaneous crops, 103 acres; orcharding 613 acres.

There was a decrease in the following, viz., of acres in barley, 1,200½; potatoes, 2,490½; turnips, 112½; tobacco, 20½; garden ground, 132½.

The following is the difference in the produce of the two years: an increase in bushels of wheat, 726,143; oats, 982,813½; rye and bere, 2,008; peas, sorghum, beans, and millet, 363.

In tons of mangel-wurzel, 2,433½; beet-root, 19½; carrots and parsnips, 172½; cabbage, 507; hay, 21,100½;—increase in the number of vines, 789,423; of fruit sold, 972 cwt.; and of wines, 6,214 gallons, and brandy 404½ gallons; and there was a decrease in the produce of barley of 16,528 bushels; and of maize, 2,685½ bushels; of 59,732½ tons of potatoes; of turnips, 719 tons; of onions, 1,680 cwt.; tobacco, 486 cwt.

The greatest quantity of wheat was grown in the counties of Villiers, Talbot, Bourke, and Grant. The principal crops of oats were in Bourke, Dalhousie, Talbot, Grant, and Ripon Counties; and Grant and Bourke produced the greatest portion of the barley; nearly all the maize was grown in Murray County; and Grant produces nearly all the rye. Peas and beans seem to flourish most in Grant and Villiers Counties. Bourke supplies the largest tonnage in potatoes; while Bourke, Grant, Ripon, Talbot, and Loddon, are the principal hay-makers. Onions only are produced in three counties, Bourke, Grant, and Loddon; tobacco is cultivated in the seven counties of Bourke, Grant, Hampden, Haytesbury, Normanby, Villiers, and Wimmera; the vine is cultivated in all, save the five counties of Anglesey, Dundas, Talbot, Normanby, and Wimmera. Grant is the principal vineyard, having no less than 1,064,476 out of the total of 1,783,025; Bourke has 252,259, and Loddon, 167,467; and next in importance stands Talbot, 90,000; and Evelyn, 59,000, &c. Grant made 12,685 gallons of wine, but Bourke sold the most fruit; and the brandy was made in Grant and Hampden Counties.

The population of Victoria on the 31st of December, 1859, was, 335,558 males, and 191,575 females, making a total of 529,983. During the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1860, there was an increase by excess of immigration over emigration (by sea) of 997 males, and 1,174 females; also an increase by births over deaths of 658 males, and 1,243 females; being an increase during the quarter of 1,655 males and 2,417 females; making the total population on March 31st, 1860, 534,005 souls; or about three persons to every two acres of cultivated land.

Public attention in the colony has been lately directed to agriculture, the staple industry of all countries, especially new countries; and nothing appears wanting to a full development of the ample resources of the colony in this direction, but one thing—freedom. The present land system stops the way; and any settlement of this question, on such a basis as will induce to extra agricultural exertions, and tempt population, seems remote. The Board of Agriculture are, however, displaying great activity. A motion has been carried to the effect that samples of soils should be collected from different parts of the country, and submitted for analysis by the government analytical chemist, and that the government geologist should report on their character, &c., and that a sum of money, necessary to cover cost of same, should be furnished by the government; also, that premiums should be offered by the government for the encouragement of agricultural experiments in different parts of the country. A very important resolution was also adopted, to the effect that no more money is to be granted to local agricultural societies until after a strict inquiry has been instituted into the state of their funds, as derived from their own members, &c. It was also resolved to take some steps to inquire into the new blight affecting crops, not only near Melbourne, but in various parts of the country.

The price of flour in Adelaide was 17l. 10s. per ton, at Sydney, 23l. per ton; oats, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; potatoes, 7l. 12s. 6d. per ton; fat bullocks averaged in the market 13 guineas, and cows 11 guineas—but a large proportion sell at 8l. per head, and inferior kinds as low as 5l.; sheep sold at from 16s. to 19s. per head; and in the wool market, superior scoured was 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; white inferior hand-washed fetched 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. So that, all things considered, including the obstructive policy of the government land system, our agricultural brethren at the Antipodes are in a very satisfactory state of progress.

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

CHARLES GORDON LENNOX, Duke of Richmond, K.G., died on Sunday afternoon last (21st October), at twenty minutes before two o'clock, at the family mansion, Portland-place. Dropsy was the immediate cause of death, but the Duke had been suffering for many months past, and the state of his health had occasioned much anxiety to his friends and kindred. It was indeed hoped that a visit to Scotland, during the last autumn, might have been beneficial; but, while in the north, he did not seem to rally, and had only returned to London about a fortnight when his decease took place. The Duke bore several additional titles: he was Earl of March, Baron Settrington, Duke of Lennox, Earl of Darnley, Baron Mothoun, and Duke D'Aubigny in the peerage of France. He was the eldest son of Charles, the fourth Duke, by Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, and was born August 3rd, 1791.

He married, April 10th, 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of F.M. the Marquis of Anglesea. This lady survives a most devoted and kind husband, and the family he has left comprises four sons and three daughters, one of the latter being married to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The late Duke is to be viewed in three capacities—as an important member of the commonwealth, in his military and political capacities, and as connected with the turf. At an early age he chose the army as the medium of his professional career, and entered the 52nd Regiment as ensign. In July, 1810, he joined the army in Portugal,

as aide-de-camp and assistant secretary to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained till 1814. He was present during that busy and exciting period, at all the general actions, sieges, skirmishes, and other affairs—including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, San Sebastian, Orthez, &c. He was sent home from Vera with despatches announcing the entry into France, having been wounded in the chest by a musket ball. He was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange during the campaign in the Netherlands, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Many were the examples of brilliant valour shown by the late Duke. In politics he may be described as a Liberal Conservative; for although he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, he had previously advocated Reform, and at a later period supported Lord Melbourne's policy. To the turf, as a national institution, he communicated the advantage of name and position; increased its prestige, and added to its respectability; a very necessary addition from time to time. The Earl of March succeeds to the title and estates.

SCIENTIFIC PHILOSOPHY.*

THE first instalment of this extensive work is now before us. As in its progress we shall have occasion to notice it in detail, we shall, in this paper, give some account of the general aim and scope of Mr. Spencer's system. The scheme, according to the plan before us, is divided into five parts. The first is a sort of prologue, consisting of First Principles and these, again, are subdivided into—1st, the unknowable; 2dly, the laws of the knowable. One of the generalizations, classed under the latter head, Mr. Spencer tells us, is that commonly known as the conservation of force; another he considers may be gathered from one of his "essays," entitled "Progress, its law and cause;" a third, from his "Transcendental Physiology" (Essays); and besides these, he says, there are several others. He is of opinion that, in logical order, the application of these first principles to inorganic nature should follow the statement of the principles themselves, but he passes this over in the elaboration of his plan, partly because, even without it, the scheme is too extensive as it is, and partly because the interpretation of organic nature after the proposed method is of more immediate importance. After the preliminary dissertations, therefore, we come to the first portion of the body of the work. This is to consist of the Principles of Biology, which will extend to two volumes, each volume is to be divided into three parts, making six in all:—1, the data of biology; 2, the inductions of biology; 3, the evolution of life; 4, morphological development; 5, physiological development; 6, the laws of multiplication. The germs of the latter part of this treatise will be found in various articles already published by Mr. Spencer: "The Laws of Organic Form" (Medico-Chirurgical Review, Jan. 1859); "Transcendental Physiology" (Essays); and "Theory of Population" (Westminster Review, April, 1852). The second portion of the work will consist of the principles of psychology, also extending over two volumes, comprising eight divisions in all. The first volume will contain—1, The Data of Psychology; 2, The Inductions of Psychology; 3, General Synthesis; 4, Special Synthesis; 5, Psychological Synthesis. The divisions of the second volume may be stated as—6, Special Analysis; 7, General Analysis; 8, Corollaries. We then come to the Principles of Sociology, a more extensive division than either of the preceding; it will fill three volumes and eleven parts, which are as follows:—1, The Data of Sociology; 2, The Inductions of Sociology; 3, Political Organization; 4, Ecclesiastical Organization; 5, Ceremonial Organization; 6, Industrial Organization; 7, Lingual Progress; 8, Intellectual Progress; 9, Aesthetic Progress; 10, Moral Progress; 11, The Consensus. This brings us to the fifth and last portion of the work, which is to comprise the Principles of Morality, in two volumes and six parts. 1, The Data of Morality; 2, The Inductions of Morality; 3, Personal Morals; 4, Justice; 5, Negative Beneficence; 6, Positive Beneficence. Such is an outline of the author's scheme. To criticise it at length would be to write a whole system of philosophy. We confine ourselves in the present paper entirely to exposition. It is proposed to publish the work in parts, of from five to six sheets octavo, comprising from eighty to ninety-six pages; the parts to be issued quarterly, or as nearly so as possible. The price of each part is half-a-crown; the yearly series of four parts to be severally issued and sent post free to each subscriber of 10s. To show the interest taken, as might be supposed, by the first savants and literati of the day, we may append the following list of subscribers, whose names had been given in prior to the issue of the author's prospectus in the spring of the present year. Those subsequently received have not been given:—John Stuart Mill, Esq.; Geo. Grote, Esq., F.R.S.; Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.; Charles Darwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.; Professor Huxley, F.R.S., F.L.S., Sec. G.S.; Neil Arnott, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; Erasmus Darwin, Esq.; W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.; George Elliot, Esq.; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; Octavius H. Smith, Esq.; Professor Sharpey, M.D., Sec. R.S., F.R.S.E.; Professor De Morgan; E. Johnson, Esq., M.D.; E. S. Dallas, Esq.; J. Lockhart Clarke, Esq., F.R.S.; Charles Babbage, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c.; W. H. Ramsay, Esq., M.D.; Professor Goldwin Smith; O. De Beauvoir Prieux, Esq.; W. H. Walsh, Esq., M.D.; Hepworth Dixon, Esq.; Dr. Frankland, F.R.S.; T. Spencer Baynes, Esq., LL.B.; J. Chap-

* A System of Philosophy, by Herbert Spencer, author of "Social Statistics," "The Principles of Psychology," "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative," No. 1, October, 1860. First Principles. London: Methuen, 8, King William-street, Strand, 1860.

man, Esq., M.D.; Professor Graham, F.R.S., F.G.S., D.C.L., &c.; T. L. Hunt, Esq.; H. Falconer, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.; Rev. Charles Kingsley, F.L.S., F.S.A., &c.; Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.; R. G. Latham, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; J. D. Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.; Professor Tyndall, F.R.S.; Sir John Trelawney, Bart., M.P.; Professor Busk, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S.; Henry T. Buckle, Esq.; Professor F. W. Newman, M.A.; G. H. Lewes, Esq.; H. Bence Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; H. Dunning Macleod, Esq.; Professor Masson, M.A.; H. G. Atkinson, Esq., F.G.S.; J. D. Morell, Esq.; E. H. Sieveking, Esq., M.D.; Col. Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B., F.R.S.; R. W. Mackay, Esq.; Professor H. D. Rogers, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.S.E., &c.; Dr. Travis; Rev. W. G. Clark; George Lowe, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.; Alexander Bain, Esq.; G. Drysdale, Esq., Professor Laycock, F.R.S.E.; E. S. Pigott, Esq., M.D.; Sir James Clark, Bart.; M.D., F.R.S.; J. A. Forsude, Esq.; Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.; Sir John Herschel, Bart., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., &c.; M. Charles de Rémusat, de l'Académie Française, Ancien Ministre, &c., &c.; M. Jules Simon, Ancien Professeur de Philosophie au Collège de France, Ancien Conseiller d'Etat, &c.; M. Emile D. Forgues; M. Amédée Pichot, D.M., Directeur de la Revue Britannique.

Indeed, all who have studied the progress of civilisation, all who are interested in the development of society, must be fully aware of the importance of such a work. In our article, "Inductive Psychology," (*vide* our impression of the 13th) we remarked that the degree of intelligence, the degree of civilisation, depends on the number and kind of relations that are cognised. The relations between human beings, and the influences and conditions operating upon them, must be perceived and understood before that adaptation and fitness, that congruity and harmony between the two, can be established, in which well-being consists. Not merely physical well-being, but moral and intellectual. For example, take an illustration furnished by one of the eminent men whose names are mentioned above. Mr. Buckle ("History of Civilisation") signalises the immense good produced in the present age by the principles of political economy, thought out in his study in the last century, by that "solitary Scotchman," Adam Smith. Now these principles, are nothing more than certain fixed relations of things, like gravitation, or definite proportions. It is as certain that, if production and distribution be allowed to take place freely without any artificial restrictions being interposed, human needs will be better satisfied than upon the contrary principle, as it is that bodies will fall towards the centre of the earth. But before these relations are perceived and enounced, before the appreciation of them has become a ruling principle of action, we cannot regulate our conduct in conformity with them. This also exemplifies Mr. Buckle's famous proposition, which has been the source of so much singular controversy—that human progress depends entirely upon the advancement of knowledge. Take a Caspar Hauser, ignorant of the properties of prussic acid, unaware that water will drown, totally inexperienced touching the relation between that sort of conduct which we call crime, sin, immorality, and its consequences, and see what a pattern of intellectual and moral excellence he would make, if turned loose into the world and left at large. We do not for a moment mean to question the originality or the novelty of Mr. Buckle's proposition (any more than that of Newton's gravitation, or Dalton's definite proportions)—in the sense of having thought it out entirely for himself; but we must confess we are surprised that such a self-evident truth should not be universally recognised. Or, rather, we *should* be surprised, did we not know that the natural and common-sense view of things is always sure to be the last taken,—as proved by the whole history of discovery, whether in the material or the social world. From the moral truths of Socrates to the introduction of gas-lamps and steam-engines, improvements (which are necessarily innovations) have invariably been received with repugnance at first, if not entirely rejected. As, therefore, social development, in other words, the well-being of the human race, depends on the discovery and recognition of the relations between man and the influences and conditions operating upon him, the value of such a work as Mr. Spencer's must at once be seen, for however defective it might prove in detail, the very form and outline of it are immensely suggestive, and could not fail in calling attention to the subject and causing it to be investigated. (We may explain here, in passing, that the "influence and conditions" alluded to, include:—external circumstances, comprising "food, climate, soil, and the general aspect of nature"; things to which these originally may have given rise, such as institutions, laws, manners, customs, conventionalisms, education, public opinion, the beliefs and desires existent for the time being; the general state of the world; the modifiable, but, while existent, powerful peculiarities of race, the particular mental, moral, and physical constitution of parents, &c.;—then we have what may be called, for want of a better phrase, *internal* circumstances, including the special beliefs and ideas, the special temperament and constitution, mental, physical, and moral, of the individual himself.) The following circumstances, indeed, may serve to show how the great questions discussed in Mr. Spencer's work are forcing themselves even upon minds entirely occupied by the practical details of business. From a very early age the writer of the present article was engaged in the labour of an arduous profession, which occupied his whole time, and subsequently the toils of a working literary man and journalist have engrossed his days, and not infrequently the greater part of his nights. These questions, however, have formed the subject of earnest thought whenever a leisure hour has afforded opportunity for with-

drawing attention from the practical details of business. He has ever deemed them immeasurably the most important with which the human intellect can occupy itself. Some years ago he announced his views in an "analytical summary" of a system of philosophy; the outline of which he had conceived at a very early age; and the leading principles of which have formed the basis of his published writings, including politics and art-criticisms, for the past twelve years. The following extract from this analytical summary will show that the great questions which form the subject of moral, social, and mental science, have engaged the attention of the writer, who is personally unacquainted with Mr. Spencer, and only knows him through that medium of communion which subsists between minds occupied with kindred subjects, and whose highest aspiration it is to add to the stock of human knowledge, and make the world better than we found it. "Among the objects professed to be accomplished are:—

"The enunciation of one universal law, of which all physical and psychical laws and phenomena, all the natural laws of organic and inorganic being, are but so many cases and instances; an explanation of the origin of the idea or conception of morality; the enunciation of the supreme good—of the standard of moral perfection—of the rule of conduct or the moral rule—of a complete definition of morality; an explanation of the origin of mythology, or the doctrine that non-psychical (*i.e.*, non-vital, non-intelligent, non-voluntary) agencies possess, or consist in, vitality, intelligence, and will; an explanation of the origin of idolatry, or a system of worship addressed to non-psychical agencies—to imaginary unreal beings—personified qualities, conceptions, principles, ideas; a statement of the great psychical laws; a statement of the ground-principle of logic—the criterion of 'necessary truth'—the measure of the probable and the credible; a statement of the causes of social evils; a statement of the remedy of social evils; the enunciation, definition, explanation of the true social system, and the psychical agencies involving it; the enunciation of the great truth that merely to seek one's individual good is the characteristic of mere brute-nature. To seek the supreme good is the essence of our moral nature; a demonstration that even now the workings of the great law in question are gradually but surely, necessarily, inevitably converging to the true social system; the enunciation of the primary fundamental law of the higher criticism in what is called the 'fine arts'; the enunciation of the theory or co-ordination of the sciences and arts."

We must conclude the present paper, which, as we have said, we have thought best to restrict entirely to exposition. The first part of Mr. Spencer's work now issued consists of eighty pages, and is devoted to a discussion of "The Unknowable."

THE FABLES OF BABRIUS.*

IT has been said that Shakspeare's plays were not written by Shakspeare; it is now said that Æsop's fables are not the productions of Æsop. Both, indeed, by some writers, have been ascribed to the monks; and, as to the Fabulist, with some reason. It seems, however, that the basis, or stock *material*, of all that has come down to our day under the name and credit of Æsop, is to be sought in the fables of Babrius.

These fables have been lately edited by Sir George Cornewall Lewis, whose collection has been used by Mr. Davies in the attempt before us to render them into English verse.

Babrius, according to some authorities, was a Greek poet of the age in which Bion and Moschus flourished, if not of an earlier one,—some say as far back as B.C. 250. But Sir G. C. Lewis places him so late as A.D. 235; and thinks that the Alexander to whom his poems were dedicated was Alexander Severus. He supports his hypothesis by various considerations. Babrius, for instance, is cited by no earlier writer than Dositheus Magister, a grammarian who lived about 207 A.D., and in whose *Ἑρμηνεύματα* are two fables of Babrius in choliambic verse; which, if Dositheus himself introduced them into his own work, will bring Babrius to a date not later than Septimius Severus, A.D. 207, or his son, Caracalla, to whom Alexander Severus claimed sonship. Babrius himself (whose name, by-the-bye, was, through an error of the copyist, for a long time chronicled as Gabrius), refers the origin of the "Fable" to Syria antiqua. This is a view held by no other Greek writer. Now, Alexander Severus was born in Phœnicia, and this view was evidently meant to flatter his patron. The verses themselves are thus translated:—

The Fable, royal Alexander's son!
Is a device by Syrians old begun.
Delus and Ninus ruled when it was young.
And clever Æsop to the Hellenic tongue
Gave fables first. The like Cybisis spake
To Libyans. I, in mine, old forms forsake,
And, with gold cheek-piece biting fiery horse,
Commend my mythambic to the course.

But what if this, instead of a compliment to an imperial patron, be verily the writer's own theory, and intended for the statement of historical fact? The general theory we may find concisely stated by reference to Eschenburg. First, for a citation as to Æsop. Having mentioned what the Greeks had done in didactic poetry, and that their efforts had almost wholly consisted of moral precepts or sentences by poets who, on that account, were called *gnomic* poets, and that poetry of that sort consisted of pithy maxims expressed with brevity and force, and was reduced to a metrical form principally for the sake of memory, such as we find it in the "Golden verses" of Pythagoras and the exhortation of Phocylides, and the various fragments by Theognis, Solon, and Xenophanes,

* The Fables of Babrius, in Two Parts. Translated into English verse from the Text of Sir G. C. Lewis. By the Rev. James Davies, M.A., sometime Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford. (Lockwood and Co.)

who all pass under the name of *gnomic* poets—the German cyclopædist proceeds to give an account of a more advanced form of didactic poetry; viz., the Fable, or Apologue (*ἀπολογος* and *λόγος*). “The most ancient and Greek fables,” he says, “are two or three ascribed to Archilochus and Stesichorus, and one found in Hesiod. The most celebrated fables,” he adds, “are those of Æsop, who lived in the age of Solon. They were probably composed in prose. Socrates translated some of them into verse. They were collected in a body by Demetrius Phalareus, and a translation of them is said to have been made about the same time into elegiac verse. In the age of Augustus they were translated into the verse called choliambics, by Babrius. This metrical version is supposed to have been the basis of the modern copies which are in prose, and belong, perhaps, more properly to the subject of philosophy.”

Speaking of the didactic poets of the Alexandrine age, the same learned writer remarks, that there were, after the capture of Corinth, B.C. 146, several writers belonging to the didactic class, “but none of them of much celebrity. Among the principal were Babrius, or Babrias, and Oppian. The former has been already mentioned as author of a metrical version of the ‘Apologues’ of Æsop; the latter wrote on *fishing and hunting*.”

Of Æsop himself he tells us, that he was a Phrygian, generally supposed to have lived, at least 600 B.C.; that he was born a slave, and served different masters; the last of whom, Jadman of Samos, a philosopher, gave him his freedom. The other circumstances of his life are but imperfectly known, although they are detailed with considerable fullness in the biography of him ascribed to Maximus Planudes, a monk of Constantinople in the 14th century; upon which, however, little reliance can be placed. The same Planudes also collected and enlarged the fables of Æsop, never, probably, committed to writing by himself. They had been put into choliambic verse by Babrius (improperly called Babrias, and Gabrias), who lived in the time of Augustus. From this metre they were gradually reduced again to prose, and received their present form from Planudes.

Horace treated the fable as a form of poetry. “After him,” says Scholl, another German scholar, “Roman literature presents us with no fables until the reign of Tiberius.” In his reign flourished Phædrus, who received his freedom from Augustus. He was the principal author of fables among the Romans. “He had the merit of first making known to the Romans the fables of Æsop; not that all his fables are translations of those of the Phrygian philosopher; but those which seem to be properly his own, or of which, at least, we do not know the Greek originals, are in the manner of Æsop. He is as original as La Fontaine, who, like Phædrus, borrowed the subject in a great number of his fables.” “The next author of fables in Latin verse,” adds Eschenburg, “is Flavius Avianus, who employed the elegiac metre instead of the iambic. Julius Titianus, who lived under Caracalla, wrote fables in prose, or rather translated into Latin prose the fables of Babrius.”

Such is, in the most concise form, what may be regarded as the orthodox belief on this subject previous to the treatment of it by Sir G. C. Lewis. Many, of course, will, as he anticipates, be dissatisfied with his attempt to fix the date of Babrius. But to such, he says, that they will find no traces of his fables earlier than the Emperor Julian, a century or more later; who, in his Epistle LIX., quotes a verse of the 32nd Fable, v. 1., without the author's name. Tzetzes and Suidas, alone, the latest of the grammarians, quote much from Babrius, previous to the finding of the present MSS.; and all that we can arrive at, with any approximation to certainty, is, that Babrius lived between the close of the first century after Christ and the age of Julian.

A manuscript of Babrius was discovered in 1814, by M. Minoides Menas, a learned Greek, who was commissioned by M. Villemain, Minister Public Instruction under Louis Philippe; it was found, amongst other literary treasures, in the convent of St. Laura, on Mount Athos. The copy was much damaged, and the monks asked so high a price for it, that Menas declined to buy it, and could only convey a transcript of it to Paris which M. Villemain placed in the hands of M. Boissonade (*see* Class. Mus., II., 413), by whom it was published in October, 1814. The date of the MS. was supposed to be of the tenth century. Several other Continental editions followed on the Parisian. Sir G. C. Lewis put forth his own—the first edition of Babrius in England—in 1816.

For the fable itself Babrius traces its origin to a remote antiquity—to a highly poetic age; in which men communed with Nature as a kindred intelligence, and attributed speech to plants and animals, not merely in literary fiction but in religious belief. Hear him—Babrius we mean—on this point:—

It was the Golden Age, when every brute
Had voice articulate, in speech was skilled,
And the mid-forests with its synods filled.
The tongues of rocks and pine-leaf then were free;
To ship and sailor then would speak the sea;
Sparrows with farmers would shrewd talk maintain;
Earth gave all fruits, nor asked for toil again.
Mortals and gods were wont to mix as friends.

The birthplace of fable was then Paradise; and, perhaps, we might even read Adam for Æsop. Sir G. C. Lewis devotes some space in his learned proface to an analysis of the Æsopian fable. His object is to establish the indigenous Greek origin of this class of compositions from a consideration of its natural history. Babrius occasionally mentions animals of foreign extraction, and known only to the later Greeks; but chiefly introduces those only as characters which are recognised by the earliest traditions

of the Æsopian Fables. It was not until after the revival of letters that the opinion obtained any credence that the prose Æsopian Fables were really those of Æsop. Nothing, avers Mr. Davies, could be more manifestly unsound; and he maintains the European origin of this class of fiction.

Of this gentleman's version it is but fair that we now proceed to give specimens or examples.

In doing this we shall subserve also a moral purpose. All, for instance, are not merely dry practical maxims, but there are some that aim at sentiment and beauty. Take, as an example, the fable of “The Female Slave and Venus.”

A man, enamour'd of his ugly slave,
An arrant slut, to her, for asking, gave
Whate'er she would. Hence, as more gauds she wins,
And trails fine purple o'er her slat-tern shins,
At wife and mistress she defiance flings;
But Venus, as the cause of these good things,
With lamps she fain would honour, and each day
Make offering, supplicate, pay vows, and pray;
Till to her came the goddess, in her sleep,
And, while the house was hush'd in slumber deep,
Said, “Thank me not, as though I'd made thee fair;
To him that thinks thee so, a hate I bear.
Whoso in what is foul can beauty find,
Is surely God-abhor'd, and halt in mind.”

The fabulist is not always mindful of tradition, or change it to suit his own convenience—as in the following:—

JOVE'S CASK.

Jove in a cask all blessings pack'd and hid,
A charge for man: but first secured the lid.
Unbridled man, agog to scan the gift
And its contents, essay'd the top to lift.
Released, each blessing mounted to the sky
And would not bide below, when free to fly.
Hope only tarried. Her the lid secured,
When closed at last. And thus hath Hope endured
In human homes. In her sole form we see
Earnest of all the goods, that then did flee.

Hesiod's account of the matter is very different. His was probably an older version of the same story, according to which Pandora's box was full of ills; but in both versions Hope is left at the bottom. The change, however, of evils into blessings, in the more recent versions, illustrates the gradual amelioration of the common creed. Here is a curious fable, agreeing with Horace, however, in particulars, on Prometheus creating human beings:—

PROMETHEUS AND MANKIND.

Prometheus erst, when Jove the order spake,
Proceeded men and brutes, 'tis said, to make.
But when Jove saw that beasts outnumbered men,
He bade him mix some of the brutes again,
And fashion them into the human mould.
The brutes into a lump Prometheus rolled.
And form'd men of it, e'en as Jove desired.
But, as for those so moulded, it transpired
That in the change they gained a human shape,
Yet did not from their earlier mind escape:
But kept that to the end, which they began
By sharing with the brutes and not with man.

The next fable is well known, and contains a hit at that superstition which in all times and places is only too common:—

THE HUSBANDMAN WHO HAD LOST HIS MATTOCK.

Trenching his vineyard once a husbandman
His mattock lost; and to inquire began,
If it had gone by any workman's theft.
But each denied. When no resource was left,
To put them on their oaths, he took them all
Up to the city. 'Tis our wont to call
The country gods poor folks: but those who dwell
In walls, we deem, are true, and order well.
Now in a fountain in the foregate street
The party stay'd to rest, and wash'd their feet.
Just then the crier rich rewards was telling
To him who'd show who robb'd the sacred dwelling.
The farmer heard, and said, “My journey's vain!
“If the god knows not, who has robbed his fane,
And but from men, for bribes, the news receives,
How can he know, or find out, other thieves?”

Others are more imaginative, and make a poetical use of legendary themes:—

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE SWALLOW.

Far from men's fields the swallow forth had flown,
When she espied amid the woodlands lone
The nightingale, sweet songstress. Her lament
Was it to his doom untimely sent.
Each knew the other through the mournful strain,
Flow to embrace, and in sweet talk remain.
Then said the swallow “Don't rest, liv'st thou still?
Ne'er have I seen thee since thy Thracian ill.
Some cruel Fate hath ever come between;
Our virgin lives till now apart have been.
Come to the fields: revisit homes of men:
Come dwell with me, a comrade dear, again,
Where thou shalt charm the swains, no savage brood:
Dwell near men's haunts, and quit the open wood:
One roof, one chamber, sure, can house the two,
Or dost prefer the nightly frozen dew,

And day-god's heat? a wild-wood life and drear?
Come, clever songstress, to the light more near."
To which the sweet-voiced nightingale replied:
"Still on these lonesome ridges let me bide;
Nor seek to part me from the mountain glen;
I shun, since Athens, man, and haunts of men;
To mix with them, their dwelling-place to view,
Stirs up old grief, and opens woes anew."
Some consolation for an evil lot
Lies in wise words, in song, in crowds forgot.
But sore the pang, when, where you once were great,
Again men see you, housed in mean estate.

Enough of citation. The reader is now able to judge of Mr. Davies' translation. We wish it had been more smooth and easy; but it is not wanting in a certain severe beauty, and a classical turn in the phrases and diction.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

SPECIAL.

HANOVER, October 23, 1860.

IF the English on their sea-girt island, and confident in the oft-tried prowess of their fleet and army, are constantly calculating with lively concern the chances for and against victory in a war with France, the fears of a people split up into numerous petty states, without a fleet and without a national army, and having only an imaginary border line between them and the dreaded foe, may easily be excused. Nobody can wonder that Germany remains in a state of ceaseless alarm; and that all the speeches held on the occasion of the two great celebrations of last week—the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Berlin University, and the forty-seventh of the great battle of Leipsic—should turn upon the prospect of another French invasion. The pitiable situation of Germany is illustrated by the fact, that at this moment Austria—preparing, it would seem, for another Italian war—is marching her German regiments out of the fortresses of Ulm, Mayence, and Rastatt, and replacing them by Italian and Hungarian regiments. The most important border strongholds of the country are to be garrisoned with troops upon whom Austria cannot rely in the field; and who, on that account, are to be removed as far as practicable from the theatre of war. However impolitic and dangerous for the whole of the Federal States such a step may be, there is nothing in the Federal Compact, or *Bunder Act*, to prevent it. That Compact, which, indeed, is rather an instrument to enable the confederate Princes to dispense with the good opinion of their subjects, and to repress, by conjoint action, any attempts at insurrection, does not limit the Princes to the employment of native German soldiers, either in fortresses or in contingents. They might, if they found it most secure and cheapest, go to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S recruiting ground, and form their contingents of Arabs and Kroomen. A short time back the Danish Government brought forward, as their Holstein Contingent, for the inspection of the Federal Military Commission, troops raised in *Jutland* and *Zealand*, that is, thorough-bred Danes, all animated with a burning hatred of the name of German, and every man of whom would no doubt have preferred shooting down the Commissioners rather than Frenchmen. No objection was made by the Diet to this mockery: and, after such a precedent, Austria cannot well be called to account for getting rid of her unreliable Magyars, Servians, and Venetians in the manner she is about to do. In the fortresses of Germany they are, for the present, harmless, but in case of a war with France, these important strongholds, with such garrisons, would soon be in the possession of the enemy. It is scarcely to be credited, yet the South German papers declare it to be a fact, that not only the border fortresses, already mentioned, but even the seat of the Federal Diet, Frankfort, will be garrisoned by soldiers, who, if they show the sentiments of their countrymen, heartily detest the Germans, and look to the Emperor of the French as their natural ally and friend. Not a German is disposed to doubt that these men would seize the first opportunity to surrender their charge to the French; or that, at the best, they would make but a lukewarm defence. The outcry is naturally enough loud against this suicidal resolution of Austria; and Prussia is unanimously implored to address a remonstrance to the Cabinet of Vienna upon the subject. The violent indignation expressed by the entire people may have the effect of inducing the Austrian Government to limit the number of such troops, or, perhaps, to seek and find other places of security for the Emperor's refractory troops, instead of just the very fortresses upon which the safety and political independence of the whole country so greatly depend. It is somewhat hard that Austria should claim and possess the privilege of providing garrisons for the Federal fortresses, and yet be unable to perform the duty with German troops. The Prussian party exclaim against the Confederation being made the tool of Austria's dynastic schemes; and most probably an agitation will be got up to obtain the surrender of the fortresses into the hands of Prussia. The helplessness of Germany in the reform of its internal affairs has been displayed more particularly in the course of the negotiations on the subject of the Rhine-tolls. The states of Nassau and Hesse have often given the country to understand that they were not by any means disposed to lose the revenues derived from the Rhine-tolls, and they are still as steadfast as ever in their resistance. However, public opinion is decidedly against them, and it is not unlikely that a reduction may take place. As reported in my last, there is every reason to believe that England will rid the country of the Elb toll. Besides

Hamburg, Holland has already accepted the conditions, and there is not a question that all the other states interested will do the same. But for England—but for England's separation from Hanover—this boon would not now have been gained. Whatever reforms are effected in this country the people are seldom indebted for them to their own exertions. The fault lies not so much in the people, it is true, as in the circumstances. Reforms here are brought about by foreign pressure. Thus, the United States abolished the Sound Dues, which indeed was a Danish question, by name and locality, yet more especially offensive and oppressive to the German coast lands of the Baltic and North Sea. What Germany's armies could not effect was settled by a word from a nation of yesterday's growth, thousands of miles across the ocean. The Turks, too, established the freedom of the Danube. But for the Crimean war and the conquest of Sebastopol, not one Bavarian steamboat would now be navigating the waters of that river. It is becoming every day more and more evident that a peaceful internal reform is out of the question. No individual nor state will ever surrender real or imaginary advantages except by compulsion, and there are many serious persons who think the compulsion had better come from abroad than from within—that war is preferable to revolution. Therefore, many there are who would gladly see a war break out between Germany and France, that is, between the princes of Germany and Louis Napoleon, under the hopeful belief that the princes would then be forced to make sacrifices to the popular will. The union and freedom of Germany can come from France alone. The example of England helps but little. The English royal family is too closely connected with the princes of this country that the people could expect any real help from England rather than a crushing resistance, the more deadly because carried on secretly; in fact, it is widely believed that England is the chief supporters of the Princes of Germany—that she serves them as a shield against France, and thereby renders them indifferent to the discontent of their subjects. Whatever or however little reason there may be for such belief, the main cause of the slow progress of reform is, as I have often before observed, the lazy indifference of the great mass of the population. The last two years, indeed, have shown an improvement; but still, compared with the political activity of the Belgians and Dutch, their nearest neighbours, the Germans, as a people, have no noble impatience of civil thralldom. The *Vienna Gazette* publishes, in its official columns, an Imperial manifest, as an introduction to a diploma—a mild term for *ukase*—issued by the Government upon the basis of the Pragmatic Sanction, and which is to be binding for the successors to the Imperial throne. This diploma, which grants the discretion in the management of their affairs to the people of the different countries of the empire that was alluded to by Lord BROUGHAM at the Glasgow Social Science Congress, announces that the legislative authority is to be exercised in future only with the aid and concurrence of the Provincial Assemblies and the Imperial Council; the number of the Imperial Councillors to be elected for the Reichsrath is raised to one hundred. These are to be distributed among the different countries according to their extent, population, and contributions to the taxation. The offices of Minister for Justice, for Education, and the Interior, as general central authorities, are abolished. The Court Chancellors of Hungary is to be restored, and another one instituted for Transylvania. The Court Chancellor of Hungary is to be a member of the Cabinet. The affairs of the other countries will be delegated to a minister in the Emperor's Privy Council. A Board of Education is likewise to be formed. The office of Minister for Justice in all Hungarian countries will be delegated to the President of the Court of Cassation. Economical affairs, and the interests of trade, will be entrusted to the Minister for Trade. The financial attributes of the Reichsrath will be considerably enlarged. The accepting (!) of new loans, the taxing and sale of Crown domains, will depend in future upon the acquiescence of the Reichsrath. The customs, coinage, and public funds, the issue of bank-notes, post-office, telegraph, and railway affairs are to be discussed only with the aid of the Reichsrath. All other legislative affairs are to be left to the several provincial assemblies. The management of the common concerns of all non-Hungarian countries is reserved for the Assembly of the Imperial Councillors, that is, for the members of the Reichsrath who represent those countries. With respect to the organization of the non-Hungarian countries, full directions, framed upon the principle of self-government, will be issued to the Ministers. The representation of all classes and interests in these provincial assemblies will be adopted as a principle. It is recommended that the provincial assemblies be summoned as soon as possible, and the proposals for the settlement of public affairs based upon these principles laid before them. The constitutional institutions (*Einrichtungen*) of Hungary will be restored. The Hungarian language will be acknowledged as the official language in the courts of law, as also in the executive. The University of Pesth is to be reopened. The abolition of *Socage* or Villainage, and the abolition of the privileges of freedom from taxation enjoyed by feudal proprietors, are confirmed. The representation of all classes of the country by the legislature, and in the exercise of the executive, is adopted as a principle. The representative assembly is to be summoned as quickly as possible, when the inaugural diploma will be drawn up, and the coronation ceremony take place. The jurisprudence and the executive are to be maintained in the manner prescribed upon the basis of the civil and criminal law, so long as no alterations are made. The Royal *Curia* at Pesth, and

the governorship of *Ofen* will be restored. In acknowledgement of the national claims of Hungary and the population of Servia, a High Commissioner is appointed to hear the views of the leading men of the different classes, whose proposals will be submitted to the decision of the Emperor. Analogous constitutional arrangements are promised for Transylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

A Handy Book on Dinners: Dinners and Dinners, at Home and Abroad. By E. L. Blanchard. London: Adamson, 16, Brydges-street, Strand, 1860.

We have had handy books or digests of laws by the score, and now we have a much more agreeable one in a handy book of the laws of digestion; and what is more, it is replete with piquant plates (as appetising as the plates of another sort treated of in the letter-press) and choice cuts (as relishing and gustative to the mental palate, as the choice cuts of the joints which form one of its topics of discussion are to the physical) of a comical, anatomical, and gastronomical character; the whole forming a comprehensive dining directory for all tastes and all pockets. Voltaire (whose name is suggested to us by an interesting anecdote in this little work, to be presently noted) having been felicitous in a good digestion, makes his *Candide* "find life most tolerable after meals," as Byron tells us; while the poor poetical peer himself being cursed with a bad one, and having vegetated on potatoes and vinegar—have we not been told it?—to make himself look thin, pale, and interesting (ye gods! that the marks and symptoms of disease should be thought attractive!), maunders about that celebrated lunatic, Alexander the Great, having declared that the pleasures of feeding painfully reminded him of his mortality, when the incense with which his lickspittles and toadies had regaled him proved too light even for his god-like stomach. According to Dean Swift, however, the Macedonian maniac was so inordinately given to gorging fried eggs, that whenever he woke up after one of his drunken fits (for do we not know that

"Alexander hated thinking,
Drank a bout at Council board,
And subdued the world by drinking
More than by his mighty sword?"

his courtiers bawled out "all eggs under the grate," and that hence was derived his name. But that is neither here nor there. The fact is, that life depends on certain processes of animal chemistry, such as breathing, for example; eating and drinking are another example; and happy is the man who can perform these processes with comfort to himself, and without annoyance to others by manifestations of ill-temper and suffering; for verily such a man has good lungs and a good liver, and what is more, shall be a long liver; he is free from indigestion and bile, and asthma and dyspepsia, and his days shall be many in the land. Do not doctors and physiologists tell us that all the organs and functions of our system ought to be duly exercised, and that the pleasurable discharge of the latter is a sign of health; and that the non-exercise of these functions, the non-performance of these natural processes of animal chemistry, is detrimental and destructive of health, just the same as excesses are? Then let us breathe fresh air, and eat and drink, &c., not because "to-morrow we die," but that we may live long and comfortably, as nature, if she has any intentions at all, evidently intended we should do. But to revert to our anecdote about Voltaire,—we find by this little work, *appropos* of a place where hungry men do congregate, to wit, "The Bedford Head," Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, that the "Patriarch," when, on his escape from the Bastille, he came over here, went to live only two doors off from this resort, so dear (in one sense, though, we believe, cheap in another) to "diners;" and remained there some time, collecting subscriptions for his "*Henriade*," and cultivating the acquaintance of Pope, Young, Congreve, and other contemporary celebrities.

Woman and her Wants. From Lectures on the Female Body and its Clothing. By Madame Roxey Ann Caplin. London: Darton and Co, 65, Holborn Hill.

Most people who have frequented the western division of the metropolis of late years must have had occasion to traverse Berners-street, and in that commodious thoroughfare most probably have observed some feminine lay-figures coquettishly attired in stays and draped with a gauzy sort of garniture. This is the temple of hygienic dressmaking, whence the lectures in question have emanated. In Lecture I, we are told that "Motherhood is the highest point to which a woman's ambition can soar. There is glory in many things which we can do, literature and art are open to us, and we are justly proud of the success of many of the first writers of this age, who are the distinguished ornaments of our sex; but the mothers of England, with their millions of beautiful daughters and noble sons, have a higher and a holier fame." Of course, if one is sure of producing sons and daughters that are noble and beautiful, and if one has the means of bringing them up to be happy and useful members of society, "motherhood," and "fatherhood," too, are very creditable things, but there is nothing special in which the former is more estimable or more useful than the latter; nor is there anything in either that should cause it for itself alone, as an aim and object in itself, instead of the means to an end, to be considered "the noblest point" to which any sensible person's "ambition can soar." There are cases in which the "noblest point to which a woman's [or a man's] ambition could soar" would be found in that generous and exalted spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the general good in which motherhood and fatherhood would be excluded. Are there not people with mortal and deadly maladies the hereditary transmission of which to their children is inevitable? Where is the heart, the sense, the feeling of those who would give birth to a progeny stricken in the very germ with a fatal and agonizing disease? More "artificial instinct" (as the *Times* calls it), factitiously produced by habit and circumstances, and prejudices originating in times of ignorance and barbarism, mixed with a considerable spice of selfish vanity and egotism, are too often at the bottom of what people mistake for a "noble ambition." We ask it in very bitterness of spirit—but how about the mothers of the pariah, the pre-

datory and prostitute classes, of those who have been driven to their frightful calling by inability to obtain work, or who when fully employed, like the multitudes of famishing needlewomen, cannot earn enough to keep soul and body together, and are compelled to eke out their wretched existence by the proceeds arising from various kinds of illicit acts? If the parents of these unfortunates think they have reached the "noblest point to which a woman's ambition can soar," we do not envy their feelings, nor the feelings of those who may agree with them. These lectures have the merit of being calculated to make young women conversant with the construction of their own organism—a subject on which they have hitherto been absurdly and criminally kept in the dark. And thus it has come to pass that multitudes of young women, from a sheer want of information on the construction of their own frame, have, through tight lacing and other pernicious practices, entirely deranged the healthy action of their bodily functions, and entailed the most fearful consequences on themselves and their children. Nay, there are even now frumpish people in the world with antediluvian notions, who think it absolutely immoral for women not to lace themselves up after the ridiculous fashion of a former period; and any young woman who attires herself in a comfortable and natural way is stigmatized by them as "fast," &c. In tending to cure this evil, Madame Caplin's lectures will have a very good effect, and we commend them to the special attention of the gentler sex.

SERIALS.

North American Review. No. 189. Oct. 1860. Boston, U. S., Crosby & Co.; New York, H. H. Dexter & Co.; London, Sampson Low & Co.—The present number of this standard Review contains papers that will be interesting to every class of readers. The philologist, the critic, the classical student, will find suitable mental pabulum in "Homer and his Heroines," a paper on the Hon. W. E. Gladstone's "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," as also in articles on "The English Language in America," and "Edmund Waller's Poetical Works;" the historian will turn to the articles on "The Life and Labours of Richard Prince," the "Memoirs, Letters, and Speeches of Anthony Ashley Cooper first Earl of Shaftesbury," "Palfrey's History of New England," the diplomatist and politician will be attracted by "Rush's Occasional Productions;" the naturalist, savant, and the medical man will select the papers on "Climatology," "Quarantine and Hygiene," (in which, among other topics, Dr. Babington's work on "The Epidemics of the Middle Ages," is discussed), and that most interesting question, "The Origin of Species," at the head of which stand the names of Professor Agassiz and Professor Parsons, as "representative men" in the discussion of the matter, though, of course, the name of Mr. Darwin, who has placed the subject in a more complete and satisfactory form than it had ever previously assumed, will occupy a principal share of the reader's attention. In addition to the above, there are a paper, the subject of which may be inferred from its title, "An Inglorious Milton," "Critical Notices," and "New Publications." It will be seen that the subjects of the articles contained in the present number are of a peculiarly varied and interesting nature.

The Leisure Hour. Part 106. October, 1860. London: Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and 164, Piccadilly.—This "family journal of instruction and recreation," well fulfils its "speciality." The present part contains an interesting paper, illustrated with suitable cuts, of the total solar eclipse which occurred on the 18th of July last. "A Summary of Neapolitan History" possesses peculiar interest, from current events; it is illustrated by a map of Southern Italy. "How to use the Barometer" (also appropriately illustrated), is a very useful contribution. The "Story of the Crooked Sixpence" progresses through chapters 8 to 15, both inclusive, in the present part; and "The Black Country," which commences in it, proceeds as far as chapter 4. There are, besides, a number of well written articles which we must dispose of *en masse* by recommending the publication for general perusal. In "Missionary Itineration in India," it is curious to note, in the graphic illustration given, how travellers ride in vehicles of European shape but not drawn by European methods of traction. Bipedal—in lieu of quadrupedal or steam—motive power is in requisition. Two running natives each take a shaft over his shoulder, and two more push behind; and this is the way they get over the ground in India; the equine population of India is scarce, the unfeathered bipedal race is superabundant; *rolla*, the secret.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

Last week closed with Consols down at 97 7-8 to 93. The actual and anticipated suspension of diplomatic relations between Sardinia and the pro-Neapolitan States, had a principal share in this decline.

We have, we regret this week to add the name of the Duke of Richmond to the obituary of well-known public men who have died during the present autumn.

Lord Bury, who is well known as a social reformer, has offered himself as a candidate to the constituency of the Wick Burghs.

The Session at the Central Criminal Court was resumed on Monday. The important cases of the murders at Stepney, Lea-bridge, &c., will be noticed under their specific heads. The index of crime, as read at the Surrey Sessions, seems to show a somewhat favourable state of things in that county, attributed by the chairman to the salutary and beneficent results of ragged-schools and reformatory institutions.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, is Mr. Frederick Peel.

The criminal record of the week, is swollen by a most frightful tragedy at Bradford. A Mrs. Crowland has murdered her two children. The instrument of destruction was a razor, with which she cut their throats. She then attempted suicide.

A true bill was found against Mullins, in the case of the Stepney murder, on Tuesday.

The charge against W. B. Webb, of having murdered W. Brown on the high seas, has fallen to the ground, the grand jury having thrown out the bill.

As regards Street-railways, an application having been made to the Commissioners of Sewers, by Mr. Train, for leave to introduce them,

the commissioners have determined to invite Mr. Train to explain his views personally in Court, instead of making the usual reference to the committee for general purposes.

Mr. Moffat has been returned, without opposition, at Honiton.

The French treaty formed a subject of discussion, recently at the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, when a just tribute was paid to the "practical wisdom and devotion of Mr. Cobden in the carriage of the matter, and the great labour he had bestowed upon the business," shewing, that both in motive and intention, as well as success in practical results, "no man deserved better of his country." A French journal, *L'Avenir Commercial*, speaking of the treaty, says "it must revolutionise the whole Customs' system of Europe. There is, therefore, no reason to be surprised at the negotiations opened in divers quarters; they were commanded by the very force of circumstances, and if the French Government refused to take the initiative in these matters, it would not fail to be solicited by foreign Powers. We are, then on the eve of a complete remodelling of our tariff; and we hope that the modification will also reach the products of the far East, which we have up to the present rejected by prohibitive duties."

There was an increase in the mortality of London during last week. The deaths, which had been in the previous week 1,008, rose in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, to 1,116. In the ten years 1850-59 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,020; but as the deaths returned for last week occurred in an increase population, the average should be raised proportionally, a correction which will make it 1,122. It appears, therefore that the deaths in the present return approximate closely to the average rate of mortality at this season of the year. The births last week exceeded the deaths by 684.

Lord Palmerston arrived at Mr. Beckett's, at Leeds, on Wednesday.

In the case of the Queen v. Davidson, the defendant in which had been charged with an indecent assault, and has now been acquitted, a law point has been settled this week at the Central Criminal Court. The defendant pleaded that he had been put upon his trial for the same offence at the Middlesex Sessions, and that the jury were unable to come to a decision, and that they were improperly discharged by Mr. Payne, the presiding judge, without sufficient grounds, under the circumstances, for his taking that course. The Court decided that the plea was bad. The trial then proceeded, when the jury, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

On Wednesday the Queen gave an audience to the new Persian Ambassador at Windsor.

In the Stepney murder, the trial, at the time of our going to press with this part of the paper, was proceeding.

In India, it would appear that the disposition among the soldiers to mutiny from provocation, generally apparently the merest trifles, is not confined to the native race. It seems that, without the authority of Sir Hugh Rose, an order had been issued for destroying the pet animals, such as birds, dogs, monkeys, &c., kept by the soldiers; or, at least, for prohibiting their being kept in quarters. The consequences was a considerable feeling of discontent. However, the pets are to be let alone. The idea of a spirit of mutiny becoming dominant because the fat of a particular animal was believed to be used in the preparation of cartridges, or, because other animals were not to be kept in quarters, does not impress us with a very high idea of the reason, or the patriotism of the troops concerned. On the other hand, if the soldiers liked to have their "pets," which, however, we should imagine could be promotive of sanitary arrangements in their quarters, eccentric and dirty as the whim might be, it seems a somewhat harmless one, and scarcely worth while to provoke disaffection by thwarting it. The Supreme Council at Calcutta had issued a declaration for the purpose of removing a misconception which had become prevalent among the troops, as to the effect which the amalgamation of the British forces would have upon their position and prospects. The Indigo Commission had reported a decidedly anti-free-trade state of things; the ryots being compelled to cultivate indigo whether they liked or not. They report, that all the defects of the system can be traced to defective remuneration. But if things are left perfectly free, it is to be presumed they will find their level, and if the trade is a remunerative one, there will be, if the free-trade principle is fairly reduced to practice, a due and proper remuneration to all parties engaged in carrying it on. The difficulty is, to apply the free-trade principle under conditions founded on a total negation of free-trade, both theoretically and practically.

THE HORSE.—No unprejudiced mind who understands anything at all about the physiology of this noble animal, can read Thorley's Testimonials without coming to the conclusion that condiment to the horse is his natural *Arabica Revalenta*. The small quantity of food that supports the horse of the Arab in Arabia and the East is the surprise of travellers. Now, not only does his food contain a larger amount of condiment, but the very air he breathes is also seasoned with it. Does not this then account for what travellers tell us about the "Arab and his horse?" And does not the absence of such condimental aliment account for the enormous quantities of food consumed by horses in this country and the little work vast numbers of them can do for it?

FOREIGN.

The week opened with important intelligence from abroad. Italy, which has hitherto enjoyed the lion's share of space and attention in the columns of the press, this week gives place to Austria, which is now in possession of a "constitution," which will be found in another column. Hungarian vassalage is abolished; so also is the exemption of the aristocracy from taxation; the different provinces of the empire are recognised as constituent parts of one constitutional aggregate; the Magyar language is to be used in Hungary, and there is to be a distinct sovereignty in respect of that country. Constitutionalism has been already reduced to practice in Styria, where a system of representation has been established. Out of forty-two members forty are to be elective, the Speaker to be nominated by the Emperor. The representation is that of classes; six members to be elected by the clergy, twelve by the proprietary, ten by the cities and boroughs, two

by the two Chambers of Commerce, and twelve by the peasantry; leaving the privileged classes in a minority of 18 against 24.

On Friday, last week, the Sardinian Chambers, after voting an address to the King, expressive of confidence and gratitude, resulting from his recent energetic deportment, were closed.

The first news from Italy this week was, that General Cialdini had routed the Neapolitans in a decisive encounter at Isernia, about 35 miles from Capua, on the high road between that place and the Abruzzi, and not far from where the Volturno takes its aise; 800 men and 51 officers, including a general, were taken prisoners by the victors; while the King, in person, had reached Sulmona, about 30 miles distant. At Rome, it appeared, that recruiting for the Pope's forces had been desisted from; and rumours were in circulation that Lamoriciere was about to proceed to his native country. On the other hand, the Austrians were busy, in Venetia, making preparations for any emergency that might arise. General Benedek is the Commander-in-Chief destined for that province, it being supposed his presence can now be spared from Hungary. This will make any but the most credulous suspect that the concessions to Hungary were anything but the spontaneous prompting of a mind capable of profiting by experience; much less the generous peace-offerings of an ingenuous, but hitherto mistaken, nature: it looks very much as if the constitutional reforms were simply a pretence effected under the severest pressure. The Archduke Albert William accompanies the General. Early in the week we heard from Italy that there had been a great preponderance in the voting in favour of the absolute and unconditional annexation of Naples. But if we are to rely on what we have been told so often, about the fallacies of this mode of decision, as exemplified in the election of Louis Napoleon to the office of French Emperor, it is clear that the republican party has not had a fair chance. Every thing we hear from Italy up to the time of writing, betokens the military success of the liberal movement. Capua is in possession of the Garibaldians. In diplomatic proceedings Pallavicini's views in favour of unconditional annexation were in process of being successfully carried out. The King of Sardinia was expected to enter Naples on the 28th. Count Cavour is understood to have made the disbanding of all foreign mercenaries on the part of the Pope an essential condition to the release of prisoners of war taken by the Sardinians.

As the week advanced, news arrived from Austria that the new constitution had met with a favourable reception from the people.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw towards the close of last week, and took up his residence with the Prince Regent of Prussia, in the Belvidere Palace. The Emperor of Austria has had the Labyinski Palace prepared for his reception. Prince Gortschakoff and Count Rechberg were to be present. Baron Schleinitz was prevented from attending by inopportune indisposition, his place being supplied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr Gruner. Prince Hohenzollern, the Prussian minister, it was understood, would himself proceed to the Warsaw Conferences.

The Chief Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Turin, we learned as the week opened, had officially intimated to the Federal Council, the definitive withdrawal of the legation; diplomatic relations having thus been interrupted between these two powers.

A report was prevalent that the Russian forces encamped in the neighbourhood of Warsaw had received orders to march, and were already *en route* towards the south, their destination being kept a profound secret.

The Emperor of Russia has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of the French, that he is not concocting a new and revised edition of the Holy Alliance.

The determination of Prussia not to recall her minister from Turin seems now to be no longer a secret.

The frog emulating the ox and bursting itself with vanity and self-conceit, is well exemplified in the little petty potentates (if we measure them by the power they possess) of Portugal and Spain, playing the ape of Russia, in withdrawing their ministers from Turin.

We learned at mid week, through the Parisian journals, that a telegram had been received dated Beyrout, October 12, asserting that the English squadron left on the 11th inst., it was said, for the Adriatic. Two French vessels remained at Beyrout. It was reported that agitation prevailed at Damascus, and that threats had been made against the Christians in consequence of the war tax. Fuad Pasha and the French and Russian Consuls had returned in haste to Damascus.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an official article of the species styled in diplomatic terminology "semi-official," of such importance that we give a full summary of it:—The article is signed by its editorial secretary. It commences by energetically repelling the accusations brought against the Government of the Emperor by those who reproach him for not intervening in Italy against the revolution, and by those who wish to see him sustain the Italian movement at all hazards. French policy could not, without compromising its most incontestable principles and its essential interests, hold either one or other of the two lines of conduct. In taking part against Italy, the Emperor would betray his origin, he would lose the character he holds from universal suffrage by which he was elected, and would divest himself of the authority necessary to a Sovereign of France for the good of Europe. The more he is equitable to peoples the greater is the service rendered by the Emperor to the principle of authority. Besides, an intervention could only be a military occupation of the Peninsula. What would Italy, England, and Europe have said? They would have looked upon the Peninsula thus protected as a French Italy. The other attitude was equally impossible and dangerous. It would have made us an accomplice of the revolutionary state of things. It would have caused us to break with Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and have brought us to a general war. The Emperor would have changed his role. Moderator of the revolution, he would become its chief. Pacifier of Europe, he would become its terror. Arbitrator in questions of political equilibrium, he would lose the titles of his competency. Representative of national will, he would become a mere party instrument. Thus France could neither support revolutionary intentions nor absolutist reactions in Italy. What line of policy should she follow? The article then enters upon consideration of the political conditions of each of the great Powers of Europe, and having reviewed

the state of things in Italy, it draws the conclusion that a congress is possible, and defines the part France would take therein. The article concludes by urging that an organised and powerful Italy is henceforth to the interest of Europe. In consecrating it by an act of high jurisdiction, Europe would show as much prudence as justice.

The Prince of Wales had, it appeared by the last advices, arrived at New York; and received an "ovation" of the usual demonstrative character from the citizens of the transatlantic commercial metropolis.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—The production of *Trovatore*, in an English garb, briefly noticed in our last week's No., afforded a "vehicle" for the introduction of three more of the new artistes with whose (now successfully proved) accomplishments the attractions of the "Pyne and Harrison" company are strengthened and enriched. *Place aux dames*;—to take the lady first; Madame Palmieri met with a reception due to her powers as a singer and an actress, and which are unequivocally such as to rank her amongst the most valuable acquisitions of any opera company in which her services might be "retained." Her powerful soprano voice is not wanting in the sympathetic quality, so essential in a first-class singer, and she possesses a force and impulsiveness which gives a decision and effectiveness to her performances. In the opera we are noticing she sustains, as a matter of course, the part of Leonora, and her development of the part in its twofold aspect, musical and dramatic, was in the highest degree effective, although there were indications that, while apparently quite familiar with the stage, this particular role was new to her. Mr. Alberto Lawrence has not only the Italian in the orthography of his name, but in his "school." He was already favourably known as a baritone concert singer, with unmistakable traces of Italian training in his style of singing, and shows himself on the stage to be zealous, attentive, and painstaking, in study and application. It was remarked, as our classical readers will remember, by a high authority, that in eloquence a little redundancy and luxuriance in a young beginner was a hopeful sign, and the remark is equally applicable to other descriptions of artists' work, besides eloquence. A young singer or actor had much better be too energetic than too tame; it is a good fault, as it is in a clock to be too fast; we can tone down superabundance of force, but we can't supply the want of it. A young artiste who shows that he is in earnest gives the best promise of future success. The part of the Count de Luna was Mr. Lawrence's share in the performance in question. Mr. T. Distin, also well known as a concert singer, and whose voice might be described as a bass-baritone of effective quality, was the Ferrando of the opera; his first appearance on the lyric stage is sufficient to show that he is not likely to forfeit the favourable impression which his powers had already created. Mr. Henry Haigh resumed his character of Manrico; which, in all its points he proves, that he has carefully studied, and in which he appears entirely at home, presenting the audience with a highly effective rendering of this very difficult part. Miss Leffler had the part of Azucena apportioned to her in the new cast of this piece. One of the principal features at this house is the performance of a favourite overture by the unequalled orchestra under Mr. Mellon's masterly guidance. To hear one of this *chef d'œuvres*, such as Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," or "Semiramide," or Weber's "Der Freischütz," played by a hand so perfect in all its parts, and which goes like a single instrument, worked by one hand and inspired by one mind, is in itself no ordinary treat. In addition to this "feature," the evening's performances terminate with a very elegant divertissement. On Tuesday evening the opera of *The Crown Diamonds* was produced for the first time this season. Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison sustained their original characters of Catarina and Don Henrique; Mr. H. Horncastle appeared for the first time as the old diplomatist the Count de Campo Mayor, and the rest of the parts were distributed as follows: Don Sebastian, Mr. A. St. Albyn; the three Coiners, Rebolledo, Mugnos, and Barberigo, were respectively represented by Messrs. H. Corri, Lyall, and Wallworth, and Miss Thirlwall appeared as Diana. The admirable and characteristic acting and singing of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison appear, if possible, more finished in each successive representation. There is an archness and a grace in Miss Pyne's performance that stamps it as one of the best portrayals ever witnessed on the lyric boards, and her singing, if possible, surpasses her acting. She looks her part well, as also does Mr. Harrison that of the Portuguese exquisite; "looks" on the stage as off, go for much in this sublunary sphere, and when the look is not belied by the reality, but on the contrary, the reality turns out to be more than even appearances gave promise of, there is nothing more to be desired, we suppose, in any sphere, superlunary or otherwise. The gems of the opera were "tumultuously" applauded and redemanded, but the "encores" were not responded to by repeats, except in the duet between Catarina and Diana, in the second act, which the audience positively refused to dispense with. Mr. Horncastle made a bustling, officious, Polonius-like primeminister, and entered thoroughly into the character. Miss Thirlwall deserves praise for her representation of Diana. Mr. Corri, as the chief rogue of the gang of coiners, who afterwards fills the cognate and congenial office of chief government spy and thief-taker, infused his spirited drollery into the part, and was well supported by Mr. Lyall and Mr. Wallworth, who personated the remaining desperadoes of the worthy trinity mentioned above. Mr. St. Albyn was an effective Don Sebastian. The curtain had to be raised in response to the plaudits which succeeded its fall, Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, in obedience to a subsequent "call" of the most enthusiastic character, passed along the foot-lights amidst an ovation of applause from all parts of the house. After the opera, the overture to *Semiramide* was superbly played by the band. Why is not some first class overture always played before the commencement of operas which have no overture of their own? or why should not good overtures be substituted for those which are not good? Will the operative managements of the metropolis take the hint? The performances terminated with a ballet divertissement, in which Mdles. Pierson and Clara Morgan appear to great advantage, and various very pretty devices are accomplished by means of ribands and flower baskets.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This week *Robin Hood* is played three times. This opera has drawn more than any new production, native or foreign, that has been brought out on lyric boards for many a season. Indeed, in it all the elements of attraction are concentrated into a focus, of which it forms the centre. The sentiment of patriotism, evoked by the essential *nativeness* of Mr. Macfarren's opera; the time-honoured traditions of early history, always a favourite subject with the bulk of the people; even the reminiscences of the nursery tales and story books which amused our infancy; all these circumstances contribute their quota to make the piece take. Then there is the magnificent cast of the leading characters; the great dramatic power suddenly developed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; the universal publicity which Mr. E. T. Smith has given to the work itself, and the company to whom its representation has been assigned. These few words, therefore, are all that need be devoted in our notice this week to the performance in question. On Monday, Donizetti's *chef d'œuvre*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, was produced with the following distribution of the powerful parts:—*Lucrezia*, Mdle. Titiens; *Gennaro*, Sig. Giuglini; *Alfonso*, Sig. Gassier; *Maffio Orsini*, Madame Lemaire; the other characters also were efficiently represented. The respective powers and characteristics of the several artistes who appeared are well known. Sig. Gassier, who is at home in every opera and up to every part, made an effective Duke; his vocal qualifications, for the role being, perhaps, second to those of no artiste on the lyric stage, and his histrionic powers being very considerable. Sig. Giuglini was in excellent voice, and in all the passages which are marked by subdued pathos, his acting, as well as singing (especially in the dying scene, which concludes the opera), was feeling and expression itself. Of Mdle. Titiens it is not too much to say, that her whole performance, from first to last, vocally and histrionically, was perfection itself. Her singing was superb; her acting magnificent; her vocal displays never combined the elements of immense power and unequalled sweetness with greater effect; and her perfect command over her voice, her capability of adapting it to every exigency of passion and feeling, issued in a degree of finished execution that was pathos and expression itself. The opening scene, where *Lucrezia* discovers *Gennaro* sleeping, where the gentler feelings of her nature predominate; her wounded pride and humiliation, coupled with suppressed rage, in the scene, where Orsini snatches the mask from her face; the agonising struggle of feeling, where she is compelled to give the poison to her son; the energy and eagerness she displays in administering the antidote and providing for his escape; her passionate pleading with the Duke for *Gennaro's* life, in which the expression she throws into her deep thrilling tones is absolutely harrowing; the horror with which she discovers that her son is poisoned a second time, and not only refuses to take the antidote, but overwhelms her with reproaches and imprecations; her cry of despair, "à spento!" when he dies; her wild announcement to the Duke (who had supposed *Gennaro* to be a lover), that he is her son; and lastly, her own death; are all rendered in a style which leaves not one single point on which criticism could do otherwise than award unqualified praise. Encores were generally declined by the singers. The encore of the famous trio in the second act (counting the "prologue" as one), must not, however, be omitted; and the principal artistes were called before the curtain and received an "ovation" from a fashionable and discriminative audience, which, however, was not so crowded as the admirable performance of this grand opera deserved. On Wednesday, *Don Giovanni* was given, with the same cast as that of the first performance this season, which will be found in our notice of last week. The arrangements of the current week included the production on Friday of *Les Huguenots*, the parts being assigned to Mdle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini as *Valentina* and *Raoul di Nangis*; Mdle. Vaneri, *Marguerite di Valois*; Signor Gassier, *Il Conte de San Bris*; Signor Mercuriali, *Trevannes*; Signor Danieli, *De Cosse*; Signor Briani, *Il Conte de Nevers*; Signor Casletti, *De Retz*; Signor Vialelli, *Marcello*; Madame Lemaire, *Urbano*; and Mdle. Morlacchi's accomplishments are in requisition in the ballet, which forms an agreeable episode in this magnificent performance.

DRURY LANE.—The *Game of Speculation* has been revived here this week, with a cast in which Mr. Lambert represented *Earthworm*; Mr. Robert Roxby, *Sir Harry Lester*; Mr. Templeton, *Grossmark*; Mr. Tilbury, *Prospectus*; and the inimitable portrayal of *Sir Ahab Ilawke* by Mr. Charles Mathews, stamped the piece with a degree of originality calculated to obliterate in toto the consciousness that the piece is one of those which we have "taken from the French." The next novelty on the bills is a new production, new at least to London audiences, and boasting a great transatlantic popularity. It rejoices, for a successful piece must be supposed to rejoice if it does anything, in the somewhat enigmatical title of *Cherry and Blue*. One Horace Sackville has been duly made happy at church, and ought to lead the sober, prosaic, unromantic sort of life which, according to a high authority, finds its advent after the honeymoon has "waned into a crescent's corruscations." He takes to reading bad books, however, and is straightway struck with an itch to be erratic, discursive, and gallant, against all the rules of propriety, morality, and conventionality. Accordingly, he initiates a romantic *liaison* with an unknown fair one, replete with all the attractions of novelty and mysteriousness, enhanced by moonlight assignations, in a grotto; that being a very poetical place of rendezvous. This interesting unknown, however, is no other than Mrs. Sackville (Miss Arden) in disguise; a circumstance which is illustrative of curious psychological idiosyncrasies, as it shows that the "old love" which, in the language of Miss Pool's favourite ballad, so many want to be "off with," is capable of proving quite as attractive as "the new," if the imagination can only be got to invest it with a spice of novelty. Byron tells us that of the same "love" "pleased for ever" it would be most satisfactory for "the heart as well as liver." Can no philosopher invent a process for vamping up the old "love" into a "new one," and scraping a nap upon its threadbare surface? But Byron infects us with his blamish of digression. To return:—Mr. Sackville, having the bump of cautiousness very largely developed, has no sooner commenced his *liaison* than he is terrified out of his life lest Mrs. Sackville should discover it, and she being in the secret (which he little dreams of), is enabled to turn the tables upon him, and makes

his life just such a burden as a man's life, under such circumstances, is likely to be. Just as he is about to take final leave of his senses, his wife relents, and matters are made up after the most approved histrionic fashion. The *dramatis personæ* comprise a certain Mr. Ormonde and a certain Colonel Pompley, enacted by Mr. Farrel and Mr. Lambert, who try to supplant one another in the good graces of a lady who is conspicuous by her absence from the plot of the piece. Both novelties were highly successful, and the principal artistes were called upon to appear before the curtain.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—There have been two "revivals" at this house during the current week. In the *Irish Ambassador*, Mr. John Brougham finds ample scope and verge enough to trace, not certainly that peculiar line of characters alluded to by the Bard in Gray's poem, but one of those characters which belong emphatically to his repertoire, and are stamped with his speciality; to wit, that of Sir Patrick O'Plenipo. In the other revival, *The Love Chase*, the cast was as follows:—Sir William Fondlove, Mr. Chippindale; Wildrake, Mr. Howe; Master Waller, Mr. Villiers; Lydia, Miss Florence Haydon; Widow Green, Mrs. Wilkins; the part of Constance, the heroine of the piece was, of course, assumed by Miss Amy Sedgwick. Is there any reason why there should not be two portrayals of a character, each different yet each perfect; two delineations which leave nothing to be desired and yet leaving two distinct individualities? No doubt the one which made the earliest impression will, in the case of most minds, be that which is the most admired. But this is no fair test. We should aim at Catholic impartiality, that universal appreciativeness which recognises no foregone conclusion, no early stereotyped preference, in short no "first love" in matters of art. The late lamented Mrs. Nisbet has been so "identified" with Constance, that playgoers are apt to measure everything by her standard. It is the way in all things. There is a tendency in all minds on all subjects to take what is familiar and habitual as the criterion by which to judge whatever is novel. A defect it unquestionably is, but not the less prevalent or less potent. Miss Sedgwick's impersonation of Constance is an admirable performance in conception and realization; presents no flaw for criticism to censure. There is a great deal in the possession of those qualifications of mind, voice, face, and person, which are adaptable for the assumption of every part; and, in virtue of which, an artiste is able to look every character well; and these qualifications Miss Sedgwick possesses in an eminent degree. All the other roles were efficiently developed by Mr. Buckstone's powerful company, whose names we have mentioned above.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss Gougenheim, whose new success as Constance, in the *Love Chase*, we briefly chronicled in last week's number, has received the unanimous suffrages of the London press, whose criticisms are but an expansion of the short text into which, from the lateness in the week of her first appearance in that character, we were compelled to compress our remarks. Her fame for versatility, as well as force and graphic vividness of dramatic portraiture, is now thoroughly established. On Monday, *The Pioneers*, announced in our last, was produced. The nucleus towards which all the interest of the piece gravitates is one Jocko, a gentleman of colour, whom the great mother Nature made up in a hurry, and sent into the world in a sad state of disarrangement. By that admirable compensatory process, however, which is one of her characteristics, she has made up for defects of symmetry by an unusual amount of physical and mental vigour, which enable the possessor, Jocko, to perform exploits compared with which those of Quasimodo, and all the wonderful dwarf-abortions—black, blue, and parti-coloured—ever known (or unknown) are mere bagatelles. Nay, with the exception of that one of the labours of Hercules, which must have given occasion to fifty others, and which we need not allude to, as the facts are in the remembrance of every classical scholar, we doubt if that veritable hero himself ever performed anything to be compared with the achievements of Jocko. The elements are at his command; he presses fire and water into his service, and drowns and burns his enemies by the score, besides knocking down whole battalions like ninepins. The character affords ample scope for the display of very great histrionic powers on the part of Mr. Watkins, who personates our deformed nigger friend. The scene is laid in America, during the struggle of the French and English, prior to the outbreak of the revolution which eventuated in the establishment of the United States; the story being taken from the well-known novel of the same name, by the late Mr. Cooper, who, we may remark in passing, was one of the greatest writers of fiction that modern times can boast. There are two persecuted lovers in the piece, the lady being in much danger of being married against her will to somebody she don't like and won't have, and it is on her behalf that Jocko works his miracles. Miss Saville, and Messrs. Neville, Johnstone, and Lyon, contribute their talents to the effective representation of the piece, which, however, does not afford much room for display by any character but Jocko. The Misses Collinson have appeared this week in a new ballet divertissement, suited to the exhibition of their talents.

PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—These concerts do more even than sustain the prestige of their inauguration. Monday's programme contained the famous shadow song (*Ombre légère*), which Madame Lemmens-Sherrington (who was rapturously encored in it as usual) sings in a style surpassed by no artiste in the world. She had two other pieces against her name; there were cornet, flute, and violin solos, by Messrs. Levy, B. Wells, and V. Buziau, respectively. The great orchestral works were the overtures to *Der Freischütz* and *Semiramide*, and Mendelssohn's *Wedding March*. On Wednesday, the *Messiah* was given with the same cast as the first performance mentioned in our last. On Thursday, Madame Catherine Hayes sang the "Crudele ah no mio bene," and "Non mi dir" (*Don Giovanni*), "Before mine eyes," and "Softly sighs the voice of evening" (*Der Freischütz*), and "The harp that once through Tara's halls," into which she infused that superlative expression and pathos which pre-eminently distinguish her vocal displays. Two artistes new to this series appeared on Thursday; Miss Helen McLeod, who made so favourable an impression on the occasion of her debut at the Hanover-square Rooms last season, and who sang "Vedrai carino" with great sweetness and feeling, exhibiting an excellent style, worthy of one of M. Schira's most accomplished pupils, and such as shows that her native qualities, both of voice and intelligence, are considerable; and Miss Clari Fraser, who delivered "Where the bee sucks," and "My mother bids me bind my hair," with a degree of graceful effect which procured for her unanimous and enthusiastic applause. "O caro imagine," and "O, 'tis a glorious sight," were allotted to Mr. W. Cooper, and "Madamina" and "In diesen heiligen hallen" to Mr. Weiss, by whom they were given in the well-known admirable style of these artists. The only one of the numerous "re-demands" which "eventuated" in an encore, was Mr. Levy's cornet solo, "The exile's lament" (Roche Albert or Jullien?). Among the orchestral works was Meyerbeer's march (*Camp of Silesia*). On Saturday, 27th instant, Rossini's sacred masterpiece, the *Stabat Mater* entire, will form the first part of the programme, the second being devoted to a miscellaneous selection of "gems."

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The performance of *Elijah* on Wednesday, under the direction of Dr. Wylde, drew together a crowded and fashionable audience. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, who has shown herself equally great on the lyric stage and in the oratorio, delivered the leading soprano solos with inimitable expression, grace, and effect. Madame Sainton-Dolby sung her parts in that commanding and finished style for which she is renowned. Mr. George Perren was the leading tenor, and gave complete effect to that portion of the music. The basso parts were assigned to Mr. Wallworth; and the remainder to Misses Stabbach, Chambers, and Marian Moss; and Messrs. Walker and Henry; and the whole performance in its totality and its details was excellent. The orchestra was entirely filled up to the walls by the band and chorus, which were in the most satisfactory state of training and efficiency. Messrs. H. Blagrove and Viotti Collins were among the instrumentalists. Mr. George Lake was the organist. Dr. Wylde himself conducted. The *Messiah*, as our readers may remember, was the initial performance of Dr. Wylde's series of oratorios, and was given on the 3rd instant (*vide* our number of the 6th October). The *Creation* would form a triad, exhibiting in their perfection the three great schools of the sacred drama.

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