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Tableshed by Joseph Clay low houser at 265 Mans

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barners erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the Whole Human race

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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

Mews of the Week.

the Church in the conflict of conscience and usage.

The Church dignitaries have evidently taken alarm at the extent and unmanageable pertinacity of the

"News of the Week" is a separate item as it is between two horizontal lines.

Church are driven. Mr. Maskell is a veritable "enfant terrible": with the frightful candour of childhood, he pushes home his questions to the last extremity, and is simple enough to declare by last extremity; and is simple enough to declare, by way of finish, that his Archbishop and Bishop have left him no doctrine whatever to teach except that of "the ever blessed Trinity." We cannot improve upon Mr. Maskell's interpretation of the correspondence; that is precisely what it amounts to. It seems to have become a question whether the Church can retain its defined doctrines at the same time with its defined property; and its Prelates manifest a marvellous alacrity in choosing the alternative of giving up the defined doctrine. It may be said that henceforward, according to the description of these dignitaries, the Church of England has no distinctive doctrine, except the doctrine that the property which it holds is its own and must not be given up.

With this doctrinal debility appear some other signs of weakness, not new, but very untimely; such as the declaration in Parliament on the throwing out of Mr. Frewen's Pluralities Bill, that and the scandalous attempt of Archbishop Sumner | farm to be flourishing; its boys to be reforming. | in the diplomatic arrangements concerning the to preserve for his own son the reversion of an im- The Zoological Society proclaims great accessions | Court of Rome. England is said to have instigated mense condemned sinecure.

nature, because the Church will not assume any the Wandsworth-road. Exeter-hall is crowded organic action, submitting rather to the accidents with May Meetings. The Horticultural Society concessions to the clergy, restoring in her German which are crumbling it to pieces. Sincere friends blazes upon the world with the floral beauty of its dominions the old privileges repealed by Joseph of the institution already begin to think that it first display for the season. belongs to the past.

The opposite and contemporaneous agitation thousand babies a day; one of the thousand, on Lombard youth confirmed to the Churches, the belongs to the future—the Public School move- Wednesday, was Queen Victoria's seventh, a Prince, Papal influence will not be so restored. Of far ment; which has not in any respect lost strength deposited, the court historian says, in the most or hopefulness because it has been misconceived by splendid cradle of the family.

Mr. W. E. Forster d by the promoters of phatic adhesion of solutile doubt that a sin According to our rules, this dateline is also an item, as behalf of the movemen first invitation; and it is between two horizontal the Whitsun holidays, ments; the more so, a want neither for zeal r

We have already all ings in Parliament. termined to keep a see

construction of the Ecclesiastical Commission leaves the commission substantially what it was before so far as that can be done without perilous scandal. feel that their chiefs in office have drawn upon them many losses as the consequence of free trade an attempt to enlist the official subordinates on the side of Protection by rendering their Free-trade superiors odious in the pocket aspect. Sir Charles the frog of the fable, which this time blows itself. Wood's plan for reorganizing the savings banks will be a great improvement: it supplies a national guarantee for what is really a national institution. It has one serious defect—it does not reimburse those who have lost by the frauds committed under the implied control of Government.

The agitation of the Church is of a destructive is led off by the strange and mysterious crime in

he officials. The meeting at Bradford alone would suffice to prove as much. That populous Yorkshipe own must now be added to the list of the grat manufacturing boroughs which have declared in avour of the Public School system, thus keeping up the chain of adhesions unbroken by the official repudiation. In fact, the leaders of the school movement understand the future in regard to their plan far better then the statesmen at the Hoth of March (This too, notwithstanding the centre of affairs. The

out do not choose the commidism. It is a ow will they meet it? law of universal suf-The first could effect vernment has already I. Carlier having done conciliatory" scheme Persigny, is scarcely

and though the more

action of the day, nothing of first-rate importance has been achieved this week. The pretended reeven that may be inefficacious. The most likely chance seems the bold stroke, especially if the Reds would play into the President's hands, and begin an outbreak unprepared. But they are not induced that way either by the provocations of the police or the "analogies" of the Napoléon. They are Mr. Henley's motion to reduce public salaries was a mere spiteful Protectionist retaliation on the reaction. Even the Presse, which defies the pro-Liberals—an attempt to make official subordinates | reaction. Even the 1,000, make official subordinates | hibition of its sale, will contest the matter legally; and advises the people not to be worried into violence, set to give any pretext for "placing Paris out to be a "Sunday-Emperor."

Rome remains quiet. The attitude of the People is cold and severe. The restored Pope passes through silent streets to visit and bless the French soldiers. But even they slip away to escape contact with the man who bestows his thanks upon The rest of the week's news is multifarious, the those wounded in the attack upon Rome, but who capital being especially noted for its various activity. denounced as prostitutes the Roman women that The spring exhibitions and the spring fashions succoured Rome's heroic defenders. His position draw crowds of carriages into the western streets. is not of the pleasantest. To complicate it the pluralities are an abuse which cannot be given up; The Philanthropic Society reports its correctional more, Prussia has just stepped in to claim a voice to its animal community. A long list of murders this to counterbalance the influence of Austria, as if Prussia could be relied on in anything. The Catholic power is shaken to its roots. Though Austria make the Second, though the Jesuits are brought back Into this busy world of England arrive some to Venice and Verona, and the education of the

The motto is an item, and it is between two horizontal lines. It will be untitled in the

This large title is an item.

According to our rules, any

centred text at the top of a page

on until the line above the motto.

signals the start of an item. It runs

The contents is also an item, and it is positioned between two horizontal lines. It should be headed "Contents" in the ToC.

The item begins under the horizontal line under "News of the Week" and runs onto the following page. It ends at the line above "Parliament."

ToC.

tional position. The Archbishop of Turin in vain urges the parish priests of his diocese to protest against and impede the civil authority. The Sardinian Government seizes his circular, and threatens | liability was entirely remo to prosecute him; he is obliged to retire to his

country seat to escape the exasperation of the people. The days of the Papacy are numbered.

Spain seems sunk in degradation. A military adventurer and an intriguing Queen Mother rule a hopeless people. In the Palace is nothing but intrigue and scandal—too vile even for comment; intrigue and scandal—too vile even for comment; beyond the palace walls intrigue of party against party, imbecility and shamelessness. No man capable of even pointing to a better future. Keep down the last exposure, and so wear on—that seems to be the sole policy. So little of even the shadow of freedom remains, that the Clamor Publico of Madrid abandons political writing, since no fewer than six actions are pending against it, and it is seized almost daily at the Post-office for the slightest expression against the "Govern-

No further news from Greece, though it was No further news from Greece, though it was demeanour. As a check prematurely reported that the affair was arranged treasurer will be required by the payment of 60,000 drachmas and an the tranactions of the apology. A change of Ministers is spoken of in

The Erfurt players have adjourned. Rumours books with the ledger. multiply of coming conferences of crowned heads, on deposits, which is at p doubtless to put down what his restored Holiness | will be reduced to £2 16 calls the "hydra of anarchy": they too, perhaps, referring to the "kingdom of France," as Pio Nono unhappily phrases it. Men begin to think whether the immense armaments gathering in the the last thirty-two years East can be only for the pacification of Germany. this cause has been £2 Are the Cossacks again looking across the Rhine? Certainly the French Government does not fear their coming. May the French people have as little need to fear them! The future looks gloomy. All things seem tending towards a second great

PARLIAMENT.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK. Among the earliest business in the House of Com-

mons, on Monday, was a question respecting the rights of British subjects abroad. Ar. Cockburn asked for information respecting the assumed right of the authorities of Charleston to go on board any British vessel in the harbour, to seize any persons of colour whom they may find in the vessel, and imprison them during the whole time that the vessel remains there. Lord PALMERSTON said, the subject had been | greatly extended. The brought under the notice of Government some years | as at present, will be red ago, and in 1847 a note had been presented to the having paid in sufficient Government of the United States remonstrating adding to it until it has against such a law as inconsistent with the usual established courtesy of nations, and at variance with certain parts of the treaty of 1815. The answer, | Wood had made his made verbally, and not in writing, by Mr. Bu- general expression of c chanan, then American Secretary for Foreign Af- ment's making good the fairs, was, that the Federal Government had no late mismanagement of powers to induce the Legislature of the Carolinas to | Scarborough, and other abolish the state law; and that, if the British Go- Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFOR vernment insisted upon a strict interpretation of the | Colonel Thompson, and treaty of 1815, the Federal Government of the United spoke in favour of Gov States, finding the question not merely difficult, but to a question from Mr. impossible to be dealt with, would be forced to take | the Exchequer said the advantage of the clause enabling either party, after would not be altered. due notice, to put an end to the treaty. Under the limit of deposits was these circumstances our Government did not think that any advantage would come from pressing the put and carried without

The Government bill to amend the law relating to Savings' Banks was introduced by Sir Charles the Ecclesiastical Com Wood on Monday evening, in a long speech, in the character of the new which he took a glance at the rise and progress of appears to be the appoin these institutions, pointed out the defects of the pre- body within the commi sent law, and explained the alterations which he in- | Committee. This will c

tends to make.

It is not much more than thirty years since those societies were recognized by the Legislature, and little more than forty years since the more than forty years since they were first formed. The | Crown, to receive no s society at Tottenham may be taken as a fair specimen of | sioners shall not be en what these institutions were at first. In that case six must report to the ful benevolent individuals undertook to receive the savings | mendations, however, v of the labouring classes, and to pay five per cent. for them, each person being responsible for £100; if more were deposited than £600 they were to add another trustee for every £100. They appointed the trustees as they pleased, and invested the deposits as they pleased, on condition of paying interest for them. In 1817 a bill was passed to prohibit the trustees from receiving any profits, and to allow the investment of the deposits in the public funds. In 1824 a new act was passed, which ment the salaries of certain and the public funds. rendered it imperative on the trustees to transmit the £1500. whole of the money invested in the savings' banks to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the interest on the National Debt; from that time, therefore, Government became responsible for all the money transmitted to them. By another act passed in 1828 the amount of deposits, which had been hitherto unlimited, was fixed at a certain sons. But, as there amount, and at the same time the rate of interest was | missioners, of whom or

The present position o

The

proposes to give increased banks is this. The app be vested in the Commissional Debt—local ba The treasurer thus appo-himself, or to send a clerk must be paid directly to I other person, or at any bank, will be deemed ille thus invested will be securities; so that the pense, and may then see enable any person to rece

As regards friendly sfarther investment shall the National Debt Comminsurances already made the investments shall tak The privilege of investments. which has been much abu shall be allowed to invest behalf of lunatics or idic invested on behalf of mir The power of purchasing In the discussion which

£100. The motion for General proposed as the

Sir George Grey m and Archbishops fixed consolidate the two f

will be, that the ex-offi

The Archbishop of Turin in vain urges the parish priests of his diocese to protest against and impede the civil authority. The Sardinian Government seizes his circular, and threatens to prosecute him; he is obliged to retire to his

intrigue and scandal—too vile even for comment; which have occurred have been owing to this departure the laity; it is they who compose its members, its beyond the palace walls intrigue of party against party, imbecility and shamelessness. No man ment."

prematurely reported that the affair was arranged reasurer will be required to furnish a daily statement of by the payment of 60,000 drachmas and an apology. A change of Ministers is spoken of in

multiply of coming conferences of crowned heads, doubtless to put down what his restored Holiness calls the "hydra of anarchy": they too, perhaps, referring to the "kingdom of France," as Pio Nono unhappily phrases it. Men begin to think Nono unhappily whether the immense armaments gathering in the the last thirty-two years the loss to the country from East can be only for the pacification of Germany. this cause has been £2,000,000. The amount of de-Are the Cossacks again looking across the Rhine?
Certainly the French Government does not fear their coming. May the French people have as little need to fear them! The future looks gloomy. they will obtain the market rate of interest on those crisis.

Among the earliest business in the House of commons, on Monday, was a question respecting the rights of British subjects abroad. Wr. Cookanyan asked for information respecting the assumed right of the authorities of Charleston to go on board any British vessel in the harbour, to seize any persons of colour whom they may find in the vessel, and imprison them during the whole time that the vessel remains them during the whole time that the vessel remains there. Lord Palmerson said, the subject had been brought under the notice of Government some years ago, and in 1847 a note had been presented to the Government some years against such a law as inconsistent with the usual established courtesy of nations, and at variance with certain parts of the treaty of 1815. The answer, made verbally, and not in writing, by Mr. Buchanan, then American Sceretary for Foreign Affairs, was, that the Federal Government had no powers to induce the Legislature of the Carolinas to abolish the state law; and that, if the British Government that in sealed and the first of the case of new societies in the mane of trustees, of trustees, with definition of the Willed Indied. No rean it be an advertised to the season of the mane of trustees, will be limited. No rean it be a many to get present of the transport of the test to the state law; and the vessel remains that the federal parts of the treaty of 1815. The answer, made verbally, and not in writing, by Mr. Buchanan, then American Sceretary for Foreign Affairs, was, that the Federal Government had no powers to induce the Legislature of the Carolinas to action the state law; and that, if the British Government deals are the state law; and that, if the British Government deals are the characteristic of the case of the Northean Remains and the state law; and that, if the British Government deals are the characteristic of the Rondade, Aylesburgh be was attended upon a strict interpretation of the Rondade, Aylesburgh be was a trustee, except on the hinter of the Rondade and the state law; and

Savings' Banks was introduced by Sir Charles | the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, and explained Wood on Monday evening, in a long speech, in the character of the new measure. The chief feature which he took a glance at the rise and progress of appears to be the appointment of a smaller working direct that a careful revision be made of the salaries and these institutions, pointed out the defects of the present law, and explained the alterations which he in-

It is not much more than thirty years since those sosociety at Tottenham may be taken as a fair specimen of benevolent individuals undertook to receive the savings of the labouring classes, and to pay five per cent. for them, each person being responsible for £100; if more were deposited than £600 they were to add another trustee for every £100. They appointed the trustees as they pleased, and invested the deposits as they pleased, on condition of paying interest for them. In 1817 a bill was passed to prohibit the trustees from receiving any profits, and to allow the investment of the deposits in the public funds. In 1824 a new act was passed, which in the public funds. In 1824 a new act was passed, which in the salaries of certain deaneries from £1000 to in the immense increase of criminals as compared with the public funds. rendered it imperative on the trustees to transmit the £1500. whole of the money invested in the savings' banks to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the interest on the National Debt; from that time, therefore, Government became responsible for all the money transmitted to them. By another act passed in 1828 the amount of deposits, which had been hitherto unlimited, was fixed at a certain which had been hitherto unlimited, was fixed at a certain and of the commission, as shown by RIT. Horsman, reduce the national expenditure, with the the suffering classes, and this became responsible for all the money transmitted to them. By another act passed in 1828 the amount of deposits, which had been hitherto unlimited, was fixed at a certain sons. But, as there will be only two paid companies. amount, and at the same time the rate of interest was missioners, of whom one will be the nominee of the £1,000,000 might be saved annually.

ability was entirely removed. The present position of a savings' bank is, that the country seat to escape the exasperation of the people. The days of the Papacy are numbered.

Spain seems sunk in degradation. A military adventurer and an intriguing Queen Mother rule a hopeless people. In the Palace is nothing but intriguing a country to get their rules certified by the people accounts to the National Debt Commissioners; who are responsible nally for the sums the trustees may remit to them. In any cases the actuary or secretary receives deposits at its own house; and it is said that nearly all the losses is the Church? The Church is not the Bishops, but the laity it is they who countries that they should be at the Board of Admiralty or any other public commission. It may be said that the Church ought to guard its own property. But what is own house; and it is said that nearly all the losses the laity it is they who countries that they should be at the Board of Admiralty or any other public commission. It may be said that the Church ought to guard its own property. rustees have merely to get their rules certified by the

party, impecuity and snamelessness. No man capable of even pointing to a better future. Keep down the last exposure, and so wear on—that seems to be the sole policy. So little of area the seems to be the sole policy. So little of even the National Debt-local bankers to be generally chosen. shadow of freedom remains, that the Clamor Publico of Madrid abandons political writing, since no fewer than six actions are pending against it and it is seized almost daily at the Post office. it, and it is seized almost daily at the Post-office lepositors by him; the receipt of any money by any for the slightest expression against the "Governnstitution who receives money shall be guilty of a mis- Bishops; nor is it good for the Church that men No further news from Greece, though it was lemeanour. As a check upon the management, the lown a person to test the accuracy of the accounts of any The Erfurt players have adjourned. Rumours books with the ledger. As regards the rate of interest All things seem tending towards a second great securities; so that the savings' bank depositor will thus be converted into a fundholder without any extensis. pense, and may then sell the amount at any time, or enable any person to receive the interest for him.

As regards friendly societies it is proposed that no farther investment shall be made by them directly with | the Government is prepared to give way to the national

vernment insisted upon a strict interpretation of the treaty of 1815, the Federal Government of the United spoke in favour of Government doing so. In reply that at last election he was States, finding the question not merely difficult, but | to a question from Mr. Grogran the Chancellor of | nimity of his opponents. impossible to be dealt with, would be forced to take advantage of the clause enabling either party, after due notice, to put an end to the treaty. Under these circumstances our Government did not think £100. The motion for leave to bring in the bill was Protectionist party. Looking merely at the terms of that any advantage would come from pressing the put and carried without a division, and the Attorney- his motion there was nothing in it which differed General proposed as the member to bring it in.

The Government bill to amend the law relating to | Sir George Grey moved the second reading of | He merely asked: to be appointed by the Crown, as chairman, with a regard being had to the efficient performance of the salary of £1200 a year; one by the Archbishop of several duties." cieties were recognized by the Legislature, and little Canterbury, at £1000 a year; and a third by the more than forty years since they were first formed. The Crown, to receive no salary. These three commis-Crown, to receive no salary. These three commis-sioners shall not be enabled finally to decide, but in the luxuries and necessaries of life. Comparing what these institutions were at first. In that case six must report to the full commission. Their recom- 1828 with 1849 the reduction in the following articles mendations, however, will be virtually final, in most has been—on bread, corn, beer, hay, straw, woollens, cases, from the weight they will carry. Among furniture, and ironmongery, 20 per cent.; on groother provisions of the bill, it proposes to enable the ceries, hosiery, and fuel, 25 per cent.; on cotton, 30 commissioners to make the income of the Bishops per cent.; on linen, 16 per cent.; on beef and mutand Archbishops fixed, instead of fluctuating. To ton, 17 per cent. From public documents also it apconsolidate the two funds, the Common and the peared that of late years the people of this country were Ecclesiastical Funds, making them applicable to all suffering great distress. In proof of this he pointed

The result of the proposed change in the constitu-tion of the commission, as shown by Mr. Horsman, reduce the national expenditure, with the view

educed from £411s. 3d. per cent., to £3 16s., and in 1844 archbishop of Canterbury, removable at his pleasure; was again reduced to £3 5s. As regards the liability and as the whole of the Bishops will still remain at the board, the public will gain nothing by the change. Now, as the Ecclesiastical Commission is formed entirely for the management of temporal and secular affairs, there is no more reason why there should be Bishops at the board than there is that against the people, but against Bishops and Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Besides, in an age like the present, Bishops have something else to do than attend to the management of property. This is an age of active speculation. Christianity has to encounter many active enemies, to defend itself against the assaults of active and acute intellects, and to revive and kindle faith in an age peculiarly unsuscentible of belief. These are not times when easy. good-natured, benevolent, irreproachable gentlemen are likely to perform the duties required of them as styled Fathers in God should be seen busily engrossed with worldly affairs, vigilant of Church property, and stubbornly tenacious of Church rank and episcopal emoluments—asserting the divine institu-tion of episcopacy, but regardless of its duties—not visiting the sick, not consoling the dying, not preaching the Word, not disseminating the faith among the

> diocese to show his expertness as a senator, nor the other half the year in a country palace, in which he is unapproachable by any but the aristocracy. Nor is it any part of his office to hold large estates, and to farm them out under a ruinous system of fines on leases, for the purpose of extracting an immediate provision for his amily, to the ultimate impoverishment of the Church. It is not necessary that the Bishop should be a Peer of Parliament, nominated absolutely by the Ministers under the strong temptation of postponing the interests of the Church to the interests of party. When the Parliament, the People, and the Clergy swell the national cry, and demand, it is not the part nor the character of a good

materially from a Radical motion on the same subject.

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to request that she will be graciously pleased to

In favour of this motion, Mr. HENLEY urged the the population. He thought therefore that it was the in the price of corn. It is unreasonable to ask Government to make a general reduction in the salaries Home-office, the Foreign-office, the Colonial-office, the Council-office, the Board of Trade, and the department of education, amount to only £238,000, Sir Robert Peel perfectly agreed with Mr. Roe-

MAY 4 1850.7

it. It was evidently Mr. Henley's belief that a large reduction could be made in official salaries without that the persons holding such situations are not over-

Mr. COBDEN viewed the motion as expressly intended to throw discredit upon the working of freetrade. It would be viewed generally as a war upon weekly wages, and he would be no party to a decision of the House in favour of a general reduction of favour of Protection or against it, we have been equally wages throughout the country. But to talk seriously disappointed in our expectations and our views. We of such a reduction is sheer nonsense. Granting that there has been a general reduction in the price of Protection, and they have repealed the laws we sent articles of general consumption, that is no reason why | them to support'; whilst those who are opposed to those wages should fall. Nor can it be said that any large laws, if a vote of the House of Commons were to come to wages should fail. Nor can it be said that any large class of the community has suffered a reduction of income. Rents have not been reduced, nor is it of falling, have of falling, have

ncreased burdens ublic expenditure the numbers were ect every possible een taunted with real reform; but, if

they would look back to the history of England from the epoch of the independence of the United States to the passing of the Reform Bill, they would find that | moved by Mr. RICARDO, on Wednesday, was negaevery measure of public economy and financial re-form has been effected by the Tory party. As for The object of the bill was to check the injurious rifinancial reformers who made such strong professions | valry between competing railway lines, by which in favour of sweeping reforms, nothing is to be ex each sought to throw obstacles in the way of the pected from them this session. Ministers need not other; but the general feeling was opposed to the feel any alarm on account of what that party might measure. do now. If measures of economy are to be carried out, it must be by the Protectionists. It is right Bill, which was moved by Mr. Pusey, was opposed

night are hard-working men, who are suffering hardly, and you must not be permitted to ride off from the conchief clerks and virtual Ministers of State in Downingstreet, nor by a declaration from the honourable Member
for the West Riding, that he cannot vote for this motion
because wages will be affected by it. In a great part of
this country wages are affected already—(cheers from the
Opposition)—and it is our belief that there is no part of
this country in which, before long, wages will not be
affected. You may try to evade the responsibility which
hangs over you by a thread, and those clamorous patriots
who founded institutions for financial reform, and who
addressed the House at length in favour of some impracticable proposition, but who fly from the test when a

Sir CHARLES WOOD denied that prices had gene- definite sum is proposed for a particular object, may tell The amendment was negatived by 166 to 53. The and the increase which has taken place in the price | will be affected, or resort to any other shadowy subter- | several amendments. of greengroceries will nearly compensate for the fall fuge, which may suit their purpose to-night, but which (Cheers.) I care not to inquire into the causes of the universally acknowledged distress which has been reof public servants, many of whom have much more work to do than they had some years ago. Besides, a very large reduction had already taken place. Between very large reduction had already taken place. Between think there has been one predominant cause which has low rate. As a proof of the existing distress among very large reduction had already taken place. Detween think there has been one predominant cause which has low rate. As a proof of the existing distress among 1815 and 1835 the salaries of public officers were been injurious, and which may become more than inthe farmers, he stated that in a Northumberland brought down from £3,700,000 to £2,700,000. At jurious to this country. I think the distress is mainly paper there appeared, last week, sixty advertisements present the business of the country is done for little owing to the legislative measure of 1846, which has present the dustries of the country is done for little more than the cost of a private establishment. The lowered the price of commodities. We have alsalaries of all kinds paid by the bank of England amount to £211,000, whereas the whole of the salaries casions we have always expressed it. The noble Lord amount to £211,000, whereas the whole of the salaries of the Government, including the Treasury, the forward the question? Well, we are perfectly aware of our deficiencies on this side the House, and we are often reminded of them by the eminent and almost illustrious | land, this was no more than the usual number of persons who are adverse around us. We do not attempt | sales of that description which took place in that which is only £27,000 more than the Bank of Eng- to rival you in eloquence, in statesmanship, or in that county at this time of the year. But if these anland. Mr. Hume, as a consistent economical re- prudent sagacity which has always distinguished you; former, supported the motion because it would carry but whatever may be our failings we have, at least, not out the avowed object of Government. Mr. RoeBuck looked upon the motion as a mere truism, the BUCK looked upon the motion as a mere truism, the to bring forward the question as it has been chalked out that, judging by this rule, the distress was greater odium on Government, and obtain popularity for his collegates in another lines been charged out bis collegates in another lines of the bis collegates in another lines. himself as a pretended economist. Nevertheless, he noble Lord the reason why we do not wish to bring it strongly advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to forward. We do not think it is a question to be settled accede to the motion, as the best way of damaging it. in this House. I do not think, whatever may be our constant divisions upon such a subject, that they can be the same course was pursued by the advocates of Rebuck that the motion was a truism, but he did not consider that to be a reason why he should support dent to human nature that wisdom should only be acquired by adversity, and when the country has arrived at | so, a considerable alteration must be made in the disthat pitch of suffering which shall teach them the great | tribution of the public burdens. lesson, no doubt the country will settle the question impairing the efficient performance of official duties; and he could not countenance such a delusion by voting in favour of the motion, believing as he did lesson, no doubt the country will settle the question without troubling either the noble Lord or myself upon the subject. And I am sure that no other settlement of it will be satisfactory; for what will be the effect of a vote of the House upon such a question as the reconstruction of our commercial system? The people out of doors who are suffering will say 'a vote of the House of Commons in favour of Protection,' to use a common phrase, or against it, 'will be no adequate test; we have had votes of the House of Commons upon the same important subject before; and whether our opinion is in

> Lord John Russell contended that this motion me counties the was plainly one of censure on the Government, een reduced; but seeing that it called upon the Queen to do what e districts has, for | Ministers have already undertaken to do. The conbare subsistence dition of the labouring classes is not worse now than The reason was that £30,000,000 a-year were spent all with the fluc- it was before the abolition of the corn-law: with the exception of some agricultural counties, wages have raders with their not been reduced since 1846; and he would not, n for economical therefore, give countenance to the doctrine that it is sed it because it necessary for the sake of the nation to reduce the stem; but it was | wages of every labourer in the public service. The notion was part of an avowed system of tactics for

traing protection to agriculture, and no such proe new system is, posal would be listened to by the country. After a few remarks from Mr. Henley, the House

For the motion 173 Against it..... 269

Majority..... 96 The second reading of the Railway Traffic Bill,

that the country should know this:—

"Here are seven millions and a half expended, and I want this to be understood out of doors. I do not want people to be led away by the sentimental appeals of the right honourable member for Tamworth, as if we were dealing with an insignificant sum, and making a petty motion with a petty object. The motion of my honourable friend will effect a reduction of at least one million, and perhaps more, in the public expenditure. Those who will form a judgment on your conduct to night are hard-working men, who are suffering hardly, and your must not be newwitted to ride off from the containing that it should undergo certain modifications in committee. Mr. Christopher withdrew his amendcommittee, Mr. Christophen withdrew his amend. I louses of Parliament in favour of the establishment

rally fallen. Potatoes have risen in price since 1843; you that the Government will be in danger and wages bill was ultimately passed through committee with

A discussion on agricultural distress took place in the House of Lords on Thursday evening. The debate was opened by the Duke of RICHMOND, who for the sale of live stock on different farms in that

Earl GREY declined entering upon a discussion of the free-trade question. As for the statement that in one newspaper there were no less than sixty advertisements of the sale of live stock in Northumbernouncements are to be taken as proofs of agricultural distress what would they say to the fact that in September, 1844, one newspaper in Sussex contained seventy advertisements of the sale of farm stock, so under protection than it is now.

The Duke of ARGYLL was not friendly to these irregular discussions on the question of Protection, but he did not see how ministers could complain of them, as

Lord FAVERSHAM denied that the present state of things was exceptional, and as for the statement that the distress was partial, he asserted that it was deep, general, and universal. He defied the Government to call to the bar of the House a single impartial man who would dare to say that there was ever before known in this country, among the agricultural interest, such deep, universal, and overwhelming distress. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

The Earl of St. GERMAINS admitted that much distress exists among the owners and occupiers of land, but it was folly to think of relieving it by a return to protection.

The Earl of STRADRROKE differed from the last speaker. Such a declaration was equivalent to saying that the people of England were henceforward to be deprived of justice. The Duke of RICHMOND said the repeal of the corn

laws had been carried by means of an agitation commenced at Manchester; they would be restored by an agitation on the part of the people of England. The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL said the shopkeepers of London were suffering more than any other class.

The discussion then terminated. The greater part of Thursday evening was spent by the House of Commons in the discussion of the County Courts Extension Bill, which went through

committee. It was announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not bring forward the Stamp Duties Bill last evening.

PUBLIC EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

An important education meeting was held in Bradford on Monday. Though the meeting was nly announced on Saturday, the Temperance Hall vas crowded. The Reverend Dr. Burnet, the Vicar, resided. A resolution in favour of national educaion was moved in an admirable speech by Mr. W. E. Forster, of Rawdon: he who objected to the volun-ary or "hap-hazard" principle, contended that the vant of education was a national evil, and its supply , national duty; and he recommended the working lasses to support Mr. Fox's bill by holding simulaneous open-air meetings, on Whit-Tuesday, in all he large towns of Lancashire. The resolution was econded by Mr. David Lightowler, a Chartist, and upported by the Reverend J. Glyde. Mr. J. Cockin

sequences of your vote by sentimental descriptions of chief clerks and virtual Ministers of State in Downing-

Mr. R. Taylor was proceeding to point out the weakness of the arguments against the national system, when a member observed that there was to Court.

In reply to an address from 200 of the clergy men in Gloucester diocese, on the subject of the lite judgment in the case of Gorham versus the Bishop Exeter, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol declares that he agrees with the clergy in thinking the constitution of the present Court of Appeal in

that all the members of the this time in anxious delibera hope that we shall have the who have concurred in this a guidance we may come to su obviate what is at present ano and promote the peace and uni

The English Review asse William Palmer, M.A., Fello Oxford, who some time s Episcopalians, is about to Oriental Church. The rever never proceeded beyond d Anglican Church, in which one of the most advanced of on the same authority, to be article of the Nicene Cree Holy Ghost—rejecting, with word filioque. Mr. Palmer Church and State Gazette.

"The time is coming—rather is already come—when every one must declare himself, if he is faithful.

"Individual confession of the true faith is now necessary, for we have ceased to have security for the assertion | synodical action. I am sorry to be obliged to a d, that

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter on the same subject to Mr. Alexander Beres. as you have in mine, an earnest longing for it." ford Hope; and it has been published, by permission, in the daily papers:—

your willingness to be guided by my counsels at the pre- people to believe?" sent crisis, seem to impose upon me the duty of repeating "It seems to me that, excepting the doctrine of the two and a half per cent.

of Privy Council in Mr. Gorham's case, and you expressed justified, to teach the opposite. your apprehension that some excellent men might be driven by that decision to quit, if not the communion of | Church of England to teach, that the grace of regeneraour Church, yet the offices which they hold in it.

could readily understand the uneasiness which you, in baptism? common with many o hers, felt at the position in which the Church appeared to be placed by that judgment, but that I thought it to be your plain and unmistakeable duty not to desert the Church at such a moment, when "Or, again, that an especial gi she was most in need of your support and assistance, but is, in a sacramental manner, given to faithful recipients, to remain firm in your allegiance to her, and to use your best endeavours to remove existing anomalies and defects. This appears to me very clearly to be the line of conduct which you ought to pursue. If a vessel in which you were embarked should spring a leak, you would surely do your best to stop the leak before you thought of abandoning the ship and leaving it to the mercy of the

recent judgment has so altered the character of our Church as to justify any of her members in severing their connection with her. That judgment may be erroneous, may be a wrong interpretation of the Church's mind; any of the Church's doctrines. That of baptismal rejudgment, the purport of which is that to those who right. But this, after all, is only the opinion of a court of law, not the decision of the Church itself in convocation. I hold that until the Church's Articles and formu- jects connected with our holy religion upon which laries are altered by the authority of Convocation, or of we have no reason to expect the dogmatic teaching vour to provoke the Republicans to an untimely some synod equivalent to Convocation, her character as of the church." He disclaims all right "to answer

a teacher of truth remains unchanged. "I cannot regard any sentence of an Ecclesiastical few remarks which occur" to him on the subjects of Court as finally settling a question of doctrine: that can only be done by a synodical decree; and even then judges may err in their interpretation of that decree thus:—

authoritatively, but will not reluse to state the Relying upon a special judgment of the Court of Cassation, the Prefect of Police has prohibited the sale, within doors or without, of the National, the Presse, thus: judges may err in their interpretation of that decree, and yet the decree itself will hold good, and in another appeal respecting the very same point of doctrine another Court might give a different judgment. I think, therefore, that nothing short of a formal act of the Church itself repudiating what it has hitherto asserted as truth you have been lately meditating. Especially it may lead Opposition, whether on stall or in shop, were seized can warrant a man in quitting her communion.

"What we really want is a court of appeal so constituted that the members of our Church can place reasontuted that the members of our Church can place reasontuted that the members of our Church can place reasontuted that the members of our Church can place reasontuted that the members of our Church can place reasontuted that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our Church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of our church can place reasontute that the members of th able confidence in its decisions, but it must still be else rather than to that on which we can alone depend borne in mind that any such Court will be liable to errors in judgment, and that it belongs to the office of a judge, not to make laws, but to expound them to the best of his

"Again, then, I say that when the Convocation shall by a solemn act reject the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, it will be time enough to think of quitting the Church's pale; but till that shall happen (which Heaven fend) to leave her would be an act of schism.

will add one other observation. Every member o "In reply to the request that I should, in concert with my right reverend brethren, take steps which may seem most suitable in this emeants."

Our Church who is not seeking a pretext for quitting her communion must desire to remove whatever blemishes and imperfections there may be in her constitution. But the Church who is not seeking a pretext for quitting her

> Horizontal lines divide these items. "The Church Movement" on the left begins after the line that marks the end of the item from the previous page. A line also marks its end, and the beginning of "France - the Elections and its Consequences."

to a numerously signed address of sympathy from the churchmen of Nottingham, expressing his gratification at "such a manifestation of sound Church principles, and earnestness for Christian truth." He says:—

"The time is coming—rather is already come—when resignation should not be accepted. Increupon the Bishop wrote to Mr. Maskell, and (more especially referring to a pamphlet in which Mr. Maskell had explained the reasons which induced him to resign) expressed his opinion that I was his duty to retain his charge, adding the following censure:—

"The measure immediately necessary the necessity of which is pressing upon us—is the resoration of of that faith by the laws of the State—and the very possibility of asserting it by synod is denied to us."

I do not think that you have, in this your late evert, facilitated that restoration; for you will, I think, have exasperated the disinclination to it in men of authority,

in a more connected form, and with some additional re- ever blessed Trinity, I have no doctrines and no faith to The question occurs—what will be done now marks, the considerations which I suggested to you in teach as certainly the faith and doctrines of the Church And report answers that Louis Napoleon will wait no conversation on Saturday last.

"You then stated to me how greatly you were distruc; but—as it seems—it is quite open to me, if I true; but—as it seems—it is quite open to me, if I true; but—as it believe to be true; but—as it seems—it is quite open to me, if I true; but—as it believe to be true; but—as it seems—it is quite open to me, if I thought it to be right, and that I should be no less (the Napoléon) in an ominous article entitled "The

"Ought I to teach, and have I the authority of the

in confirmation, by the laying on of the hands of the "Or, again, that orders transmitted through the episcopate are of the essence of the Christian Church?

and the Visitation of the Sick? "These subjects, my Lord, I consider to be intimately at the Vatican on the 17th of April. His Holiness connected with the foundations of religious faith, and, remarked:—"As order, so deplorably disturbed for according as they are believed, with the daily life and practice of every Christian man. It is impossible, I suppose, that the Church of Christ should have left them undetermined. If it may be, I am anxious to continue hydra of anarchy crushed in the kingdom of France. but it is the interpretation adopted by a few fallible men, practice of every Christian man. It is impossible, I not by any body authorized by the Church to settle any suppose, that the Church of Christ should have left them point of doctrine; nor can it have the effect of changing undetermined. If it may be, I am anxious to continue labouring and teaching in the Church of England; and (speriamo di vedere ben presto l'idra dell'anarchia generation stands in her Articles and Liturgy as it did before. That is not denied, or even questioned, by the linds ment the number of which is that to these who independ on the application which, as a pastor of souls, I have now made application which, as a pastor of souls, I have now made application which is that to the source of the to you, as Archbishop of the province. My perplexity is the words "the French Republic," have not once admit the Church's doctrine of baptismal grace a greater | the greater because of the increased ambiguity which been used by the Pope, but those of "the kingdom latitude of explanation is permitted than you or I think has lately been thrown upon our doctrinal formularies."

The Archbishop replies that there are "many subauthoritatively," "but will not refuse to state the few remarks which occur" to him on the subjects of

"I can scarcely hope that this superficial reply will appear to you either sufficient or satisfactory. But it the Siècle and the République. The Evénement has consideration, before you take the dangerous step which never been even prosecuted. All the prints of the may serve to suggest thoughts which deserve your serious

"I remain, reverend sir, your faithful servant.

Still unsatisfied, Mr. Maskell rejoins, inquiring whether he is right in so understanding the Arch. bishop's reply, as to conclude that he ought not to teach, and that he has not the authority of the Church of England to teach, the doctrines treated in his letter. The Primate's conclusion is noteworthy:-

"Are they contained in the Word of God?" "Whatever is not there found, and nothing which cannot be proved thereby, is to be taught as an article of belief, or thought requisite or necessary to salvation.—Art. VI. Now. whether the doctrines concerning which you inquire are contained in the Word of God, and can be proved thereby, you have the same means of discovering as myself, and I have no special authority to declare."

Another letter from Mr. Maskell completes the correspondence: in it he says, despairingly:—

"It seems to be as I had supposed; and I have no faith and no doctrines to teach on any subject-excent perhaps regarding the everblessed Trinity—as certainly the doctrines and the faith of the Church in which I am a minister. In other words, if there is anything which I ought to teach it is this, that the Church of England has no distinct doctrine, except on a single subject.
"Nor do I see how such a system, once openly avowed, can fail to lead thousands into infidelity."

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, Sir Fitzroy Kelly moved to stay the Court of Arches from proceeding in the Gorham matter. The motion was, of course, but a repetition of that recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Lord Chief Justice, as the case did not originally come before the Common Pleas, thought it would be right to consider the judgment of the other court, and, therefore, took time to consult.

FRANCE.—THE ELECTIONS AND ITS CONSE-

The Paris election has resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party, M. Eugéne Sue being returned 128,007 votes, being a majority of 119,425 over the though you will probably have increased in many minds, number polled by M. Leclerc. The majority is con-Mr. Maskell's scruples, however, remaining unsatisfied, he applied to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said, than 20,000 Socialists have been expensed to the Archbishop of Canterberry is said. "My dear Mr. Hope,—My knowledge of your devoted bury, "venturing to ask" his Grace, "not what punged from the electoral lists. A majority of the and consistent attachment to the Church of your baptism, and the assurance which you have given me of the souls, but what doctrines I ought to teach my

The elections of the Soane-et-Loire, were also in favour of the democrats. The funds fell immediately

First Acts of the Consulate," points out the analogy between the present epoch and the time of the decrees tion, together with the remission of original sin, is cerour Church, yet the offices which they hold in it.

"I remarked, in answer to your statement, that I tainly given to all infants in the sacrament of holy out sixty-two members of the legislative body. "Again, upon the same and equal authority, that "Once having got rid of revolutionary convulsions," justification is always concurrent with the due recep- says the Napoléon, "the Charlemagne of the nine teenth century determined upon crowning his task o "Or, again, that an especial gift of the Holy Ghost social restoration by the most august of all coro nations, by invoking on his head and on that of France the Papal benediction. * * Now we see another Napoleon defending and restoring the Pope. It is under the Government of the heir of the Emperor "Or, once more, that the words of the ordinal, 'Whose- that France uses her power to strengthen catholic soever sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven, &c., convey to the priesthood the power of absolving penitents, which makes us ponder and reflect." Of similar sigvinds and waves.

"I would desire you to consider in what respect the fession, as indicated in the office of the Holy Communion journals) in the address of the returned Pope to the Generals and Staff of the French army visiting him

of France' frequently.

But even more significant of the desperate intentions of the French President is the manifest endeaoutbreak. M. Carlier's onslaught upon the Opposition press is the latest instance of this.

the Voix du Peuple, the Démocratie Pacifique, the Charivari, the Esta fette, the Crédit, the Evénement, you to inquire whether, in the exercise of your ministry, wherever found, except at booksellers' shops, or in

tuaries, which the police durst not invade. Three gress has appointed, a committee to inquire into the thousand copies of the Evenement were sold under affair. the Porte Cochère, in the Rue Montmartre, which opens to the office of the Presse. The Democratic from California:—

SPANISH SCANDAL.

The royal palace at Madrid, if we may credit the and Southern Rivers, and at New Orleans. journals, has just been the scene of an incident, which very worthily becomes the pendant of the famous Spanish marriage. It is said that he King which very worthily becomes the pencent of the famous Spanish marriage. It is said that the King Consort had been trying to obtain his appointment as Regent during the Queen's accouchement. To rid herself of his importunities the Queen sent in General Narvaez. A scene of violence is described as having taken place between the three, in the course of which the King Consort declared that he should immediately set out for Aranjuez, and that on the very day of her Majesty's delivery he would quit the Spanish territory. He also stated tion to publish a manifesto to the nation, his reasons for taking such a step, and that the said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the Window approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation. He said he had found the working classes, opened the conversation approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation approving the dyellings of the working classes, opened the conversation approving the dye

his reasons for taking such a step, and choosing to be present at the birth of infant; and he added that he should reco incidents, however strange, which had led act. To "save the honour of the Crown then determined to keep the King prison ever, after a short captivity, with the stationed before his chamber, his Majes

lated," and the royal couple were reconcile
The finishing touch to this dainty Curt
given by the Popular (the semi-official par
following day, announcing, in a sendments
that on the previous evening the Queen, are
by the King Consort and Queen Christi
through Madrid in an open carriage, and
countenance, as well as those of the au
sonages who accompanied her reflected the felicity
folt by the Spanish nation, hanks to the state the

17th, and Halifax to the 20th April. On the 18th, a opened under the existing system, but to the windows | 1 bject. resolution was passed in the Senate referring the closed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer refuses to resolution was passed in the Senate referring the whole question of California and the territories to a committee of thirteen, to report a plan for combine in dirt and darkness and their habitations to become

illustrious Princess is in who occupies the throne."

effect, that as the militia duty of the country is now the Chancellor of the Exchequer remits £2 4s. 9d. per unequally performed by the Whites, a law should be annum; or of another, who had reduced his windows passed enrolling the slave population, putting arms from thirty to twenty, the sum of £4 4s. per annum. This is practically to act the part, not so much of a war. The object of the petition was to expose the Finance Minister as that of a Minister of Pestilence. insincerity of the Southern party, who were boastful The remedy, if the money cannot be spared is a houseof the fidelity of their slaves in the event of a rupture tax. Such a tax might easily be rendered much more with the North. Of course the petition was not equitable than the present mode of assessment, which

On the 16th the Senate rejected an amendment, offered by General Cass, to strike out a diplomatic of the present year; and although it may be said that appropriation to Austria.

altercation occurred between Benton and Foote, in really the only known preventive. One broad fact is the course of which Foote drew a pistol and aimed at this—the basement stories of several hundred thousand Benton. Foote was immediately disarmed, and a lighted and ventilated, become reservoirs of mephitic committee of investigation was appointed.

the offices of the papers. Papers were even snatched by the police from the hands of passengers, on pretence that the owners were distributing the papers. Half Paris was bewildered by this sweeping stroke, and no one could get his Siècle, National, Presse, or any other Liberal paper, unless he was a regular subscriber, or went to the abovementioned sanctuaries, which the police durst not invade. Three

The Leader.

opens to the office of the Presse. The Democratic journalists answer the provocation by opening subscription-lists, in order that they may evade the new application of the laws by giving their journals gratuitously to the public. "Henceforward," says their circular announcing this determination, "every workshop, every wine-shop, every restaurant, every lodging-house, every place, in fact, in which the working population assembles, must be provided at least with one Democratic journal. We are ready, on our side, to make all necessary sacrifices, and we reckon on to make all necessary sacrifices, and we reckon on very plainly told that, if they become a nuisance, they the present moment: to make all necessary sacrifices, and we reckon on the support of our countrymen."

The Presse denies the correctness of the Prefect's law, and promises to continue its sale as usual, to contest the question. The Presse says that the judgment of the Court of Cassation did not apply to newspapers. It was upon a simple question, Whether the sale of books or pamphlets by an individual not a bookseller, at his own house, without authorization of the Prefect, constitutes the fact of hawking or distribution punished by Article 6 of the law of the 27th of July, 1849. That article applies only to "written or printed papers," as distinguished from "newspapers and periodical writings."

Ten Annual Constitutes the fact of hawking of the 27th of July, 1849. That article applies only to "written or printed papers," as distinguished from "newspapers and periodical writings."

Ten Annual Constitutes the fact of hawking in the content of the country is proposed to provide the proposed of the particle of the law of English (Wilton) carpets and the last fashions of the Paris drawing-rooms. A flourishing trade with the Sandwich Islands has commenced, China goods are also pouring into San Francisco. That city may in five years' itime contain 300,000 inhabitants."

The Presse denies the correctness of the Prefect's will be put to death without mercy. Notwithstanding the gradest regular to provide the gradest regular to provide the gradest required, it could be raised by a moderate admost unknown; but the vice of the country is gamble almost unknown; but the vice of the country is gamble almost unknown; but the vice of the country is gamble to the blacklegs of the world. There are also courtesans there, who live in the many respects to other fiscal burdens affecting rade willing. It is already infested by all the blacklegs of the world. There are also courtesans there, who live in the most sumptions and equitable house-tax, which he should be quite willing. It is already infested by all the blacklegs of the many respects to other fi time contain 300,000 inhabitants."

There is a great deal of cholera on the Western and Southern Rivers, and at New Orleans.

SANITARY PROJECTS.

no landlord

unless the

The same rules apply to these: horizontal lines divide items from each

felt by the Spanish nation, hanks to the state the exempt from their operation. But why were 3,000,000 houses exempt? Because in the case of certainly a third of the number they were inadequately lighted and ven tilated, and were so constructed in order to evade the The Europa brings advices from New York to the tions to the Window Duties do not apply to the windows A curious petition has been presented to the Senate by some of the Abolitionists. It was to the the number of windows in his house from twelve to seven, strongest sanitary grounds. A fearful epidemic raged last autumn; it might break out again after the summer there would be cholera if there were no window duties, On the 17th, during a debate on slavery, a violent the purification of the air by all possible methods is The Nicaragua treaty is completed, Sir Henry Bulwer having agreed to insert a stipulation proposed by the American Administration, that Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, so long as he under her protectorate as ally of the Mosquito King, maintains a system which operates as a direct premium England shall set up no claim nor attempt to enforce for the encouragement of dist, darkness, and defective any right of any nature, by virtue of that protectiventilation, is incurring a heavy responsibility; he is, torate, or in the name of the Mosquito King, that she has consented to abandon under her own name and in her own right.

Mr. N. B. Ward repeated the evidence he had given on a former occasion to the Health of Towns Commissioners on the physical influences of light both upon plants and animals, and exhibited specimens of plants (presenting a shrivelled and withered appearance) which had been grown without light, under circumstances otherwise favourable:-

"With regard to the effect of a want of light on the numan constitution, he had frequently traced some of the most lamentable instances of disease that he had ever met with in his profession as a surgeon to the living

Although this item does not have a title, previous pilots have correctly identified it as an item.

putation would not of course expect him to reply then specifically to the different points on which he had been addressed. It had been his duty to listen to their representations, and it would also be his duty to receive several other deputations that had written to request an interview upon the same subject. The question of the Window Duties would receive the fullest consideration of Government.

A meeting of churchwardens, overseers of parishes, and other persons opposed to the Government Interents Bill was held at the Craven Hotel, Strand, on onday, to concert measures for holding etropolitan meeting on the subject. Mr. James Vyld, M.P., who presided, condemned the bill, as nding to establish a great system of centralization; likely to tax the people to an enormous extent; ad as interfering with the rights of individual instry. Other speakers complained that the bill not really get rid of intramural interment; liberty might be obtained to bury in vaults in eeholo even in the metropolis. They contended at the new scheme was a gross job from beginning end, and that it would entirely fail as a sanitary neasure. It was finally resolved that arrangements tould be made for holding a public meeting on the

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Zoological Society was eld on Monday, at the society's house, in Hanoverquare, Sir George Clerk in the chair. The annual port of the committee stated that the entire receipts the year had been £9688, and the expenditure 9582, leaving a balance of £106. The ordinary eceipts of the society steadily increase; a fact that idicates a greater feeling for the attractions of the ollection, and enhanced interest in the study of pology. The number of visitors to the gardens was 5,265 above the number for the previous year, and 5.347 above 1847, the increase occurring chiefly mong "the public," or persons unconnected with ne society or its members: this shows the complete iccess of the plan for admitting the public on Monlys and holidays at a reduced rate. The committee ink that an elementary and popular course of lecires at the gardens would greatly increase the ceipts, and more completely carry out the intentions the founders, by diffusing information and faciliting the study of zoology.

The collection of animals in the gardens has unforinately been diminished by the death of the bison, ne rhinoceros, and some other valuable specimens; ut many animals have been added by the gifts of everal friends. As an instance, the committee refer the judicious expenditure on the reptile house: at the small cost of £240 it has vastly increased the ttraction of the gardens, and been not only useful

All of these items are

divided by horizontal lines.

Notice some run on from

one column to another:

they continue until they

stop at a line.

to the student of natural history, but conducive the healthful preservation of the specimens.

The principal works executed during the past year have been the completion of the new portion of the aviary, the house for reptiles, a large inclosure for grallatorial birds, the erection of a wing at the east end and the commencement of one at the west end of the giraffe house, and the repair of other buildings connected with the gardens. With regard to the menagerie, the council have obtained much valuable aid. The collection of valuable animals presented by the late Pasha of Egypt, and by the governor of Singapore, having been safely brought to this country about the same time, the menagerie might be considered as having reached its highest point of value in July last; and it is worthy of remark that the number of visitors in that month far exceeded the average number of the last ten years. Abbas Pa-ha has obtained for the society a hippopotamus which he had consigned to the care of the Honourable Charles Augustus Murray; in a recent despatch Mr. Murray described him as in good health, and as "tame and playful as a Newfoundland puppy." This animal may be expected to arrive in the course of May, and is an important immigrant, no specimen having been seen in Europe from the earliest periods. The Queen has presented to the society the principal portion of a present received from the Emperor of Morocco, consisting of a lioness, leopard, two ostriches, and two gazelles. During the past year the female aurochs and three bisons were carried off by pleuropneumonia, the scourge of horned cattle. The rhinoceros and African buffalo have also died, but as the former had been upwards of fifteen years in the menagerie, and the latter nearly as long, their longevity rather than their decease was to be noted.

The health of the other animals is very good, only one death having occurred amongst the carnivorathat of the black leopard, who had been in the gardens upwards of six years. During the past year seventeen varieties of quadrupeds, three of reptiles, and twenty-one of birds, bred in the gardens. Notwithstanding the long list of additions to the animals, in the gardens, published in 1848 and 1849, the Society has been able to obtain upwards of seventy new species during the past year.

In the course of a short conversation it was stated that the gardens will be opened throughout Whitsun week to the public at the reduced price of 6d., and that the band will play in the gardens on Saturdays during the months of June and July. The report was adopted, and a special vote of thanks was given to the chairman for his exertions in obtaining a reduction of the rent.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES I. SCHOOL.

The first anniversary of the establishment of the by a banquet at the London Tavern on Saturday.
Sir John Pakington, M.P., presided; he was supported by a considerable body of the friends and subscribers Sir John Pakington, M.P., presided; he was supported by a considerable body of the friends and subscribers to the institution: among them were Mr. Freshfield, high sheriff of Surrey, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Adams, Mr. Moxon, Mr. R. Ricardo, Mr. Polangton, the Reverend J. Jackson, rector of St. James's. M. Duenetiaux inspector concrete formations in Relative Ducpetiaux, inspector-general of prisons in Belgium, was also present.

From the report of the Philanthropic Society, it appears that since the opening of the establishment at Redhill, on the 13th of April, 1849, sixty-five boys have been admitted, and forty-six placed out. Of the sixty-five, the majority had been frequently in prison; but in thirteen cases the cause of their offences was utter destitution rather than vicious or criminal inclination, their convictions being for begging, or vagrancy, or some similar misdemeanors arising from a distressed and friendless condition. Ten lads of this class were lately sent from Westminster Bridewell by Sir George Grey, and a few more are about to be selected from Coldbathfields House of Correction, as deserving of an opportunity to break from their former habits and associations. With respect to the boys placed out, the report gives a favourable account; and states that happily the adoption of the present system of agricultural training has been accompanied by facilities for the emigration of the boys to the colonies, an opening having been made for the older and more improved of the class to be sent as farm apprentices and servants in British North America.

At the dinner, after the usual toasts had been given, the chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Philanthropic Institution," and commented at some length upon the difficulties of meeting the various evils arising from juvenile delinquency:-

"He had had an opportunity of inspecting the premises at Redhill, and he bore testimony to the utility of the system of agricultural training, and to the manner in which it was carried out upon the society's farm. He was extremely glad to find that Sir G. Grey, in his public capacity, was disposed to make use of the Philanthropic Society; this shows that the utility of industrial employment and domestic organization, combined with religious instruction, as a means of reformation and moral train-

hose who are merely objects of charity and those who are merely objects of charity and those who are merely objects and reformation.

served. The property destroyed was insured.—North-ampton Herald. are the objects of punishment and reformation.

The Leader.

M. Ducpetiaux expressed his satisfaction at being present upon an occasion so interesting to his feelings, and his admiration of the system pursued at the Farm, which, though yet in its earliest infancy, had produced very excellent results:-

has been eminently successful at Mettray; nor is it surprising when it is considered that agriculture is the surprising when it is considered that agriculture is the primary spring of riches, of health, and of happiness. Such schools are, in fact, the only safe and effectual means for reforming young criminals; and this conviction is rapidly spreading not only in England but in France and Germany, as well as Belgium. His official experience has been quite sufficient to show him that experience has been quite sufficient to show him that punishment only would never effect the work of reform. Young offenders must be won over by the law of kindness, shown in imparting religious instruction to them, and in placing them in circumstances calculated to create or restore self-respect and the good ophion of has been eminently successful at Mettray; nor is it with several implements of husbandry and a small create or restore self-respect and the good opinion of

At the Thames Police-office, on Monday, the master of the bark Mary Ann, appeared for the second time pefore Mr. Yardley, to show cause why he refused pay-ment of £17 16s. 8d., the wages of Isaac Bowers, a

common gaol, to prevent his having any communication with the slave population, and that he had been charged £20 by the sheriff for the maintenance of the seaman while he was in gaol. Expressing his surprise at such an outrage on the liberty of the subject, Mr. Yardley said the wages must be paid notwithstanding the man had been taken to prison, and the expenses incurred, because there was no stipulation in the articles to exempt because there was no stipulation in the articles to exempt the ship from the liability. The master now offered to pay the wages, but complained that he could not go back to any slaveholding state in America, without the risk of having his "ship scuttled or the masts taken out." After considerable dispute as to the exact value of certain dollars which he had paid to the complainant, and as to the number of days for which he could claim remuneration, the master, in spite of his offer to pay, seemed so little disposed that way the the solicitor threatened to "obtain a distress warrant and seize the ship." Mr. Waddington the took up his papers, and as he was going away said to the could claim the stock, her legs extending over the threatened to he was no stipulation in the articles to exempt to exempt to exempt over the window.

A murder, accompanied by circumstant mysterious character, took place in Claphan at the time of the morning service. Mr. Joh siding at Claremont-place, Wandsworth-remarked to the complainant, and at the gate several times without any or went round to the garden gate, which, to was unfastened. On entering the house washhouse door open, and also that of the and in the front kitchen was his houseked her back, her legs extending over the thresholds. Philanthropic Farm School at Redhill was celebrated he was going away said D—n it, I wish we were all

> Norfolk.—About one o'clock in the morning of Sunlay last, a fire broke out on the farm in the occupation of Mr. William Turnbull, farmer, of West Dereham;

PROCEEDS OF INCENDIARISM

OXFORDSHIRE.—A stack of barley straw, in the rick-vard of Mr. Rowles, of Weston-on-the-Green, was discovered to be on fire, on Friday evening, and it quickly face it could have hardly been imagined but that she communicated to a stack of bean-straw near, both of slept.
which were consumed. By prompt exertion the fire was the police attended promptly, with Mr. Parrott, jun.,

on the farm of Mr. T. Hewett, at Goring, a short distance that a small box, in which the housekeeper kepther money, rom the station of the Great Western Railway, on was emptied of its contents. A very great deal more Monday afternoon. An alarm was speedily raised, and labour appeared to have been expended in opening the the fire extinguished after burning a few tons of hay.

The incendiary then proceeded to a stack of wood in the heighbourhood and attempted to fire it, but did not learned that two men had been seen in a byc-road near heighbourhood. succeed. A search was immediately instituted, and sustine rear of the house at about twenty minutes past noon. Between eleven and twelve o'clock a man was looking about the bye-lane, and lay down in the grass in the rear about this man's, he was taken into custody.

Upon his examination before W. H. Stone, Esq., of streatly-house, a magistrate for Berks and Oxon, he at On Monday evening an inquest was held, at which the

ome corn-stacks were near, the wind took the flames in taken place after chloroform has been applied. He was contrary direction, or the loss would have been much quite unable to account for the cause of death. Mr. Maddle said:—"I am an independent gentleman. The

ng, is acknowledged by the Government. He con NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A stack of straw and a wneat-gratulated the society on being the first to establish a rick in the farm-yard of Mr. James Mather, of Irchester, gratulated the society on being the first to establish a rick in the farm-yard of Mr. James Mather, of Irchester, gratulated the society on being the first to establish a system of agricultural training in England, with a view was destroyed, and the wheat-rick partly destroyed and though an admirer of the Ragged School system, he could not concur in the suggestion of a fusion between the training training in England, with a view was destroyed, and the wheat-rick partly destroyed and much damaged. The engines from Wellingborough were quickly on the spot, and by the exertions of the training in England, with a view was destroyed, and the wheat-rick partly destroyed and though an admirer of the Ragged School system, he could not concur in the suggestion of a fusion between the two institutions. There can be no fusion between firemen and others the surrounding buildings were pre-

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—An incendiary fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Meadows, farmer, or process of being fresh thatched. From thence it com-"The principle of agricultural training-schools, as municated to the cow-house and to the wheat-barn and another building, all of which were consumed, together agents of reformation, has been tested by experience. It

his wife, such as we have so frequently to record, too on Sunday morning in the neighbourhood of Drur Donovan, the well-known pugilist, who lived at No. 17, hort's-gardens, Drury-lane, had been drinking at some ablic-house in the neighbourhood, along with his wife, or attribute and returned home soon after midnight. She happened to say something which displeased him upon which he struck her on the face and head. The ment of £17 16s. 8d., the wages of Isaac Bowers, a coloured native of Antigua, who had been his steward from Glasgow to Boston and Charleston, and thence back to London.

The master, when he was first before the magistrate, who is a British subject, had been taken out of the ship at Charleston by the authorities there because he was a coloured man, and imprisoned for two months in the completely beater in, and several ribs were forehead completely beater in, and several ribs were broken. The poor woman was taken to King's College Donovan was taken into custody, and on Donovan was taken into custody, and on

Donovan was taken into custody, a brought up for examination at Bow-s manded for a week, in order that tively that her father lifted her mother up

were the neighbours that none of them would go into the house. At last two of them went in, and found the body strangely disposed; the right leg was partly drawn up under the body, and entangling the foot, which was without a shoe (which is missing), was a coil of rope used in hanging out clothes; her head rested on six or and, in spite of the exertions of the inhabitants and bolice, a wheat stack, a barley stack, about a ton of hay, and a whole range of sheds were consumed.—Norfolk

The face, hands, and other parts of the body were cold. There was not the smallest contortion of features, nor

soon got under, and prevented from spreading to the the surgeon to the police force, who examined the body, corn-ricks near.—Oxford Journal. corn-ricks near.—Oxford Journal.

Essex.—A cart-shed, hen-house, and other small outpuildings on the farm of Mr. Edward Mills, of Wimbush, any mucus flowing from the mouth or nostrils. On lear Saffron Walden, were burnt down, on Monday looking round as to the state of the house, it was found near Saliron Walden, were burnt down, on Monday ogether with a quantity of straw, about a dozen hens, and two guinea-fowls. The damage, estimated at from £50 to £60, is covered by insurance in the Norwich Union Office. Mr. Mills is described as a good master, and monday communicated with Mr. Bicknell, the superintendent of the V division, made an examination of the Norwick superintendent of the V division, made an examination of the Norwick and that every drawer, box, and of the premises, and found that every drawer, box, and BERKSHIRE.—A fire was discovered in a rick of hay even the iron chest had been opened and ransacked, and

ength admitted his guilt, and was committed to Oxford surgeon and Mr. Maddle gave evidence to the effect castle for trial at the next assizes.—Berks Chronicle. Connwall.—A furze-rick, on Trevethan farm, the property of Mr. John Jago, was set on fire by some intended on Mr. John Jago, was set on fire by some intended, on Monday evening. Fortunately, although the been any case where a post mortem examination has been any case where a post mortem examinat

deceased had been in my service for twelve years. was servant and housekeeper. She was, I believe, fiftythree years of age. She was generally healthy, but her constitution was not strong. She was a very sober woman. She was a servant, in the strictest sense of the word. I took her from conscientious motives. The deceased and myself were the only persons in the house. Yesterday morning, about twenty-five minutes before eleven o'clock, she let me out to go to church. She appeared cheerful enough. I left her in the house alone. She locked the gate of the house as I desired her to do; at least, if she did not it was her neglect, as I always ordered her to do so. After the church service was over I came home. I suppose it was about twenty minutes or half past one o'clock. Upon reaching my house I knocked at the gate for some time, and afterwards I discovered that the side gate was open, which was a very unusual thing. I was preparing to jump over the gate, and I then found it was not fastened, but only on the latch. I then went hastily down, for I suspected that something was the matter. I went into the kitchen, and there I found her. She appeared as if she had been dragged from the kitchen to the position in which she was found. Her head was laying on a heap of

MAY 4, 1850.]

which she was found. Her head was laying on a heap of carpet. The carpet was not in the kitchen when I went out. I then ran out of the house and gave an ale to the frightful consequences of the state she was in, and I am satisfied she was murdered. [Here the witner in a most excited state beat the table with his fise, and said, 'Murdered—murdered. You may retry heat verdict you like, but I say 'murdered.' It's rightful than retrievel life nor property is safe in the country.'] I found every place broken open. All my papers, deeds, banker's receipts and other things we sail thrown about the place. I missed a gold watch, about three or four pounds in money and a coat. I mhot say what have missed yet, as I kave been so could by the matter. I cannot say whether she had and homey by her, but I think she had an pound or twoy her. I had paid her wages about a week befor. I paid her £2 lbs. I do not know that he had any followers. I did not allow her to have any, I did not object to her friends coming if she did it opp My. I do not know that she had any enemies. I was my property."

If her man out of the house and gave an alego. Her man a late on Thursday and paid the Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the leltin of her Majesty's and the man trince are going on favourably.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Line and Duchess of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Seminary to Kent on Monday and paid a visit to the Count and Duchess of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by

on juries, I would ang

s no appearance of ome. There was no The inquest was ad-

Blackfriars-road. were forced by a small

chisel, taken out of Mr. Maddle's own tool-chest. Mr. Maddle appears unable to give the least assistance in tracing the property, not knowing what he has lost, and unable to describe even his gold watch, though he

had had it for years. An awful series of murders was committed on Tuesday, at Ingestre, in Staffordshire. Mr. Yarker, Earl Talbot's head gamekeeper, had been suffering from delirium tremens; the man who had charge of him incautiously allowed him to go out with him to shoot jackdaws. They had proceeded about a mile, when Yarker shot his companion, returned home and shot the servant girl who was at tea with an infant in her arms, fired at his sister and slightly wounded her; then ran from the house, and, his wife following him, he shot her; and he concluded by shocting himself. The wretched man and his three victims are dead.

A young woman, named Elizabeth Vicars, and her mother, residing at Belper, have been committed to prison for the murder of a female child, ten_days old, of which the young woman was the mother. In the cottage where they lived the sum of £64 12s. 94d. in coin was and recent accounts speak largely of her success. found by the constable who apprehended them. The two women are said to have supported themselves by begging. Marylebone-office, on Tuesday, with an endeavour to administer choloform to his sweetheart, for the purpose other than the two court singers. The Novello was in should be no memorial, not even an inscription, to mark of surprising her. The voung woman stated that she of surprising her. The young woman stated that she treaty with the directors of the Opera-houses both was walking home with him at night from an entertainment. "They stood talking for a short time in the road to visit England about the middle of May. near her aunt's dwelling, and he afterwards took her

down a yard, where he acted towards her in a very improper manner. She asked him what right he had thus Elizabeth of Saxony was celebrated at Dresden on the to insult her, upon which he uncorked a phial, and, 21st of April. having poured the contents on his handkerchief, applied It is reported naving poured the contents on his handstelling, applied to Austria, and that he will be appointed Chancellor to Austria, and that he will be appointed Chancellor hand, thrust the handkerchief from her, and then called the Empire. as loudly as she could for the assistance of the police. The Countess Belgiojoso arrived at Smyrna on the £5000. Each of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and a separate apartment, and "spiritual, medical, and the handkerchief was found to be saturated with chloro
The handkerchief was found to be saturated with chloro
Other counters Belgiojoso arrived at Smyrna on the £5000. Each of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and a separate apartment, and "spiritual, medical, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and the first standards of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, and form. The prisoner declined saying anything then, and the whole party immediately left for Constantinople. a was remanded for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took a drive Tamarind. Tamarind is the name of one of his estate in an open carriage, and on Tucsday her Majesty and the in Cuba. Prince walked in Buckingham-gardens. On Wednesday A morganatic, or left-handed marriage was concluded morning the Queen's physicians issued a bulletin an nouncing that she had been safely delivered of a prince Albrecht, and Therèse Elssler, the sister of the control of the

subject:—

In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness nee Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants—James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and the Ministers and Office of the coassion. The Print Council ers of State summoned on the occasion. The Privy Council-present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop London, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, Sir prese Grey, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Duke of

hortly before nine o'clock in the morning the Duchess of the arrived at the Palace. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens, arrived at the palace in the forem to learn the state of her Majesty and her royal infant. It e Duchess of Kent returned to the palace in the afternoon, companied by the Prince of Leiningen.

It three o'clock in the afternoon a Privy Council was held at Council-office, which was attended by Prince Albert and the reginal Minister and officers of State, and at which the Archemistry.

nd officers of State, and at which the Archbury was ordered to prepare a form of prayer the srecovery.

In the hundred of the nobility and gentry called during the hundred of the nobility and gentry called during y at Buckingham Palace to make their dutiful inquity at Buckingham Palace to make their prince.

pwards of one thousand of the nobility and gentry led on Thursday at Buckingham Palace to read the letin of her Majesty's health. Her Majesty and the

m round! When ton of the great and important services he had rendered to his country. It will be remembered that the day it has country. It will be remembered that the day it distributes about ordered the decomposition on the part of the Queen.—Daily News.

ts revenues, amounting to £13,000, will be transferred sence of both their members on the late division upon the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Lord Gough arrived in Dublin on Friday evening. A tax, and requested the chairman to communicate the

ound of banquets in honour of his visit to his native same. ountry are in preparation in Dublin, Limerick, and

ere interred on Friday week in the family mausoleum enheim Palace. etter of the 22nd ult., from Cannes, says that Lord

ougham has latterly astonished the natives by pleading is own cause in French in some trial before the tribuna f Grasse, chef lieu of the arrondissement. Letters have been received in Dublin from Mrs. Moore

tating that the condition of her husband is such as to eave no room for a ubt that his case is beyond the reacl medical aid or change of recovery.

Mr. Gorham's son has addressed a letter to the news apers denying that he is about to join the Church o

isual ceremony of betrothment and exchange of ring High street, directly opposite the Queen's road, newly ook place, at the palace of his Royal Highness Princ formed, will be thrown down, and a road will be con-On Tuesday afternoon, at hat past three o'clock, th Frederick of the Netherlands, between her Royal High. ess the Princess Louisa, eldest daughter of Prince Frelerick, and his Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sweden and Norway.

Miss Clara Novello, who married an Italian noblemai, he Count Gigliucci, has returned to the operatic stage, Bull. private letter states that her engagement at Florence has terminated, and that before her departure she san

Ludwig Tieck, the celebrated writer, is dangerously il The marriage of the Duke of Genoa with the Prince s

It is reported that Prince Metternich is about to retur

The Emperor Nicholas is expected to arrive at Warsa

The American, Guell, who cloped with one of the Spanish King Consort's sisters, is to be made Duke

t morning at 17 minutes after 8 o'clock. The Court stems of the marriage, granted to the lady the title of Madame to the subject of the marriage, granted to the lady the title of Madame on Barnim. By this marriage a son of the Prince, even years of age, is legitimised.

> number of other noblemen and gentlemen, had an inrview with Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, on hursday, to deliver addresses to the Queen from several undred places, praying for a dissolution of Parliament. A very large and respectable meeting of the inhabiants of Marylebone was held on Thursday in the rincess's Concert-room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, to dopt measures for promoting the Exhibition of 1851. he Right Honourable Lord Portman occupied the hair. Resolutions in accordance with the object f the meeting were moved by Mr. Cobden, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Mackinnon, Lord Dudley Stuart, he Reverend Dr. Morris, Roman Catholic Bishop of Troy, and Mr. Van de Weyer. Mr. Cobden n moving a resolution expressive of an opinion that the unds should be provided by the voluntary subscription of ll classes, said there were still some doubts in the minds of some as to the effect which the exhibition would have n the trade of the metropolis:—

> "Now, what was this project? In the first place, from May f next year till September, there would be an influx of at least ,000,000 persons into the metropolis—such a gathering as the netropolis had never seen before. Who would suffer from that?
> Would not the lodging-house-keeper, the hotel tavern-keeper, he tradesman, the cabman, the humblest artisan—would not all penefit by the influx of so many strangers, and the necessity of inding accommodation for them?"

A protection meeting, attended by between 2000 and 3000 landowners and farmers, was held at Ely, on Thursday. It was addressed by the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Elliott Yorke, M.P., Mr. Townley, M.P., and several ther speakers in favour of a return to the protective

On Thursday afternoon a deputation, consisting of medical gentlemen of the metropolis and the larger towns in the United Kingdom, waited upon Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, for the purpose of representing to him the necessity which exists for the grant of a royal charter for the incorporation of general medical practitioners into an independent college.

An active movement has been made in Hastings to petition the House of Commons for the repeal of the window duty. A committee, meeting at the Marine Hotel, consisting of gentlemen of all political parties (Mr. Alderman Clift in the chair), unanimously passed resolutions for this purpose. The petition having been adopted by the committee, and signed by "seven hundred" householders, headed by the mayor, and followed by the clergy, magistracy, municipal authorities, and the medical profession, &c., almost all electors sor the borough, has been entrusted to Lord Duncan for presentation. The members for the borough, and eastern division of the county, have been requested to support the prayer of the old. Clogher is the last of the suppressed Bishoprics. expressed their great surprise at the unaccountable ab-

The British Museum was closed on Tuesday last, and will continue shut till Tuesday next, in order that the The remains of the young Duchess of Marlborough reading-rooms and museum may be thoroughly cleansed;

In the Court of Common Council the other day, great objections were made to the brick building now being raised on the Surrey side of London Bridge, near the Bridge House Tavern. We do not wonder at it. It is an ugly pile, sadly in the way.—Builder.

The authorities at the National Gallery have received the official instructions for the removal of the Vernon collection from Trafalgar square to Marlborough House, the residence of the late Queen Dowager, where the collection will be opened to the public on Whit-Monday.

At the suggestion of her Majesty, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about to make a series of important improvements in Kensington. The houses in structed therefrom into Brompton; a direct communication from the latter place to Bayswater will thus be acquired. The old barracks at Kensington will be thrown down, and a new pile of buildings will be erected in lieu of them in another part of the grounds.—John

The mansion in Great Queen-street, in which resided Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, and which was designed and erected for him expressly by Inigo Jones, is announced for sale by auction.

Naples and St. Petersburg, but, it is added, she is likely Englishman's rights received the sign manual of King John, in the tweifth century, through the firmness of the barons. The site at present is occupied as a race course, with an unsightly stand in the centre.—Builder The first stone has been laid of a handsome edifice nea Emsworth, in the Elizabethan style, intended as an asy lum for six decayed merchants of London, and to b called Stanstead College. The stone was laid last wee by Mr. Dixon. The estimated cost of the building is £5000. Each of the inmates is to have £50 per annum, acres; there will be a handsome terrace; for exercise i wet weather a noble vestibule, and for dinner a commodious entrance hall. The sum of £50 per annum will b provided for the domestics, besides board and residence

in a house attached to the college.

Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, and Co., refuse to sulscribe any money towards the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, because they "consider it very unjust and very unfair to our own manufacturers to encourage foreigne: s

The Arctic expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, under the command of Captain Austin, is to sail from Greenhithe this day (Saturday). Sir James Ross and Captain Parry, who have visited the ships, declare that no Arctic expedition was ever so well fitted out as Captain Austin's is. Captain Sir John Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin is now provided for by subscriptions within £400. Lady Franklin's expedition, under the direction of Commander Codrington Forsyth, is also in active preparation. Lady Franklin has subscribed £1000 towards the fund for that purpose. The American expedition, consisting of two small vessels, is

numbers polled were-Hutchins, 121, Stewart, 103. Mr.

Stewart resigned at about three p.m.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway was held on Monday at Should the East India Company do what it can now to accelerate the progress of this undertaking, it is believed

original estimate. The Art-Union of London held its fourteenth annual

Meetings have been held in London, during the week, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Colonial Church Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Christian Young Men's Association, the Horticultural Society, the General Domestic Servant's Benevolent Institution, the Irish Society, the Camden Society, and the Sunday School Union.

Several Irish estates were sold on Tuesday before the Encumbered Estates Commissioners. In several cases they did not bring more than ten years purchase.

The Nation states that the tenant conference will be held in Dublin in the latter end of May, when "the tenant societies of the four provinces will have an oppor-tunity of comparing their views, and taking measures perishable monument:—"Hic lapis possitus fuit ab

A Republican movement, says the Hamburg Free

Letters, written in London on Friday evening, were Journal, delivered in Dublin on Saturday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, affording time for answers to be forwarded by the Holyhead mail leaving Kingston a

one p.m.

In all the Roman Catholic dioceses throughout Ireland a To Down has been ordered by the respective Bishops in thanksgiving for the safe restoration of his Holiness the Double of the State of States that much excitement prevails.

Fraternity, and Equality upon its collar."

The Austrian Ministerial Council has resolved that the raising of the state of siege of Vienna and Prague be military force, which is also that the authorities the authorities.

The tornado which committed such devastation in Dublin on Saturday week, appears to have visited the North of Scotland also. The Inverness Courier states that no fewer than ten thousand trees were uprooted in Strathspey by the gale of that evening.

A Pesth journal states that much excitement prevails among the Israelitish merchants, because, while no excise duties are required of the Christian merchants for duties are rigorously enforced by the magistrates on those of the Israelitish communion.

The seaport Strathspey by the gale of that evening.

A few nights ago a threatening notice was posted on the house-door of Timothy Doonican, a farmer residing Italian, 28 Sclavonian, 7 Hungarian, and 2 Romaic. near Birr. The notice bore a sketch of a coffin, a case The prisoners convicted of participation in the murder of pistols, and a blunderbuss, and intimated that, if any person attempted to take the widow Fern's land, they tenced—Ludwig to imprisonment for life in chains, all classes. might be prepared to meet their doom ere long.

The cholera, it is said, has made its appearance at Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, and in Bagenalstown, in the adjoining county of Carlow. In the former

The new English fog-signals are to be tried on the ocality there have been five cases, three of which have proved fatal, one recovered, and one still under treatment. In the latter there have been six cases, two of the line and instantly explode with the report of a Many houses bridges &c had been swent away. which resulted in death, the remainder being under cannon when brought into contact with the wheels of Many houses, bridges, &c. had been swept away.

The pressure of pauperism in Ireland appears to be considerably less than it was last year. In Cork the pound, instead of four shillings or five shillings during the propagation of the

Mr. George Mathews, a confidential clerk in Dublin Castle, to whose care the distribution of the Regium nay be present at divine service, and interrupt the prayhitherto been without combustible materials, and the rs or discourses when he thinks fit.

The National Council sitting at Berne has just decreed

The country, though very productive, is excessively cold, tated that another person, connected with a different hat the French monetary system shall be carried out in and the thermometer descends as low as twenty-five lepartment, is under suspension, pending an investigation witzerland. As the Council of the States had already degrees below zero. The importance of this discovery ion of accounts.

The Lostwithiel powder-works, at Herod's Foot, five

On Sunday morning the greater part of the premises Messrs. Caird and Co., engineers, Arthur-street, Partsdyke, was laid waste by fire. The amount of daage is estimated at from £30,000 to £35,000, and the emises were but partially insured.

At a recent meeting of the guardians of the Wilton nion it was unanimously agreed that the salaries of all ficers receiving less than £70 per annum should be educed 74 per cent., and of those above that amount 10 er cent. The guardians of the Tisbury union some time nce came to a resolution to reduce the salaries of all the ficers of that establishment 15 per cent., but the Poorw Board have refused to sanction such reduction.

tories." [This is either a very gross misconception of the project, or worse: the specimens will be admitted duty free, in bond, for exhibition only.] rate. No defence was made on the part of the husband. No time is fixed for the reassembling.

The Court decreed that Mr. Lakin must take his with the Cologne Gazette of the 1st of M. home and treat her with conjugal affection.

Mr. David Barclay, the late member for Sunderland, narrowly escaped drowning, on Saturday week. He lives at Eastwick-park, near Leatherhead, in Surrey. On that day the neighbourhood of Dorking was visited by terrific storm, during which Mr. Barclay was riding to the house of his brother, Mr. Charles Barclay, at Bury hill. At one end of Milton-court Pond, which supplies an except the below the rearing of the rapid cur an overshot wheel below, the roaring of the rapid cur rent through the floodgate frightened Mr. Barclay's pony and, backing towards the pond, the pony and its ride were precipitated into a depth of from twelve to four also nearly completed; so that the whole of the four expeditions on this sacred mission will soon be on the way to the Polar regions.

The contest at Lymington has resulted in the return of the free trade and financial reform candidate. The one of the free trade and financial reform candidate. The teen feet of water, with a strong current towards the floodgates. A youth, about eighteen years of age, say the fall, instantly ran to the spot, and succeeded in hold ing Mr. Barclay by the hair till some other persons came to his assistance. By their exertions Mr. Barclay was to his assistance. By their exertions Mr. Barclay was to his assistance of the Court is to be a Minister of the or the Jesuits."

The correspondent of the Daily News asserts the crowd which welcomed the Pope on his entrangement of the Indian to the ingliest quarter; the little confessor of the Court is to be a Minister of the or the Jesuits."

The correspondent of the Daily News asserts the crowd which welcomed the Pope on his entrangement of the Daily News asserts the confessor of the Court is to be a Minister of the or the Jesuits."

A young woman threw herself into the basin the London Tavern. From the report read it appears | Charing cross, on Tuesday evening, but was taken out ing Chronicle confirms this statement, and says the that the engineering staff of the company had reached Bombay in February; and, when the accounts were despatched by the last Indian mail, nine miles of the line had been staked out, and was ready to be proceeded with.

Charling cross, on I desday evening, but was taken out was take

that the line will be completed considerably within the South Shields, while fishing in the Tyne, on Saturday, arrested for the singular reason that they eried time specified, at an expense a good deal below the fell into the water, in a fit of apoplexy, and was drowned. Pio IX.," which is now considered an indicate There is a very lucky house in Great Duke-street, at revolutionary tendencies. The orthodox cry is "Newport, Monmouthshire, from which, during the past Papa." meeting, at Drury Lane Theatre, on 'Tuesday, the Duke | nine years, no less than ten young ladies, bearing no Radetzky has granted permission to the Jesuits of Cambridge in the chair. The Council reported subscriptions for 1850, to the amount of £11,180 8s.

Indeed, at Drury Lanc Theatre, on Tuesday, the Duke of less than ten young lands, counting in the proceeded, on fine turn to their homes in Venice and Verona, from mornings, to the Hymeneal altar, with the men of their cities they were expelled in 1848 — Vienna paper. choice. We understand that numerous unmarried mem- On April 18, the Pope blessed the French arm bers of the delectable sex have been induced by their Rome. A large, handsome balcony was erected in mammas to inquire for lodgings from the last 'lucky of St. Peter's, and 10,000 French troops occupied the

goods, warranted free from cotton." Mr. Ferrand's knee, while the Castle of St. Angelo commenced a

Walker, Night Mare."-Shropshire Conservative. In the churchyard of Stanhope the following specimen

France as "that yelping Cerberus which has berty,

The number of journals now published in the Austrian | fire. Only

Georg to twenty years of the same penalty, Pflug to five

the locomotive. Travellers, therefore, as a sine qua non,

March 11, referring to the clubs and public meetings. In virtue of this construction of the law, a police agent | body in the locality. The province of Erzeroum has

oted it in December, this decree of the Federal Assembly | may be therefore readily appreciated, and is probably but low becomes an obligatory law.

he deliberately buried her alive, though, as she says in er confession, "she resisted and shricked dreadfully." ronounced is never carried into execution.

The public gambling-houses have been reestablished The Frankfort Journal, one of the moderate papers, e new Government." "Almost nine-tenths of the discussion.

to send the productions of their industry to be sold here, in rivalry of our own, free of duty upon most if not upon the whole of them, whilst they utterly repudiate a similar free admission of English manufactures into their terri-Saxon nation belong to the democratic party, for the The Erfurt session was closed on the 29th of April

> The Cologne Gazette of the 1st of May says, "What autocratic Austria did not venture to do under Metternich, constitutional Austria has done publicly and officially, viz., recall the Jesuits. In the official journal of Verona we read the decree of installation, signed with Radetzky's own hand, whereby these worthies have the necessary localities assigned to them. Cardinal Schwartzenberg is most zealously interested in the matter, and dispenses the needful cash with a liberal hand. Th

is spread widely. Vienna has been omitted, pr to prevent the young men from coming into cont with its spiritual excitement. Nevertheless, their infl has been secured in the highest quarter; the future

brought safe to the bank, and, after a few hours' rest, he was so far recovered as to be able to endure removal to his brother's residence.

The people away. The people did not illuminate. "This is real truth; all the rest is official mensonge." The

subject of religion.

J. H. Twizell, eldest son of Mr. Wawn, Member for return to Rome. At Bologna several persons

great square. The Pope appeared at the great doors of A draper in a town of Yorkshire has a placard in his the church about half-past four o'clock, and in an instant window to the following effect:-" Woollen and linen the whole of the army presented arms, kneeling on one wool-gathering league has, no doubt, suggested the idea. salute of 101 guns. When he stretched forth his hands, We recollect a Mr. William Walker, mayor of Leicester, being knighted by George IV., and the first document he signed afterwards was as follows:—"Sir William Soldiers burst into tears."

The municipality of Florence have refused to be present at the drawing of the lottery reëstablished since the

unico ejusfilio, Georgio Dissentario Ministro."-African Press, has broken out in Iceland, and the Danish governor has been driven away. The maintenance of the commercial monopoly of Copenhagen, of which the Icelanders have long complained, is the cause of the outbreak. Two steamers have been sent with troops to

A line divides these items

The last s accounts of th

> In Cuba, American visitors are under the strictest surveillance, for fear of an invasion by a projected expedition. The military of the island is increased, and robberies and murders by some of the soldiery are not

as usual

Famine and typhus are rendering the province of

cimens of which have been distributed to the consular The National Council sitting at Berne has just decreed | The country, though very productive, is excessively cold,

the prelude to other and more valuable ones. niles west of Liskeard, exploded at nine o'clock on Friday In Marienwerder the old sentence of death by breaking The three French Councils General of Agriculture, light, the 26th ultimo. There were three or four tons of cunpowder in store, which went off in three different xplosions. The buildings were blown to pieces, and nurder of her stepdaughter, a child five years of age. manufactories shall for the present be only applied to manufactories directed by a master holding a patent, and he tied the child's hands behind her, forced her into a occupying at least ten workmen or workwomen. The clear of the stifled cries of the victim. She told the neighpurs the child had been sent to some relations. Neither | dicted on Sundays and legal holidays, with, however, the h the trial nor in the confession did the woman exhibit | exception of branches of trade and commerce in which my signs of derangement. The sentence in the form suspension cannot be conveniently made. It was also resolved that the day's work of children of from eight to twelve years, shall be reduced to six hours a day. A proposition that boys and girls, of from twelve to sixteen, not knowing how to read and write, shall also be emescribes the state of Saxony as "very precarious for ployed six hours a day, was rejected after a brief

MAY 4, 1850.7

This line means that this item "Postscript" ends here. Notice that as it is at the top of the page, there is no line to divide it from the item that precedes it, but it should still be marked

as an item.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, April 27.

SATURDAY, April 27.

of supply last evening, Mr. Dishaeli said he thought they ought not to vote any more money till they were put in possession of the financial statement for the year. It was of great importance that this statement should be made early in the year, and to do the Government justice they had begun early enough the Government began their of February, and did

sago, was not yet any more that this statement began their of February, and did

matter of course to form ourselves into a committee of supply to vote away the taxes which are wrung from a suffering part of which it is our unhappy lot to represent, it is not too much to the Government that the time is gone by when it cay be a matter of course for any Ministers to have a committee of supply while their financial exposition is still imperfect. I will not say disgracefully imperfect, or hard phrases do not mend a case; and when a fart of its completion is, the relief from taxation of a uffering interest of the community. I invite her Majesty's Ministers, before they expect us to vote away the public funds, to convicts. The colonists celebrated their triumply with ringing of bells and with a brilliant illumination to the first of the community. I invite her Majesty's Ministers, before they expect us to vote away the public funds, to convicts. The colonists of the convicts are provided in the convict and the convict and the subject dropped.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 3rd of March and the accounts of represent, it is not too much to to describe a matter of course for any Ministers to have a committee of supplied with accounts of represent the government that the time is gone by when it car be a matter of course for any Ministers to have a committee of supplied with accounts of supplied w

f February, and did this country."

this year? Nearl

ately criticized in this -that her Majesty's

lves in the same posi-

principle. I know it is sually supposed that some indulgence is always to be exhibited towards the finances

n to Parliamentary patience, and as two months have | tered the mind of man-(Renewed cheers)." ernment, and, so far as we can form an opinion, there prospect whatever of their ideas being fulfilled and completed. I think it would be indiscreet on our part hastily to vote the public money without giving those John said: gentlemen an opportunity of clearly telling us what their

would be heard of that aggravated case of Ministerial incompetence. What, then, is to be done with the thought really that it would be far better if honourable surplus? Ministers have declared their intention to gentlemen opposite, instead of abandoning all their own employ a portion of it in granting relief to the agricultural interest: if such is their intention, why not announce it? Agricultural distress is not less severe licy, and would state plainly to the House whether they than it was two months ago:

understand that low prices are exceptional? Why, I duty. thought it was to obtain low prices you changed your legislation. (Hear, hear.) I cannot agree that the circurnstances are exceptional, and it is not to the credit of this House, of the present Government, or of the late Government, to believe that the circumstances are ex- opponents. If the Protectionists wanted relief they ceptional. (Hear, hear.) If wheat were selling, for instance, ought to support him in his motions for the reduction at 80s, the quarter, I can understand the logic that would tell me that the circumstances are exceptional; but when t is selling at 35s. the quarter, instead of denouncing the circumstances as exceptional, you ought to tell us the fact is most legitimate, (Hear, hear.) By the unhappy fact of which we are aware, notwithstanding the logical deductions of the new philosophy, we must look the controversy between the Marquis of Westminster by, so he pulled him off his horse, put his hand in his upon this state of things as one of a very permanent character, and it is, therefore, still more important that her Majesty's Ministers should inform us what they intend to do for the relief of the agricultural interest, assuming, as I do assume, that their legislation respecting the sary to relieve the agricultural interest three months and the trustees of the parish highways were equally limself as one of the bail, and, though objected to by ago, and if to do so was the spontaneous suggestion in fault in allowing the road in question to remain in Ir. Hall, was accepted by the bench. Another surety of her Majesty's Government, it is more necessary now a state of neglect; but added many arguments to as to be forthcoming next morning.—Worcester Chron.

matter of course to form ourselves into a committee of conversation the subject dropped.

this country."

Lord John Russell did not think it worth while—
(Cheers from the Minist fal benches)—to delay the
business of the House for such unimportant insame identical career
the financial exposiluties. Her Majesty's
v Sugar Bill that was
nd produced a second
third Sugar Bill was
re accompanied with
, schedules very simi
this country."

Lord John Russell did not think it worth while—
(Cheers from the Minist fal benches)—to delay the
business of the House for such unimportant infor such unimportant infor such unimportant information as Mr. Dispheli had just been giving them.
Besides, the great r part of that information was
incorrect. Nothing could be more plain than the
course which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to purgue, and, therefore, he (Lord John)
should decline the invitation to go into detail

mr. Dispheli had called attention to the policy of Ministers he (Lord John) could not help calling attennisters he (Lord John) could not help calling attention to the wavering and inconsistent policy which that gentleman had pursued. At the opening of the assion he had propounded a plan of finance, which, whether advisable or not as a whole had this grand. was the amendment negatived than Mr. Disraeli began to change his policy; and for the last month, whenever anybody brought forward a motion, whether it were paper, or marine insurances, or anything a new measure, they are again, we may ay, commencing their financial exposition. All that has happened hitherto is the repeal of one excise cuty; but no person can say that is the budget of the Government. All that recommends it is, that it repeals the duty on an article of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and as it is the reveal of an excise duty, and of excise; and excise duty are excised as a salutary of excise. else, however little it might affect the agricultural not of a customs duty, it is recognized as a salutary suing now was calculated to bring the revenue below the expenditure, and impair the national credit

of a Whig Ministry. (A laugh) We cannot, it is considered, expect that the Government should excel in the House of Commons would first itself obliged to reimevery branch. (Law hter.) The foreign policy of the Government, by its feremptory decrees, maintains the dignity of the count y, and, by its numerous blockades, vindicates the supremacy of the seas. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Colonic office, by its ingenuity in manufacturing to reduce, and, by the cheer which he had heard apparent deficit, and sometimes for supporting a tection, and that a majority would be found to restore that which went to enhance the price of food in this ers.) And I agree with the majority of the House | country-(Deprecatory 'No, no!' from the Protectionthe finances of the country is a subject that should ists, and cheers from other quarters). He must say that ays be treated with indulgence; but there is a limit | a more visionary expectation never appeared to have en-

sed since we had their financial exposition from the In allusion to certain remarks of the Duke of Richmond that the farmers were beginning to ask for a reduction of the interest on the National Debt, Lord

"He did not think it wise that such notions should be set afloat, especially in high places. He believed that no As for the Stamp Act, he assumed that no more such notion would obtain any credence or support amongst the people of England generally; and he views in order to endeavour to get into a majority by following in the train of his right honourable friend the member for Manchester, would resort to their own pointended to adhere to Protection or to abandon it, whe-"Now, we are told by a high authority, a member of ther they kept it in reserve for some future occasion, with their own muskets. the Government in another place, that this unprece- or whether, as in fact he believed was the case, though dented depression of the agricultural classes is an excep- they did not venture to say it to the farmers of this tional case; but exceptional in what respect? Are we to | country, they utterly despaired of regaining a protective

> Lord JOHN MANNERS denied that the Protectionists were regardless of maintaining public credit. Mr. JOSEPH HUME blamed both Ministers and their of wasteful expenditure.

The House then went into a committee of supply but the hour being so late (midnight), no busines was done.

and the ratepayers of Chelsea respecting the expenses square. He contended for the propriety of relegating the question to a court of law. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that the Marquis of Westminster

[The following appeared in our second nation of that they should come forward and offer that relief; and, last week.] that they should come forward and offer that relief; and, show that the case was not one in which the Crown on an occasion like the present, when we are asked as a could properly appear as prosecutor. After a short

French hospital to distribute rosaries, medals, &co

whether advisable or not as a whole, had this grand feature in it, that there was always to be a considerable surplus over expenditure for the purpose of a sinking-fund to keep the funds high. Such was the scheme at the opening of Parliament; but, no sooner bookseller's license, or an authorisation of the Prefect

ground. One fortified place after the other opens its ates to the revolutionary party, which is well supblied with arms and ammunition. All the Turkish mployés have been driven out of Turkish Croatia, nd it is reported that the Vizier of Bosnia has been lismissed by the Porte, and Osman, the Pasha of he Herzegovina, appointed in his stead.

The following is a list of May meetings to take place, mostly to be held in Exeter-hall:-

Wesleyan Missionary, April 29; Naval and Military Bible, April 29; Church Missionary, April 29; Church Instruction, April 30; British and Foreign Bible, May ; Prayer Book and Homily, May 1; Colonial Church, May 1; London City Mission, May 2; Irish Society, May 2; Sunday School Union, May 2; Church of Engto reduce, and, by the cheer which he had heard—stitutions, upholds the well-won reputation of this intry by being the patrons of Liberalian throughout would—(Laughter)—and the is always in the early holes of a Whig replies a traditionary policy to inevitably replies Ireland rich and England content. (Laghter)—These are things that compensate the compensate of the supporting a supervise of the supervise of the sentence). These are things that compensate tection, and that a majority would be found to restore the colonial supervise of the supporting a supervise of the supervise of the sentence). Well, really it seemed, he must say, a most wild-goose that because a certain number of genches of a Whig replies of this supporting a supervise of the sentence). Well, really it seemed, he must say, a most wild-goose that because a certain number of genches of a Whig replies of this supporting a supervise of the sentence).

In that otch he had heard—fay 2; Sunday School Union, May 2; Church of England Young Men's Society, May 3; Religious Tract Society, May 3; ention of Cruelty to Animals, May 7; London Hibernian Lay 8; London Missionary, May 8; Town Mission and cripture Readers', May 9; Ragged School Union, May 4; British and Foreign Sailors', May 14; British and Foreign Sailors', May 15; British Reformation, May 16; restival of Sons of Clergy, May 16; Ladies' Negro Eduation, May 20; Foreign Aid, May 21; Propagation of he Gospel, June 19.

Dr. Murray has ordered Te Deums for the Pope's eturn in every Roman Catholic church and chapel in lis diocese.

The Court of Queen's Bench has ordered a writ of nandamus to the corporation of Dublin, commanding hem to proceed to the election of a Lord Mayor. The ipplication, which was made in the name of Mr. Samuel Wauchob, was for the issue of a peremptory mandamus; out the court, notwithstanding the arguments pressed by Mr. Brewster in support of the application, made the order conditional, with six days' notice to show cause. Two soldiers of the Seventy-fourth Highlanders comnitted suicide at the Clonmel Barracks, on Monday last, while in a state of intoxication, by shooting themselves

A deputation, to represent the injury resulting to the planters of Ceylon and other colonies, from the adulteraion of coffee with chicory and other substances, had an nterview with Earl Grey on Thursday, at the Colonial-

Mr. William Hall, a farmer, charged Moses Annetts, labourer, with pulling him off his horse on the high oad, and stealing eighteen-pence out of his pocket. Innetts's defence was one rather out of the common. Ie said that some time back he had caught Mr. Hall vith his wife, and the latter had thereupon promised him 50 to say nothing about it. He had given him several ums of money, but had latterly put him off with promises nly, and he had told him to meet him on this said morn-Sir J. Pakington called attention last evening to topped him on the road Mr. Hall refused to give him ut flung them on the ground again, and saying he would nitted to take his trial at the assizes; but they would eccept bail for his appearance. The man's father offered

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1850.

Public Affairs.

keep things fixed when all the world's by the very its creation in its eternal progress.—Dr. Arnold.

THE NEW CRUSADE

well, only work well and heroically l and you have no chance" whatever "beaver" line of activity, the i other outlet remains, however, that "trying to write books"; "in this happily, no impediment that can candidate for employment—" bac starvation, which is itself a finis, a and here, too, the demand is 'vocables': "Vox is the God of the This is the reflex of Wakefield the " uneasy classes," adding to tl trait of anarchy. Every portal action, talk stands in Parliament, an veto on every thing active or real. natures wasted; being fine but s

enough to resist the infection. C

guess at the original of Carlyle's sketch:—

"While the galleries were all applausive of heart, and the Fourth Estate looked with eyes enlightened, as if have sat with reflections too ghastly to be uttered. A are studying in quiet among other things the ar might have sent in his bill! Look at the Frankfort poor human creature and learned friend, once possessed of self-possession. The middle class, awakening Parliament if you want to see a Parliament of profrom its dream of nere trade, displays many fessors, and look at our own if you desire the too all that;—converted all that into a glistering phospho- tokens of a more gene ous feeling. The movemen rescence which can show itself on the outside; while to make baths and washhouses for the poor has within all is dead, chaotic, dark; a painted sepulchre | mainly been supported by the middle class. full of dead men's bones! Discernment, knowledge, homely movement, incapable of any very dignified the objection against universal suffrage falls to the intellect, in the human sense of the words, this man has now none. His opinion you do not ask on any matter: on the matter he has no opinion, judgment, or insight; fined, philosophic, holy. Even in its dissensions

Carlyle's jeremiade. You of every class know how the fact is with you. The tradesman, whose starving workmen reproach him with his "successes," knows that his books show a balance hovering between decency and ruin. He lives a life of uncertainty—a prosperity gained at the cost | reforms—all these are signs that feelings and mo sities of fact will refute them; and the lessons of opprobrium, not without some twinges to his tives are reawakening with every class; that i own conscience, or bankruptcy; the poor see the wants but some general appeal to call them fort wealth they help to make increase in magnitude in a common council for the common welfare and value, while they can touch it not. The modern | some inducement to speak openly and to acknow Tantalus, under a refinement of cruelty in his ledge the common faith that is in them all. fate, is doomed to grow the grapes he cannot reach. public men can but make the most of these in Uncertainty and anxiety, those insatiable de- fluences which exist, and are already moving mons of civilization, are creeping upon the very society in every part, they may expedite the revolute wealthiest classes. The landlord counts uneasily tion which is impending in a prompt and peaceful the fields that are not yet mortgaged. There are compared form. That is the extrication from the slough, our exceptions; but you who read, in whatsoever class of the nightmare of Talk. To take the lead in i you may be, know that if we do not now touch your | should be the office of the New Reformation case, yours is a blessed exception to the general preaching a new crusade for the peaceable chivalr rule.

"Government" is but an arrangement to con- Shams and Pretences. duct more happily the affairs of society. We have come to this pass, and we are to interpret it as come to this pass, and we are to interpret it as showing that our arrangement wants mending.

But who shall begin the task of amendment?

The election of Eugène Sue enables many of our of daily experience can the People be so libelled. Is not the patiently-borne misery of millions

far demoralized by self-seeking and the cants of Sue was elected and Leclerc rejected, was that the the day, that they are incapable of bestirring masses had to choose between one man who openly, themselves truly and actively to guide us out of unflinchingly espoused their cause, and one man this condition. The flood is rising, and no one who espoused no cause at all. Because Socialism unceasingly with admirable speeches about boats and dikes of every kind, "all most perfect in their plan and constitution." The extremity visibly approaches, but we have yet no extrication. It is not proaches, but we have yet no extrication. It is not proaches, but we have yet no extrication. It is not proaches, but we have yet no extrication. for want of means that we are at this pass. We are capable of labour,—the earth will yield us its fruits holders of these principles be condemned to fight for labour; we have the faculties of enjoyment. For present abuses the moral of Carlle's last pamphlet is Despair,—or a rough alternative He does not, indeed, print that moral; but the description of the inextricable puzzle so overlays the suggestion of the clue out of it, that you give it up. He describes the world amongst us here in England as subject to the overruling tyranny of Talk. For that only is there success; only in the there preferement. "Of all organs of man is there none held in account it would appear but the tongue he uses for talking. Premiership, Woolsack, Military, quasi Crown, all is attainable, if you can talk with due ability."

In pamphlet is Despair,—or a rough alternative He does not, indeed, print that moral; but the description of the clue out of it, that you give it up. Will call the half-starved toil of the labourer Life? Who will call the half-starved toil of the labourer Life? Who will call the half-starved toil of the labourer Life? Out at rangements have converted the riches of the People had aloft from them, because they dread obloquy, dread not being "respectable," dread the turbulence of the People, and do not sympathize with them, so long will the People be condemned to follow demagogues who do sympathize with them. To use this as an argument against universal suffrage is trivial. Let the People have a choice, and they will certainly choose the right men. There is a fund of justice, good sense, and instinctive appropriate in the People have a choice, and they will certainly choose the right men. There is a fund of justice, good sense, and instinctive appropriate the propriate in the People have a choice, and they will certainly choose the right men. There is a fund of justice, good sense, and instinctive appropriate in the People have a choice, and they will certainly choose the right men. There is a fund of justice, good sense, and instinctive appropriate in the People have a choice, and they will certainly choose the right men. There is a fund of justice, good sense, and instinctive appropriate in the People have a choi But whe shall say that the condition of the harassed they dread obloquy, dread not being "respectable."

These items are all separated by horizontal lines. Notice that "the Leader" at the top of a column doesn't have a line marking the start, but should still be a separate item.

many a healthy symptom. The working classes always so oppressed by difficulty and hardship Here, then, is difficulty and no extrication. Here is universal want and no supply, but vocal wind. The world is out of joint, and no one seems born to set it right. Society itself can confirm spirit. The New Reformation is bringing out the born to set it right.

increasing uneasiness of society under the screw of overcrowding in the community and intense competition. Carlyle describes our public men as so dramatic novellist, but of Socialism. The reason why will gird up his loins to mend the dikes or get of name and character, it is condemned either to the waiting for no man, and our ears are deafened be silent and unrepresented, or to choose the most or labour; we have the faculties of enjoyment. for them instead of arguing. As long as men fitted by intellectual and moral qualifications to be the portunities were diligently and reverentially used. Leaders of the People hold aloof from them, because

the reductio ad absurdum of universal suffrage to ask how is the Wisest to be chosen by the Ignorant? The answer is simple. The Wisest would not be chosen; he would not be chosen by any body of electors known to us; he would have quite as little chance with a limited suffrage as with an universal suffrage. What then? We do not want the Wisest to be chosen; we protest against him. The philosopher, the thinker has his own sphere. He has to deliberate; the politician has to act. The spiritual and temporal powers should be carefully distinguished. Let theorists in the "calm air of delightful studies" analyse, argue, and systematize: their results will be carried out into the world by men of action competent to apply, not competent to originate. The physician who sits at our bedside, and prescribes for us with unerring promptitude, is not the physiologist who detected the laws of organic processes; and if we had called to our bedside that very physiologist upon whose discoyou had touched its lips with a staff dipped in honey,—I lately so violent and insettled in their prospects veries our physician is acting—the undertaker

Intellectual supremacy, therefore, not being the one desirable quality in a Member of Parliament ground; for, descending from the heights of philosophic capacity into the market-place of only on what may be said about the matter, how it may the clergy shows the gns of an awakening from talent, no one can doubt but that the most ignoslumber to a sense that it must go forth and ad rant mob will thoroughly appreciate that: their vise—that it must saidy its mission areas and leaders prove it. More than all will the most ignored the fourth Estate." vise,—that it must study its mission anew, and leaders prove it. More than all will they fitly ap-

> thus learned are fruitful; whereas all your vaticinations are as empty as wind, which they regard not. Nothing is more curious to our minds than to hear men who have not deciphered the A.B.C. of social problems talking scornfully of the "effect" of certain measures, and giving, as a specimen of their knowledge of effects, this reason against universal suffrage:—"It would be the prostitution of political power by the artifices of those whose sophisms can impose on the narrow judgment of the populace, or by the more fatal pledges of those who kindle their passions to the height of anarchy and

It is indeed a general belief that universal suf frage would be equivalent to universal spoliation; belief which were it not the grossest ignorance Invite the labourer for that work, and you obtain a niversal suffrage, but as the Times truly observes, in the midst of such wealth, such luxuries, a speech. Wakefield describes the continually in reality the struggle lay not between the men at and such temptations, accompanied as it is by

so little crime in comparison with the mass onorance and the mass of want—is not this a fac to make him blush who dares to talk of the peopl as capable of injustice? Who ducks the picknocket? The mob. Who, protects the police The mob. Who leaves untouched the countless shops blazoning with jewellery and richest stuffs The mob. Who, when roused even to fury by the sight of blood and smell of powder, when masters of the palace of its enemies, preserved as sacred the property of the vanquished, and shot the few scoundrels that disgraced the victory by theft: whelming majority. The mob; that very Socialist mob which is, according to the Times, ready to destroy all property, all liberty, all order, all religion, if it once get the power. Get the power? Why it has had it! It Eugène Sue. We have done so, not because we Portugal's Queen has just commenced a sweeping re

May 4, 1850.

THE EDUCATIONAL OBSTRUCTIVES.

A protest appears in the advertising columns of the Times, signed by twenty-nine members of the Congregational Board of Education, against the Secular Education Bill, on the ground that it may be made an instrument of political and ecclesialtical tyranny, and, among other reasons, because cal tyranny, and, among other reasons, because "it encroaches on the just civil rights and religious duties of conscientious teachers among the poor; whose convictions constrain them to mine all teaching the spirit and precepts of divine true an encroachment which would not be tolerated in

other seminaries of instructio we to define "the just civil ri scientious teacher?", We hav for the conscience of a man w teacher of the poor," and who millions of that class are literally of knowledge" would strain ev the establishment of a thoroug education, contrived mainly fo t is to be imparted to them wit sectarianism. This is, forsooth croachment on the "just rig cientious Congregationalist. as well protest against the encroachment on their just ci relief is administered to the d slightest attempt to enforce 'cepts of Divine truth.' Wha to teach religion than when Surely the two are much more c metic and the Thirty-Nine Art ning-hand and the doctrine

Why, then, should the wealthy, benevolent Inde-than one leading journal or London, in more than pendent or Wesleyan, who may prefer to bestow his charity on those that show a readiness to embrace his creed, be disturbed in his operations by a of the Leader have been warned off this discussion merely secular system of almsgiving? If religious as dangerous, both to the public peace and to our noted by coupling it with a liberal distribution of said, "discuss this too directly or openly; the gational Board ought to go for the abolition of the notions into the heads of their workmen." In-Poor-Law. That enactment plainly interferes with the rights of those who believe that they could pet'er "promote the chapel interest" by distri- shutting our eyes to it. Our safety in this thing buting a few pounds annually among the poor than is to lay it bare, to see all that there is in it, good by allowing the poor-law guardians to expend the or bad, and make the most for it or against it. same amount for them under the name of rates.

MORAL OF THE PARIS ELECTION.

by the antagonists of the popular party; since upon such subjects. they have resorted to every means available to What, then, is the definite form which this prevent such a result. They forcibly removed | Socialism has now taken in its command of Socialists from Paris on the hackneyed pretext France? In what is it distinct from those sectarian of their being vagrants; that is to say, work-men resident in the town without the permits Socialism of the Christian Maurice is, as he says,

had it in 1830 and in 1848. Paris was in its resent the freedom of his opinions—quite the re- form of her domestic establishment—so says public rehands; ask even its enemies if it disgraced the verse; not because we object to his outspoken port. She is said to have dismissed twenty-seven of her language—quite the reverse; nor because we are servants, sold a number of horses, and all the furniture Opinions may be chimerical; on matters of such blind to his undoubted ability. Eugène Sue is a of the Belem Palace. Instead of using her grand state complex and far reaching import as social ques- novelist with a stronger melodramatic power for coach, drawn by four horses, Donna Maria da Gloria ions the best intellect may grossly err; but to startling effects than any writer now living. He now drives about in a carriage drawn by a single pair argue as if the People were not for ever moved by abuses that power by using it for effects of the und those of her attendants who were hitherto allowed impulses of justice—to suppose that a people under most revolting kind; revolting to every principle the use of a carriage, must either go on foot or hire a any circumstances could abdicate the august throne of true art. He assumes doctrines by turns, as if of its conscience, and perpetrate that which it knew merely to make materials for his literary trade; Now, here is an example for those of our own landto be unjust, even to secure a temporary advantage and, judging by his past career, which has proto itself—that, we say, is not to argue like a states—fessed at least the candour of a contempt for the man, but like a child: it is a lasphemy against popular insight, M. Sue now adopts a public posisuffrage as a right, and we demand it in the fullest confidence of its becoming a good.

tion for some purpose of his own. It may be otherwise; but the data for judgment do not as yet suggest any other conclusion. We are surpose which Donna Maria has done—dismiss prised to see a contemporary of the purpose of his own. It may be ifficulties where they find they are living in a style otherwise; but the data for judgment do not as yet suggest any other conclusion. We are surpose which Donna Maria has done—dismiss or prised to see a contemporary of the purpose of his own. It may be ifficulties where they find they are living in a style otherwise; but the data for judgment do not as yet suggest any other conclusion. We are surpose of his own. It may be ifficulties where they find they are living in a style otherwise; but the data for judgment do not as yet suggest any other conclusion. We are surpose of his own. It may be ifficulties where they find they are living in a style otherwise.

> tion is a taunt and threat to the opponents of Socialism and Republicanism; and as the imperpopular will he becomes a different thing he pander to public vices. m in France

These items are also divided by horizontal lines. Notice the last item ends at the bottom of the page and so doesn't have a dividing line after it. However it should still be segmented as ending here.

teaching among the poor would be greatly probacon, bread and cheese, with the addition of manufacturers are afraid of it, and dislike to have blankets, coals, and flannel in winter, the Congre- it mooted. They think that it will put dangerous fatuated friends! the "dangerous notions" are there already; and we do not avert danger by Most of all is it the function of the Leader to engage in the discussion of these momentous and doubtful questions. It is our very purpose. If we forego this we had better cease to be, or not AGAIN Paris has elected a Socialist, because he is a have existed at all. And even you who warn us Socialist. That the election means very much is will not long hence learn to see that the safer not concealed, but rather emphatically proclaimed | course is a perfectly direct exchange of counsel

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ighest class

ing more

which it is so difficult for men in many large centres of industry to obtain. They have made the "Infidel"; of Louis Blanc, the Revolutionist; and

most sweeping suppressions of the journals. In of the Leader? The simple truth is, that the short, they have endeavoured to obstruct the elec- | Socialism now dominant in France is not a system tion, on one side, by every possible manœuvre. but a doctrine. It is the doctrine that man car They did endeavour to supersede and anticipate it | best serve himself and his fellow man by taking by getting up riots; but they have failed in that as | counsel in a common understanding, and working in every other particular. The Socialists have re- for a common interest. That doctrine is the mained perfectly quiet; have managed to do with- animus of the Revolution now brewing in France; out the help of which they were deprived; have it is a spirit which already possesses large numbers pursued their course with unbroken calmness and in this country, gains ground in our daily practice, pertinacity; and, in spite of every obstacle or and is mounting to high places amongst us. We abatement, have carried their candidate by an over- must not ignore it, nor let it pass in silence. We will watch it and discuss it; and the coming events The candidate not the best to have chosen. We in France shall teach us much.

upernumerary horses and hounds, and even dispose of uperfluous furniture, perchance of superfluous mansions. low much better to do this in time, regardless of what Irs. Grundy may say, than to put off from week to eek, in the vain hope that Parliament will do something enable farmers to pay their present exorbitant rents, nd so enable landlords to go on at their present extra-

ROYALTY AND LOYALTY.

wo intensely democratic friends are aggrieved by our oleration of royalty; and, if we took them up as strictly s Sir Robert Peel did Mr. Cobden, we might say that ney were suggesting the fate of Julius Cæsar or Charles ne First for Queen Victoria. God forefend any such olly, or any intermediate folly, in such direction.

One friend objects to our stang the personal moveitereste mue-tenths of our readers, to say nothing of other tenth; and naturally, since royalty is not only g "great fact," but also, in its circumstances and incients, a very splendid, picturesque, potent, and pregnant

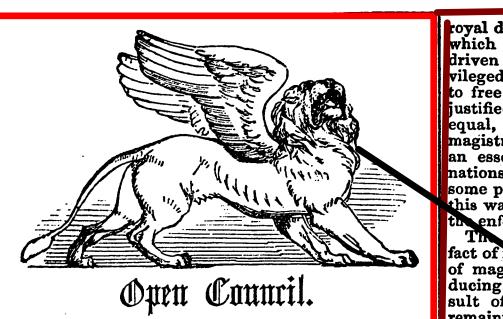
Both writers deny "rights" to royalty; choosing to ignore the rights conferred by usage and the condit of Louis ignore the rights conferred by usage and the con-hat abstract inued assent of society. Royalty no longer affects, tes with the except in the coin legends so conservatively defended by taints in Parliament, to exist by right divine; but it xists by the will of society: it is a practical republican ecree that warrants the continuance of royalty in Engand; and our impatient friends preach treachery to the epublic when they talk so glibly of abolishing the insti-ution. "Only let them," and see how the English epublic would take it. Why, we should have some pillions of special constables stalking forth to protect heir "gracious Sovereign" in every high street of the Inited Kingdom, and singing "God save the Queen" every possible key after the subsequent dinner of

Ye have not done with the institution of rovalty vet. any respects Kingship works better in London than esilentship in Paris or Washington. Our censorious iends do not look beneath the surface, or they would iscern many functions for royalty which political science as not let arranged for presidentship. One is the faculty commanding respect for authority, even during interpissions of political action in the popular part of the olitical mathine, which keeps the motion steady and olitical mathine, which keeps the motion steady and ininterrupted. England is a republic, with a Doge or logaressa at the head; and, looking to divers events not long distant, we prefer our President to those sometimes inflicted on America or France.

We do not feat the royal classes—they are not worse than any other class; though needing as much as any emancipation from unwholesome restraints.

THE BLACK DEMON OF AMERICA.

Conscience is the parent of cowardice. The United States, Model Republic professes to be the freest country in the world; the Americans hold England far less ree and magnanimous. England permits men of any ace to land on her shores, unmoved by fear. The freest," &c., cannot suffer that freedom. If a respectible Black steward land from an English this in Coroling ble Black steward land from an English ship in Carolina or Louisiana the man must go to prison: the United states are afraid of him! The great Republic must ake precautions against "John Cance." We were aughed at for the Duke of Wellington's notion that a French fleet might land on our shore: the Model Republic is afraid of a Black man.



and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTEN.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE. Sir,—There are probably few of your readers who

long been excluded. Those who cede to the National Reform Assoc less approve of Equal Universal Su theless, that the movement is not hope for some good result by the subject. At present men's minds appropriate to invite them to the principles, by the rightfulness of action will be effected.

We all desire Justice,—for ou Justice is the establishment of "What are men's Rights?" is, mental inquiry.

Before attempting any positive reply is to be well considered. The or has seemed to be, my right, cea when it is discovered to encroach or Hence, through ignorance of our ne stances, we are often liable to as what is a wrong to him. This grantly committed by the rich agai the poor need to be warned that danger of the like injustice towards

hood, has any right to participlegislation: he has merely a right justest government which is to ing state of morality and know ing state of morality and know AS before, lines divide readers: on the contrary, I ex rejected; for which reason I co the reasons on which it rests.

I. First let it be asked .- V

In a healthy moral state we desire justice to be | settle. done, but are not eager to have the doing of it. The desire to participate in magistracy ought not to arise (and in the majority never would arise), if the magistrate himself were always just. But when the Executive Government has any where become so strong that the dreadful evils of Anarchy are out of sight and thought, the community gradually discovers that oppression from the Magistrate himself is a scrious danger. And out of this rises a right of the community (unthought of while Anarchy is to be feared) to place some check upon the executive power. What that check is to be does not depend on my human equality with the Magistrate, but on the danger to which I am exposed from him. He is like a cannon that has been loaded to shoot my enemy; but, after I have discovered that many such cannons have blown up and have wounded their own people, I demand some safeguard against a similar catastrophe. When all hope is lost that a particular desire to participate in magistracy ought not to arise (and in the majority never would arise), if the

royal dynasty will act justly and execute the laws of which it is the professed guardian, a nation may be driven to overthrow royalty, and, indeed, all privileged orders, and lay the highest magistracy open to free election. But this, I apprehend, cannot be

As the image at the top left is at the top of the page, there is no line to mark where the item starts. It should be marked as an item however.

From the principle above exhibited it would do not believe it both just and expedient to impart to the poorer classes of England a recognition in the English Constitution, from which they have government, that class would have a right to especial upposed equally open efensive rights; and

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I. First let it be asked,—V
magistrate is assuming the E.
I reply,—Might to execute Right. To illustrate this, consider how we act towards children. If a man sees two boys quarrelling, and that one of them is about to do some deadly harm to the other, he will interfere with force and separate them. The strength of the man not only authorizes him, but makes it his duty, to stop oppressive vengeance. Might does not, indeed, make Right, but does indicate who it is that must become the champion of Right; that is to say, who is to assume the office of magistrate. Thus among wild men one of them is often made king by bodily prowess, or sometimes by other qualities which command respect,—as high lineage, cormonal piesthood, age, or reputed wisdom. If by any of these causes I can concentrate at my call the constitutes me the natural and rightful magistrate of the community. I am then best able, perhaps alone also, to suppress crime from within and repel attack from without.

In a healthy moral state we desire justice to be to the constitutes we have a constituted to the constitutes we desire justice to be the constitutes we the constitutes to the constitutes we have the constitutes to suppress crime from within and repel attack from without.

In a healthy moral state we desire justice to be the constitutes we have the constitutes to the constitutes are the constitutes to the constitutes to the constitutes to the constitutes we desire justice to be the constitutes to the constitutes are the constitutes to the constitutes are the constitutes to the constitutes are the constitutes are the constitutes to the constitutes are the constitutes to the constitutes are the constitutes to the co FRANCIS W. NEWMAN.

LORD TOHN RUSSELL.

er this superciliousness and abate this arrogance. er this superciliousness and abate this arrogance. maintains his position in the state by no merit, I or imputed; but solely by the popular appresion that abler men would strip the nation to tect themselves. Such apprehension is indeed tional; but the most irrational is often the most sitive. The clamour against Sir Robert Peel is inning to subside. Children, when they have their cry out, sleep upon it. I never saw the n, and never wish to see him; but I avow my nion that he is the ablest Minister since Lord other. tham, though bearing a nearer resemblance to wiliness of Walpole. He did not begin his eer by urging to progress, with an iron check-e in his pocket, bearing the word finality. He have shuffled his cards with a somewhat of picious dexterity; but he never was detected in ling a hidden one from his sleeve.

here is a danger that the gentlemen of the press retaliate, not only on Lord John Russell, but on some others about him, who countenanced in his lordly vituperation. Suppose they should engage a bookseller to publish a cheap edition of their collected right honourable writings, prose and poetry. There are booksellers who (being previously paid) would undertake it. Such an enterprise must overturn the Ministerial benches, and every boy from Westminster-market to Smithfield-market would be vociferous hawker of derisory quotations.

Walter Savage Landor.

RIGHTS OF ROYALTY

Sir,—In last week's Leader, in reply to "A Democratic Friend," you remark:—

a man (a fullgrown plete newspaper. Moreover, the royal classes have their rights and claims, as well as any other class; and we cannot but assert their equality." "Royalty is a fact not to be overlooked by any com-

Concerning this first sentence I think there cannot be two opinions; but to your "moreover" I demur. egislation, being esby the nature of the

May I ask you to state what are these "rights" of
the royal classes? Only their "rights:" of their claims I am by no means unaware. For my own part, since I believe a royal class, or royalty—any such royal class or royalty as now exists—to be a wrong, tected, even if I have Unless, indeed, it be what Thomas Carlyle might call and towards one another.

A second negative reply is, perhaps, still more important, because more overlooked by radical reformers. No man, on the mere ground of his man
The three injustice towards the injustice towards

A DEMOCRAT AND A REPUBLICAN.

av defenders in DEAR SIR,—Royalty is, indeed, a fact not to be for they have overlooked by any complete newspaper. That is admitted. But the question of right and equality that they due to them in their individual capacity cannot be sin direct fairly claimed, when it is considered they have usurped, in their sovereign authority, all right and equality from the rest of the community. As well

THE GORHAM CASE.

Sin,—Mr. Beresford Hope has published in the

will manfully remain at his post, to expostulate and protest, whilst the Tractarian curate with ten children and £100 a year, will abandon the corrupted which every animal dies immediately." "This fact Church with virtuous indignation.

then, we may conclude is sufficient; but no, "even then," says the Bishop, "judges may differ in their interpretation of the decree," and different courts interpretation of the decree," and different courts may give conflicting decisions as to the meaning of the oracles of the Church. Where, then, in the of New York—and had previously farm name of common sense are we to find the authorita- before leaving England, and who are, co tive teaching of the Church if she rejects a legal and grammatical explanation of her own language? Is it not clear that all this is mere "juggling with words" to escape from the toils of a logical dilemma? Is it not quite evident that there can be but two possible grounds for authority in matters of faith the light within us—or the infallible traditions of the Church. But it is really impossible to grapple with a disputant who appears at one moment in the character of a Protestant Bishop, and the next is hours of labour are from sunrise to sunset masquerading in the red stockings of a Cardinal.

They who now sit in the seats of the a Becketts, the Wolseys, and the Lauds of former days, are no longer the representatives of principles but of parties, and their highest ambition is to preserve the peace of the Church at the expense of her consistency. It will not be forgotten that the Bishop of London, on the first outbreak of the Tractarian heresy in his diocese, at first encouraged and afterwards proscribed it; and on being appealed to, to decide whether candles should be allowed on the altar, solemnly decreed that the candles might continue but that they must that the candles might continue but that they must not be lighted! I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. J. FOXTON.

Newport, Isle of Wight, April 25, 1850.

DEATH OF JESUS.

Sin,—In a review of a book entitled The Destiny of Man, appearing in your paper of the 20th of April, there is a quotation from the work, in which it is attempted to prove that the recorded death of Christ on the cross was a delusion. The author quotes St. John as an authority in support of his assertion, but he quotes him with substantial incorrectness. Thus, he makes St. John testify to having seen the blood which flowed from the Redeer side when pierced by the Roman soldiers, is running down "mix with the perspiration which pain had produced." Now take the words of St. John, 19 c., v. 34, "But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwest came thereout blood and water." The misstatement of the author as here indicated is important to his argument or I will are indicated is important to his argument, as I will endeavour to show hereafter; but he substantially nisquotes this statement of an eye-witness whose vera-city cannot be questioned, such statement having imme-diate and satisfactory reference to the cause of Christ's death, physically considered. The author adds, "This confirms the conclusion that he was not dead, but had death, physically considered. The author adds, "This seconfirms the conclusion that he was not dead, but had swooned." Now, on the author's opinion of the physical effect of crucifixion, I have nothing to reply. Prima facie, therefore, it did not occasion death. But the "confirmation" of his "conclusion" on this head, and for which he refers to St. John, as above stated, has a physical reference of course. Now he went we have to blood that "flowed from the wound made in the sufferer's side by the Roman soldier's spear" did not necessarily imply that life was not extinct: when death is caused by violence alone the blood of a healthy person, in such case, will flow for a considerable period after death; "perspiration" also is occasioned by the last struggle with death, for cause will known to medical men. The appearances of blood and "perspiration" (to take the author's confirm the conclusion that" Christi "was not dead; but had swooned." But, does the author mean to considerable of a bleasting that the swooned." But, does the author mean to considerable of an appropriation of a part of this time accord peuticularly with the spirit Christianity?"

In the conclusion that there was not dead. The remark of an eminent writer hereon is highly important, if not conclusion, that there was no adequate cause of death no casioned by the spear of the Roman soldier? St. John's words, above quoted, possess the strongest physical proof on this head. The remark of an eminent writer hereon is highly important, if not conclusive. He writes—the view of the week is the persons the proposed to the constraint of all proposed to the constraint of the proposed to the constraint of all proposed to the constraint of all proposed to the constraint of all proposed to the c nent writer hereon is highly important, if not conclusive. He writes—"For the flowing of the water out of that wound in the side was an indication of position.—ED.

the spear having penetrated the pericardium, in which the water was lodged, and on the wounding of

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Sir. -Since I last addressed you, I hav many individuals in this country.

The usual practice is to hire able-boo

eight months of the year, at the wages twelve dollars a-month, and to board t masquerading in the red stockings of a Cardinal. well-fed, the quantity of work they perform they who now sit in the seats of the a Becketts, Ten to twelve dollars a-month is equal to

therefore, was recorded to obviate the calumnies of The logic of the Bishop in the letter before us is as lame and halting as his consistency. He distinctly assumes that a convocation lawfully assembled would be the proper interpreter of the mind of the Church; but he goes on to say that if this convocation from the dead."

The logic of the Bishop in the letter before us is the enemies of truth, who otherwise might pretend the cross before He that Jesus was taken down from the cross before He was dead, and thence call in question the reality of his resurrection from the dead."

That Christ died, therefore, is the only physical induction to be derived from the piercing the side.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police that Jesus was taken down from the cross before He was dead, and thence call in question the reality of his resurrection from the dead."

That Christ died, therefore, is the only physical induction to be derived from the piercing the side.

would be the proper interpreter of the mind of the Church; but he goes on to say that if this convocation "should, by a solemn decision, reject the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, it will then be time to think of quitting the Church's pale." In other words, as soon as the highest authority in the Church has declared the sense of a disputed doctrine her faithful children are justified in deserting her, supposing her decision to be adverse to their private opinions! They, in short, who are now clamouring for the revival of the Convocation declare beforehand that they are prepared to dispute its decisions.

"I hold," writes the Bishop, "that until the authority of Convocation, or of some synod equivalent to Convocation, her character as a teacher of truth remains unchanged." "A question," he adds, "can only be altered by a synodical decree." This, "can only be

Titenature.

Although "Literature" is at the top of the page, and so not preceded by a line, it should still be segmented as an item. The presence of horizontal lines divides the motto from the title above and the text below.

My aformants have returned to England some years ago, and they tell me he wages of labour have within the last two years fallen very considerably, and I have seen it tated as 5 per cent.

and thinks, with justice, that as long as we continue to estimate and reward the talent of Speech as at present, we are only adding to the confusion and peril of the times. His remedy is Silence; a talent With regard to the two errors you mention in my calculations, probably the tradesmen's bills in America may approximate near to those of this country. Silent work and silent thought are doubtless indistinct in the second silent work and silent thought are doubtless indistinct.

nless the solution of mighty social proe to us unassisted, woven out of the reb of our own thoughts, we must speak ay assist each other, that we may protruth we have seen or fancied. CARts that when a man has a thing to say it; till then he should hold his tongue. ot every speaker believe he has some-Who is to be the judge of the right

cheaper in the northern state of Europe than it can for the exhibition of his glib fluency, merely to in the Atlantic states of America.

If we remove the disputed labour question from America to Poland we should then find the high rate of wages in England to be an important feature in whose vanity is less than their sincerity. But if he whose vanity is less than their sincerity. But if he really think he have any thing to say, we bid him speak it, we bid him speak openly, unflinchingly,

> us another publication, which from the very nature of it cannot excite so much attention, but which

said, and the right time for saying it? conscience should be a stern monitor,

of The British Quarterly Review and its article on journals, periodicals, and treatises. Had we not and ingenious gentleman of an independent mind see that Review, which is more the organ of ad-should have supposed he belonged to that generous man works are unknown or inaccessible to you, this vanced thought than any of its rivals. It is also the and amiable party which admits no difference of will be gratefully accepted. The author treats firs organ of the philosophic Nonconformists; and as opinion to proceed from honest conviction, but of the Mythical Period, and the early history of the such, people who do not read it assume it to be brands as "the doctrine of barricades" all serious Freek Language. Then, passing to Homer, he ex no means the case. With desire to remedy existing evils.

This item continues from the previous page. has received no more

> roes by "respectability," it is not a little cheering pe missed. o see the progress which Socialism is making mong our most respectable classes. It is no onger possible to "pooh, pooh!" that which our philosophic publicists, our energetic clergy, our leepest-thinking Dissenters, our wealthiest inlustrialists, and even our Tory organs, unite in eclaring to be the grand question of the day.

We have treated you to no "gossip" this week; for the best of reasons. We hear no literature talked artistic powers of approximion and composition, it is very satisfied of. The Paris elections occupy men; and wor among which are Prince Albert of Prussia's goodly volumes lies before us. marriage with THERESA ELSSLER, and the ap-Miss RICHARDS—the heiress, a Miss Courts on a the author, but where the rablic has to be considered Sappho a courtezan is almost as incorrect as to call smaller scale. London is desperately in want of a the canon must be staside. As "tasters" for the a Lady A. a "cyprian," because she openly lives with

preathing-room of a laugh. Yes, in some of Berlin, formation they may desire before determining upon Vienna, Frankfort, and Erfurt one Germans can the purchase of the work. ingsvollen," its romanticists, and its constitution- Here we note the man defect. It is not of that capinners, pass over the scene in comic exaggeration. ibre which will assure it a high reputation among he laughter. The lips smile, but the eye is moist. cholars and critics; nor of that concentrated, clear, Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady. By Theresa Pulszky. With HEINE, is traceable in Meissner's work.

tle as Anastasius Grün, comes forth with a power. Colonel Mure has studied the subject with garian gentleman; he had from his youth taken as ew poem called Der Pfaff vom Kahlenberge. exemplary diligence. But although devoting nearly active interest in national politics; and in the recent ome years ago we saw the first three cantos of two thirds of the work to Homer, and principally to war for national independence, he took an active nis poem in manuscript, and the exquisite beauty f its landscapes, together with the noble thoughts apprehension, left the subject precisely where he more complete and grave historical essays would the first of the modern poets in respect of convince.

now to laugh; the danger is rather the other way; same topic is handled, Colonel Mure's discussion the war; the personal adventures of the authoress, sheir excessive susceptibility to the ridiculous needs s not more remarkable for its want of force than for in her attempts to rejoin her husband; and the hisof the ridicule thrown upon Joan of Arc, the spirit and the earlier Lyric Poets? Upon this scale three the most correct narrative that has yet appeared. On which prompted it remains. Only last week, volumes at least will be needed for the dramatists, the whole, however, it does not tell much that is some delighted. Paris with a buffoonery on wo for the historians and belle-lettrists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists, and how new; and the corrections which it furnishes are of the least will be needed for the dramatists. Heloise. He has written a comedie-vaudeville nany for the Alexandrian, and Byzantine writers the less interest, since the opinion of the English called Abélarde et Heloise; and although the real We do not grumble at this extent as objectionable public, in the main, comes very close to the one s their tragic story which is laughed at.

LUCIEN DE LA HODDE has published his bulky diatribe against the republicans, Histoire des Sociétés Secrètes et du Parti-Républican de 1830-1848, in the preface to which he naïvely says, hat he "means not to insult but to treat as they by the portion on which he has bestowed his strength, which appears to be inconsistent with his actual leserve," the factious Republicans. It abounds he Homeric question, we emphatically say, that chievements; and his position in the imperial n scandal, and is written in the approved style. To while his own views are stated with an amplitude councils and the traits of unofficerlike conduct im-Il les bien pensants these revelations will, doubtless, on diteration enough to exhaust the subject, he puted to the gentlemen of the Austrian army, are lowery satisfactory. For ourselves, in wading lowhere states, with the precision and amplitude perfectly incredible of any number of men wearing brough the studied insults, foolish lies, and per- eccessary to a fair conduct of the inquiry, the argu- he sword. What fell more immediately within petual aspersion of motives which this police-spy hents by which those who hold the adverse opinion her own knowledge, Madame Pulszky relates with has gathered into a volume with all the outward upport that opinion; nor indeed, to speak plainly, he unaffected perspicuity of a woman and the con professions of historical and moral dignity, we to we feel convinced that he himself has ever tentrated discrimination of a practical politician. ould not help the reflection that this style was horoughly mastered those arguments.

Socialism. Some of our readers, perhaps, never known the infamous character of the author, we horoughly honest and straightforward, and if Ger

views of religion it unites LAMARTINE has published his Toussaint Loural views of Science, verture, with a preface, in which he tells us that it Readers of the Leader was not meant as a drama, "it was a political act, of sincere conviction will it was a cry of Humanity—in five acts, and in d tolerant spirit of this verse"—an anticlimax which will make the refer them to the very reader smile. Indeed, the whole preface will do Aspects of Socialism, as that; especially the eulogium on booksellers. A p of the subject, lucidity new novel by Jules Janin, called La Religieuse he two great epics, but not showing any remarkable ophic tone. Considering de Toulouse, has just appeared: it is said to be his ubtlety or novelty of view. Colonel Mure is rathe the Review emanates, we most careful work; but the best "romans" J. J. dissertator than a critic; and as a dissertator he is will ever write are those inimitable feuilletons with liffuse and conventional. everything in England which he makes Monday's Débats a paper not to The Cyclic Poets-Hesiod-and the "miscella

MURE'S LITERATURE OF GREECE.

A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient best portion of the Greece. By William Mure of Caldwell. 3 vols. Longman on Cappho, which,

The history of Greek Literature is a subject more cism, is interesting than any other to task the scholarship and fine taste worth and so of the writer who should undertake it; and as the ments by we requisite erudition rarely accompanies the re-

ct which still, after so many ambitious efforts, of at least in fashionable circles—nave no novel or awaits the proper treatment. Colonel Mure has vocally held the poem so interesting as the romances of real life, undertaken the task, and his first instalment of thee not, how ver, state with sufficient distinctness the

proaching marriage of General Cabrera with canon is excellent if criticism applies itself solely to marry classes as our term mistress. To call Aspasia public, we have to inquire how far the "writer" Lord B. or Sir Harry C. The only distinction beend" can fulfil the public wants. Such is eminerally tween the ancient and the modern woman here, an still laugh at their own follies. If the fun be not of the most intensely humorous or spirituel present. A whole number of our journal would expressly for the profession. Are not ours educated at Lesbos and Miletus expressly for the profession. Are not ours educated at Lesbos and Miletus expressly for the profession. order, it is at any rate enough to relax their granty, scarcely suffice for a thorough criticism; a few para- to catch a husband? and give their metaphysic-oppressed become the graphs will put our readers in possession of that in-

statesmen, its "besten Männer," its "Vertrau- But in no sense of the word is it a popular book. not a pedant: that is its charm.

we cannot overlook. We mean the new number very like what we had been accustomed to in Tory. Take the book as the lucubrations of a scholarly mines the "Homeric question," and illustrates the inity of the poems by external and internal evidences n the course of which the characters, style, action livine mechanism, ethical doctrines, and dramatic reatment are displayed at great length. Herein 1 resents us with an agreeable but somewhat desultor riticism, showing great love of, and familiarity with

eous epic poetry of the period," form the succeed ng chapters. The Lyric Poets and the early history of writing in Greece occupy the third volume. The

These items are divided by lines as usual.

great varieties which the Greek grouped under th "In every work regard the writers end;" the one general term of Hetairæ—a term embracing as

In conclusion we are disposed to recommend the work to students and scholars, warning the general reader that it is wanting somewhat in beauty of style. still laugh. There is Mr. SNER, the author of The Critical History of Greek Literature has certain clearness and symmetry of arrangement, depth and Ziska, who now laughs at his countrymen in a merits of its own, and will be rear with some interest delicacy of criticism. Its merits are prodigality of the countrymen in a merits of its own, and will be rear with some interest delicacy of criticism. boem called Der Sohn des Atta Troll-a con- by the small section of mankind indulging in "learned details, conscientious citation and research, admir inuation of the famous and all-too hilarious Atta eisure;" for it treats with great amplitude of detail able tone and temper in differing from the opinion Froll of the incomparable Heine. In it the Pariam with no superficial besty erudition, of topics of others, and modest candour in advancing its own important at Frankfort is ridiculed unsparingly, and eternally interesting, Hener and the Lyric Poets. views. It is the work of a scholar and a gentleman

MADAME PULSZKY'S HUNGARY.

certain lyric gusto and lyric melancholy, peculiar of the general public. It is a carefully-written, Theresa Pulszky is the daughter of a Viennese Count Auersperg—known under his poetic respectable book; a labour of love, not a work of banker. Her husband, Francis Pulszky, is a Hun the first of the modern poets in respect of genuine found it, and we have learned absolutely nothing fail to attain. The contents may be divided into four oetic afflatus.

The contents may be divided into four parts—an historical retrospect by Francis Pulszky There is never any danger of the French for etting hapter in Mr. Grote's History of Greece, where the a glance at Hungarian life by the authoress, before rather repressing than cultivating. It is not a good the inordinate space devoted to it. What, we ask, section is connected and complete, and it may be cule their own heroisms. If they are now ashamed Literature when three volumes are needed for Homer considered on the Hungarian side, at least, as being Abelard and Heloise are not the actors therein, it is itself, we merely suggest that to warrant such which is suggested by the perusal of the work. The oluminousness in these days, there must be some transparent good faith of the authoress does not onsiderable qualities: encyclopediacal extent must lefend her, we suspect, from some inevitable transt least show encyclopediacal fulness. This fulness gressions of fact in allusions to the enemies of her Colonel Mure's work does not promise. To test him country. The estimate which she forms of Jella-Viewed, therefore, as a rapid glance at Hungarian

of the Hungarian movements, the book must be more vividly the indestructible vigour of a nationality up held by religion, than the historical phenomenon of the authoress' foreign extraction adds an additional Jewish existence. qualificati n for the particular task, since it contridomestic familiarity enabled her to acquire perfect illustrate this forcibly: knowledge of the subject upon which she treats.

 M_{AY} 4, 1850.]

The spirit and significance of recent events in out a knowledge of the anterior history of the country, and of its national customs. The retrospective ssay, therefore, which prefaces the work is a very over. seful memorandum. It draws the narrative of Hungarian progress from the depths of the middle ages; it shows how the belligerent character of the "Duke," early representative of the future King, but only "primus inter pares." You thus see what placed the King from the first in a position not unike that established by the English Barons at Run-

The geographical situation of Hungary, and the successful contest of its inhabitants against the ts junction to a fashler but vaster state, however, self." in the end proved practically fatal to the independence. If the recent Emperors of Austria and their ministers had had more intelligence, it does apther a process of gradual emancipation; but the subjection was not without its favourable side. pear possible that they might have taken their stand ipon Hungary and her has institutions, rather than sessed the means of bestowing great benefits upon upon mongrel Austria and its bureaucracy. The his people; and where a generous personal spirit choice would have been safer is all parties. tended to develope the generous turn of the national But the Emperor and their Ministers missiok their institutions, there can be no doubt that the social

y the Hungarian nobles, not altogether exempt from stimulating and directing their industry into proomestic pressure, the people had preserved the main ductive channels facilitated by means of loans. haracteristics of the national character, simple in-

semi-circle of eight villages:—

COUNTRY LIFE OF THE HUNGARIANS. bandoned by its garrison, who became the nucleus of and the pedantry of her son Joseph. he little town. Their magistrate still bore the title of elves by considering a town.

"The population consisted of from three to four thousand; a fourth of these were Jews, and about a hundred ipsies. There was a market, which, though on a small There were shops of all kinds, certainly not like those in Regent-street; indeed, with a twentieth part of a London mizzling fog, the imperfect pavements would have va- circumvent the independent kingdom. nished not only from the sight, but likewise from the foot of the pedestrian; for much less moisture than the side of the Imperialists — indeed, the impartial English coachmen call damp, sufficed to mash the loam into mud My Viennese silk shoes were therefore soon

to have some one to deal for him while he prefers to bask but which become more glaring when they are as much as may be in the comfort of oriental case. This, brought together by a connected account. Kossuth united to the good-humoured turn of mind of the Hunpreferable to that which they are grudgingly allowed in lest Austria should release the Croatian troops from element predominates among the merchants in the towns, that the antipathy to the sons of Judah is retained. The latter, when poor, are generally very dirty, when rich,

support of those who most needed assistance; and, in spite of adhering firmly in their habits of life to their exclusive Mosaic forms, they readily joined with Christians for the furtherance of charitable objects. Though in constant friendly intercourse with our people, they are

events by a person thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Old Testament. Doubtless, nothing conveys and unmistakeably recorded in his letter to the

The position of the lord in a Hungarian manor buted a certain freshness of observation and the was that of great feudal power. One anecdote him. The authoress confirms the general belief in power of regarding things from without; while her among the many that diversify the volumes will the treachery of Görgey, a man of unquestioned

HUNGARIAN MARRIAGE. - FEUDAL LAW.

"Baron Palocsay's castle never presented a more cu-Hungary would be very imperfectly understood with- rious aspect, than every year in autumn, which, in the was sufficiently conciliated. highlands, is the general wedding season with the peasant, who rarely enters into this auspicious state until after the harvest, when his most pressing labours are

all peasant-girls, from sixteen to twenty years old, and intervention. Not to interfere in the affairs of all the lads, from twenty-two to twenty-six, belonging to his manor; which had a Slovak population He had lominant race estant shed the custom of electing the them ranged opposite to one another, sorted them pair by pair, and said: 'Thou Janesi (John) art precisely fit duct of individuals; but expressly to abstain from for Marcsa (Mary); and thou Andias (Andrew), for defending the right because it is assailed in a whole Hancsa (Anne), and so on. The couples thus desig nated went to the chapel, where the chaplain announced their marriages, which after a fortnight were performed, and every one of the newly married received a cow and was oppressed by a conspiracy of crowned heads many other accommodations for their establishment.

"When, however, one of the lads objected to the choice made for his benefit, and mentioned his disinclination for Mussulmans, not only procured for them the respect of neighbouring powers, but also fortified the nalad, as a proof of his love, to endure twenty-five lashes. tional character, its independence and self-reliance. If he underwent this trial he was free to chose for him-

This subject position of the labouring classes had rue interests. Hungary was governed by its regal relations were in many respects better than those in Palatine as an alien province; and by a succession of compromises, the struggle for power which upset freedom. During the year 1847, there was a famine hat impracticable delusion, a coordinate jurisdiction, after two bad years, Pulszky and his wife were able was postponed until the year 1848. Down to this year, in spite of the considerable improvements made them employment and remuneration, but also by

As a nation they are impressed with heir own elligence, manly and equestrian habits in the superiority to the servile Germans; they believed that country, the practical exercise of traditional institu- they had, in fact, retained their independence which ions in the towns. Madame Pulszky's earlier volume | had been nominally conceded. Conscious of great full of instructive illustrations. The manor in | courage and military tact, they relied upon that to which the family resided was sixty English miles | maintain their independence. The traditions, affecrom Pesth. A castle in a fertile valley, with a contions, nay, the pride of such a people, might have vell, he must also make a name—to squirt acid ervatory and other modern addenda, surrounded by been made sources of power to their rulers. On this point not less instructive than the more palpabl bad statesmanship that tampered with institutions. The borough, with whose inhabitants we were in this is the contrast between the spirit with which the ininterrupted contact, derived its origin from the times astute Maria Theresa treated her Hungarian subjects when the fortress, delivered from the Turks, had been

Leopold the Second had shown in Tuscany that he Hadnagy (lieutenant) instead of mayor; and young and could unite the philosophic statesmanship of Joseph hemselves ill-used when short-sighted ignorance chanced with Maria Theresia's power of appealing to the mistake for a village what they complimented them- affections of the people. He had scarcely attained excellent. the Austrian throne, however, ere female jealousy removed him by poison. Had that accident not turned the course of the imperial history, it is prosipsies. There was a market, which, though on a small bable that Leopold would have made Hungary a sold under his master's name, fetch high prices, no rounding villages. The place had a pleasant aspect. powerful lever by which to elevate the whole empire: one will look at them when he avows them as his the bureaucrats of Vienna endeavoured to evade and

All the mistakes, however, have not been on the exchanged for stout leather boots, more peasant-like than the mistakes which Madame Pulszky's narrative refused to recall the Hungarian troops from Italy, often arrogant; but always industrious and religiously both. The Hungarians were paid in kind; and when the beneficent.

Viennese hesitated to summon them to the Austrian

Viennese hesitated to summon them to the Austrian "I found them so with us. Most of them were poor, but this did not prevent their association for the mutual support of those who most needed assistance; and, in spite of adharing found from the first and their association for the mutual lesson which Hungary had learned. The English lesson which Hungary had learned. The English lesson which Hungary had learned by what they do not needed assistance; and, in spite of adharing found from the defeat of Vienna repeated the lesson which Hungary had learned. The English lesson which Hungary had learned by what they do not needed assistance; and, in spite of adharing found from the defeat of Vienna repeated the lesson which Hungary had learned. The English lesson which Hungary had learned by what they do not needed assistance; and, in spite of adharing found from the defeat of Vienna repeated the lesson which Hungary had learned. The English lesson which Hungary had learned by what they do not needed assistance; and, in spite of adharing found from the defeat of Vienna repeated the lesson which Hungary had learned. The English lesson which had a difficulty in understanding by what had not needed assistance; and, in the defeat of Vienna repeated the lesson which Hungary had learned by what had needed assistance; and, in the defeat of Vienna repeated the lesson which had needed assistance and the lesson which had needed as a lesson which constant friendly intercourse with our people, they are still as strikingly distinct from them there as anywhere in the world. In their well-conducted synagogue I in-

Emperor published in the appendix to Madame Pulszky's book. No doubt the Hungarians relied on their Palatine; but they did not make the most ability and courage, and even patriotism, but anxious for personal distinction, and jealous of others' supremacy: her narrative suggests the doubt whether h

The volumes also have a graver lesson. All the errors of the Hungarians are trivial and venial compared to that vast error which has demoralized the "At that season the baron used to assemble in his hall | whole of Europe - the exagger ned doctrine of nonforeign state for purposes of dectation, is sound sense in international conduct as it would be in the connation, is to grant immunity to wrong. And the nations of Europe that stood aside while Hungary and a combination of alien armies is a crime among the nations which they will have to repay in many a

SCIENCE IN FABLE.

The Poor Artist; or, Seven Eyesights and One Object. Van

POET wrote this book. It bears no signature; out its science, no less than its beauty, bears the unequivocal signature of a poet; and a very charming work it is. Nothing prevents its being a chef-d'œuvre out the unhappy weaving of a thread of feeble and somewhat querulous satire in the bright web of fancy embroidered by observation. That affected us like a issonance. We cannot applaud the tone taken especting "neglected genius" and the indifference of the public; the whole argument is grounded on in ignoratio elenchi, or on a positive misapprehension of actual life; but, greatly as we should be disposed o question its appearance in any book, its appearance amidst so much that is fanciful, true, and beautiful is peculiarly objectionable. A sad wail of lespondency-a deep and bitter curse of despairhe agony of impassioned self-love frustrated in ts aims - would have better assorted with the

try of the book, because passion idealizes and nnobles; but to make a framework of the complaint — half fretful, half satirical — that, for an rtist, something more is requisite than to do a thing ipon the world because it is an ignorant world, needing to be taught an artist's merits—to insinuate hat, unless an artist is also a charlatan, there is no nope for him in life—this, we say, makes a framework singularly inappropriate to the picture, full of lelicate observation and curious science which it contains. Such a framework spoils a chef-d'œuvre; fortunately it is no more than a framework, and might be cut away without destroying what is

"The Poor Artist" is the story of a struggling man of genius vainly endeavouring, by his genius alone, to get bread; but although his pictures, when own. Does any one believe this? Does the author himself believe it? Well; in his poverty he meets with Aurelia, and, somewhat rapidly, they fall in love with each other. That is but le premier pas, and not reader will become a sadder and a wiser man in noting the pas qui coûte; for "sensible" uncles interfere, and represent to the artist that, till he has made a name indicates, even where she does not expressly men- and become "somebody," no mention of marriage "The majority of the traders were Jews, who were more active in Hungary perhaps than anywhere else, owing to the natural propensity of the Hungarian peasant on both sides, errors which have before been painted, according to our author, is the grand thing in life; a name is a talisman; but how make it?

"'Oh how, sir?' asked the poor artist, earnestly; and of what sort?'

" Of a capital sort, to be sure!' shouted the uncle. Germany. In Hungary, it is only where the German | that peninsula; a calculating policy which prevented I would astonish—that's the point—I would astonish

"So saying, the uncle slipped a sealed packet into his hand and rode away. Enclosed were twenty guineas, in payment for his nine greenhouse pictures."

And now the beauty of the book commences. The artist has wandered into a wood, and there taking out the beloved volume given him by Aurelia—it is this morning than either of you have described. Lafontaine's "Fables" - he reads of talking animals and insect wisdom, till sleep weighs down

"The green foliage of the trees and shrubs bowed softly and gracefully around the sleeping artist, as though to do him honour, and in tender recognition of though to do nim nonour, and in tender recognition of his services to nature and to themselves. The light was subdued by the passage of some dark blue and grey clouds overhead; but the air was warm, and the singing about it."

the ant; 'don't sit all of a shrug up there, peering over but come down and tell us is the first thing, call it A; the mind is the third thing, and the singing one claw, as if to demonstrate a problem; 'look! the object with your squinny eyes; but come down and tell us call it C; and the middle thing, call it X, is the sort of of the gnats, mingled with the distant sheep-bells, and the occasional voice of a stock-dove, made a pleasant woodland sound.

"Whether the sleeper heard any of this is uncertain; or, if he heard it at all, it was only in the half-conscious way which gives such a charm to a nap in a green wood. At these times the inventive faculties seem perfectly quiescent, but able to enjoy with delicious indolence the great inventive dream of nature which surrounds

"In this half-wakeful condition the artist became aware of a sound more distinct than the rest, which from time to time mingled with the hum of the gnats, and then rose above it. Presently it seemed to become articulate. He could almost fancy it uttered words. Yes-it surely must be so. What was that? It was certainly a sort of humming voice that said something. "The artist listened more attentively, and almost holding his breath, but still without opening his eyes. And the voice said, in a low sonorous murmur:-

f Busy—busy—buzzing brain, Use your hands, or nothing gain.

"The artist lay quiet a few seconds, listening in tently, with his eyes still closed. All was silent. He then softly raised himself, and looked round on all sides. Presently he saw a leaf tremble—then another then the cup of a flower shake very much-and, notwithstanding a great bustling and buzzing inside, he was yet able to distinguish words amidst the low humming monotony of the undersong. The words were the same as before:-

'Busy-busy-buzzing brain, Use your hands, or nothing gain.'

"It came from the inside of that flower-cup that was shaking so! Yes-there could be no doubt of it. The flower now shook and nodded more than ever, and, with a bustling and fussing noise of voice and of wings, up came the head and shoulders of a bee! She held fast upon the upper rim of the cup, with her strong arms bent over, and stared wisely at the artist with her two dark horny eyes."

The bee and the artist have a pleasant chat together, which results in the artist undertaking to paint something which the bee has seen, and to paint it precisely head on one side, fell to licking her shoulder, as though as she describes it. The following snatch of their dia- | it required an immediate and particular attention. logue reminds one of Voltaire's exquisite tales:—

"'I suppose,' said the bee, 'you see all things as upright and roundabout?' " By no means,' replied the artist; 'we see things

of the shape they really are.' "' How many eyes have you got?' demanded the bee. 'I see only two in your face. You have no doubt others on the top of your head, as I have, or others elsewhere.'

"'No,' replied the artist, beginning to hesitate. 'No, I have only two simple eyes.'

"' Then,' said the bee, 'you must be a very arrogant or a very ignorant, creature. For how should you'here she raised one of her antennæ, and moved it slowly up and down, as if laying down the law—'how should you see everything as it is, unless you had the eyes of all other creatures, who see it according to every variety suitable to its nature with relation to their own natures; or unless your two eyes, instead of being of a simple kind, as you say they are, should be compounded of the powers of all other eyes?"

"'So I consider them to be,' said the artist; 'all the wonders of others being thus reduced to a simple action. Moreover, we do not regard external objects as dependent on how we see them, or what shape and colour we see them. They are something of themselves, whatever they may appear to different visions.'

"'And you believe, then, that you see what that something really is; all other visions being naturally deceived; all other creatures dwelling therefore in systematic illusion?

"The artist considered for some time, and at last "' Yes; the prerogative of actuality is given to the

eyesight of man.'

"'Who told you so?' demanded the bee. "' My own reason,' answered the artist.

"' Self-love's gravest flatterer,' replied the bee. 'We, of the bee species, say the same thing,—and truly.""

No sooner has the artist sketched the object according to the bee's directions than an ant (Captain Mandible) approaches, and, joining in the friendly talk, also proposes that what he has seen shall be

pantel Williams number of the lower end of a fine and almost number of the twig attracted by the upper end to the twig of an incomplete thread, attracted by the upper end to the twig of an incomplete thread, attracted by the upper end to the twig of an incomplete thread, attracted by the upper end to the twig of the education of the topic, and the calm, hilosophic, elevated spirit in which it is treated, render to a valued friend to every family. Let any man reflect or, as the Germans call it, vier-händig.

"'I have listened to all the conversation down here," enveloped in a hasty scrawl, to the effect that 'y were said she, 'and I have observed everything with my usual

"Here she ran rapidly up her line a few inches, and "'I have seen a more surprising object in the woods

She ran up a little higher, and again stopped. "' I should like to have a picture of it.' "And with these words she ran, leg over leg, up her line, and ensconced herself beneath a withered leaf on a twig above, from which she peeped over at the artist

"Come down and tell us what you have seen,' said

"'I can do that just as well up here,' said the spider, and if you are hard of hearing, which is most likely, you may come and sit upon the corner of I describe the object.' "'Thank you,' said the ant. 'Who kil

husband yesterday morning?'
"'Don't be spiteful!' interposed the there was a reason for it. "'So there is for everything,' said the

It is needless to point out the delicat and quiet humour, with its these passages; every reader will app especially when met with in the text they look better than this wrested into The appearance of the cat is descri gular felicity:-

"While our artist was reflecting on the miraculous varieties that exist in nat cat sauntering down a narrow pathway, or the wood, and leisurely coming towards th "' Would you like to have your po Pussy?' cried the ant merrily. "The artist looked hopefully at the

he, 'if you, now, have seen anything nove which would make a picture, I might maeed expect | But we co plude with a hearty and emphatic red something truly splendid from the peculiar vision of those lustrous and ever-changing eyes.

round eyes, setting her ears erect. "'This is no cat!' cried the ant: 'this must be the "' What say you, madam?' said the artist, extending House old Words. Conducted by Charles Dickens. Monthly

one hand with a courteous smile towards the cat, inviting "But the cat only continued her staring. " 'What does she take us for?' asked the bee, turning

to the artist. "'You might at least open your mouth, Mrs. Mary "'Pray come nearer,' continued the artist; 'I beg-

I entreat you will. Nay, I must insist upon it.'

"The company present having borne this insolent indifference a sufficient length of time, our artist requested her ladyship to inform him if he could be of an service to her, and if so, perhaps she would favour him."

of bringing such subjects as prison discipline, university education, &c., home to the "business and bosoms" of the mass of readers is both effective and useful.

More Prose and Verse. By the Corn Law Rhymer. 2 Vols. Charles Fox. with her commands.

myself for a little while.'

"" Why?' inquired the ant. "The artist looked round about to see if the re were bulk of the volumes has little intrinsic value. any mouse or rat holes, which might render his spot valuable in her eyes; but, observing none, he said:—

""I was in hopes, madam, that you neight have added to my stock of original sketches this morning by a description of some novel thing or other you had encountered in the wood.'

the group, apparently occupied with looking into the so, he "does the state some service." This Thomas wood beyond, and with her own thoughts,—of which Cooper—a remarkable man on many accounts—has done thoughts the company present formed no part whatever. In his unpretending, but extremely useful, little work.

not worth speaking about.' "' Have you seen any new thing his morning that would make a picture?' inquired the artist, who was now resolved to avail himself to the utroot of his present opportunity in finding originality.

Littered not for "effect," but for tuition.

Egeria; or, the Spirit of Nature and Other Poems. By Charles Mackay, Author of "Voices from the Crowd." D. Bogue. opportunity in finding originality.
"'Yes,' replied the cat, scratching one ear; 'but it is

not worth the trouble of telling." This snatch of philosophy will also be read with

"'A cat," said the ant, wit a brisk and confident air of youthful philosophy,—'a at observes nothing that does not immediately concern her own eating or catching interests. In fact, all creatures who have only four legs of the volume, and giving a hearty recommendation of it are very deficient in observation.

"'That is not a correct statement,' said the bee; 'you are thinking exclusively of your own powers of the Education of the Feelings. By Charles Bray. 2nd Edition Longman and Co. minute and excursive examination. Four-legged creatures often have good sight. Dogs, for instance, are

**We are not surprised to see a second edition of this very great observers; nothing scapes the eye of a monkey:* dmirable work. The importance of the topic, and the calm,

the eye of man has never yet seen—and that will gain observed a spider dangling and swinging gracefully close to his cheek, and staring at him with eyes as sharp as his giving a quiet look at you as he passes.'

""Really," exclaimed the artist, 'this is all very true; and, as regards the cat, it is very surprising. A pair of eyes so wonderful and beautiful, not to say alarming, one would have expected to be the mos

observant of visual organs.' "'Not so; 'interrupted the spider. 'But what can be expected of one pair of eyes?

"'Ah!' said the bee, 'there is more than the question of numbers in this. It is the thing behind the eye that makes the great difference in all our visions. It is the mind, Mrs. Spinster,—yes, it is the mind that makes the sort of sight we see.

"'No!' cried the robin, abruptly, 'no; it is the object that makes all the difference with me.' "'Look!' said the spider, extending and raising one

eyes we have, and these mediate or interpret all from without, to all that's within. And hence the eyes,-

Lines divide these items as usual. Notice "Books on Our Table" runs onto the other page. Also "The Arts" is segmented separately from "the Lyric Drama" because of the dividing line between them

of the book as a curious and delightful "The cat stopped—and stared at the party with large contribution to poetry, natural history, and spe-

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

morthly part han in weekly numbers, for the tales are all mished in it, and can be read as wholes. The general ab lity displayed in it would be no mystery were the names appended to the various articles, for we trace in them the fine Roman land" of more than one eminent author esides its editor. Nevertheless we believe the preserva-1 entreat you will. Nay, I must insist upon it.

"The cat stared at him as at first: then, turning her Nothing can be better than the spirit of this work in its treatment of all social questions; and the popular mode of bringing such subjects as prison discipline, university

"The cat now raised her head, and, turning her gize upward, stared all round at the tops of the trees with her large shining eyes, and then, settling herself in an attimate with the large shining eyes, and then, settling herself in an attimate with these volumes. tude of picturesque ease and comfort, quietly said:

"'I have been watching you all, this last half hour, in hopes you would go away, as I want this place to sonal, and—worst fault of all in poems—commonplace. In the "Year of Seeds" and one or two ballads we hear the chords of the old harp sounding as of yore, but the

gained, the energies it needed and called forth, he fulfils "But the cat was now sitting with her lack towards the real office of literature; when a remarkable man does "You might at least give a civil answer!' murmured It is addressed to young men of the working classes, to whom, of course, Thomas Cooper speaks with that au-"'I see many new things,' said the cat, 'which are hority which their sympathy invests him with; but young men of all classes will be profited by studying its precepts, delivered in strong, homely language, and

Mr. Mackay is secure of an audience; his political poems have been thoroughly popular. In the present volume ne comes forward with a longer and more ambiious poem than usual, to which we shall return for the burpose of comprehensive criticism, on some occasion when our table is less covered with books demanding notice: poems are not things of a day. Meanwhile we nust content ourselves with announcing the appearance o our readers.

upon which to act. Let any man look around him, or look back into his past life and see the errors, pernicious errors, which have distorted the tendencies of our nature, weep at the "Surrey" for the sorrows of "Amina," and he will see at once the practical bearing of such a work as this. Mr. Bray is a phrenologist and takes the phrenological classification and analysis of the faculties; but that need deter no antagonist to phrenology, for one excellence of Mr. Bray's work is that it suits every system as well as phrenology. Human nature remains the same, vocalization, and commanded an inevitable encore. whatever theories we may adopt; and it is with the ele-nentary feelings of our nature Mr. Bray deals.

May 4, 1850.]

An Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography. By David T. Misted, M.A. F.R.S. Van Voorst.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

NOMY ONLY HALF THE SOCIAL ECOrecently published discussion between rest, M. Bastiat makes this notable avowal:—
hate er may be my sincere admiration for the adlow laws of social economy, whatever time I may
devoted to the study of that science, with whatever
idence its solutions may inspire me, I am not one of
a who believe that it embraces the whole of hymner

consumption of the company of the consumption of th leisure latent and inert in too many of

PLEASANT HOMES FOR WORKING MEN.-Is it int the suturbs of a manufacturing town must cepted by the audience as a powerful picture of real life. onsist of dense malses of squalid habitations, unblest y a proper supply if air, light, or water; undrained, incleansed and unswept; enjoying only that portion of ivilization which the presence of the police declares; and presenting a scene which the better orders hurry by with disgust? Or, on the contrary, may we not, without iving ourselves up to Utopian dreams, imagine that we night enter the busy reserts of traffic through extensive uburbs consisting of cotages with their bits of land; and see, as we came along symptoms everywhere around then to wonder at them. The reason, therefore, why dense makes of squalid habitations, unblest The Claims of Labour.

LYRIC DRAMA.

THE production of Linda di Chamouni at her Maesty's Theatre, on atturday last, claims notice because Mademoiselle Ida Bertrand made her first appearance in England on that occasion. The secesion of Alboni has left a great opportunity for conralto and mezzo sopr no singers, and has disposed is to accept, with a warm welcome, talent which will not bear being measured by the highest stanlard. Mademoiselle Bertrand reminds us somewhat of Alboni in appearance and possesses a voice which will give her a good, though not a first-rate, position n our exacting world of London. She is properly a mezzo-soprano, with more capacity for ascending nto the soprano, than for descending into the con-Alboni, Mademoiselle Ida Bertrand is a very charmng singer, and people ought to go to hear and ipplaud her.

Talk of popularity! can any opera of modern times compare with this fascinating production, which ing in the extreme. In the regions of fashion, even, it has powers to excite, and to see the old ladies audience was most decisive. is a sight not easily to be forgotten. The Sonnambula is the perfection of "Minor opera."

Sontag was as great as ever in "Amina." The DRURY LANE.—The Antigone was regarded by an-"Ah! non giunge" was a splendid effort of brilliant first time before the Londoners. His success was nost unequivocal. His acting and singing-particularly in the "bedroom scene"—were of the very irst order. Sims Reeves has now fairly established

On Thursday the Huguenots was given, for the first ime this season, at the Royal Italian Opera. This magnificent work is becoming more and more appreciated at its true value. Notwithstanding its numerous ose who believe that it embraces the whole of human cast is pretty much the same as last season. Grisi is "Valentine," Mario "Raoul," Castellan consumption of the co

hat which exists in embryo in all men, but re-Signor Schira's opera, The Orphan of Geneva, proniced at the Princess's Theatre on Friday evening has one of those plots of "thrilling interest which, in the palmy days of melodrama, was ac-

ind see, as we came along symptoms everywhere around of housewifely occupations and of homes which their lumble owners might often hink of with pleasure during their day's labour, looking forward to their return at vening with delight. The richer classes, even those low down in the scale of wealth, mostly struggle to secure some portion of country air for themselves: arely they might do their best to provide for the working man symething like a change from the atmosphere ig man something like a change from the atmosphere liscovered, should fall down and die off hand; and the factory, or workshop, in which he must pass the reatest part of his day throughout the whole year.—

I reatest part of his day throughout the whole year.—

In the work has a great many other things occur which is day throughout the whole year.—

I have the factory in the work has a great many other things occur which is day throughout the whole year.—

I have the factory in the work has a great many other things occur which is day throughout the work has a great many other things occur which is day throughout the whole year.—

I have the factory in the factory in the work has a great many other things occur which is day throughout the whole year.—

I have the factory in the factory in the work has a great many other things occur which is day throughout the whole year.—

I have the factory in the factory in the work has a great many other things occur which is day throughout the whole year.—

I have the factory in the factory in the work has a great many other things occur which has a great many other les? All these improbabilities, however, are col ected together in the Orphan of Geneva; and, al hough every praise is due to Mr. Jeffreys (the au hor of the libretto) for the manner in which he ha performed his task, we regret that he had not availed nimself of a less complex story. Signor Schira, in he composition of this opera, has aimed at nothing beyond the writing competent to an accomplished tudent of the modern Italian school. His melodie re sometimes pretty and sometimes trivial, and hi nstrumentation is based on the supposition that pas hearts vibrate a response. The energy of "Antiion and energy cannot be heard, unless spoker hrough a trumpet. With all these defects, there contrasted with that of her gentle and devoted sister, re occasional indications of creative power, as in presents the dramatic art of Sophocles on a par with tances of which we would cite the sestette in the firs that of Shakespeare. How delicately and profoundct, "What fearful mystery is this?" and the glee in 1 observed is the distinction between them, - "Antihe second act, "The flocks are in the fold." Beides these, there are songs which will be warbled in the one object of burying her brother, reckless as to vening parties, and which of course, therefore consequences; but no sooner is the object attained hould be criticized by the music-seller. The cast than her womanly nature reappears, and she shudders included the whole vocal strength of the company at death, resists it, wails over her lot and all her fr. Allen, as the "Count de Morville," had little to fi reeness melts in tears. "Ismene," on the conralto portion of the register. The quality is pure—
he power rather deficient. In short, though not an are received and struggled against his department of the register. The quality is pure—
to; but he took pains, and struggled against his department of the register. The quality is pure—
to; but he took pains, and struggled against his department of the register. The quality is pure—
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to; but he took pains, and struggled against his department of the register. The quality is pure—
to; but he took pains, and struggled against his department of the register. The quality is pure—
to the register of the re the dark cloak, "Carwin," evinced a marked im- the deed is done meets consequences with a calm and provement, both in voice and style, since we last resolute front: a patient womanly nature from first to eard him. But the whole weight of the opera last. On Thursday the Sonnambula was given; Sontaging the "Amina," and Sims Reeves the "Elvino." Therese," sang and acted with an intensity of lake of popularity! can any opera of modern times I ower for which we were quite unprepared. Her Macheth "She too is flerce and relentless till the ompare with this fascinating production, which is yle is faultless, and in her impassioned scenes, so deed is done; in both women the fierceness is spassored besides. In Delacation, but pleases all the perfect is her intonation, that she is enabled to modic—it is feminine vehemence concentrated in one world besides. In Belgravia and the New Cut its bandon herself at once to the reality of the scene alsorbing project. When all is over both relapse into

feelings necessarily undergo in the training of his early melodies are equally familiar, the pets alike of dukes without the slightest apparent effort. We hope and years, and he will see how important it is that parents and of dustmen. Then, though the libretto of an expect shortly to see Miss Pyne on the stage of the and instructors should have clear and defined principles opera is allowed to be stupid, the drama is interest. Italian Opera. All the performers were called for at

THE DRAMA.

cient critics as the flower and consummation of Greek art, and, if modern critics have been less Sims Reeves essayed "Elvino" in Italian for the enthusiastic in their admiration, it is because they could not thoroughly sympathize with its intensely Athenian ethics. Indeed, their ignorance of Greeian eelings and ideas has led them almost universally to nistake its scope and bearing. But, in spite of this his right to rank with the best tenor singers of nisconception, the eternal beauty of the work has mbalmed it. One may say, indeed, that no work can be truly great in Art that does not appeal to the ympathies of all ages and of all nations; whatever emporary or national colouring may predominate, and give it national auccess on its first appearance, there must also be in it the substance of eternal iniversal truth, or it will perish, and deserve to perish. In the Antigone there are two subjects which preëminently interested the Athenians, -the noliness of the rites of sepulture and the sanctity of the laws. These are, of course, subjects in which all ivilized nations deeply sympathize; but our modern eelings very feebly represent the intensity of the Athenian feelings on those points. It is doubtless coking to a Christian to think of the corpse of a prother exposed to the wild birds, denied the rites of epulture, and tossed upon the earth like a vile clod. Even to those who believe the soul has passed to leaven, leaving behind it nothing but a tenement of lay, there is still a sanctity in burial which draws ts solemnity from our deepest instincts. Far deeper and holier were these rites to a Greek. He believed hat the unburied corpse was not merely a torture to he dead, by condemning him to wander forlorn upon he Stygian banks, unable to pass to Hades for a undred years, it was also an outrage to the Inernal Deities who claimed those rites. Hence the xcessive importance given in Homer and the trageians to the rescue of the slain and the ensurance of urial. So also an European understands the feeling of respect for the laws, but in far less absolute nanner than that which actuated the democratic thenian. With us laws are, after all, but human onsents; with the Athenians they were almost ivine. To obey them, even when unjust, was irtue, to disregard them was crime.

Herein lies the grand tragic collision of the Antigone Polynices" has waged war against his brother and is country. Both brothers fall; and "Creon," the ew King, following the laws, ordains that "Polyrices" for his treason shall be denied the rites of epulture. "Antigone" knows full well the justice the edict, but she braves it; she buries her rother and is punished for her disobedience by death. Antigone"—and critics have overlooked this—never sguises from herself that she is criminal in her dispedience, she calls her act a "pious crime." This the tragic motive. Had she thought the edict njust her conduct would have been simple; but she new the edict was just according to all human stice, and at the same time she knew it was unjust cording to all divine justice. The state had ordained a punishment; but the Gods claimed their tes. In this complex feeling lies the pathos; in her opposition to "Creon" there is a collision of duty with duty, will with will. "Creon" is not a trant, as modern critics, with strange forgetfuless of Greek politics, assert; he is but the exponent the law and is supported by the whole nation; even Antigone's " sister bows to the decision. "Antione" alone, moved by the impulse of affection, and ringing into view the equally imperative claims of ne Gods, braves the laws and suffers the penalty.

one" and "Creon" is powerful, though of course initely less so than it was to the Athenians: and in this play there are other chords sounded to which all gone," and her thoroughly human womanly nature, g ne" at first vehement, intense, spasmodic. bent on

Even to our feelings the collision between "Anti-

which break her agonized heart; "Antigone" dies cumstance, developed, in fact, in a very short space | the man was poor and helpless, and when his son

his part with solid dignity and picturesque effect. "Creon" in Sophocles is not a tyrant, but "every inch a king." The choruses by Mendelssohn are well known to the musical world, and have been long enough before us to enable us to say, without the suspicion of one day reversing the judgment there be a God or not, and if there be a future life struggle to rise from a state of brutishness have when familiarity has opened their beauties to us, that or not. He believes that this earth was furnished been protracted through ages. If that be man's they are the mediocrities of a man of genius; all their with animals as it became ready for them, that this became a human soul, as we now wonder at what period he is the cause of the gradual rise in the order of ani-

There are few writers more fitted for enjoying nature, and imparting that enjoyment to the reader than Hugh Miller. We walk with delight in his company, whether over the modern civilized ground or over the ancient surface of the world. With him there is the same honest love of truth, the same openness to receive all that is beautiful in science, and to connect it with all that is lofty in speculation. A thorough believer in science, and a man of a religious and devout mind, he has moulded into a consistency satisfactory to himself what he believes by faith, and what he believes by experience. No one gives more latitude than he does to the time during which the geologic ages have endured, when he says: "But who among men shall reckon the years or centuries during which these races have existed, and this muddy ocean of the remote past spread out to unknown and nameless shores before them." It would seem and nameless shores before them." It would seem and nameless shores before them." It would seem a state of man as we can according to the creative hypothesis.

It has often been a matter of surprise to many where the used-up materials of daily life actually go. We have all of us, at some time, wondered what became of the silver worn from the coinage in use, and the copper, not from coinage merely, but from articles of all war was a thing accursed, and devotees by whom are if a possible and the color of the control of the color of the silver worn from the coinage merely, but from articles of all war was a thing accursed, and devotees by whom are if a possible and the color of the

produced; and that this has been done by a great out of minds which, whatever were their instincts fields, then, or into the sea, all the refuse goes—the gloss produced; and that this has been done by a great natural law. Mr. Miller believes that "there is geologic evidence that in the course of creation the higher orders succeeded the lower." "It is of itself an extraordinary fact, without reference to other considerations, that the order adopted by a great genius. It is to the mind after all that we sea be a solution of all things used by man which it is Cuvier in his animal kingdom, as that in which the must look, and not to the mere development of capable of dissolving. MM. Malaguti, Durocher, and four great classes of vertebrate animals, when organic forms. How is it that genius is breathed Sarzland have found lead, copper, and silver in sea-water four great classes of vertebrate animals, when organic forms. How is it that gentus is breathed and sea-weed. They suspected silver, not from the marshalled according to their rank and standing, into one man, and was dormant in his obscure reasons given above, but from causes acting more extennaturally range, should be also that in which they occur in order of time. The brain which bears an average proportion to the spinal cord, if not more average proportion to the spinal cord, if not more than two to one, came first—it is the brain of the manage to go by itself and put our belief in God millions); so that a cubic mile contains 23 lbs. of silver. than two to one, came first—it is the brain of the manage to go by itself and put our belief in God These gentlemen believe that the silver was not brought out of the question. We breathe the breath of an average proportion of two and a half to one, suc- independent life according to existing laws, and we are in substances used by man; because, if all ceeded it,—it is the brain of the reptile: then came rise into a higher life by a process of growth, the ocean contains as much as the part from which the brain averaging as three to one—it is that of according to law; if we do not get well developed the specimen of water examined was taken, two milthe brain averaging as three to one—it is that of the brain that by food, and raiment, and training, we do not rise averages as four to one—it is that of the mammal; high, and the act of creation of an Adamic great the crystallized salt in mines, and that also was found to and last of all there appeared a brain that averages | man has never been seen. twenty-three to one-reasoning, calculating man We hold, then, that it is as difficult to account

at all why many species should not have been pro- verted into the habits of an elephant.

weakness. "Lady Macbeth" has troubled dreams duced from one, changing according to mere cirof time. And whilst he does not believe in the was great and wise; and you know that by the But we have no space to speak worthily of this geologic ages, Dean Cockburn believes that, "As to gradual growing of years the higher life has found magnificent work. The reproduction of it at Drury-lane will afford our readers an opportunity of seeing it in action, and they will be struck with the freshness of the serious find them is received that, "As to gradual growing of years the higher life has found a home in a race which was before accustomed to other ites which learned ingenuity has so named, a lower life; that he who would have been content to dripk hear and set because it all in the dripk hear and set because it all it and eternal youth of this antique poem. Miss Van- you find them in various strata the same in all im- to drink beer and eat bacon to all eternity, has now denhoff has carefully studied the part, and throws portant particulars, but also differing slightly in a higher hope and a soul elevated to the contemplaherself into some picturesque attitudes; at times she their outward coverings, as might be expected from tion of a destiny which he feels to be beyond his reminded us of the figures on the ancient vases; but the different circumstances in which each variety means of expression. her conception is so different from our own that we was placed." It is true that in coming to Mr. When we see that every man is after all a colforbear criticism. It was not a performance that Miller we deal with more scientific reasoning, but lection of crumbs of bread and scraps of meat. greatly impressed us. Mr. Vandenhoff performed it does strike us as extraordinary to find both sides developed out of the clods of the field, if his brain quoted, in order to confirmation in the belief of has taken the form of that of various animals in its

mals from the earliest ages, and that it was not period the fœtus became an individual. We are On Monday Mr. Anderson played "Hamlet" for merer, by a law of nature that one gradually moved | aware that we have not taken up the true scientific On Monday Mr. Anderson played "Hamlet" for the first time in London; we were not able to be present, but should he repeat it we will take an opportunity of "sitting in judgment" thereon.

FRENCH PLAYS.—On Wednesday Scribe's charming comedy, La Camaraderie, introduced Regnier and ing comedy, La Camaraderie, introduced Regnier and if men do take walks into the fields and by the seasing appreciated. Space does not permit criticism this week.

The materials are not collected, and the theory is not proved; but against it there rials, a fact which may console so is our object only to show that the known facts as to growth are no played "Hamlet" for the first time in London; we were not able to be present, but should he repeat it we will take an opportunity of "sitting in judgment" thereon.

FRENCH PLAYS.—On Wednesday Scribe's charming comedy, La Camaraderie, introduced Regnier and if men do take walks into the fields and by the seasing appreciated. Space does not permit criticism this whose were the infusion of the immortal soul? This is a grant question, and if men do take walks into the fields and by the seasing back to the astonished towns here ideas of religion, upsetting our old faith, or giving us a new; every cracking of the earth's crust in the played that the fields and by the seasing the immortal soul? This is a grant question, and if men do take walks into the fields and by the seasing the immortal soul? This is a grant question, and if men do take walks into the fields and by the seasing the immortal soul? The materials are not collected, and the theory is not proved; but against it there rials, a fact which may console so is our object only to show that the known facts as to growth are no played.

The materials are not collected, and the theory is not proved; but against it there rials, a fact which may console so is our object only to show that the known facts as to growth are not collected, and the theory is not proved; but against it there rials, a fact which may console so is our object only to show in mind, and every earthquake of a lower class has Troglodytæ.

itself repeated in our age in a higher form. Mr. Miller has taken a walk and found an aste-Mr. Miller has taken a walk and found an asterolapis where no asterolapis should be, according to the development theory, and he believes that he has brought an argument to bear on the truth of revealed religion, on the Being of God, and on the immortality of the soul. He holds that the battle of the evidences is to be fought on the ground of the physical sciences, and he shows himself sufficiently sensitive to all the arguments deduced from them. It is a pity that he should put himself in such a predicament, liable to be overturned at any moment; but he feels it to be serious, and with him it is no light matter. We can look at creation in the development-point of view with as much in the development-point of view with as much faith in the greatness of man as we can according

ocean of the remote past spread out to unknown and nameless shores before them." It would seem as if a period equal to that in which all human history is comprised might be cut out of a corner of the period represented by the Lower Old Red Sandstone, and scarce be missed when away.

Mr. Miller has been much troubled in mind on account of the theory of development which some geologists and naturalists support. The theory is simply that for the formation of the world as it at present stands, there has been a gradual evolution of life; that the lowest animals have begun, and higher animals have succeeded, until man was produced; and that this has been done by a great out of the mind on and the succeeded, until man was produced; and that they lived in the hopes of fighting daily for ever, and of feeding daily on an everlasting and daily-butchered pig. The former sprang from the latter by the law of growth, a law which is exactly the law of development which must daily be swept present stands, there has been a gradual evolution of life; that the lowest animals have begun, and higher animals have succeeded, until man was problem—a puzzle which pholosophers have not yet anamy the senses were viewed only as inlets of sin,—we satisfaction. The worn-out man goes to the flust, and the clothes go down, through the rag-shops, to manure the fields, if they are not made of a material flust, and the clothes go down, through the rag-shops, to make up aper; in which case they begin a new that they lived in the hopes of fighting daily for ever, and of feeding daily for ever, and of feeding daily for ever, and of feeding daily on an everlasting and daily-butchered pig. The former sprang from the latter by the law of development which seas coording to the matter which is witten approached. The fields, if they are not make of a material flust, and the clothes go down, through the rag-shops, to make up aper; in which case they begin a new life, and their destiny may be to live for ages, or to be daily on an everlasting and daily-butc

twenty-three to one—reasoning, calculating man had come upon the scene."

So far there is no disagreement, and the succession of the animals is the same with both particles. The existence of a man who shall change the face of a country by his greatness, as for the existence of an elephant developed by some means istence of an elephant developed by some means with great ease. And yet it is not a wonder, but the ties; but the true point of dispute is, whether the or other out of a mastodon, or even from a whale. proof of what has been before believed; and to it we may lower brains were developed into the higher, In neither is there direct creation; in both is the dd that various metals have been found also in landwhether one animal was developed into the other. process of growth: you cannot tell at what time Another writer, far more limited than Mr. Miller in | the inspiration of genius began, no more than you his explanations of geologic facts, sees no reason can tell how the habits of a whale could be con-

But you can tell this, that there was a time when

onwards growth, as Mr. Miller willingly agrees to Mr. Miller, however, goes farther, and feels that he is fighting the battle of faith, so far as whether growing, the stages have been so long and the

contain silver. This would prove that solutions in early imes, before the creation of man, also contained silver. plants—gold and copper have been especially mentioned -showing that these metals exist, not in our seas nerely, but in our lands. If found in plants, it then becomes no wonder that they should also be found, as ome of them are said to have been, in animals.

Portfolio.

MAY 4, 1850.]

These are divided by lines.

at the bottom left of p.138

top of 139 so there is no

line between them. They

are still separate items

however.

Notice "Antique Nails" ends

and "Portfolio" begins at the

rage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.— Te should do our utmost to encor

> TO THE WORM. First born of all ceation! yet unsung! nee not is listen to my lay, For well I know thou turnest a deaf ear

different to the sweetest of complaints, Weetest and most importunate. The voice Which would awaken, and which almost can, The sleeping dead, the rearest up against and no more headst than the wreck below. Yet art thou sentle; and for due reward, Because nou art so humble in thy ways, The a nast survived the giants of waste worlds, ants, whom chaos left unborn behind, And earth with fierce abhorrence at first sight Shook from her bosom, some on burning sands, Others on icy mountains, far apart;

> able-long, and ponderous mail whom crocodile was dwarf. hath oft been done thee: I have watched ngale, that most inquisitive powers, send forth a sidelong glance ow hazel, on the smooth footpath, y a glimmering tortuous thread eft there when the dew had dried n one of thine, that one of hers with it. Alas! the young will play, f leaving pain and death behind. early from such sin forbore), ned on my hook, aside the stream rrowe, on the broad mill pond, ng race. Thou wilt more patiently hour, more quietly pursue ed prey legitimate. First born,

ee at the opening of my song; eation I will call thee now. meteors have we seen transcend ment! and mighty was their power, solitude and stench behind.

The vulture may have revell'd upon men; Upon the vulture's self thou revellest: Princes may hold high festival; for thee Chiefly they hold it. Every dish removed, Thou comest in the silence of the night, Takest thy place, insinuest thy whole train Into the breast, lappest that wrinkled heart Stone-cold within, and with fresh appetite Again art ready for a like carouse. Behold before thee the first minstrel known To know from them and laud unbidden guest!

One who hath never bent his brow to king. Perforce must bend it, mightier lord, to thee. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

THE APPRENTICESHIP OF LIFE.

By G. H. LEWES.

SECOND EPISODE.—THE INITIATION OF LOVE. CHAP. II.—(Continued.)

so much cousinly warmth into his salute that her colour rose slightly; and would not brave the world. Resolved not to marry, she determined not to love. her emotion was increased by observing the bright admiration of his eyes.

to treat him as a boy.

lassitude had vanished at the sight of his cousin, and he was now in sparkling | she believed his boyish passion would soon wear itself out if not unchecked. spirits, rattling on to her amazement, playing with paradoxes, and throwing about some of the subtle mystic aphorisms he had picked up from Frangipolo. on her side to check it. Her manner, indeed, became more reserved; but Breakfast over, Hortense proposed to show him the grounds. "He cared then her eyes were unreserved, and suffered his eyes to gaze into their not what it was," he said, "so that he was with her." A charming morning lustrous depths, and to speak that language of the soul which words are not they spent! She took him over the estate, visiting several of her farmers and airy and delicate enough to express. She cheated herself with the belief that tenants; and here he saw fresh reason to be enamoured of his beautiful her affection for him was only maternal tenderness—(he was such a boy!) cousin, in the noble simplicity of her demeanour and in the evident affection and, under this stalking-horse, the insidious passion stole up into her heart and respect with which she was regarded by all around her.

traces of high breeding, it was impossible to be more gracefully familiar, love. His intellect commanded her; and the purity and rigidity of his more unassumingly kind, than Hortense to her tenants: equally free moral sentiments filled her with respect. The power and capacity of his brain from reserved haughtiness and from patronising condescension. She was developed as it had been by unusual studies, had less effect upon her than among them as one of them, only more lovely and more refined. Democratic | the chivalrous and ideal purity of all his sentiments. They were somewhat in her ideas, she did not commit the great mistake of aristocratic demo- absolute and rigid, indeed; as the principles of young and uncorrupted mer crats—she did not make her inferiors feel that her sympathy with the cause usually are, before experience has aided charity in teaching tolerance and ir of the people was a theoretical sympathy—the assent to an intellectual pro- modifying the severity of abstract conclusions. This is a merit in youth position rather than a genuine honest feeling. Her brain and heart were It is of essential importance that we begin life with stern principles and ar democratic. Accustomed to live among her peasantry, she recognised and exalted ideal. Contact with the world will be sure to abrade asperities and respected their unsophisticated excellences and their homely virtues. She soften severities, and thus leave us midway in life with a residuary force

idealised perhaps and attributed to simplicity much that was mere ignorance, and to ignorance much that was brute selfishness; for the artificial refine ments of civilization throw into strong relief the equally artificial but less refined manners of the peasantry, and we are apt to give people credit for GOETHE. virtues if their vices are unlike our vices. Right or wrong, Hortense admired the people and loved them. Her conduct sprang from that feeling, and no wonder she was adored in return.

It was a day of perfect happiness! The weather was superb; the country bore everywhere the rich ripe glowing aspect of summer; Hortense was gay unaffected, enchanting. When they returned home to a late dinner, fatigued yet not more so than permitted them to appreciate repose, Armand was in love. In love! Does the suddenness astonish you? He has known her but few hours, it is true, if you measure time by the clock; but who measures time thus, unless it be the listless and unoccupied? There are hours in al our lives to be counted as years. One evening will often bring two souls into closer communion and more thorough sympathy than ages can effec for others. Armand had been beside his cousin for one whole day. In that long interview a thousand topics had been discussed, and the most characteristic traits of their nature had been unveiled. In such interviews reserves are thrown aside, souls are frank, and excitement so stirs the hidden depths of our nature that words have intense meaning, and glances give to the nothings of conversation an immense significance.

Armand was as yet quite unconscious of this passion. He felt intensely happy, and that sufficed him. The sound of his cousin's voice, the touch of her hand, the lustre of her eyes, the magic of her smile, filled him with new and exquisite sensations; but he did not pause to question them, to analyse their import; it was enough that he felt them.

Twilight brought with it dreamy reveries. Borne away upon the wandering stream of thought, his soul seemed to lose itself in the infinite, as river loses itself in the sea.

Hortense was at the piano playing snatches of Beethoven, and occasionally pausing to yield herself to the reveries which the music called up.

Evening, summer evening, with its coolness and its fragrance, gradually deepened. Hortense ceased playing. Armand took the hand which she abandoned to him, and held it in his own in silence, till his temples throbbed, and then he drooped his head upon her shoulder. This recalled her to a sense of their position, and rising gently, she said: "It is time to order the candles."

He was awakened brusquely from his dream. The candles were brought he hated them! He tried to sustain conversation, but all his efforts were useless, and pleading fatigue as an excuse, retired discontented to bed.

CHAP. III .- THE AVOWAL.

Hortense de Chazalon née Fayol was a strange creature. Married at eighteen to a noble, narrowminded, upright, perfectly stupid gentilhomme campagnard whom she made legally happy and who made her legally wretched, she conceived such a disgust for marriage that, on his death, she vowed never again to link herself in its indissoluble bonds. Left a widow at three-and-twenty, rich, beautiful, and accomplished, she had, of course, a fatiguing suite of lovers, but had resisted them all. She would not love, she would not marry.

The doctrines of St. Simon came to her knowledge, and, prepared by her own miserable experience, she readily adopted that which proclaims the bond of love to be the only bond of marriage, and that it is an unsacred thing to force two human beings to live together as man and wife, after all affection has died out.

But, in adopting this dogma, she was not prepared to carry it out. Like many others, she maintained with great eloquence that marriage was the Il y a fagots et fagots, says Molière; which for the nonce I may translate union of souls, and that affection was its motive and its tie; yet, inasmuch as "there are kisses and kisses;" so thought Hortense when Armand threw all our social arrangements are against such a doctrine being enforced, she Having hitherto resisted the imperious instincts of her nature, and con-She began to remember he was nineteen! From that moment she ceased trolled her sympathies when she found them tending exclusively towards one object, she felt herself in no danger with Armand, whom she continually said A turn round the garden was followed by a chatty delightful breakfast. All was a mere boy. That he was in love with her she perfectly discerned; but

Weeks passed, and his love had grown impassioned, without any overt act

Curiously enough, this man whom she affected to consider as a boy, had Though of ancient family, and retaining in her manners the indubitable inspired her with that feeling of reverence which is inseparable from exalted strong enough to bear us through with honor. The world always modifies and diminishes our moral purity. If we begin with laxity, where shall we end?

The superiority of Armand was unconsciously felt by Hortense. and showed itself in all their discussions. She used to argue with him the question of marriage from her St. Simonian view, but he crushed her eloquence about the "legalized hypocrisy" of that union, and the "necessity artists are—forfeits his mission. Art speaks to humanity, not to coteries." for only a moral bond between man and woman."

"You do not," he said, "look at marriage in its true light. It is the social aspect of an individual sentiment, and it is sacred as a duty owed to humanity." "I do not understand what you mean by any duty owed to humanity Humanity is only a collection of individuals."

"True: but there are laws for masses as well as for individuals—there are social considerations equally powerful as personal considerations—otherwise society could not exist; for society is but the collective life of Humanity, and it differs as much from the individual life as the state does from the family."

"And how does marriage extend from an individual to a social question? Surely it is purely a matter concerning two individuals and no one else?"

"Every divine sentiment," replied Armand, "brings with it a corresponding duty. When a man loves, he obeys the instincts of his nature as an individual being; and according to you those instincts are all that enters into the question. But I say man is not only an animal, he is also a social animal, and as such his duty is even higher than his instincts, and must control them. With love, therefore, is connected a responsibility, and that is marriage."

This metaphysical view did not convince Hortense, but it silenced her. She bowed down before his more exalted and enthusiastic opinions, as we involuntarily respect even an error which bears on it the stamp of grandeur. Those views of life which tend to exalt our nature always elicit our sympathy even when they do not force assent. So prone are we to worship, that no one who boldly takes his place upon a pedestal fails to meet with reverence!

With this sort of moral awe, this worship of the soul, was combined an inexplicable personal fascination. Armand was greatly endowed with that power of personal influence which makes people for want of an explanation adopt that of magnetism. No one came near him without being subject to it; and Hortense was irresistibly attracted towards him by that instinct which we all know so well, though none can define it.

"Armand," said Hortense, one evening, "you must determine on some career; you cannot let your youth slip away in idleness."

"I know it. Hortense; yet I know not what to do."

"There are but three classes among men who live, for I do not count dlers as men, and these classes are Thinkers, Artists. and Industrialists. Choose, then, Philosophy (that is Science or Politics), Art, or else what is called the practical business of life, the whole variety of applied force, from manufactures to agriculture."

"And which would Hortense have me choose?"

"Whatever you have a vocation for."

"I do not feel a vocation for anything." "Yet Nature—or I am greatly mistaken—destined you for an Artist: and if so. your only chance of happiness is by strenuously developing your facul-

been a man!" It is to be observed that Hortense, instead of struggling with her indoence, always laid the blame of it on her sex; theoretically, she was all in avour of work, energy, and activity; but, practically, it confined itself to

regrets and magnificent phrases. "You are perfect as a woman," said Armand naively, "why should you lesire to be a man?"

"Because, for women, as society is constituted, there is no activity away rom home. We can play no part; we can do nothing. We are useless when we are not mothers."

"That surely is something—to be mothers."

"Yes, that is immense; but when we have no children what becomes of , what can we do?"

"Cannot you cultivate Art?"

"But upon what conditions? Painting and Sculpture are beyond us; we never transcend mediocrity in them. In Music we do not even attain meliocrity, except as singers; composition is Hebrew to us!"

"And Literature?" "Demands an experience of life which can only be attained by us at the xpense of all consideration. Women see nothing, how can they say anyhing! Oh it is very different with you men! You are free to choose a areer, and free to prepare yourselves fitly for it."

"What a grand creature she is!" thought Armand, contemplating his eautiful cousin, her magnificent arm thrown carelessly over the back of her hair as she looked out upon the sunset.

"Why don't you study some Art," she said presently.

"I am discouraged by the enormous difficulties of the technical part, and y the hopelessness of making a sceptical age like ours appreciate the true pirit of Art. This is not an age for Art because it is destitute of those great convictions which Art embodies."

"That is not true, Armand. There are as many earnest men now as fornerly, and their convictions are as serious. Perhaps at no period was it ever tuer than at present that no man who has anything to utter utters it in vain."

"That may be; yet do you not see that, if convictions sway as many

earnest men as formerly, they do not unite them. Men are separated from each other, divided, instead of being bound together by one belief shared in common. It is an age of individualism and anarchy. Instead of a philosophy we have systems; instead of a religion we have sects; instead of a nation we have coteries. Now, an artist who is condemned to influence coteries—as our "You despair of society..."

"I do—it has no Faith, it has no Art, it has no united action. It has ceased to respect truth, and hopes by respect for formulas to get on as well Its Religion is a compromise and a routine, instead of being a living belief. its Art is a dexterity, instead of being a sentiment; its Polity is a patchwork of traditions and 'measures suitable to the occasion,' and it staggers blindly on with a careless confidence in the times 'mending.'"

This was said with an enthusiasm which lit up his countenance, and made it beautiful to look upon. A silence of some minutes succeeded, and the two looked out upon the broad sunset, as if its evanescent tints were the hieroglyphs of the mysterious Future.

All Nature was silent as if in adoration.

The distant sky was like a sea of fire, and its reddening splendour formed a kind of halo round the head of Hortense, as she sat between him and the window. Surpassingly beautiful was Hortense at that moment. A robe of maroon velvet, fastened round her waist by a golden cord, fell in loose and ample folds about her form; it was opened in front, sufficient to betray the undulations of an exquisite bust nestled in endless folds of lace. In her dark hair, as usual, an abundance of flowers were arranged with a carelessness which was grace; and her dark eyes were languid with tenderness.

As Armand gazed upon her, an overpowering sense of the mysterious influence of beauty stole upon him with a feeling akin to pain. There are moments when the heart seems to dilate as if it would burst-when the soul, impatient of the bonds which restrain it, yearns blindly, almost fiercely. for an escape into some other sphere. In such moments silence is oppressive. yet we cannot speak.

A huge thunderous cloud—its ridges tipped with fire—now appeared on the horizon; it grew and grew, and shadowed the earth, absorbing in its blackness the fading splendour of the sky; slowly it came on, spreading wider and wider, till at length a few large drops of rain falling heavily upon the leaves, announced that the storm was breaking.

They watched it in silence. The rain grew fierce, and the lightning began to flash along the sky. On the storm came—a summer storm,—swift terrible, and brief. Hortense rose hastily to close the windows. She was leaning forward with the fastening in her hand, when a grand wide flash enveloped her.

A strange cry burst from Armand. She looked round; a second flash ollowed, and in its light she beheld him kneeling at her feet with hands uplifted, and a face of such passionate adoration that, borne away by the uncontrollable emotion of the moment, she flung herself into his arms, and crushed her lips against his. In that moment they lived a life.

The sight of Hortense as she appeared in that flash, her strange beauty rendered still more beautiful by the strange unearthly environment, wrung ties in the sphere most suited to them. Oh! how I always regret not having from him that sudden cry; and she who had struggled, who had subdued all the instincts of her nature, was thrown off her guard by that cry and by that look, and in one supreme moment trampled down all scruples, and confessed her passion in a kiss.

The thunder continued careering about the heavens and bounding over the distant echoing hills; the rain washed down as in a deluge; and still the lovers, locked in each other's arms, were mute, motionless, speechless, in their delirium of bliss.

The storm passed away as rapidly as it had come. The heavens were cleared in an instant, and now were calmly rejoicing. The rain dripped from the leaves with a sweet and gentle sound. Peace had everywhere succeeded the violence of a few minutes.

Not everywhere. Peace had not yet descended on those throbbing hearts. There the storm of passion—the wild, feverish, unutterable passion—the confluence of all being to one centre, the absorption of all feeling into one, absolute and supreme—that still remained as before.

But reflection was sure to come at last; consciousness is blinded by instincts for awhile, but it tears off the veil and insists on seeing. Hortense returned to consciousness; became aware of her forgetfulness.

Extricating herself from his embrace, she sprang to her feet. He rose, somewhat astonished.

She walked to the other window, and looked out. He followed her, and, taking the hand she could not refuse, he said:

"Hortense, have I offended you?"

In a whisper, terrible from its intensity, she replied:

"Armand, I have been mad... We have both been so... This must be forgotten."

"Hortense," said Armand, tremulously, "I love you." She shook, but made no answer.

Her silence was torture to him. He stood beside her awaiting a reply, yet dreading what the reply might be.

"Hortense," he again said, "I love you."

She dared not look at him. The struggle which was going on within would have ended at once had she trusted herself to meet his eyes.

"Combat this fancy," she said, with difficulty; "it will not last long."

"It will not," he replied; "for I shall not last long!"

MAY 4, 1850.]

There was something slightly theatrical in his tone and gesture as he said this, which suggested a doubt in her mind whether his passion really were as deep as he believed it. Herein she forgot the tendency there is in human nature to dramatize its passions; a tendency which gives even to serious afflictions an air of something not thoroughly real. Ah! we are often comedians without knowing it!

"Armand," she said, "we have both been foolish."

"Do you love me?" he impetuously asked. "I do not!" she exclaimed, with sudden energy.

That phrase was sublime! In that phrase a loving heart concentrated the very intensity of its unselfishness, and blasphemed its love to avert a peril by a bold denial from the head of the beloved.

Was it not kind to be thus cruel—to deny the love she felt? Was it not hetter to stifle his young affection at once, than to throw upon his life the burden of a passion such as hers? With such a difference in their ages was not love madness?

These were the thoughts which made her deny her love. Armand, of course, knew nothing of what was passing in her mind; he only knew that she rejected him; and, dreading lest he should not have sufficient selfcommand, he hurried from the room.

Left to herself, the prudence of her refusal, though it became more evident, was greatly shaken by the consciousness that without Armand life to her would be a burden. It was a painful dilemma. With love on the one side prompting her to accept his hand, goading her to realize a few months of happiness; and on the other, fear and reason plainly telling her that such disproportioned matches could not end happily.

Armand had left her in anger; but was returning once more to plead his cause, when her agonized sobs smote on his ear: they told him his passion was returned !

She sprang up at his approach, and the hair which had escaped from its fastenings drooped over her shoulders in exquisite disorder; the flowers which had decked it were at her feet, or crushed upon the sofa—a touching

"You do love me, do

ad upon his bos asons which make me now its danger? For the happiness offered

h vainly, to make him ved the instability of

But the future?"

are segments however.

Notice that the poem begins at

the top of the page, and so is

not divided by a line from the

Talent for Silence" ends at the

bottom of the page, so does not

end with a line. Both of these

previous item. Also, "The

"Will you not exchange certain happiness for an uncertain cessation of it? As well refuse to live, because a few years will bring us to the tomb! What is this future, that we should tremble at our own ignoble fears? Is the future anything more than a prolongation of the present? The way to act for the future is to act bravely, that is rightly, for the present. We must not do a wrong to-day with a view of right to-morrow. To act rightly now is the fittest preparation for acting rightly then. People talk of the future and its perils as if they came upon us in a mass—as if the future were something distinct from the present. Yet in truth it is but a swift succession of present moments: it arrives towards us like a stream, each wave bringing its own perils, its own emergencies, and calling forth the fitting energies."

"But," said Hortense, "we must not disregard the future."

"Nor over estimate it," he replied. "Plan and scheme as we may we cannot assure ourselves of the to be. We are only certain of the present, and that certainty suffices. We walk through life with but a feeble lantern in our This excellent remark clenched my propensity; I was continent before; I hands, the light of which enables us to see a few yards in advance: the rest have since been dumb. Like Petrarch's mistress, my silence is my eloquence: is darkness! Yet if we keep our lantern trimmed, and walk resolutely, we parlo con silenzio. Although, therefore, I agree with my silent and reserved shall reach our journey's end in safety. But if we strive to penetrate the friend, Thomas Carlyle, on the inanity of speech, and the absurdity of distant darkness with this small glimmer, objects will be distorted into rewarding Talkers as we do; I must protest against his inclusion of Writers fantastic shapes, and we shall lose our path because we would not trust to it. in the same sweeping anathema. This will never do. The pen is the natural The goal, though many miles distant, must be reached by single steps, not at orator. Man is the only animal that writes. The pen is a puissance. The one bound. The future alarms you? How often does an object seen in the pen moves the world. But I grieve to say the pen is not appreciated: the haze of distance appal us, which is found to be harmless when we approach rate per sheet is rapidly diminishing, and all those babies that are fed with a it! There is but one rule of life I acknowledge, and that is To tread in the quill are clamorous for more food. But, no! the orator carries everything path I believe to be right and let it lead me whither it may. We love and we before him in this shallow, frothy age; whereas the man with a talent for must marry: that is the right for us now; let it issue as it may, that path will silence and pointed pen meets with slight reward. Is not this dismal? Is

and to be his wife!

(To be continued.)

THE LORELEI.

FROM THE GERMAN OF VON SALLET, BY WALTER K. HELLY. [The supernatural being that gives name to this little poem is a sort of freshwater syren, differing in little else than habitat from her Greek prototype,]

A lightsome, potent fay On the dusky rock sits high; And sweet are the lips and the liquid lay

Of the beautiful Lorelei.

She sings, that all may hear; But the strain not many heed. "Fie! 'tis a cheat, boy; give it no ear!"

So runs gray caution's rede. The crews, as they cleave the wave, Pull fast by the haunted rock; Their only care is how to save Their craft from the shivering shock.

Deaf ears, cold hearts, and rude Have they for that sweet strain And they reckon, forsooth, in their sullen mood Delight foregone as gain.

They pause not, hearken not To the voice from the charmed shore; Dull drudgery is their ceaseless lot, Wearily bent to the oar.

But he, in whose kindling breast The currents of life run strong, Right gladly surrenders himself, possest By the lofty power of song.

He drops the oar; not a thought He gives to his fate, altho' His boat, in the whirling eddies caught, Goes fathoms deep below.

Soft now his rest, where never Life's jarring sounds intrude, To scare the sweet dreams that lull him ever In that crystal solitude.

There by the Lorelei's song His dreaming ear is thrilled, And his raptured sense with a wild sweet throng Of fairy joys is filled.

I, too, in those waters drowned, Their hallowed depths love well, In a trance of delight for ever bound By the charmer's warbled spell.

THE TALENT FOR SILENCE.

I AM not an orator myself, and am really "unaccustomed to public speaking," g tired of her, he so that I heartily agree with one half of Carlyle's Stump Orator. A talent true," he continued. ion cilence is, after all, a rare and great thing. I have it to perfection. Carpiness before that can lyle himself is not more silent in society than I am! Friends of old standpiness before that can ing will die without having heard the sound of my voice! Indeed, I can say with "Bayes" in The Rehearsal, "My acquaintances, I hear, begin to give it Would you not do the but only, forsooth, they think I am so because I can say nothing!" That is my case: a natural continence of speech has been fostered in me by a remark I once read in that respectable old gentleman Goethe:—

"Wer schweigt hat wenig zu sorgen Der Mensch bleibt unter der Zunge verborgen,"

which I will thus translate for the benefit of——

By the way, for whose benefit does one translate now-a-days? Formerly it was for "country gentlemen;" but now that red-faced, vinous-voiced, supremely stupid race has departed, and its talk is no longer of oxen; your "country gentleman" is one who has scoured Europe, and knows all languages—even his own. As to the ladies, it is quite a farce to translate for them; they are better linguists than we are. In short, the only people who do not know European languages seem to me the translators!

For the benefit, therefore, of translators from the German, I give this version, which they may take my word for it is better than the original:—

"He who is silent can't go wrong:
The man's lapped over by his tongue."

This was but too consonant with her desires not to win her conviction, and things wherein a man with remarkable talent for silence has only one shirt before the evening closed she had consented to brave the perils of the future to his back—and that a calico? If, as Carlyle says, silence is the grand

VIVIAN.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE

There has been but little variation in the English Funds this week. If anything, there has been a gradual declension; and, as compared with last week, the price quoted may be said to average about a quarter per centless. The maket has been quiet as well as steady. On Monday, for while, it had rather a firmer tone, and some few transactions in Consols took place at an inprovement of about one-eighth per cent. on Saturday prices. Buy on Tuesday there was an evident depressionall day, and the quotations suffered very sensibly, owing mainly to the fall of French Rentes, occasioned by the result of the Paris election, the strong ultra-democrated demonstration of that event having had an alarming effect upon the Bourse. Wednesday, being the life of May, was a holiday at the Stock Exchange, and consequently, there was nothing doing in a regular way; but the French news continuing to create execution of about one can be duction of about one can be duction.

"Commercial Affairs" is divided from the text that follows by a line and so should be segmented separately.

ces of the previous day. from the first opening c ng extent—the tone wa tendency to advance, f a sudden improvemen vident, indeed, that th to make good the def ssing influences they ha the Paris election. Con ey, and 96 for account 1; Three-and-a Quarte Annuities, 81 to 3.16 Bonds, 92 to 95 prem. 8 to 70 prem. at the be rday they declined to 6

been nothing of mucl , in the early part of th firmness as during th gh as the day advance

ttle or no actual change in the quotations of the prin ipal securities. Peruvian Bonds have been done at 70 nd Deferred at 30; Mexican, 281; Portuguese Five pe lents., 851; Ditto Four per Cents., 371; Spanish Fiver Cents., 171; Ditto Three per Cents, 37; Russian Four-and-a-Haif per Cents., 951; Belgian Four-and-a Half per Cents., 962 ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Haif per Cents.

The subject of Spanish Stocks is now creating a nxious interest among its holders on several of the outinental Bourses. Public meetings have been ca led i Paris and Amsterdam, going beyond the example of vhat has recently taken place in London, where no direct a ppeal has yet (to the suspicion of many) been made to tie landholders at large. The influence of these moveents, however, is expected to be felt in our own capital. here nothing further has yet transpired on the

The price of gold in Paris has remained the same as in London, the premium being 16 per mille, and the ex-clange at short, 25 55. On Hamburg it is 0 11 per nt. dearer than in London.

There is a difference of opinion prevailing as to the There is a difference of opinion prevaining as to the part of money interest during the past month. It has been stated on a sort of semi-official authority, the bankers have been able to make lodgments on call the bankers have been able to make the bankers have been able to make lodgments on call at about 17 per cent.; but it is well known that large at about 17 per cent.; but it is well known that large arounts could not, without great difficulty, be placed of the Six Weeks.

Wheat Sar lower almost less fluctuation than usual in

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat Sar lower almost less fluctuation than usual in

There has been almost less fluctuation than usual ir R ilway Shares. On Tuesday they were scarcely so firm at on the preceding day, the following being the most prominent quotations: London and North Western, 1001 prominent quotations: London and North Western, 100% to 1014; Midland, 31 to 2; York, Newcastle, and Berwek, 11½ to 12; Great Western, 50 to 1; London and Suth Western, 57½ to 8½; Great Northern, 16½ to 16 di.; South Eastern and Dover, 13 to ½; Eastern Countis, 6½ to 7½; Reading, Guilford, and Reigate, 14½ to 1½; Caledonian, 7½. Yesterday the market was quite steady. It appears that calls to the amount of five milling sterling have yet to be made this year, which has a decreasing offset. pressing effect.

The Foreign Produce Market has not presented any clange, on the whole. There has been a slightly improved demand for some descriptions of Colonial produce, but prices have undergone little or no improve-

In the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, a slight advance has taken place in most of the fabrics into which cotton enters, occasioned by the growing apprehensions of a scarcity of the raw material, the supplies from A nerica continuing to fall off. But this has caused no provement in wages, the demand has been tolerably bd, with little or no disposition to limit purchases on ac ount of this advance, the opinion being general that goods will be still higher. The Yorkshire markets have been similarly affected. The trade in wool is heavy and declining, but woollen fabrics and yarns have main ta ned their price, though, upon the whole, but a limited ex ent of business has been done.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR. The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, compute from the returns made in the week ending the 25th day of April, 1850, is 21s. 6d. per cwt.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK 3 per Ct. Red.. 3 p. C.Con.Ans. 96 974 Cent. An.

Neapolitan 5 per Cents. —

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

Austrian 5 per Cents. 92 5-16 | Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 28} Belgian Bds., 44 p. Ct. 864 ex d Brazilian 5 per Cents. 864 Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts. — Chilian 6 per Cents...

Equador Bonds
Danish 3 per Cents...

Dutch 21 per Cents...

4 per Cents...

854 French 5 p.C.An.at Paris 87.50 _____3 p. Cts., May 1 54.30

Peruvian 4 per Cents. 70 Portuguese 5 per Cent. 851 4 per Cts. 33‡ Annuities -Russian, 1822, 5 p. Cts. — Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts. 17 Passive
Deferred

London and Westminster

National Provincial

Union of Australia

Provincial of Ireland

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Thursday Evening. RAILWAYS. Australasian ...
British North American
Colonial

Caledonian Edinburgh and Glasgow Eastern Counties ... Great Northern .. Great Northern ... Great North of England Great S. & W. (Ireland) London Joint Stock ... National of Ireland ... Lancaster and Carlisle Lond., Brighton. &S. Coast London and Blackwall... London and N.-Western Midland North British South-Eastern and Dover York, Newcas., & Berwick South-Western York and North Midland 14

MINES. Brazilian Imperial Ditto, St. 10hn del Rey Australian Agricultural General Steam 🕠 East and West India .. Penins. & Oriental Steam Royal Mail Steam

Maple 25s. to 26s. White 22 — 24 Boilers 24 — 25 Fine 38 — 39 Old 40 — 41 White 37 — 39 Beans, Ticks. . . 22 — 23 Old 25 — 26 Old 25 — 26
Indian Corn ... 24 — 27
Oats, Feed ... 14 — 15
Fine ... 15 — 16 Rye 22 — 23 Barley 16 — 17 Poland 16 - 17 Malting 22 — 24 Malt, Ord..... 45 — 47 Fine ..., 17 - 18Potato 15 — 16 Fine 47 — 50 Peas, Hog..... 22 - 23 Fine 18 — 19

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN. WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.

Cown-made per sack 37s. to 40s. Seconds 34 — 37 Essex and Suffolk, on board ship 30 — 32

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.* SMITHFIELD.*

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

> Butter—Best Fresh, 8s. to 12s. per doz. Carlow, £3 10s. to £3 16s. per cwt.

lent Pockets 115s. to 132s. York Regents per ton 110s. to 120 Haddox-street, Regent-street, tailors — J. Bell and E. Kett, Choice ditto.. 147 — 232 Wisbech Regents ... 100 — 110 Duke-street, Manchester-square—Harper and Todd, Manchester, tailors — S. Horton and C. Gunnell, Clephane-road, Canon-larnham do.. 150 — 200 French Whites..... 45 — 65 bury, builders—Henderson and Co., Maranham, South America

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er in Bars, Stan

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FROM THE LONDON SAZETTE.

Gracechurc -street, restaurateurs-Audibairt a re, grocer — Clarke and Wolsten-inc. Lanc shire, grocers—Cox and cown and Rhodes, Pemberton, Lanl Co., Liverpool-Lloyd

Inursday, May 2, and two nend apers; second div. of 2s. sequent Thursdays; Stansfeld. e—l eyward, Torquay, grocer; after the 23rd inst.; Hirtzel, thir, currier; first div. of 4s. nst.; Hernaman, Exeter-

r any subsequent Tue da hester, straw-bonnetew proofs), on Tuesday,

BANKRUPTS -W. CHITTENDEN, treet, Paddington, draper, to sup or, Mr. Cooke, King-street, sheat Whitmore, Basinghall-street—C luilder, May 7, June , solicitor,

ay 17, H. J. Stacey, Crosby-row, . Slater, Friday-street, Cheap-T. Ellen, Great Russell-street ant—May 17, W. Wallace and G. Dor-ers—Lay 20, L. B. Choffin, Bristol and 27, T. S. Sleightholm, Scarborough, desbrough, Manchester, manufacturer reford, plumber—May 29, L. Perrers,

orth, Devonshive, innleeper.
CH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Ritchie, Woodlands, by Perth, reflections.—R. Ritenie, Woodlands, by Perth, r. May 1, 30—A. Meldram, Dundee, clerk, May 2, 27—J. in Edinburgh, grocer May 3, 23—A. Christie, Cluny, echshire, farmer, May 4, 24—J. Spence, Edinburgh, Iceper, April 30, May 21—J. Angus, late of Cumingsmerchant, May 2, 30—S. and J. Rathbone, Portobello,

Tues lay, April 30.
ARTNERSHIPS DISSOLV D.—Bennett and Co., Kingswinford, ffordshire, saddlers—Wardrop, Garrett, and Co., Brabantart, Philpot-lane, wine merchants - Dobson and Allison. verpool, engineers - J. Dugdale and Brothers, Manchester, and irnley, Lancashire, manufacturers - J. Wellman and Son.

It will be difficult to segment these tables accurately. The horizontal line rule will be reasonably accurate, but will unfortunately divide this table from its heading.

Courtney, Oxiordshire, innkerper, May 11, June 22; solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street — A. E. Corvan, Hampstead 10ad and Lisson-grove. baker, May 11, June 22; solicitor, Mr. Hubbard, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street— CORVAN, Hampstead road and Lisson-grove. baker, May 11, June 22; solicitor, Mr. Hubbard, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street— J. Guest, Birmingham, commission-agent, May 13, June 17; solicitors, Messra. Rawlins and Rowley, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—J. Brown, Bristol, builder, solicitors, Messra. Rawlins and Rowley, Birmingham; omciai assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—J. Brown, Bristol, builder, May 14, June 11; solicitor, Mr. Harley, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol—J. VILLAR, Leckhampton and Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, maltster, May 13, June 10; solicitor, Mr. Miller, Bristol—J. VILLAR, Leckhampton and Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Roll Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Roll Cheltenham, official the National Debt-office. citors, Messrs. Winterbotham and Bell, Cheltenham; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—C. Pearson, Sheffield, licensed victualler, May 11, June 22; solicitor, Mr. Chambers, Sheffield; official assignce, Mr. Freeman, Sheffield—C. Greenhow, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber-merchant, May 7, July 10; solicitors. Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Crosley

General of the National Debt-office.

On the 24th ult., at the convent of St Catherine of Sienna, Clifton, Lucy Spencer Ruscombe, this daughter of the late Joseph Ruscombe Poole, Esq., of Bridgewater.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of his mother, the Honourable Russell Byng, lieutenant of H.M.S. Ocean, fourth brother of Viceount Corrington in the 27th year of his corrections.

ton-upon-Hull, tailor—June 5, k. Howitt, Lincoln, miller.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, un/ess cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—May 22, T. Williams, Epsom, draper—May 22, J. Tidmarsh, Regent-street, and Cheltenham, draper—May 22, G. Palmer, Longmere, Norfolk, cattle-dealer—May 21, E. Lichfield, Ipswich, upholsterer—May 21, T. Rowan, Cambridge draper

Cambridge, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. — Parker and Co., Greenock, millers, May 4 and 25—G. Webster, Edinburgh, writer to the signet, May 6 and 27—P. B. Parker, Glasgow, warehouseman, May 6 and June 3—G. Dodds, Bullion, near Dundee, auctioneer, May 3 and 24—I Murdoch Glasgow, writer. May 3 and 24.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., in Camberwell-grove, the wife of the Reve-

Temple, Esq., of a son. of Robert Hunter Semple, Esq. M.D., ARRIAGES.

teorge's, Southwark, by the Reverend el Caston, of Bridge house-place, and daughter of John Nelson, Esq., of it., at Essex-street Chape, by the f Lewes, Francis Waverley folland, ry Taitt Woollam, widow of the late t., at Essex-street Chap ry Taitt Woollam, widow of hrivenham, by the Honourable n he Earl of Strathmore, to Charlo daughter of Lord and Lady Ba

On the 25th ult., by banns, at Uttoxeter, by the Reverend John Sneyd, M.A., and the Reverend B. F. Leighton, B.A., the Reverend William Fraser, B.C.L., curate of Uttoxeter, eldest son of W. Fraser, Esq., of Clifton, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Clement J. Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., of Highfields, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley-park. Staffordshire.

of the Bombay Army, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Capt.
Black, late of the 6th Innisk len Dragoons.
On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Alnwick, by the Reverend P. G. Dennis, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, assisted by the Reverend Charles Charlton, M.A., incumbent, the Reverend Roger Buston, B.D., vicar of Twyford, Hants, late Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Anne Mary, second daughter of Philip Dennis, Esq., of Alnwick, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Buston, Esq., of Ruston, Northumberland.

The Leader.

Mr. Whitmore, Dashighan-Street S. May 7, June 8; solicitors, Gray's-inn-road, licensed victualler, May 7, June 8; solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street; Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street; Mr. Graham—T. Collingwood, Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordshire, innkerper, May 11, June 22; solicitors, Courtney, Oxfordshire, innkerper, May 11, June 22; solicitors, May 11, June 22; solicitors, Granam and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square; official assignee.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber-merchant, May 7, July 10; solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Crosley and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Wakiey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Dividends.—May 23, J. Price, Birmingham, cabinetmaker—May 29, W. May 29, R. W. Godwin, Lincoln, shipbuilder—May 29, W. Suddaby, Kingston-upon-Hull, millwright—June 5, T. D. Hammond, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist—May 22, J. Saner, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor—June 5, E. Howitt, Lincoln, miller.

Certificates.—To be granted, un/ess cause be shown to the

ick, William Roche, Esq., lat

ult. Devonshire-place-house, aged 39, Jaque-ne of Alexander Trotter, Esq., and daughter nam Otter, D.D., Bishop of Chichester. 26th ult., at his scat, Woodstock, in the county, Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Lord Bishop

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setual remedy for indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints,
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They which he had cured a considerable number of patients,
ost cases he had previously considered hopeless, or very
10th 1; amongst whom are several individuals of distinction,
o well languishing under the withering effects of indigestion
o well languishing under the withering effects of indigestion
of the Liver. He has determined to offer it to CUFFER NO LONGER from LIVER the edical-hall, Manchester, having discovered a safe and really ectual remedy for indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Loxley-park. Staffordshire.

On the 25th ult., at St. James's Church, Notting-hill, by the Reverend W. H. Ibotson, rect r, Henry Parker Laurence, Esq., of the Bombay Army, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Capt. Black, late of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons.

On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church. Alnwick, by the Reversion and affections at a distance, it will be forwarded, postage to part of the Government Stamp of each box. free, with the most complete directions, to any part of the united kingdom, on sending thirty-six postage stamps to Dr. Walter Travis, 80, Travis-street, Manchester. The following are selected from a great number of testi-

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Induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my ferred most accutely during the last four years from an affection On the 27th ult., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by the Reverend R. Nevill, M.A., Frederick William Strickland, Esq., of Kensingwydd, Cardiganshire, Esq.

On the 29th ult., at Leamington, the Cavaliere Luigi dei Freschaldi, of the Tuscan Legation in Paris, to Frances Amelia, eldest daughter of William Hay, Esq., of Hopes, N.B.

On the 23rd ult., at Gillingham Church, Kent, by the vicar, the Reverend J. Page, D.D., Adolphus Charles Troughton, Esq., second son of Richard Zouch Troughton, Esq., of her Majesty's

stoms, to Augusta Caroline da Costa, eldest daughter of the e Commandeur Hippolyte Joseph da Costa, Brazilian Minister the Court of London, and both of them grandchildren of the e Richard Troughton, Esq., of Lady-place, Hurley, in the next of Berks.

On the 25th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Very worth of the Little W. P. Brigon the Dean of St. Paul's, Frederick Drummond, Esq. of Birdcombe-court, Somersetshire, and M.P. for E Eastern Division of that county.

On the 25th ult., at St. I eter's Hammersmith, Godfrey, fourth of Mr. Charles Hindley, Inver-villa, to Martha Louisa, only ughter of Mr. Stephen Salter, Elvar-cottage, both of the above ace.

On the 27th ult. at Hornsey Church, by the Reverend Richard arvey, Andrew Baden, Esq., of Stoke Newington, to Mary ird daughter of the late Samuel Springsguth, Esq., of the ty-road.

On the 27th ult., at Marylebone Church, by the Reverend John On the 27th ult., at Marylebone Church, by the Reverend John Ward, A.M., of Kew, Charles Turner, only son of the late wards and seven yards wide, from 4s. 6d. to 15s. the pair, those at 10s. by might be a M. every wards long; also dusting the property of Claughter of Claughter of Claughter of Claughter of the late wards long; also dusting the property of Claughter of Claugh

at 15s. being three yards wide, from 4s. 5d. to 15s. the pair, those at 15s. being three yards wide and seven yards long; also dusters, dispers, towelling, &c., all subject to the same reduction. The above linens are only slightly soiled, and uninjured for wear, this being the third year that Brooks and Co. have purchased these samples. Early application should be made, as humerous inquiries have been made by former purchasers as to the next sale of these goods.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850.

All of these advertisements are divided by horizontal lines. Notice there aren't lines dividing those items at the bottom of the page. However, advertisements rarely run from one column to the other and previous pilots have segmented this material ok.

pendent supporter took his embarrassing motion out of the Premier's way; and to one of the most intelligible propositions, supported by an irresistible array of argument and evidence advanced by Sir William Molesworth, the House of Commons refused to attend—almost to listen.

News of the Week.

Molesworth suggested a bodily change upon it, so by entering into a strict combination? which would altogether have altered its nature. By a mercy, as the saying is, it has been dishearted. The contest between an Austrian love of covered that Bowers, the Coloured man who was ignorance and free education, between Sectarian coronial affairs, completely localizing the government in regard to local matters; transferring, as he
expressed it, to the Governor in the colony the expressed it, to the Governor in the colony the is not morally bound to stand up for the man's authority now wielded by the Colonial Office rights, and the United States may do what they polized by the Protectionists. They have had a through its Governor. 'The effect of this constitu- like with their own. tional change must have been very great and bene- There is a world of agitation going on still in ficial. Reposing more power in the Governor, it ecclesiastical affairs, and no master spirit to rule Crown and Anchor tavern; and Mr. Ferrand has been would necessarily have attracted to the post a the storm. The Bishops have been meeting many class of men superior to that which now seeks times, but as yet nothing more tangible has recolonial preferment. Localizing the provincial sulted than a bill to establish an Episcopal Court, (fovernment of the colony it would have set free the peculiar bent which the English genius derives from geographical varieties of climate and soil, in order to its greatest develop- in the House of Lords on Monday. The disturbed ment in Colonial nationality, and so, by permitting and shaken authority of the Church in matters of than it has been for some time. Murder has rather greater freedom of play in the imperial connection, doctrine does not appear to have been directly paled its ineffectual fire; and in lieu thereof we would have postponed, perhaps altogether superseded, that necessity for separation which superficial
politicians so readily assume. But these conministered, the doctrinal authority of the Church

touched by this restorative measure; though in have passing before our eyes a few striking illustrations of domestic life and the laws which govern ministered, the doctrinal authority of the Church siderations were far too wide and remote for the might be reëstablished within its own sphere. St. Albans succession,—a gentleman who ought statesmen of the House of Commons: they were Meanwhile, some of the different forms which the either to wear upon his escocheon a double bar thinking neither of Colonies nor Constitutions Gorham case has assumed before the law courts have sinister, as the illegitimate son of a nobleman

Lord Ashley.

The journeyman bakers, who complained to Parliament, through Lord Robert Grosvenor, of their comfortless condition in the avocations of their alluding to the religious dissensions which are now trade, were treated with quite as little ceremony. so rife and animated, he spoke of the progress of The sacrifice of sound legislation to party was Mr. Bright accused Lord Robert Grosvenor of education with unwonted despondency. He did considerable. The measure before the House, the | "Communism" because he asked for inquiry; and | not expressly give up his hopes, but his tone was Australian Colonies Bill, as a piece of legislation is Sir George Grey declared that inquiry was needless. feeble and clumsy as any ever offered in that Mr. Bright retorted upon the bakers that they Lord Carlisle is a hearty and sincere man; but he assembly; which is saying a great deal. Sir William | must help themselves: what will he say if they do | has not got the strength of will to master events,

half so much as of Lord John Russell's health and been postponed. Although transferring the subhis Ministerial position, and they hastened to vote, ject to the colonial ground, Mr. Gladstone's debate According to reports from very credible quarters the position of Ministers has assumed a semiters, the position of Ministers has assumed a some- debate, the disrespectful manner with which they Roebuck: saw through that millstone, and sneerh at all and ingly refused his assent to placing the Church of ence of their England on an equality with "Jumpers." In this amount to a debate, also, Ministers evinced the same confident reliance on their own avowed incapactity that they showed in the constitution debate: they left to Mr. Roebuck and their Attorney-General the discussion and argument; and contenting themselves with adhesion he suggesting difficulties, "regretted the polemical suggested by turn of the debate," and declined really to enter into the discussion; in fact, they trusted to the neashire and pre-arrangement for the vote.

angement is Among the ecclesiastical news of the week may especially in be enumerated the report that the use of the elf-working; Church Catechism has been stopped in the royal fess to have nursery: a rumour that might have been added to feature of the enormities reckoned up by the Protestant Assoators by an ciation at its annual meeting this week.

m two hours | Lord Carlisle's appearance as chairman of the ates, that in British and Foreign School Society, which has also of that plan, had its annual meeting, might be taken as a type, sectarian education, as the great civilizer; but in that of a man in whom they are growing feeble. and probably he finds his colleagues turning faint-

Mere political activities have been almost monogreat meeting of delegates to talk rebellion, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, at the carrying on his agitation to get up a Wool League. The farmers talk very big, but the Wool League is no more than an individual crochet; and as to

Socially, the aspect of the week's news is milder