

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

THE PARIS COUP D'ETAT.

The French Government resembles the architect who, because he saw something wrong at the top of the house, set about stirring and changing the foundation. Paris has been toward, as all capitals may be expected to be; and the government imagines that all France is thereby in danger. It is just as if our Ministers were to propose repealing the Reform Bill, because Westminster had returned Mr Charles Sturtevant to Parliament. The fact is that there exists a kind of pique and personal quarrel between the President and the Assembly on one side, and the Parisian population on the other. Louis Napoleon is not popular in the faubourgs. There is the majority of the National Assembly worshipped there as the concentration of wisdom; and therefore, when one side returns Eugene Sue, the other thinks itself bound to reply by a bill of pains, penalties, and disfranchisement.

There are some forty or fifty thousand workmen who flock to Paris to try their fortunes, who get full work at one season and who retreat when it is slack. To disfranchise these, as well as the vagabonds of Paris, will certainly reduce the Socialist lists; and perhaps at the next election may even return Ferdinand Foy instead of Monsieur de Flotte. But how will this cure the rest of France? How reclaim the peasantry of Lyons are not nomad. The peasantry of the South are but too stationary, yet this has not prevented them turning Red. Any real efficacy, therefore, in the proposed law of elections, to turn the tide, to extinguish the Socialists, and to leave the Monarchists predominant, may well be doubted.

At the same time the proposed law does not seem either very iniquitous or very despotic, as regards the qualification. It admits all to vote who pay, or who are called upon to pay, the personal tax. This is a tax estimated at three days' labour, or its value. In 1835, upwards of six millions of persons paid the personal and moveable tax, very near five millions of them paying on an average under ten francs for both. There are not more than a million of indigent adults in France; therefore the new qualification, crippled as it is by other claims to vote, cannot much diminish the number of electors.

The danger is, that if the National Assembly can alter the Constitution in one respect, it may in another. The Constitution was voted to endure a certain time, and there is a certain mode fixed for its revision. If, on the election of a Socialist member for Paris, a law is introduced establishing a qualification, another and greater success of the Socialists might be followed by raising that qualification; and finally, by restricting the electoral body, a vote for monarchy, or for anything else, might be arrived at. Against this there is now no defence, save in the right of insurrection—a right which, we fear, is not only claimed, but meditated. It was, and is, the anxious desire of the Socialist chiefs not to "descend into the street" until the oldest year's batch of soldiers quit the army, and the youngest batch of conscripts enter it. The ranks of the army are filled from the Socialist districts, much more in proportion than from the Conservative ones—one remarkable fact being, that the manufacturing population are more orderly than the rural, if the great towns be left out of the calculation. The Socialists, therefore, look upon the army as their own; and, moreover, they look not so much to a street combat of citizens against police or troops of the line, as to a regular campaign in the open country and in the districts favourable to them. The Conservatives seem not to reckon on these things. They merely prepare for a Parisian *emoult* and barricades; but they may possibly find, instead of this, what will prove far more formidable—a Socialist *La Vendée*. We trust that all who indulge in such hopes and calculations may be deceived by them. We have not the least doubt that although France is at present divided into two camps, of which the Conservatives are not the most numerous, still, in what is called the Socialist camp, are to be found men who hold opinions neither subversive, nor violent, nor ultra-democratic. In order to bring back the Moderates to support what is called Order, the fierce party of order ought to mitigate its inveteracy, fling away its combative and provocative policy, and abandon its eagerness to repress by violence a spirit far too immense and powerful for such modes of repression. The upper classes of society ought to avoid the blunder of forsaking the field of argument, and appealing to a physical struggle. With reason and fairness the cause of property and individual rights would infallibly triumph; whereas in a *malée*, or a civil war, Heaven knows what wild principle might prevail. France may have to bow to a sect that will revive the ferocities and butcheries of a *taboret* directed by cold and astute fanaticism.

THE PROTECTIONIST REBELLION.

The country has not oftener been ruined (frequent as that catastrophe has been) than it has been threatened with rebellion. When the Catholic disabilities were swept away, the champion of Protestant ascendancy raised the cry, "To your tents, O Israel," and an insurrection actually took coach at Hyde-park corner, but went to no farther extremity than a shilling fare. Upon the passing of the Reform Bill the pot-wallopers were exhorted to fight for their rights, and the Duke of Newcastle armed his retainers and shut himself up at Clumber, with cannon on the ramparts. The country went through that trial. The repeal of the Corn Laws has brought about a state of things not less threatening. It is awful to hear the farmers talk, and they make no secret of their devices for stirring up a civil war, and carrying it on to victory. Bobadil is not better prepared with means for his end, nor more confident as to the triumphant issue. Hear Mr Chowler at the Protectionist Crown and Anchor dinner, and tremble:

Great efforts were made last winter to employ their labourers, and as soon as the session of Parliament opened they were taunted with it, and told that the labourers were not out of work. Now if these people were sent to the poorhouse, which they would have been, and which they now soon must be, this country would have been in a state which he did not like to contemplate. *It was now the general determination of the tenant-farmers, not only from necessity but from will, and because they were driven to it, to send their surplus and unemployed labour to the workhouse.* (Cheers.) What would be the consequence? The labourers talked already of combination, and he saw that this would progress. They might get over the next harvest, but that would be the outside. (Hear.) He knew what the consequences would then be, and he should be sorry for them. A great deal had been said about the importance of the yeomanry of England. Hitherto the position we have held (said Mr Chowler) has been one of peace and quiet; we were not agitating men, but if labourers will congregate—they know the cause, and they do not blame us—but is it likely that we shall mount our horses and come forward (loud cheers) to stop our labourers from what we all know to be our just rights? (Cheers.) If they are industrious and steady they have the right to have the means of living comfortably, and are we to mount our horses to stop them? (Cries of "No, no," and "I won't.") Mr Cobden says if you attempt to reintroduce protection what he will do, and what will become of the landlords. But I say that if the landlords stick to us we will stick to them. (Here the assembly rose and cheered vociferously, which was renewed when Earl Stanhope struck the speaker upon the shoulder in approbation of his sentiments, and the gentlemen upon the platform rose in response to the appeal. After a pause the meeting again rose, and the cheering was renewed.) But, gentlemen, we will go a little further. *We have got nine-tenths of the horses of the kingdom, and we have got men to ride them.*

"They have got nine-tenths of the horses," ay, and more, they have got all the asses, a combination of forces truly formidable. Where they will ride when they are mounted the proverb tells us, for they declare they are beggared, and the destination of beggars on horseback need not be told. How it is that the ruined interest keeps its horses, nine-tenths of the whole equine population, it is not for us to explain. But perhaps, after all, the horse in question is nothing more than the Protectionist hobby-horse. Nor does it appear whence the sinews of war are to be derived from. Mr Growler immediately afterwards says:

He (Mr Chowler) did not find fault with the gentlemen upon the platform, or with the landlords generally, because, as a class, he had seen them the best friends of the people, but in this particular movement they had left it to the tenant-farmers not only to do the work, for that he should not have so much complained of, but they had also left them to defray the expenses too. (Cheers and laughter.)

So that the ruined farmers are able to bear the expenses of getting up a civil war without the aid of their landlords, who leave them to do the work and pay the piper. But does this ungrateful man count it for nothing to have been patted on the shoulder by Lord Stanhope, and countenanced on the hustings by the Duke of Richmond? If these great landlords do not give their money, do they not lend their auspices to these meetings in which resort to force is counselled, and confusion planned with unction, and hailed with enthusiasm? And is there no cost in this, no cost to the character of the aristocracy, no cost to the noble personages themselves in repute? We contemplate no other cost, no legal penalties. We do not apprehend that the Duke of Richmond will follow Mr Smith O'Brien (closely as he is treading in his steps) to Norfolk Island, nor that Lord Stanhope will share the fate of Meagher of the Sword. They will speak daggers, but use none; they will cheer the language of rebellion, hound on the dogs of civil war, but no Widow Cormick will ever see them entrenched amongst her cabbages. The heads of these nobles will never come to the block; for nature, by a provident consolidation, has made the two things go together, and the block and the head are one and indivisible.

KILLING BY INCHES NO MURDER.

A savage tells his wife, in the act of cruelly beating her, "I will not murder you outright, but I will kill you by inches, so that the law shan't touch me; for I can cheat the devil, and I am d—d if I don't think I can cheat the Government over you."

In saying that the law should not touch him for killing the woman by inches, he obviously meant that it should not touch his life—that he should evade the penalty justly due to his crime; and in this calculation, was he right or wrong, had he deceived himself and libelled the law, or had he reck-

oned with precision on a mode of committing murder which would not be visited with the punishment of murder? He did kill the woman as he threatened, he murdered her by instalments as it were, he dealt his blows upon her from hour to hour till he brought her to a dying state, in which he did not spare her, kicking her, as he said, to rouse her in the last agonies.

It was fully proved in evidence that he had killed his wife by inches, as he avowed he intended to do; and the jury, in verification of the prisoner's words, that for the death of the woman so brought about he should not incur the penalty of murder, found a verdict of manslaughter.

It is a startling assertion, but it is true, that of all crimes murder is the one that may be committed with most chance of escaping the allotted penalty, either through the defects of the law, the mal-administration of justice by juries who usurp the legislative functions, or by the dispensing power of the Home Office, exercised upon *ex-parte* representations.

We had lately to remark on the escape of the Birds, attributable to the first cause; the present example falls under the head of the second, and the Home Office has to answer for three others announced in the course of the week.

THE CONVICT CHARLOTTE HARRIS.—This woman, convicted of the murder of her husband, Marchant, was yesterday received at the Bath Gaol, under an order for two years' solitary confinement, and then to be transported beyond the seas for the term of her natural life.—*Bath Chronicle*.

Ann Meritt, convicted of the murder of her husband, has also had her punishment commuted to transportation for life.

In both these cases the commutation of the punishment necessarily implies that there is no doubt about the guilt, but that the Home Office sets aside the sentence of the Court of Justice, and substitutes another allotted to a minor degree of guilt. "*Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas.*"

Doubts have been raised about the conclusiveness of the evidence against Ann Meritt; but if the evidence was not of a nature to warrant a conviction, the woman was entitled to a full pardon (as the act of justice of cancelling an unjust sentence is preposterously called). She was guilty or innocent. There could be no mean in the case; and monstrous is the compromise of a minor punishment in a case of doubt, wronging justice if there be the guilt, wronging innocence if the crime has not been committed. Juries too often resort to this unprincipled compromise; and can we wonder that they do so, or blame them, when we see the Home Office presenting examples of the same bad practice? We pass to another instance:

James Deary, who was convicted at the circuit of the High Court of Justiciary, and left for execution at Jedburgh, has been reprieved, and is, in commutation of the capital sentence, to undergo the punishment of transportation for life. It appears that in this case the crime for which the prisoner was condemned was accompanied by great violence, but the sentence has been altered on account of the absence of special malice. Some navigators and others (of whom the prisoner was one) were in the habit of fighting and rioting whenever they met. It was on one of these unhappy occasions that a *fracas* ensued, which the authorities and inhabitants of Jedburgh interfered to prevent, when the deceased, who was one of those engaged in the repression of the disturbance, met his death in the row from the hands of the prisoner, whose capital sentence, however, has been commuted to the highest secondary punishment, in the absence of any proved deliberate malice or design.

The act was one indicating general malice, which has always been held to be fully as heinous as particular malice, and it is, indeed, far more dangerous to society. Particular malice has the limited bounds of the person who is the object of it, and who may be on his guard against it; but general malice has a wider scope, and falls on the unsuspecting. Is a man who fires a pistol at an individual against whom he has ill-will, less criminal than one who fires a pistol at a crowd of a hundred people, against whom he has ill-will as a body, or as a part of the community? The Jedburgh ruffians had run a-muck; they had shown the purpose of destroying any who resisted them; and the man Deary thrust his knife into the body of a poor fellow who encountered him, in pursuance of the malicious resolution. The absence of any personal animosity really aggravates the crime. In cases of particular malice, the sophistry of the passions often gives the act the character of a wild retribution, and the assassin persuades himself that he is getting rid of a monster who is a curse to society. This reasoning is perverse and dangerous; but is the state of mind less criminal, less detestable, in which no wrongs, real, exaggerated, or imaginary, inflame the passions against the individual, but in which the knife is driven home to his heart simply because he wears the form of brother man, and is not comrade in outrage? Which would argue the higher degree of depravity, the resolution, "I will kill A. B., who has insulted or injured me," or "I will kill the first man I meet, be he who he may"?

But the assassin in the latter case would it seems have at the Home Office the benefit of a commutation of punishment, on the ground of the absence of special malice.

Mr Ewart has given notice of his annual motion for the

abolition of the punishment of death on the 30th of this month. Instead of labouring to demonstrate that the punishment should be abolished, he would do well to show that it virtually is abolished in a large proportion of cases, and that the infliction of the penalty is beginning to wear the aspect of an unaccountable caprice. Murder may or may not be punished with death, it is a toss up, the chance sometimes resting with the chicaneries of the law, sometimes with the crochets of the jury, sometimes with the subtleties of the judge, sometimes with the one-sided new trials of the Home Office.

We have opposed the abolition of the punishment of death for murder on the ground of the danger that the ignorant would feel released from the awe of the capital penalty, in comparison with which the secondary one would have no terrors, and would thence be emboldened to crime; but we do not hesitate to avow that this evil is in our view a less one than the uncertainty as to the fate of murderers, partly from the administration of the law, and partly from the dispensing power over it. Certainty we look upon as one of the most important essentials of justice, and certainty there is now none with regard to the lot of the worst criminals. The danger attending the abolition of the capital punishment would diminish with time, as the awe of the secondary punishment became felt; but the evils of the present uncertainty and (apparent) caprice are likely to increase rather than abate.

We cannot quit this subject without acknowledging the service Lord Campbell is proposing in a bill sweeping away some of the absurd technicalities that thwart justice, and substituting a single charge of the act of killing in indictments for the counts pretending to narrate the exact way in which the murder was perpetrated, a fact which frequently cannot be more than guessed. We remember the indictment against Corder, in which seven counts so stated the mode of killing in different ways that six out of the seven were necessarily and palpably lies and false charges. Many miscarriages of justice will be prevented by the improvement Lord Campbell proposes; but there are faults beyond the faults in the law, of the reform of which we almost despair. So long as the sham unanimity required of juries gives one or two wilful crotchety unscrupulous men, with stomachs that can bear fasting, the power of setting aside the law in violation of their oaths,—and that the one-sided investigations of the Home Office serve in lieu of a regular court of appeal,—murder will continue to be the crime which can be committed with the greatest probability of escaping justice.

A MODEL GOVERNOR.

Amidst the scarcity of good governors, and the abundance of bad or indifferent ones, it is well we should have one to point to as a model governor. This one is the Marquis of Dalhousie; and it is fortunate that so able a man should be invested with the greatest viceregal government which this or any other kingdom could confer. His lordship rules a hundred and fifty millions of men, and has "borne his faculties so meek," and his burthen so skilfully, that we feel sincere satisfaction in tendering our share of the general approbation. Take him all in all, he appears to us, as far as his career has yet proceeded, to be the best Governor-General that India has ever had, or, at the very least, the best for our times. In point of ability he has had equals, perhaps even superiors, as in the examples of Clive, Hastings, Minto, and Wellesley. This was to be expected in the compass of a whole century; but for a combination of all the requisite qualifications of a good governor, we are of opinion that the Marquis of Dalhousie has had no competitor. His lordship, if we are not misinformed, is calm in deliberation and prompt in decision; just, mild, and urbane. In this country he was remarked as a skilful man of business, and one who could explain in clear language to a popular assembly what he clearly determined on in the Cabinet. In India he has gradually attained the character of an enlightened statesman and of an untiring and skilful administrator. As a consul we might, indeed, be tempted to draw a parallel between the Marquis of Dalhousie and the younger Pliny, and the comparison would not be to his lordship's disadvantage; but we are dissuaded from this by the recollection that there is no Trajan in Leadenhall street to cheer, encourage, or understand him!

The Marquis of Dalhousie lately made a remarkable tour, which afforded the inhabitants of the remoter parts of the country he rules an opportunity of appreciating his character as a governor. From Milton's "Lahore of Great Mogul," he proceeded to the Indus, and, embarking not far from the thirty-second degree of north latitude, he made the same voyage down that celebrated river which one of Alexander's captains had performed near 2,200 years ago. From Tuttah, at the mouth of the Indus, he proceeded to Bombay, in about the eighteenth degree of north latitude. From thence he touched at Ceylon in the ninth, and from Ceylon he made for Singapore, the extreme limit of his authority, only eighty miles from the Equator; thus accomplishing, in a few weeks, through the discoveries of James Watt, and accomplishing too without danger, a voyage of above thirty degrees of latitude and near forty of longitude, which, to a Greek or Roman, if possible at all, would have been a perilous one of some years. From Singapore he proceeded to Malacca, to Penang, to the three settlements on the coast of Tenasserim, and finally reached Calcutta, passing in this last voyage over twenty-two degrees of latitude.

Everywhere the Marquis of Dalhousie saw everything with his own eyes, and everywhere "bought golden opinions from

all sorts of people;" and these were not few in kind or degree, comprising followers of Brahma, of Nanuk, of Zoroaster, of Buddha, and of Confucius, all of them subjects of Great Britain. We select for extract the account of his reception at the new settlement of Singapore, said to contain 60,000 inhabitants, the growth of thirty years, because the people he met here were as wholly new to him as the face of a Governor-General was to them. The narrator, the Editor of the *Free Press*, it is to be remembered, is a liberal journalist, and Lord Dalhousie calls himself a Conservative; although we are not aware on what grounds (assuredly not old Tory ones), especially since his arrival in India.

On Sunday afternoon H.M. steamer *Fury*, bearing the flag of Commodore Plumridge, arrived from the westward, and reported having fallen in with a large war steamer near the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca, which was supposed to be the *Feroze*, with the Governor-General on board. This intelligence proved to be correct, for a little before midnight the *Feroze* anchored in the roads. His lordship was accompanied by the Marchioness of Dalhousie, and attended by a numerous suite, which included Sir Henry Elliott, K.C.B., the Foreign Secretary, Mr Halliday, Secretary to the Government of India, Major Fane, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr Courtenay, Private Secretary. At an early hour on Monday morning the Hon. the Governor, Colonel Butterworth, C.B., repaired on board the *Feroze*, when it was arranged that the landing should take place at half-past nine o'clock, and long before that hour arrived, the roads leading to the landing-place were thronged with natives, all in their gala dresses, hastening towards the scene of debarkation, where the 51st Regiment M.N.I. was drawn up on each side of the way as a guard of honour. At nine o'clock the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. the Resident Councillor and the Master Attendant, again repaired on board the steamer to attend his lordship to the shore. The arrangements were all excellent. Two lines of sampans, manned chiefly by the Tumungung's followers, in bright *bajus* and *sarongs*, formed a lane from the entrance of the river to the shipping, through which the procession of boats bearing his lordship and suite passed to the landing place, where the great body of the European residents, H. H. the Tumungung, and sword-bearers, the heads of the Chinese tribes, and other principal native inhabitants, were drawn up to receive him. It was altogether a very impressive scene, and calculated to produce a striking effect on those who were not aware how large and motley a population the blessings of free trade have collected together in this remote part of the world. Here were representatives of every commercial nation under the sun, assembled together to welcome one of the leading advocates of those principles of free trade under which our settlement has prospered, and which now seem destined to effect a bloodless revolution throughout the world.

During his short stay the Governor-General was actively employed in visiting the public buildings and institutions, and making himself acquainted with the affairs of the settlement. We understand that the general result proved highly satisfactory to his lordship, who was lavish in his expressions of surprise at the evidently prosperous condition of our community; which, by-the-by, seems to have been heretofore very little known and appreciated at head quarters. His lordship's visit occurring during the season of Lent, prevented a display of those festivities which usually accompany the progresses of great personages, but the principal members of the community had an opportunity afforded them by the hospitality of Colonel Butterworth, of meeting the Marchioness of Dalhousie, whose amiable character and unaffected goodness and kindness of manner has left among the smaller circle in which her position threw her, an impression not less pleasing than that produced by her lord.

Tuesday was the day fixed by his lordship for holding a general levee at the Court house, and receiving the various addresses. The first address was that of our Masonic lodge. The deputation presenting the address consisted of about forty of the members of the lodge, who were most graciously, indeed kindly, received, and who left deeply impressed with the courtesy of their grand patron. The next was that of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, which was presented by Mr George Garden Nicol, the chairman, and a numerous deputation. His lordship's manner in delivering the reply to the address of the Chamber, was as gratifying as the matter of it. It was characterised by depth of sentiment and perfect sincerity, leaving an impression on the minds of those to whom it was addressed, that from one possessing such clear and statesmanlike views, combined with such honesty of purpose, our great Indian empire, not less than its remote dependencies in the Straits, had everything to hope and nothing to fear.

The address of the Chinese merchants was then presented, and was answered in the same kind and noble way, but from some oversight it was not interpreted to them in Chinese. From all we have heard, we believe we may assure the Chinese merchants that his lordship was greatly pleased with them, and much impressed with their peaceful and respectful manners, their great industry and enterprise, and the large share they have had in bringing about the prosperous condition of the settlement. We understand he was greatly struck with the Chinese aspect which they have given to so large a portion of the town. His manner on this as on all other occasions when he came in contact with them, quite delighted them, and filled them with the most favourable opinion of his lordship.

The levee was attended by all the principal members of the community, including natives as well as Europeans. The receptions were marked by the same frank graciousness of manner which had previously won the hearts of all. After the levee was over, his lordship, entering the hall where the party was assembled, renewed the expression of the deep gratification his visit had afforded him, and his regret that owing to the state of his health and the lateness of the season, he was reluctantly obliged to shorten his visit, which he would otherwise have gladly prolonged.

The forenoon of Wednesday, the day fixed for his lordship's departure, was signalled by a display of feeling on the part of the Chinese community which we believe to have been quite spontaneous. About nine o'clock the road up Government hill was occupied by a long train of toy carriages, splendidly painted and gilded, some drawn by ponies, others by men, which were filled with gaily dressed Chinese children, sent by their mothers to wait upon Lady Dalhousie. It was altogether a most pleasing spectacle, and as a display of feeling on the part of our large Chinese community, is not devoid of importance. Her ladyship, as well as Lord Dalhousie, received their youthful visitors with the utmost kindness, and appeared to take great delight in the novel and interesting sight. The great kindness and personal notice bestowed by her ladyship on the children during a prolonged visit have, almost more than anything else, gained the hearts of the Chinese. Lord and Lady Dalhousie visited the town and the Chinese temple, and his lordship also found time to visit some of the plantations in the vicinity of town. Lord Dalhousie embarked at half-past two o'clock p.m., under a salute of nineteen guns, the attendance at the landing place being similar to that which had assembled to honour his arrival. His lordship, after shaking hands with a few of the spectators, again expressed his great regret at the shortness of his stay, but hinted at the possibility of his return hereafter. Three hearty cheers followed his stepping into the *Feroze's* barge, and thus terminated what we truly hope is only Lord Dalhousie's first visit to Singapore. Perhaps no public man ever succeeded in producing so general a feeling of confidence and satisfaction among a large community as the Governor-General has done during

this short visit. This may in some degree be attributed to his lordship's kind and courteous manner; but the great cause is the manner-of-fact, and business-like style in which his lordship handled every subject that was brought under his notice, and the evident intention that he displayed of making his visit not one of ease to himself, but of advantage to the community that he has been called upon to govern. We can now understand the encomiums that are lavished upon his lordship and his measures by the Indian press, and which are calculated somewhat to puzzle those who have been accustomed only to the ordinary run of politicians.

It would be superfluous to add to this just and well-written eulogy, and, therefore, we conclude by recommending the example of the Marquis of Dalhousie to some governments, whose duties are neither so difficult nor so onerous, and who have professed and proclaimed liberalism far longer and louder than the young nobleman (the word should be read literally) who is the subject of this article.

A DUTIFUL SON OF THE CHURCH.

The Rev. W. Maskell was moved by the decision of the Privy Council, in the Gorham case, to resign his living of St Mary's, in the diocese of Exeter. His parishioners begged him to abandon his resolution, or at least to defer the execution of it; and they memorialised the Bishop of Exeter, praying him to refuse to accept Mr Maskell's resignation.

The Bishop made the Vicar's case his own, and wrote to him to the effect that resignation was not to be thought of, and in substance that, however Mr Maskell might disapprove of the state of things in the Church, it was his duty to retain his place in it, or in familiar phrase, that let him quarrel with what he might, he should not fall out with his own bread and butter. The Bishop also conveyed some reprehension for the rev. gentleman's inordinate craving for dogma; the holy man not liking to see his own part so much outdone, and least of all the example of an insubordination going to the extent of involving the resignation of preferment—an extremity not to be contemplated without abhorrence, a sort of ecclesiastical suicide.

The Vicar upon this applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating his distressing circumstances, having no doctrines, no faith, to teach as certainly the faith and doctrines of the Church of England, except the doctrine of the Trinity. And he asks the Primate to inform him categorically whether he is authorised to teach that certain doctrines are true, and that the negation of them is false and heretical.

Now what was really the motive of all this craving for authority? Mordecai was in the gate. If Gorham was to be inducted, Maskell was to resign. If Gorham was to be permitted to teach, Maskell was to renounce teaching. No one had interfered with Mr Maskell's teaching, or questioned his doctrines. He was free to teach what he believed to be the true doctrines of the Church, but that liberty did not satisfy him. What he craved was authority to declare doctrines at variance with his false and heretical. He wanted, not assurance of his own orthodoxy, but a sanction for pronouncing sentence of heterodoxy. His own liberty of conscience was valueless to him, while it was void of the sweet of circumscribing the liberty of others; and of saying, beyond this hair's-breadth or that hair's-breadth you shall not pass without a damning heresy. What he wanted was authority to ban all who differed from him in doctrinal views.

The Archbishop of Canterbury parried the inquiries with all gentleness and forbearance, and when pressed in a rejoinder for more specific replies, commended the Vicar to his Bible in these terms:

The Church, at your ordination, gave you "authority to preach the Word of God," and took an engagement from you that you would "be diligent in reading the Holy Scriptures," were persuaded that "they contained sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity to eternal salvation," and "out of the said Scriptures would instruct the people committed to your charge." *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.

Upon this Mr Maskell replies thus disdainfully:

So that it seems to be as I had supposed: and I have no faith and no doctrines to teach on any subject—except perhaps regarding the blessed 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 defined doctrine, except on a single subject.

For, my lord,—and I write it with pain and sorrow, I may tell you people to believe, according to their own view of Scripture, either that all children are regenerated in holy baptism, or that they are not; that confirmation is a spiritual gift, conveyed by laying on of hands in a sacramental manner, or that it is not, and so of the other doctrines which I have named, and many besides those. And all this speaking with authority, as an ordained and commissioned teacher sent and appointed by the Church herself.

My lord, can there be any religious system devised on earth as distinctive of spiritual life, and so opposed to the reality of spiritual progress as one which, under the guise of purity and moderation, throws open all doctrines, except one, to the determination of each man's private judgment, and suffers us to believe (as we will) either this or that, or if we dare to do so, nothing at all?

Nor do I see how such a system, once openly avowed, can fail to lead thousands into infidelity.

These assertions make out an unanswerable case for Mr Maskell's resignation of his cure of souls, and we think the Archbishop would have done well to have told him so. To what purpose does a man remain in the ministry who believes that he has only to teach that he has nothing to teach, and that he is subjected to a system destructive of spiritual life, and infallibly tending to the propagation of infidelity? What decency can a man be permitted to retain a place in the administration of the Church, who thus pronounces his office worse than useless, and actually accessory to unbelief?

According to Mr Maskell's assertions, what is called the

1850.]

care of souls is no cure of souls, but a commission counter to his objects, and tending more to perdition. And for what, does he continue in it, or is he suffered to continue in it, for either he has foully labelled his Church, or his minister, for either he has foully labelled his Church, or his minister, for either he has foully labelled his Church, or his minister...

Our key to the meaning of these complaints does not seem the matter. The explanation that Mr Maskell is railed with intolerance of the toleration of the Church, lends no grace to his rebellion, and cannot be accepted as any excuse. What he has deliberately written proves one of two things, either that the Church, such as it is, is unworthy of him, or that he is unworthy of the Church he has traduced, and in either case resignation is the becoming course. But his Bishop is averse to see this issue of his lessons and example, and deprecates desertion, after having done his best and worst to create and exasperate discontents. Mr Maskell is but a Philpotts with a spice more of bigotry, and wishes the episcopal sweets to temper it, and keep it within the bounds beyond which inconvenient temporal sacrifices commence. His Bishop having set the house on fire, now cries to the flames, "thus far and no farther."

DELUSIVE HOPES.

Our objection to Mr Sidney Herbert's emigration scheme, repeatedly expressed, has been, that the hopes impossible of realization held out by it would end in a great aggravation of the existing evil. It is the temptation of bettering their condition which has filled London with its excess of female population; and Mr Herbert's plan, though quite inadequate to grapple with the excess, was sure to increase the temptation. It presented the double alternative of a passage abroad or of room provided at home—yet how miserably few the fortunate exiles, and how imperceptible the space cleared by their departure!

A case which came before the magistrate at the Worship-street office on Wednesday, is a remarkable illustration of the soundness of the opinions we have expressed.

Three sunburnt country girls, of ages varying from 18 to 21, and whose clothing was completely drenched with rain, presented themselves before Mr Arnold under the following singular circumstances:—It appeared from the statement of the applicants, who were suffering under great exhaustion from want and continued exposure to the inclement atmosphere, that the whole of them were natives of Wisbeach, in Cambridge-shire, where they had been sheltered in the union workhouse for a considerable period, two of them being orphans of such long standing that they had lost all recollection of their parents, and the third the daughter of a person who, after the death of his wife, when the applicant was only a fortnight old, went abroad, and had never since been heard of. Feeling distressed with being in the union for such a length of time without being placed out at any employment, they mutually resolved to avail themselves of the first opportunity that presented itself to better their condition, and having been informed by a woman who had been admitted to the work-house in the course of last week, that an emigration society had been recently established in London, which was anxious to young girls to the colonies, and that a benevolent institution was also in existence there in which a temporary asylum was provided for destitute young women of honest character until situations in families could be provided for them, they determined to make their way up to town in the best manner they could, in the hope of being allowed to participate in the benefits to which their attention had been directed. They accordingly discharged themselves simultaneously from the workhouse on Friday last, and set out upon their expedition, to travel on foot a distance of 95 miles, without a farthing in their pockets or the slightest knowledge of the line of road that would take them to their destination. On the first day they accomplished a journey of 19 miles, and were sheltered at night as casual paupers in the workhouse of a small market-town, from which they again started next morning, and on that and the two following days completed 45 miles more, when they were received into another workhouse, from which they set forth early on Tuesday morning and traversed the remaining distance of 31 miles in the course of that day, at the close of which they entered the outskirts of London, and found themselves in the parish of Hackney, where they were lodged in the union for that night. During the whole of the last day's journey they had neither of them tasted a morsel of food, and on being turned out that morning from the Hackney union had wandered on into Shoreditch, where they applied to one of the parish officers, who, on hearing their story, advised them to proceed to this court, and submit their case to the magistrates, who might be able to afford them some assistance in furtherance of the object they had in view.—After putting several questions to the applicants, which they answered with a degree of straightforward simplicity which strongly tended to confirm the account they had given of themselves, Mr Arnold said that he had seldom heard of such an instance of perseverance and fortitude in young women of such an age, whose zeal, however, had greatly exceeded their discretion, as he was not aware of any institution in the metropolis which received girls of their description, and the Emigration Commissioners were very cautious in forwarding young women to the colonies without receiving vouchers as to their previous good conduct and character. He should, however, direct inquiries to be made into the subject, and in the meantime send them, under the care of one of the warrant officers, to Mr Ross, the relieving-officer of Shoreditch, with a request that they might be provided for, with separate accommodation from the ordinary class of tramps, until measures could be adopted for their ultimate disposal.

We have here a single case distinctly brought into view—and the attention called to it will probably save these girls. But to what extent the same temptations may already have worked throughout the country, or be in operation while we write, we have no means of knowing. The excess of the female over the male population in London has been estimated at a hundred and twenty thousand, supplied of course from the rural districts (for the proportion of females born in the metropolis is under rather than above the general proportion of the sexes in the rest of the kingdom), by the greater opportunities of employment here, and the hopes founded on them. Where these fail, we need hardly indicate what follows. A country training is not the discipline for resistance to London vice, and every year sees large additions to the saddest spectacle presented by the streets of this metropolis.

We must begin at the beginning in our social reforms. We must try to cure the ignorance, pauperism, and laxity of morals, in our rural populations. We must try to make their homes better worth living in, and their minds

less brutal. The wretchedness of towns is receiving continual increase from the stupidity and degradation of the country districts, and in applying a ridiculously partial remedy in one direction we incur the danger of enormously exaggerating the evil in every other.

WOULD BE-MARTYRDOM.

There has been some inflated talk in the Irish newspapers about Mr Smith O'Brien's exposure to unwonted restrictions on his arrival in Van Dieman's land. We did not think the matter worth a remark. If such restrictions had been imposed, we knew enough of the silly gentleman in question to believe that they had not been uncalled for; and the strain of compassion ordinarily indulged in speaking of Mr William Smith O'Brien finds no response in us. He could not help being the hero of the most contemptible insurrection on record; but if his capacity had been equal to his will, he would have desolated Ireland with a civil war on the most false and foolish pretences conceivable. We cannot bring ourselves to think such a person a proper subject for any abatement of the just rigour of the law.

We beg attention to the subjoined extract from a letter written by one of his fellow-exiles, and published in last week's Nation. Mr Meagher is the writer; and we have seen nothing of his so creditable, or so expressive of the manliness of feeling which his friends attribute to him, and which may yet redeem him from his mistakes and follies. Mr Meagher is describing what occurred upon the termination of their voyage.

Mr Nairn informed us that he had received directions from his Excellency the Governor to communicate to us, that he had received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department instructions to grant us "tickets of leave," provided that, in the first place, the captain under whose charge we were reported favourably on our conduct during the voyage; and, in the second place, that, previous to our receiving the tickets of leave, we pledged ourselves, as men of honour, not to make use of the limited freedom so conferred, to escape from the island. The captain having reported favourably, it now only remained for him (Mr Nairn) to receive the pledge required as an indispensable condition to the tickets of leave. Having taken a few minutes to consider the proposition, and conceiving the condition upon which we were to receive it to be fair and honourable, I determined upon accepting the ticket of leave. Mr Nairn afterwards informed us, that each of us was to be assigned separate districts of the colony—no two being allowed to reside together, or within the same district even; that Campbelltown had been assigned to me, Hobart-town to O'Donohoe, and New Norfolk to M'Manus; and that we were to remain on board until Wednesday. Mr O'Brien having declined to accept the ticket of leave, Maria Island was assigned to him.

I will be drowned, says the Irish lady in Joe Miller, and nobody shall save me. Mr William Smith O'Brien will be a martyr, and nobody shall unstage or uncellar him. Oh silly, silly gentleman!

HOW TO MAKE HOME UNHEALTHY.

No. VII. THE WATER PARTY.

Water rains from Heaven, and leaps up out of the earth; it rolls about the land in rivers, it accumulates in lakes; three-fourths of the whole surface of the globe is water; yet there are men unable to be clean. "God loveth the clean," said Mahomet. He was a sanitary reformer; he was a notorious impostor; and it is our duty to resist any insidious attempt to introduce his doctrines.

There are in London districts of filth which speak to us—through the nose—in an emphatic manner. Their foul air is an atmosphere of charity; for we pass through it, pitying the poor. Burke said of a certain miser to whom an estate was left, "that now, it was to be hoped, he would set up a pocket-handkerchief." We hope, of the miserable, that when they come into their property they may be able to afford themselves a little lavender and musk. We might be willing to subscribe for the correction now and then, with aromatic cachou, of the town's bad breath; but water is a vulgar sort of thing, and of vulgarity the less we have the better.

In truth, we have not much of it. We are told that in a great city Water is maid of all work; has to assist our manufactures, to supply daily our saucepans and our tea-kettles; has to cleanse our clothes, our persons, and our houses; to provide baths, to wash our streets, and to flood away the daily refuse of the people, with their slaughter-houses, markets, hospitals, &c. Our dozen reservoirs in London yield a supply daily averaging thirty gallons to each head,—a quantity too small for sanitary folks, though it contents us thoroughly. Rome in her pride used once to supply water at the rate of more than three hundred gallons daily to each citizen. That was excess. In London half a million of people get no water at all into their houses; but as those people live in the back settlements, and keep out of our sight, their dirt is no great matter of concern. We, for our own parts, have enough to cook with, have whereof to drink, wherewith to wash our feet sometimes, to wet our fingers and the corner of a towel,—we desire no more. Drainage and all such topics involve details positively nasty, and we blush for any of our fellow-citizens who take delight in chattering about them.

We are told to regard the habits of an infant world. London, the brain of a vast empire, is advised now to forget her civilization, and to go back some thousand years. We are to look at Persian aqueducts, attributed to Noah's great grandson,—at Carthaginians, Etruscans, Mexicans,—at what Rome did. It frets us when we are thus driven to an obvious reply. Man in an unripe and half-civilized condition, has not found out the vulgarity of water; for his brutish instinct is not overcome. All savages believe that water is essential to their life, and desire it in unlimited abundance. Cultivation teaches us another life, in which our animal existence neither gets nor merits much attention. As for the Romans, so perpetually quoted, it was a freak of theirs to do things massively. While they were yet almost barbarians, they built that Cloaca through which afterwards Agrippa sailed down to the Tiber in a boat. Who wishes to see his worship the Lord Mayor

of London emerging in his state barge from a London sewer?

Now here is inconsistency. Thirty million gallons of corruption are added daily by our London sewers to the Thames; that is one object of complaint, good in itself, because we drink Thames water. But in the next breath it is complained that a good many million gallons more should be poured out; that there are three hundred thousand cesspools more to be washed up; that as much filth as would make a lake, six feet in depth, a mile long, and a thousand feet across, lies under London stagnant; and they would wish this also to be swept into the river. I heard lately of a gentleman who is tormented with the constant fancy that he has a scorpion down his back. He asks every neighbour to put in his hand and fetch it out, but no amount of fetching out ever relieves him. That is a national delusion. Our enlightened public is much troubled with such scorpions. Sanitary writers are infested with them.

They also say, That in one-half of London people drink Thames water; and in the other half, get water from the Chadwell spring and River Lea. That the river Lea, for twenty miles, flows through a densely-peopled district, and is, in its passage, drenched with refuse matter from the population on its banks. That there is added to Thames water the waste of two hundred and twenty cities, towns, and villages; and that between Richmond and Waterloo bridge more than two hundred sewers discharge into it their fetid matter. That the washing to and fro of tide secures the arrival of a large portion of filth from below Westminster, at Hammersmith; effects a perfect mixture, which is still farther facilitated by the splashing of the steamboats. Mr Hassall has published engravings of the microscopic aspect of water taken from companies which suck the river up at widely-separated stages of its course through town;—so tested, one drop differs little from another in the degree of its impurity. They tell us that two companies—the Lambeth and West Middlesex—supply Thames Mixture to subscribers as it comes to them; but that others filter more or less. They say that filtering can expurge nothing but mechanical impurities, while the dissolved pollution which no filter can extract is that part which communicates disease. We know this; well, and what then? There are absurdities so lifted above ridicule, that Momus himself would spoil part of the fun if he attempted to transgress beyond a naked statement of them. What do the members of this Water Party want? I'll tell you what I verily believe they are insane enough to look for.

Thames Water they must have, but they would travel up the stream until they find out a place where it can be had comparatively wholesome. Below Reading, just after it has received the water of the Kennet and the Loddon, at Henley, they would start; from thence they would desire to bring AN AQUEDUCT to London. In London, they would totally abolish cisterns, and all intermittence of supply. Water in London they would have to be, as at Nottingham, accessible in all rooms at all times. They would have water, at high pressure, climbing about every house in every court and alley. They would place water, so to speak, at every finger's end, limiting no household as to quantity. They would enable every man to bathe. They would flush every sewer; and wash, every day, the day's impurity from underneath the town. They hint that all this might not even be expensive; that the cost of disease and degradation is so much greater than the cost of health and self-respect, as to pay back, possibly, our outlay, and then yield a profit to the nation. They say that, even if it were a money loss, it would be moral gain; and they ask whether we have not spent millions, ere now, upon less harmless commodities than water?

An ingenious fellow had a fiddle,—all, he said, made out of his own head; and wood enough was left to make another. He must have been a sanitary man; his fiddle was a crotchet. Still farther to illustrate their own capacity of fiddle-making, these good but misguided people have been rooting up some horrible statistics of the filth and wretchedness which our back-windows overlook, with strange facts of unmet fever, pestilence, and the communication of disease. All this I purposely suppress; it is peculiarly disagreeable. Delicate health we like, and will learn gladly how to obtain it; but results we are content with, and can spare the details, when those details bring us into contact, even upon paper, with the squalid classes.

If these outeries of the Water Party move the public to a thirst for change, it would be prudent for us extraordinary men not rashly to swim against the current. Let us adopt a middle course, a patronizing tone. It is in our favour that a large number of the facts which these our foes have to produce, are, by a great deal, too startling to get easy credit. A single Pool has in it more semblance of reason than a page of facts, when revelations of neglected hygiene are on the carpet. If the case of the Sanitary Reformers had been only half as well made out, it would be twice as well supported.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.'

Sir,—Mr Fox's bill for providing secular education for the people is doubtless doomed to rejection, and that by a large majority, opposed as it is by men of nearly all parties, whether High-Church, Low-Church, or No-Church. That the effort made by the member for Oldham for the safe and certain reform of society in England will have been thrown away it were wrong, however, to believe. Among the recorded sayings of one of those uncommon men who, at too long intervals, are seen upon this earth, is this—"A good motion is never lost;" a truth which in the present age, and especially in this land, has received and is receiving abundant confirmation. Let Mr Fox be of good cheer. His present effort may be to all appearance stifled by ignorance, bigotry, and spiritual pride; but let him persevere in the good work on which he has embarked, and through evil report and good report let him steadily urge upon the Legislature the performance of the duty to the accomplishment of which his measure would powerfully tend, and his success is certain, although two or three, or, possibly, even more years, may be passed in the struggle.

My intention in addressing you on this subject is not, however, to offer any feeble encouragement to one who appears to stand but little in need of any such incentive to continued action in the cause which he has taken up, but to express my agreement with those who denounce merely secular education. Yes, sir, I abhor and I dread such an education, believing it to be fraught with the direst evils to society; and it is precisely because I have this dread and this abhorrence, that I would forward by every means in my power—I do not

say precisely the bill now before the House of Commons, but—some measure for promoting the education of the people, on a system which shall embrace the families of the professors of all modes of faith and worship,—which shall not offer a stumbling-block and obstruction to any. So far am I from desiring to promote merely secular education, in the sense wherein the opponents of Mr Fox's bill would have us understand the term, that I would adopt the most potent and efficacious means for putting a stop to the secular education which is now, alas! being imparted to the children of the poor through the length and breadth of this quasi Christian land.

We may strive as much as possible to disguise from ourselves the unwelcome truth that secular education of the worst kind—that which teaches the avoidance of duty, and inculcates the commission of crime, which makes men bad citizens in this world, and which deadens their hearts against all practical belief in a world to come—is performing its fearful office; but, unless blinded to the fact through wilfulness, or through carelessness hardly less blamable than wilfulness, we must see that the most thoroughly educated among our poorer classes are those who periodically fill our prisons, who tax us first through their depredations, and again tax us to provide means for their detection and punishment. I do not, of course, refer here to that instruction which consists in teaching to read, and write, and cypher, which is held by so many to be education, but which is in fact as different from it as the bricks in a kiln are different from the house which they are destined to form. How many scores and hundreds, or thousands, have we in this land of thoroughly educated scoundrels, who have never been taught the first rudiments of school knowledge, but who yet exhibit in their career an amount of intelligence and skill, the results of their bad education, which, if they had been instructed how to use them in the ways of honesty, might raise the possessors to a respectable station in life, making them good and useful members of society, instead of being, as they are, its pests!

If there be one fact which more than another is certain in regard to this all-important question, it is this,—in spite of all that Lords Arundel and Ashley, and other sectarian bigots, may choose to say—the people will be educated, either for good or for evil; and if, through their hostility, the means proposed for teaching the good in any and in every way of which the people can or will avail themselves, shall be frustrated, they are—unintentionally of course, but certainly—promoting education for evil.

What, I would ask, do the opponents of the measure under discussion understand by a religious education? Is it not instruction in their own creeds and dogmas? But is this religion? Is it more deserving of that character than mere reading and writing are deserving of the name of education? My views upon this subject are, I confess, widely different from such an understanding. I hold religion to be a thing of action—that which influences the heart and guides the conduct, which leads men to consider each other as brethren of the same family, which teaches "to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God." "To visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world." I look in vain to the words and acts of the great founder of our religion for aught that can warrant the insistence upon creeds or articles of faith. Throughout his teaching Jesus never uttered a creed, still less did he ever inculcate one upon his disciples. How different his words and acts from those of too many of his modern followers! His language was, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. And he took them in his arms and blessed them." Whereas the sectarian bigots who misuse his name, would drive these poor children away from all chance of finding the paths of virtue, unless they shall be brought in through the narrow gate of their own bigotry. In this I can see no religion, but its opposite; while in the instruction which, by opening the minds of those to whom it is imparted, would teach them self-respect, would preserve them from evil courses, and make them regardful of the rights of others, I recognise that which, if it be not itself entitled to the character of religion, is assuredly the best preparation for it which can be afforded. Without it there may be superstition, but all religion is impossible.

Yours obediently, R.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, carried on by order of the British Government, in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837; preceded by Geographical and Historical Notices of the Regions situated between the Rivers Nile and Indus. In four vols. With fourteen Maps and Charts, &c. By Lieut.-Col. Chesney, R.A. By authority. Vols. I and II. Longman and Co.

This great book is a great mistake; and we are sorry for it, for the author is a worthy man, of no inconsiderable scientific acquirements, and able in his own profession. But he has spoiled what he had to do by overdoing it. He has given us a book containing much information and research, but not of the kind we wanted.

In 1834 the sum of 20,000*l.* was voted by Parliament for a survey of the Euphrates, with a view to ascertain how far that river could be made available for steam-communication between England and India. Col. Chesney was appointed to command the surveying expedition. He received his instructions towards the close of January, 1835, and quitted England on the 10th of the following February. The operations of his party occupied the greater part of the years 1835, 1836, and 1837. On Col. Chesney's return to England, it was proposed that he should prepare a narrative of the progress of the survey and its results. A grant of 1,500*l.* towards the expense of publication was promised by the Treasury; part of which, at least, has been actually drawn. Col. Chesney expected further pecuniary assistance from the Board of Control and the India House, but does not appear to have received it.

This retrospect shows that the expedition has already cost this country at least 20,000*l.*, and that the publication of its results has cost, or will cost, an additional 1,500*l.* Very speedily was it made apparent, however, that as the means of establishing a rapid intercourse between England and India, or of opening up a communication with markets that are at present, or are likely in any assignable period to be, of commercial importance, the survey was a total failure. Nevertheless, for scientific purposes, and especially for the departments of physical and political geography and history, its results were valuable. By the lamented Lieut. Murphy, and others only less able and accomplished, a minute survey was made, and a line of levels run, between the mouth of the Orontes and a station on the Euphrates;

the Euphrates was minutely and accurately surveyed from Someisat to the Persian Gulf; the Tigris, from Mosul to its junction with the Euphrates, and the various rivers that flow from the Persian highlands to the Delta of the binal river system, were more or less accurately surveyed; and several important expeditions were made overland in Mesopotamia, and between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean. The greater precision thus given to the geography of the country included between the Tigris and Euphrates after they issue from the mountains, and the regions immediately to the east and west of these rivers, afforded a fixed point whence a revision and rectification of all previous researches into the geography and history of these profoundly interesting regions might be carried out; and the observations of the naturalists and geologists of the expedition contributed important facts to natural history, and to meteorological and climatological investigations. An early, full, and accurate account of these operations was therefore really of consequence to the literary and scientific public; and the country which had borne the expense of the expedition, and in part of the publication, was entitled to demand the proper accomplishment of this task.

More than thirteen years have now elapsed since the termination of the survey and the return of its commander to England; and yet, with the exception of the very distinct and minute charts of the courses of the Euphrates and Tigris and their delta lands, prepared by the Messrs Walker, and some valuable contributions to natural history, and ancient geography, published by Mr Ainsworth, the results of the Expedition are still withheld from the public. The two enormous octavo volumes—one of 778 and the other of 799 pages—now at last presented to the public, contain scarcely one word about it! They are, in fact, an overgrown preface. The history of the Expedition, its operations, and adventures, is reserved for the two volumes that are yet to come.

This blunder is the consequence of the author's overweening ambition, and of his incapacity to appreciate the real importance and interest of the narrative looked for at his hands. Colonel Chesney has been ambitious of producing a detailed geography, *à la mode de Ritter*, of all the countries between the Euxine and the Indian Ocean, the Nile and the Indus, as well as a history of those countries from the beginning of the world to the present time. But for this colossal enterprise neither his previous knowledge, nor his powers of reasoning, nor his critical estimation of the value of evidence, nor his acquaintance with original authorities, qualify him. He has picked up fragments of information from accomplished orientalisks and geographers like Reynouard, or from shrewd natives of the East like Rassam; but he has put them together in a dreary, desultory, unphilosophical manner. He is as lengthy and lumbering as his prototype Ritter, without the extensive and accurate knowledge, and originality of view, possessed by that great geographer and ethnologist. The task attempted in these two volumes, if to be undertaken at all by Colonel Chesney, ought to have been undertaken as a separate work. Unfitted for it as he is, he has merely piled up a huge heap of learned rubbish, under which his real subject is in danger of being buried more effectually than the Nimroud marbles under the mound whence Mr Layard has disinterred them.

Had Colonel Chesney confined himself to his legitimate theme, he could scarcely have failed to produce a work of great utility and interest. The utility is obvious from the indications we have just thrown out of its importance as a contribution to science and history. Its interest is equally apparent when we reflect, that in this Euphrates expedition, English energy carried the machinery and materials of the steamers overland from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Euphrates; and that, in the course of the survey, intelligent Englishmen were brought into frequent and varied contact with the inhabitants of the surrounding regions, and enjoyed opportunities of examining the most interesting remains of sacred and profane antiquity. To give a plain and truthful narrative of what was seen and done, one would have supposed to be quite within the range of the author's knowledge and abilities; and it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of such a narrative. But of this Colonel Chesney's excessive literary ambition is likely to deprive us. The two volumes before us inspire doubts of his ability to tell simply and distinctly what was seen and done. Its principal merit is its numerous graphic sketches, and the small atlas of valuable maps which accompanies it.

Still, we say, it is most important that such a publication as we have indicated should take place. An account of the operations of the Expedition and their results has already been too long postponed, under circumstances of public expenditure which renders the delay unpardonable. If Colonel Chesney's narrative be already prepared, let it be published immediately; if not, the materials should be placed in the hands of some competent scholar.

Genesis of the Revolution in Austria, 1848. (Genesis der Revolution in Oesterreich, 1848.) Vienna.

The Political Movement in Austria during the Years 1848 and 1849. By Baron Pillersdorf, late Minister of the Austrian Empire. Translated from the German by George Gaskell. Bentley.

Under a somewhat pedantic title we have here a work attributed to Count Hartig, and lately published in Vienna, which has excited considerable attention throughout all Germany. The little volume by Baron Pillersdorf

has also attracted notice, and contains matter of much interest. It is curious enough to find the Austrian aristocracy, from whom a literary work of any kind (still more a political one) was an unheard-of novelty, now forced to have recourse to the press to set themselves straight with the world and exercise an influence on public opinion! Within these last few months we have not only had Baron Pillersdorf on the political movement in Austria in 1848 and 1849, but "Elucidations" from Count Fiquelmont of "the period from the 20th of March to the 4th of May, 1848," both the productions of former Ministers of Austria; and now we have Count Hartig and his *Genesis*.

The author of this latter work, on which principally it is our intention to remark at present, goes back for the origin of the revolutionary movement in Germany as far as the year 1814, when the German princes roused the spirit of patriotism and nationality in their peoples, in order to excite hatred against Napoleon, and enable them to drive him from the throne. He forgets that it was rather the people who roused their princes than the princes who roused the people to that work; nor is this surprising, since he would also have had to remember that these peoples at the same time demanded and obtained promises of constitutional freedom, in case they should succeed. The failure to execute such promises appears but a trifle in the eyes of the Austrian Absolutist. He assures us that had the constitutions been given, revolution would have been as rare as ever.

Count Hartig, however, though an Absolutist, is an enlightened one, at least in some respects. He too can see that the old system of Austria was no longer tenable. This system he attributes to the result of a conviction on the part of the Emperor Francis, that in no other way could the various parts of the Austrian Empire be held together. He gives a detailed history of all the wheels of the most complex machine by which the system was worked; and the reader is only astonished, when he has gone through it, that any government could be carried on by means so tedious, so weak, so utterly powerless in the production of great and good results. Count Hartig gives the rulers of Austria credit for a most earnest desire to promote the welfare of the people; and we are not indisposed to agree with him, if he will permit us to modify the proposition by adding—as well as they knew how to do so consistently with their ideas of the power of the monarch. Their chief fault, according to the Count, lay in "not ruling enough." Their besetting sins, in his view, were "sins of omission." An enlightened absolutism is Count Hartig's ideal of government; and certainly it is very possible that by this means the unity of the Empire might have been maintained for another half century, had not Hungary existed, and had not Hungary happened to have enjoyed self-government for so many years.

Here lay the real difficulty of Austria. In spite of all efforts to the contrary, Hungary had been gradually progressing in a liberal reform of her constitution. England had been her Polar star; reform, not revolution, her watchword. Baron Pillersdorf, who, though a weak, seems to have been an honest and well-intentioned man, has thus described the effect of the proximity of such institutions on Austria. We quote from Mr Gaskell's clever translation, which is well worth consulting.

The Austrian Empire was partly surrounded by, and was thrown into manifold relations with, countries in which the constitutional form had developed itself in place of that which had previously existed; and as the defects of our own system had been publicly scrutinised and discussed, the spirit of constitutional freedom was transferred from without to the sentiments of all strata of people. Contemporaneously with this arose a contrast, the more striking in the Empire of Austria, where one-half of the people enjoyed thoroughly during many centuries a constitution, and consequently a right to participate in legislation, and to exercise a control in all the transactions of government. Although this constitution was no longer in harmony with the exigencies which had been rendered imperative by the enlightened ideas of modern times; nevertheless, under its influence, an irresistible desire to abolish all kinds of abuses was generated, the government was continually driven on towards the road of reform, and was urged to employ the full activity of the best faculties of the nation towards that which appeared advantageous to the common welfare.

With such elements as those composing the Austrian Empire, with the hatred to which national feelings had given rise, with the desire for liberty excited by the long want of it, and the inaptitude to use it simply because they had never learnt it,—Count Hartig still believes that the Revolution might have ended in a reform had the Royal Patent of the 15th of March been carried out with firmness and prudence. The blame of this failure is thrown on the shoulders of the luckless Pillersdorf; and mercilessly does Count Hartig overwhelm him with his bitter sarcasms. Poor Pillersdorf, indeed, seems to be chosen for the *souffre douleur* of the time. Count Fiquelmont himself is not a whit less severe than Count Hartig on his former unhappy colleague, for his want of energy and firmness against the populace of Vienna in the days of trouble and disorder.

We shall not follow the Count through his cleverly-arranged narrative of the events of the revolution in Vienna, arranged to bear out his peculiar views of the question, and we must admit, told with great clearness and great force; nor shall we pause to controvert the insinuations and aspersions continually cast upon Hungary and her defenders. The unity of the Empire is the only object he keeps always in sight. Whatever seems to endanger that unity, is condemned; whatever could conduce to its maintenance, is praised. It is curious to notice the difficulties, contradictions, and false statements which even so logical and clear-headed a writer as the author of the *Genesis* falls into, in an-

deavouring to square and explain to this foregone conclusion—the necessity of maintaining the unity of the Empire—the events of the last two years. After all, the great difficulty for the apologist of Austria is, the conduct of Austria to Hungary. Those laws of '48, obtained in a perfectly legal manner, preserving the old forms of their Constitution, not changing but modifying only its exclusive spirit, sanctioned by the sovereign in person before the assembled representatives of the nation, and as outrageously broken by that same sovereign—this is still the "damned spot" which will not disappear. Many have tried to explain it away; but none have dared to justify it with the shameless effrontery of the author of the *Genesis*.

"Should the question," he says, "be proposed, whether the sovereign who, in the goodness of his heart, to save the country from a dangerous conflagration, allowed himself to grant these concessions, had the right to recall such concessions, we answer, his right is indisputable."

This right, however, the author is too clear-sighted to derive from the Pragmatic sanction. Austrian diplomatists are now as anxious to forget the Pragmatic sanction, by which the integrity of Hungary is assured, as their ignorant Tory admirers are to bring it forward. Count Hartig prefers to rest it on the second article of the Concessions themselves, which demands "the unimpaired maintenance of the unity of connection between the Crown and the Monarchy." "This condition," he continues, "was shown to be impossible in practice as soon as the concessions were attempted to be carried out. An agreement which is made subject to a condition, acknowledged to be impracticable, must, according to every principle of right, be itself considered as not existing." And with such poor sophistry is it attempted to gloss over a Monarch's breach of faith to a great people!

The real fact is, as every one knows, that the successes of Radetzky in Italy, the large force collected by Jellachich in Croatia, and the totally defenceless state of Hungary, gave the Absolutist party hopes of reducing that country almost without opposition. Count Hartig justly remarks that the existence of Austria, as a state, depended entirely on her army; on the love of her people it was certainly not founded. He forgets, however, that, to the astonishment of all, the army was found incompetent to the task it had undertaken. The soldiers broke through the oath they had sworn, to defend the Constitution; they deposed one Emperor and set aside his successor, that they might have a helpless boy as a tool in their hands; they overran and laid waste the finest province of the Empire; they bombarded four of the largest capitals of Europe, and these the capitals of their own master. To sum up their exploits it would be simply necessary to say that they did everything which an army should not do. Instead of obeying, fighting, and conquering, they disobeyed their Sovereign, they ran away before the enemy, and they called in a foreign and rival nation to conquer for them. Bitter has been the degradation of Austria; low indeed has her once proud and chivalrous army fallen.

We cannot pursue Count Hartig further. We have thought his book worthy of bringing in this way under the notice of our readers as the most remarkable history of the period which has yet appeared, and because of the attention it has excited in Germany, from the close knowledge possessed by the author of the events he records, and the unscrupulous manner in which he has perverted them for his own ends. It is the only work of that party we have yet seen deserving a moment's notice; and it would be worthy of more detailed remark, if we could afford space sufficient to sift its statements and expose its sophistries.

It will hardly be doubted that the appearance of such elaborate public appeals to Europe from ex-Ministers of Austria involve a striking tribute to the growing force of public opinion in respect to the questions at issue. But a still more extraordinary instance of respect for public opinion and a desire to influence it through the press fell under our eyes a few days ago. The worthy Field-Marshal Haynau—Haynau der Henker (the hangman) was the pet name given him by his friends, the Russians—begins to feel touchy at the reputation his deeds of blood have earned for him. Does the reader remember the murder of Aufferberg? Haynau was at table when the arrest of this officer was announced to him. "Kaltmachen" (make him cold) was the short answer, now so well known as to have become proverbial; and before the feast was over, the provost announced that Aufferberg was hanging. Well, in the hope of wiping out the stain upon his name which such murders have left, he has hit upon the happy means, not of proving that such murders were not committed, but of showing, through the press, that his opponents were guilty of equally atrocious ones. The following order has been sent to all public officers throughout the kingdom of Hungary.

"As it is well known that the Hungarian agitators, namely, the emigrant leaders of the Revolution, have taken on themselves to paint the judicial procedure of the Austrians against the Revolutionists in the strongest colours of barbarous severity, whereas they describe their own as highly merciful, it becomes the interest of the Austrian Government to bring forward facts contradictory of these bold lies and to lay before the public the number and names of those innumerable (sic) victims who bled under the axe of Hungarian barbarism."

Joyfully will the challenge be accepted, and the verdict of public opinion taken: though the truth would have had little chance if those "emigrant leaders" had not escaped Haynau's clutches—he would have found a more sure and expeditious mode of stopping the expression of his pleased

to call "those bold lies," than by an appeal to the public press. We are anxious to see the defence, and shall not fail to notice it when it appears.

Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary. By General Klapka, late Secretary-at-War to the Hungarian Commonwealth, and Commandant of the Fortress of Komorn. Vol. I. Gilpin.

We have read this first volume of General Klapka's narrative with unaffected pleasure, and we anxiously wait for the forthcoming volume. What is before us is full of interest and animation. It is the history of a war written by a soldier who himself played a conspicuous part in it, and who entered heart and soul into the cause for which he was fighting. At first the intimate friend of Görgey, to whose talents he does full justice, we see him gradually cooling as Görgey separated himself from Kossuth and his party, to whom Klapka seems firmly and steadily to have adhered.

The following account of the most remarkable of the Hungarian generals, from one who knew and observed him so closely, is very interesting:

Görgey was a soldier throughout. A Spartan education, an innate and carefully fostered stoicism, which at times ran into cynicism, and a manner of thought positive, and foreign to all ideal creations of the mind, impressed his character with that striking roughness which was at war with all forms, and which caused him to look with deep aversion on the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of commonplace revolutions, and the unruly proceedings of an excited crowd. These sentiments, and his attachment to a legitimate power, remained in him unshaken, even amidst the overpowering storm of a revolution. So long as the Hungarian Government of 1848 moved on a so-called "legal pivot,"—so long as their actions had the king's name and authority, they found in Görgey one of their staunchest adherents, and one who was firmly resolved—as indeed he proved it by the execution of the Count Eugen Zichy,—to support them, with all the energy of his iron will, against the Austrians, whom he hated as the hereditary enemies of his country. But when, after the resignation of the Batthyany Cabinet, he received the commands of the Government, not from the constitutional Hungarian War Office—but from a committee of whom the major part were civilians, who had no knowledge of military things, he appears to have become impregnated with the conviction, that the fate of the country could only be decided by a soldier. After the fatal battle at Shwechat (in autumn 1848) he was appointed to the command of the army on the Upper Danube. And when this appointment opened an unlimited field to his ambition—when he looked around, and found no military character that could vie with his, the thought was but natural, that fate had destined him to play that lofty part.

Klapka attributes the disobedience to orders, and the refusal to act in concert with the civil Government, on the part of Görgey, to his jealousy of Kossuth, and his subjection to the influence of Colonel Bayer and the officers of his staff. In fact, Görgey seems to have desired negotiation from the very first; and, in spite of the evident disinclination of the Austrians to treat, never seems to have given up the hope. The picture drawn by General Klapka of the quarrels and mistakes of the latter period of the revolutionary war is a very painful one; but it is yet scarcely full enough to enable us to form a fair judgment of the conduct of those who took part in it. We see nothing here, however, to bear out the notion of Görgey's having sold himself to Austria, or of his having purposely brought his troops into a position whence there was no escape but in surrender. That his refusal to follow the plan of Dembinski, which was to concentrate all the forces on the line of the Maros, and throw them in overwhelming numbers on the enemy wherever he might be weakest, may have hastened the catastrophe, we do not doubt; but that he refused with that specific and treacherous object, we see no cause whatever to believe.

We must protest against the somewhat slighting manner in which General Dembinski's name is mentioned by General Klapka. We see nothing to justify this depreciatory tone. After having, with great personal risk and danger, succeeded in reaching Hungary, Dembinski found himself opposed by the bitterest jealousy on the part of Görgey and those under him, while he was so feebly supported—we had almost said deserted—by Kossuth, that he found it impossible to carry out any of his well-conceived plans, and was obliged to retire from the command.

We wait with impatience the second volume of General Klapka's book, which cannot fail to throw much light on many obscure points of the last days of the Hungarian Revolution.

WORDSWORTH'S UNPUBLISHED POEM AND BIOGRAPHY.—Wordsworth has left a poem, consisting of fourteen cantos, descriptive of his life, reflections, and opinions, with directions that it should be published after his decease, together with such biographical notices as may be requisite to illustrate his writings, under the editorial care of his nephew, the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., canon of Westminster, whom he has appointed his literary executor, so far as his biographical memoir is concerned, with the expression of a desire that his family, executors, and friends would furnish his biographer with such materials as may be useful for his assistance in the preparation of the work. The poem, most of Wordsworth's admirers will remember, is more than once referred to, and quoted from, in his published works, under the name of 'The Recluse,' of which, as the poet himself tells us, the 'Excursion' is a part.

HUNGARIAN HOSPITALITY.—Cordiality, that first-born feeling of a noble heart, which artificial politeness in vain strives to imitate, is so predominant with the Hungarians, that it is impossible to remain long a stranger amongst them. Their kindness calls forth so warm an attachment, their dignified hospitality, from the lord to the peasant, is so attractive, that one unconsciously accepts from, and offers to strangers, what in most countries is granted only to intimate intercourse. They never stand upon ceremony, but delight in being visited in a friendly way, and never regard distance to acknowledge their satisfaction for such attention. This I experienced in days of happiness, as in long months of sorrow.—*Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady.*

A grandson of the poet Burns is now resident in Borneo, where he has married a daughter of a prince of the Kayan nation. Mr Burns has discovered mines of antimony and coal fields in Borneo, more extensive than any in the world, out of America.

FINE ARTS.

EIGHTY-SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

This is an exhibition of very high merit, but one of which it is not easy to form a precise and final estimate. The first impression, on taking a general survey of the rooms, is decidedly favourable. A closer inspection of individual pictures suggests a misgiving that technical skill, and a certain conventional neatness and attention to finish, are more common among the exhibitors than genuine feeling or conception. But a persevering study of the various works removes this suspicion, by showing that there are many pieces of true and unobtrusive merit, which may escape notice in the bewilderment of a first glance at so many pictures, but which win upon us more the more they are examined.

But there is a change, undoubtedly, going on in the character of English art. There is a change very noticeable in our leading artists, in their views and aspirations, and in their modes of execution.

Some of the masters who gave tone and character to our exhibitions some years ago have departed; others evince a disposition to rest, or to produce works which have more of their mere manner than of the spirit that once animated them. Wilkie, Callcott, Collins, and Etty are gone; and Mulready does not exhibit this year. It would be invidious to mention those in whom we imagine that we can trace a falling off in point of freshness and vigour; for the comparative failure of one year does not necessarily imply absolute loss of power.

The class of works which stamped their character upon former exhibitions having thus come to occupy less space, and to attract less exclusive attention, more prominence is given to those of the generation of artists next in order and time. Contributions of the latter are beginning to constitute the staple commodity of our exhibitions. And the bent of their natural tastes, as evinced in their choice of subjects, and manner of treating them, differs materially from that of their immediate predecessors. Wilkie coloured as well or better than Teniers in his early career, and by a profusion of asphalte latterly acquired (what he was ambitious of) an embrowned Spanish look; but from first to last Wilkie was a realist who charmed by his colour, his finished execution, and his felicitous expression of everyday character. Every year, however, exhibits less and less of this ambition; and a greater consciousness of unrivalled power and truth of drawing has brought with it less care for the niceties, the *curiosa felicitas*, of colour. And apart entirely from natural powers and tendencies, there are influences at work, most obvious among the youngest class of artists, but with effects more or less perceptible in all, that threaten (or promise) to change materially the character of English art.

Artists and amateurs have contracted a habit of theorising more about art than they used to do, and this habit is affecting the productions of the former, and the demands of the latter. The theories of those critics who, with a fanatical sectarianism and sufficient lack of discrimination, have of late years been holding up the pre-Raphael schools as models for painters, have infected some of our cleverest artists. Mr Dyce was one of the first to give in to these views; but in him sound common sense, and a thorough feeling for the beautiful, have prevented their being carried to any fantastical extreme. In younger and less experienced artists, however, perhaps we might also say in artists of more uncalculating impulse, they have run riot, as any one will be convinced who casts an eye on the strange productions of Mr Millais in this year's exhibition. Again, the ambition of certain distinguished amateurs to call into existence a school of English art applicable to purposes of public decoration (art with us having hitherto preserved more of a private or domestic character), has inspired our artists with a desire to turn their talents into this new channel. Efforts to produce works of what is called historical painting in fresco, or, at all events, in subordination to architectural decoration, has diversified the subjects treated, and extensively modified the style of manipulation.

Thus, new ideas, new aspirations, have been infused into the minds of English artists. In one point of view this must be considered as satisfactory, and full of promise for the future. It has given a fresh life and impetus to the exertions of our painters. It inspires hope that they may henceforth embrace a wider range of what is high and beautiful in art, and eschew that mere repetition of clever effects which has been their besetting sin. But, on the other hand, there is the danger of their substituting conventionalities based upon abstract theories, for the spontaneous inspirations of taste and imagination. Revolutionary crises are full of peril. There is always a risk that the tide of change may set in in a wrong direction. In its own peculiar walk of art, the English school has attained to high mastery. It will be lamentable if our artists, in pursuit of novelty, learn to disregard altogether the valuable accomplishments they have inherited from their immediate precursors.

It is to this transition state in our art and artists that we are disposed to attribute the difficulty experienced in forming a definite and satisfactory estimate of the present exhibition. The minds and methods of a large proportion of the exhibitors are unsettled, and this imparts a want of definite character to their productions.

On the whole, however, there can be no doubt that the

Exhibition is replete with natural and highly-cultivated talent, and is of good omen for the future. The works of the leading artists evince great technical proficiency, a just estimate of its importance, and very sound judgment. The tone and colour of Mr Edwin Landseer's 'Dialogue at Waterloo' could hardly be surpassed. The character of the principal figure is stamped on the canvas with the hand of a master, and the thoughts suggested by the scene are wide in their range, and of a nature to excite deep emotion. Mr Maclise's scene from the Vicar of Wakefield is a most charming picture, in which Goldsmith's good-natured yet discriminating humour is expressed with wonderful power over form and colour, and with an effect unequivocally pleasing. Mr Stanfield is equally at home on the bare and blasted heath where the witches encounter the victorious Thane, in the sunny regions of Italy, and on low Dutch flats and shores. His principal picture is marvellous in its beauty and truth. Mr Creswick's 'Wind on Shore,' and 'First Glimpse of the Sea,' are full of the fresh and delicate perception of natural beauty which from the first have characterised this painter's efforts, while they superadd matured powers of artistic conception and execution. Mr David Roberts is as masterly as ever in his church interiors and monuments of the wonders of old Egypt. Mr Egg's 'First Interview between Peter the Great and his future Empress,' admirably imagined, is executed with beautiful simplicity and quiet power. Mr Frith gives us a humorous scene from Goldsmith, and a *bona fide* portrait of the real Sancho of Cervantes. Mr Poole has caught the spirit of the wild time and region in which Job was visited by the predatory incursions of the Chaldeans. We mention these works without any intention of just now speaking critically of them, or to assert that they are preferable to others in the collection; but simply because they offer themselves to memory as examples of the wide range of subjects embraced and presented in this year's exhibition. Nor is there any lack of fancy or the delicate perception of natural beauties. The extravagance and perversities occasioned by the craving for novelty or the bewildering glare of specious theories are chiefly discernible in the productions of the immature and inexperienced; and even mistakes in the outset of a career are at times indicative of an undeveloped ambition and energy which is rather hopeful than otherwise. The good sense of full-grown artists, and the taste of the public formed upon their works, will in time bring into the right path such of the wanderers as are worthy of being brought into it.

We have dwelt at greater length than is our wont upon these general considerations, for we feel that the present is a crisis in English painting. Thoughts and aspirations are fermenting in the minds of artists and lovers of art which may elevate and widen the range of the English school, and re-act beneficially on the national taste. But the new regions of imagination upon which they are entering are still but dimly descried, and there is imminent danger of many losing their way, and of false and perverted views gaining a general acceptance. Now, if ever in the history of English art, caution, deliberate reflection, and free criticism, are called for.

In subsequent notices we propose to enter into minute examinations of the most able and characteristic paintings exhibited. This is no more than is due to the merits of their authors; and it seems also the most effective method of illustrating, and making as clear as we can, the views we have been attempting to indicate.

On the present occasion we shall content ourselves with repeating in general terms that the Exhibition is one of very great average excellence. To be satisfied of this, it is only necessary, in addition to what we have just named, to take a rapid survey of the works on the line in the east and middle rooms, casting an occasional glance at those immediately above and below them. Beside the contributions by the artists already enumerated for the purpose of conveying some idea of the character of the exhibition, works of great beauty crowd on our notice. Mr Leslie's 'Beatrice' is charming ("wild and yet, too, gentle"), and his 'Sophia' (Tom Jones's Sophia) delightfully modest. Mr Dyce's 'Meeting of Jacob and Rachel' is exquisite in tone, form, and arrangement. Mr Webster's 'Study from Nature' is of a nice beauty amid its homeliness; and his 'Cherry-seller' delicately playful. Mr Watson Gordon's portrait of the President of the Court of Session is an equally truthful and pleasing presentation of an excellent subject for the painter; there is the true grace of a lady in Mr Grant's portrait of Countess Bruce; and a Mr Westcott, whose name we never before noticed, has a very masterly full-length portrait of Mr Brotherton, admirably placed. There is beautiful colour in Mr Hart's larger picture, and masterly sentiment and character in his fine study of a Head. The effect of morning mist over water in Mr Turner's 'Mercury sent to admonish Eneas' is such as only Turner can accomplish; and of the monstrosities in the same picture we have the same to say. Mr Stone is unwontedly romantic in his theme this year, and there is a dignified sentiment in his Prospero, and an earnest loving simplicity about his Miranda, that makes us hope he may more frequently venture out of what we might term his "still-life" of humanity. The power of generalising and selecting beautiful form and colour is apparent in Mr Kennedy's 'L'Allegro.' Mr Charles Landseer has a subject from the life of Æsop, which, with all his carefulness of composition and colour, exhibits depth of feeling and character in the principal figure. Mr Cope has a picture of

high merit—but we compel ourselves to stop though with other examples crowding upon us, and with distinguished names (such as that of Mr Eastlake) unmentioned. Of the younger artists we shall also speak in time; there is much talent among them, though in some there is much to reprehend. We must reserve, too, for future notice the excellent contributions of Sir W. Ross, Mr Thorburn, and other painters of portraits. Several meritorious works of sculpture are in "the cellar," among which Mr M'Dowell's and Mr Westmacott's are justly prominent.

We observe with pleasure the prominence given to two paintings by foreign artists—the Cromwell of Paul Delarocche, and a portrait of the Duke d'Anmale by Mottez. There is a liberality in this that will repay itself, for comparisons founded on the style and conception of these French masters cannot fail to be instructive.

In reference to recent attacks which have been made on the Academy, we will only make one remark at present. At the first institution of the Academy, the number of members and associates was greater than could worthily be filled up; but has it not now become too limited to embrace all the really able artists of England? Is it not also a fact, and the consequence of what we have just mentioned, that, without imputing conscious favouritism or nepotism to the existing members, artists quite equal in skill and talent to many admitted into the incorporation, are apparently with some unfairness left out? The prestige which in the minds of the multitude attaches to the Academy has caused its exhibition to be regarded as a national rather than as a mere Academy exhibition; and the members must therefore be prepared to meet questions of this kind, and sooner or later satisfactorily answer them. Many injudicious and some unfair things have lately been said of the Academy; but it is only from the substratum of truth contained in such attacks, and not from any special bitterness with which they may be worded, that the Academy has anything to fear. It has surely become desirable that the basis of the institution should be widened, now that it has become too narrow for national art.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The production of a comedy by Mr Douglas Jerrold is an event of no small interest to playgoers; as the appearance of this theatre on Thursday night, as well in the number as the character of its audience, very unequivocally showed. The most flattering compliment which an author can receive was never better deserved or paid. Every one in the house seemed to remember how often the knowledge, the humour, the wise irony of this excellent writer, had struck honestly home, as well at the fireside as in the theatre; and with what invariable courage, in all various forms, he had fought the fight of wit and sense against folly and pretension. The unforced applause which greeted the comedy, from its first to its last scene, was much more than an expression of the immediate satisfaction of the night.

The title of the *Catspaw* hardly implies such story as the scenes presented—and, such as it is, we do not propose any recital of it. With much of the genius of the writers of our older comedy, Mr Jerrold shares their defects; and, when once he has launched before his audience a certain number of characters of undeniable wit, and sufficiently tinged in their respective idiosyncrasies by his own peculiar, marked, and unmistakable humour, he does not give himself much more trouble. He leaves the matter in their hands, and trusts to their flashes of merriment to keep his audience in a roar. Nor is he so confident without reason. His laughter has rich and genial meanings in it—echoes that dwell in the mind and memory. His victims and catspaws of society make a moral of the weakness they exhibit, and his quacks out-philosophise the college of physicians. Perhaps we should not ill describe the comedy before us if we called it a sort of *purgatorio* of quackery. Almost all the characters, more or less, are impostors, playing off their deceptions on each other; and the horror with which the Paradise Pill inventor is scandalised by the audacity of the Potted Earthquake discoverer, is a specimen of the thoughtful humour of the conception which the audience understood and enjoyed.

Of the leading personages, a selfish nervous fortune-hunting bachelor, and a lively young widow with mediæval tastes, we have not much to say. They laugh at each other more than the audience can fairly laugh at them. But they are the centre of a group of mirth-moving satellites, comprising an elderly butler who despises the world and lays by his wages, a begging-letter-writer who finds it impossible not to cheat where people are so willing to be cheated, a regular practitioner who trades upon irregular practice, an impudent little drummer who has been driven by trouble to glory, and a shrewd little housemaid who lifts him out of both, dusts him from pipe-clay, and marries him. The small drummer's antecedents deserve mention. He had been a lawyer's clerk, till he happened one day to make a joke; whereupon his master turned him off, observing that law was so big a thing that no man with any other stuff in his head could possibly have room for it. Taking afterwards to the army as a forlorn hope, he informs us, he had not been disappointed (this joke told wonderfully); and when there is seen in his possession, on leaving the service, a paper that appears to be a map of fortifications but which turns out to be a plan of five hundred kitchens in the compass of a mile round Belgrave square, "with the proper euphoids to retreat to in case of surprise," reiterated shouts of laughter showed how much the audience were tickled by the notion.

The manner in which Mr Buckstone played this part did justice to its quaint comicality. His justification of what seems a very rascally piece of shabbiness to his little housemaid, by the remark that if we didn't come into the world to better ourselves "we might as well have staid were we

were," was an irresistible piece of logic; and when he is asked what "going for the middle ages" means, and answers that it's trying to make John Bull grow back into John Calf, a laugh went ringing through the house that poor Doctor Pusey might have quailed at. Nor is the little housemaid, as cleverly played by Mrs Keeley, less clever than the little drummer. There is a scene where she discovers his unfaithfulness; and another where she counsels her master to marry, by the argument that men are not, like the phoenixes, able to live and die single and leave sons and heirs in their cinders; to which this excellent actress gave wonderful point and whimsicality.

We have also to notice the admirable acting of Mr James Wallack, in a part not at all suited to him, and in itself not effective. Mr Keeley did his best, too; and there was both grace and liveliness in Miss Reynolds's performance. But the best assumption of the night was that of Mr Webster. The disguises of the begging-letter writer were happily lit off, and there was an unctuous relish in his tones of misery peculiar to the well-fed impostor, and to him only. Mr Howe, Mr Selby, and Mrs Buckingham have small parts which they perform carefully; and the latter lady, when asked the age of her friend the widow, makes answer that she knew how old she was five years ago but can't say how young she is now, with a proper relish of the wit and point of the saying.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The revival of *I Puritani* on Thursday attracted a crowded house, and was remarkable for a full cast and a very finished performance. Madame Sontag appeared in *Elvira* for the first time. The part suits her singing, and displayed her brilliant resources of florid ornament and rich vocalization; it has also scenes of deep feeling to which her quiet style of acting did justice. The pleasure of the audience was unequivocally elicited by the 'Son Virgine,' the duet with Lablache (who sang with amazing power in his famous old part of *Giorgio*), and throughout the scene of madness; nor had she unworthily seconding in the new tenor, M. Baucarde, who sang *Arturo* better than any tenor we have heard since the first famous *I Puritani* days. The tender elegance of his style is admirably brought out by the music and the situations; and in the 'A te o cara,' with Sontag, the 'Ella e tremanti,' and indeed all the leading airs, the audience greeted him with unaffected delight. The pathetic sweetness of his voice, and its easy execution of the most difficult phrases of the music, were really charming. We have also to notice the excellent management of the orchestral effects in this opera, and the precision and beauty with which the overture to *Oberon* was played.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

The *Demoiselles de St Cyr* has been the novelty of the past week (M. Augier's new play of *Gabrielle* is produced too late in the week for present notice); and with M. Regnier, M. Lafont, Madlle Nathalie, and a lively little actress, less known but exceedingly clever, Madlle Brassine, it would be difficult to imagine a more agreeable performance. The ensemble is perfect. The English playgoer may remember a piece called *Runaway Husbands*, which was founded on this French comedy; but he would be little prepared, by the English copy, for the art and vivacity of the original. The plot turns on an extempore marriage of two young cavaliers of the time of Madame Maintenon with two of her young boarders in the seminary of St Cyr, upon their desertion of these compulsory wives, and upon the reunion of the two couples in very piquant and provoking circumstances. But the delicacy of contrast marked by Lafont and Regnier, as by Nathalie and Brassine, is in the best style of French art; and quite removes the air of unreality, as well as that of a sort of ridiculous sameness in the situations, which we remember in the English piece. These French performances are instructive studies of easy and refined comedy.

We can only spare additional room for the mention of a new comic drama at the ADELPHI, called *The White Serjant*, which embodies all the strength of the company, and affords excellent scope for the acting of Miss Woolgar, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Madame Celeste, as well as for that of Mr Bedford and Mr Wright; and for the production of a new and successful farce at the NEW STRAND, entitled *Not to be Done*.

A RAILWAY HERO.—Mr Costigan had a large parliamentary acquaintance, selected chiefly out of that loose squadron of Irish members that used to skirmish so briskly on the outskirts of party questions. The grand thing in concocting the prospectus of a new railway was to get up a committee of apparent responsibility; and as the "promoters" were mostly scampish attorneys, who had no connections amongst reputable people, the services of Mr Costigan, who always walked about with a list in his pocket of intimate friends, having what he called "handles" to their names, were inestimable. He could make out a committee in a twinkling; such a committee, of M.P.s, baronets, and honourables as came upon the innocent public like a blast of trumpets. To be sure it was only a nominal committee; after all, the few names that had any substance attached to them being used without authority, and the rest being little more than the labels of wasted patrimonies, fit only to make tails for him. But like a gaudy sign over an ill-furnished hostelry, it answered the temporary purpose of attracting flocks of customers. For the services thus rendered, Mr Costigan was generally placed on the committee himself, with a batch of shares at his disposal, the payment for which was slurred over by a little private management. Sometimes when a bill was in progress he acted as a sort of flying parliamentary agent; an anomalous employment which we should despair of recommending intelligible by the most minute account of the sundry and complex intrigues it involved. At other times he was engaged in "rigging" the market. This ingenious process consisted of putting out upon the Stock Exchange a quantity of shares in an incipient line, and buying them up himself at a large premium, so as to secure a dazzling speculation in the next day's papers, a bait which the *gob-mothes* were wont to swallow. Then he was of great value in the committees, for, although he never troubled his head about practical details, and knew nothing of local statistics or any of the other problems of geography and commerce comprehended in a railway scheme, he had a gift of speech that would down all opposition. Whenever a stormy meeting of the committee was anticipated, Mr Costigan was the whipper-in, with a leash of followers at his back and a bundle of proxies under his arm, prepared to quell down the clamour with a terrorizing majority. Such were the means by which the railway bubble was blown till it burst.—Mr Bell's

The last
bited avera
with exhaus
much crastu
Herr Dreyer
and brillian
Gear, mad
his popularit
encours prolo

BLACK DO
the origin of
my Query,
'Punch,' as
by, the edito
our correspon
money to our
giving them
told of its or
toys and rag
woman bro
Several week
opened the b
a pair of gol
being owned
the woman,
of rags, pres
the black do
hampers. Su
here, will be
ery purchas
would to met
civilised trib
fiery,—a bl
such dealers
comes more

THE MUSICAL EXAMINER.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS. Fifth Concert, Monday, May 6.

Table listing musical pieces and performers for Part I of the Philharmonic Concerts, including Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and Spohr.

Part II. The First Walpurgis Night.—Miss M. Williams, Mr Benson, Mr Phillips, and Chorus Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

This was by far the most agreeable concert of the season, and drew the fullest audience, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

To what we have on former occasions said of Beethoven's eighth symphony, we may now add that it must have been written when his mind was temporarily relieved from that depression under which he so commonly suffered.

The Quartet was gladly received, not only for its own sake, and on account of its high merits, but as diversifying in a pleasant manner the program.

The vocal portion was all of the best kind. The preliera and chorus from the Flauto Magico (die Zaubersföte), a sublime conception, was ably given by Mr Phillips, though he wants depth and power for the low notes.

The last WEDNESDAY CONCERT, the tenth of the new series, exhibited several features of attraction. Madlle Angri, who was greeted with enthusiasm by a crowded hall, sang four Italian songs with much dramatic spirit, and considerable vigour of expression.

BLACK DOLL AT OLD STORE SHOPS.—I asked you some time since the origin of the black doll at old store shops; but you did not insert my Query, which curiously enough has since been alluded to by 'Punch,' as a mystery only known to, or capable of being interpreted by, the editor of 'Notes and Queries.'

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.—RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH ENGLAND.—The courier charged with the definite despatches on the Anglo-Spanish question arrived there on the evening of the 1st, and the Belgian Minister immediately communicated their contents to M. Pidal.

GREECE.—THE DISPUTE WITH ENGLAND.—Letters were received in Paris on Thursday afternoon from Athens of the 28th ult., which announce that negotiations between Baron Gros and Mr Wyse having been broken off, coercive measures were immediately renewed by Admiral Parker, and after a blockade of forty-eight hours, and it is said, a menace to bombard the Piræus, the Greek Government struck and yielded on every point.

UNITED STATES.—Accounts have been received from New York to the 20th ult. The Senate at Washington had rejected Colonel Benton's amendment, and determined to refer the subject of admitting California and forming a territorial government for New Mexico to a select committee of 13.

REFUGEES FROM MALTA.—Among the passengers by the Euxine are three Hungarian refugees from Malta. As soon as they landed, they received assistance to proceed to London from the Mayor of Southampton and Mr Noel, a relative of Lady Noel Byron, the widow of the great poet, who resides in Southampton.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. OPPOSITION TO FREE TRADE.—No subject calling for remark on our part was brought forward in the Assembly until Tuesday, when a resolution was passed making it obligatory on the teachers of political economy at the schools of superior instruction to oppose the principles of free trade.

THE NEW ELECTORAL LAW.—On Wednesday the new law was presented by the Minister of the Interior. No person is to have the elective franchise who cannot show three years' domicile, proved by his having paid personal taxes.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

The Prince de Joinville had a narrow escape of his life lately, having been nearly shot by a Carabiniere whose bullet passed close to his head whilst boating in the river, near Seville, and approaching the shore on his way to Santa Maria.

The 'New York Herald' states that negotiations are going forward for an annexation of the island of St Domingo to the United States. The project is said to have been favourably viewed by the Cabinet for the purpose of gaining popularity.

M. Lamartine, who had demanded leave of absence from the French Legislative Assembly for two months, to visit his property near Smyrna, has withdrawn his application in consequence of the approaching discussion on the electoral law.

The French Government has published the result of the election for the department of the Soane-et-Loire. The six Republican candidates were returned by an enormous majority. The Socialist list received 55,099 votes, while the Moderate list had only 31,820.

The cellular system is about to be applied in all the central prisons of France.

A new telescopic comet was discovered on the 1st inst. by Dr Peterson, at the Royal Observatory at Altona.

The President of the French Republic visited the Fort of Auber-villiers on Tuesday, and was well received on the Boulevards, in the Faubourg Poissonniere and La Vilette.

An attempt at assassination was made at Versailles on Monday by a refugee Polish officer, on the person of one of his countrymen. The assassin was remarkable for the violence of his political opinions, and a partisan of the Fraternal Universal Republic.

has been again found guilty by the jury, and his previous sentence confirmed.

The Socialist, Abbé Chatel, also condemned by default for seditious speeches and for outrages on public morals and decency, was sentenced on Tuesday to a year's imprisonment and 500*l.* fine.

A secondmorganatic marriage is about to be contracted in the Prussian Royal family, by the union of Prince Albrecht, youngest brother to the King, and Madlle de Rauch, daughter of the deceased Lieut.-General and Minister of War.

Poland is now garrisoned by the whole of the army which lately fought in Hungary. There are altogether four corps of 40,000 men each. This explains the falling back of the Russian regiments from the Prussian frontier.

The revolt at Samos has been put down by the Turkish troops, after a conflict which lasted forty-eight hours.

The cholera continues in Halberstadt. The disorder has also re-appeared in Oeschersleben, the station on the Magdeburg and Hanover railway which connects Halberstadt with the main line.

The Paris and Strasburg railway is making progress. On Tuesday the French Legislative Assembly voted a credit of 1,700,000*l.* for the completion of the section between Strasburg and Hommartin.

The 'Napoléon' has re-appeared, but it has no longer any connection with the Elysée.

It is said that the majority in the French Assembly contemplate bringing in a bill for the restoration of capital punishment for political offences.

The fête last Saturday, in commemoration of the French Republic, passed off without the slightest accident. The illuminations of the Place de la Concorde were magnificent beyond description, and the multitudes that assembled to view them were immense.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simonet, of the 11th Light Infantry, who was severely wounded by the falling of the suspension-bridge at Angers, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed to the command of Brest.

A few inoffensive groups were collected, on Wednesday, in the Faubourgs St Marceau and St Antoine, amongst whom the new electoral law formed the topic of conversation; otherwise Paris was perfectly tranquil.

On the 27th ult. Father Roothan, General of the Jesuits, arrived at Rome from Sicily.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MAY 6.

REGISTRARSHIP OF THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY alluded to the imputations that had been thrown out against him "elsewhere," for having nominated his son to the reversion of the registrarship of the Canterbury Prerogative Court.

Tuesday, May 7.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, the indemnity bill was read a third time and passed, and the process and practice (Ireland) bill was reported.—Earl NELSON postponed the second reading of the foreign chaplaincies bill until after Whitsuntide.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 6.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.—On the order of the day for the consideration of this bill, as amended in committee, Sir W. MOLES-WORTH moved that the bill be recommitted, for the purpose of omitting all clauses which empower the Colonial-office to disallow colonial laws, to cause colonial bills to be reserved, and to instruct colonial governors as to their conduct in the local affairs of the colonies.

devise a sufficiently strict enumeration of imperial questions, and thereby get rid of a great portion of the machinery of an administrative department which had of necessity worked in a way to cause painful disputes. Upon this ground he voted for the recommendation of the bill.—Upon a division, the motion was negated by 165 against 42.—Mr GLADSTONE then moved the insertion of a clause empowering the bishop, clergy, and laity of the church of England in any colonial diocese to meet, and by mutual consent make regulations for the conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, guarding the enactment with various provisos. Premising that the established church, as it existed in these colonies, did not rest upon any intelligible or rational principle, but was rather calculated to create impediments to law and order, and to disturb men's minds, he explained the nature of the enactments he proposed, and the anomalies and evils they were intended to remedy, the state of the large religious community belonging to the church of England in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land being, as far as ecclesiastical law was concerned, one of complete and total anarchy. If the objection to his proposition was the difficulty of its working in practice, all he could say was, let parliament remove those impediments which lay in the way of members of the church of England in the colonies which other religious communities did not meet with.—Impediments which arose out of colonial, not imperial law.—Mr LABOUCHERE strongly objected to the very principle of the proposition, which was to engrain upon this bill an ecclesiastical system involving points of great importance. Mr Gladstone would establish a synod for certain purposes, independent of the imperial parliament and of the local legislatures, empowered to make regulations which should have the force of laws obligatory upon members of the church of England in the colonies. By placing that church in such a position that whilst she was not treated with peculiar favour she was not subjected to any undue disadvantage, her energies would be best developed, and her native excellencies made more apparent. The anomalies and grievances enumerated by Mr Gladstone might be remedied by the local legislatures.—Mr A. HOPE said the argument of Mr Labouchere, if it did not apply to the synods and assemblies of other religious communities, went to deny the power of self-action to the episcopal church of England, on the ground that there was something dangerous and noxious in that church in the colonies.—Mr ANSTEY, in a legal argument of some length, controverted the positions of Mr Gladstone, to whose motion he objected because it interfered with the royal prerogative.—Mr WOOD supported the clause. The church of England was placed in the colonies in an ambiguous position. She did not know how much of the ecclesiastical law she carried thither, and she wished to be placed in the same state of freedom as that enjoyed by other religious bodies, from which she was debarred here because she was, what she was not in the colonies, the established religion. Independent of the justice of the provision, it was recommended by the higher consideration of the strength which free action gave every religious body for the repression of infidelity.—Mr ROEBUCK said, under the appearance of a somewhat mysterious proposition, this was really an important question. There was a party in the country who wished to have the united church of England and Ireland placed above the law; to have a convocation sitting beside the parliament. This had been put down in England, and the clause was an attempt, by a side wind, to revive it in the colonies. He warned the proposers that if their professed object was carried out, it would dissolve the connexion betwixt church and state. If they wished to be a really independent religionist body, they did not want this clause; if they belonged to the church of England, they must submit to her ordinances.—Mr R. PALMER, after defending the church of England against the tyrannical principles, as he termed them, of Mr Roebuck, asked whether, it being impossible for parliament to make the necessary regulations for the church in the colonies, there were to be none at all. The state of the church there was peculiar; it required modifications with reference to circumstances, and it was not unreasonable that the church should have such power of modification. He should vote for the motion, not merely because what it proposed was necessary for the colonial church, but also on the ground that it only gave to the church a power which was her right.—Sir G. GREY said he had understood, in common with Mr Labouchere, that Mr Gladstone's object was to empower the bishops, clergy, and laity of the colonies to make regulations which should have the force of law, not only binding in foro conscientie, but recognized in the civil courts. If this power was granted to members of the church of England, it must be conceded to other religious communities.—After a few remarks from Mr ADDERLEY in support of the motion, and from Mr HUME against it, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed the objection of Mr Gladstone was, that there was no church courts in the colonies; but they were not necessary for the efficiency of the church. The members of the church, clergy, and laity could meet in the colonies, without, as supposed, incurring the pains of *præsumptio*, which did not apply to the colonies, and the clause inserted an exception, establishing a separate jurisdiction for ecclesiastical affairs, which would interfere with the prerogative of the crown.—Mr WALPOLE said, the object of the clause had been totally misunderstood by the government; it was simply that the members of the church of England in the colonies should be placed on the same footing as other religious bodies, by having the management of their own affairs. As the law now stood, the colonial clergy, being within the province of Canterbury, were liable to penalties if they assembled without the sanction of the crown.—Mr GLADSTONE, in reply, explained the object of the clause, and the house having divided, the clause was rejected by 187 against 102.—Clauses moved by Mr ANSTEY and Mr WYLD, the motions not being seconded, fell to the ground; others were deferred until the third reading, and the bill as amended was agreed to.—The distressed unions advances and repayment of advances (Ireland) bill, the defects in leases act amendment bill, and the tenants at rack-rent relief bill, were each read a third time and passed.—The registration of deeds (Ireland) bill went through committee.—The convict prisons bill and the public health (Ireland) bill were both read a second time.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the acts regulating the proceedings in a petty sessions and the duties of justice out of quarter sessions in Ireland.

Tuesday, May 7.

REPEAL OF THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—Mr EWART presented a variety of petitions in favour of the repeal of the duty on advertisements, and he then brought forward a motion for such repeal. He contended that the advertisement duty was one of the most unjust that had ever been imposed; that it tended to embarrass transactions between buyers and sellers, and to check the diffusion of religious information. It would be, he said, as just to interfere with the negotiations of the Royal Exchange, the Corn Exchange, the Share Market, or of any other markets of commerce, as to continue this impost. He stated that it repressed the increase of newspapers; and said that in 1847, when there were in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Channel Islands, but 565 newspapers, there were 1,700 in America—a difference, he believed, mainly attributable to the advertisement duty. Before we reduced the duty from 3s. to 1s. 6d., it produced 170,000l. a year, and since it had been reduced one half it had gradually crept up to 157,000l., and was approaching the original amount. Arguing from these premises, and fortified by the authority of Mr FREDERICK DENBY, he called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to resign it.—Mr M. GIBSON seconded the motion.—Mr FREDERICK DENBY opposed it, and argued that the suddenly taking off cases in the lump was calculated to disarrange the national finances, whereas by removing them gradually we benefited all classes without any loss to the country.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not know what other answer he could give to this

proposal than he had given to the three or four preceding motions for the abolition of certain taxes. He had, in his financial statement, informed the house what amount of taxation he had been able to remit, and he could only add that he had gone as far as he was able to go in that direction. He admitted the accuracy of Mr Ewart's statistics, though not inclined to agree in all the deductions he made from them; but the question upon the whole was, what taxes operated least unfavourably, and pressed least upon the lower class of society; and although not bound to defend taxes he had not imposed, he thought this tax not open to attack upon these points. He said he was quite unable to pay the interest of the national debt without taxation, nor had any of his predecessors been, and he would predict that none of his successors would be more skilful. He had no doubt that there were valid objections to all taxes whatever, but until they could be dispensed with they must be maintained, and he should, therefore, ask the house to negative the motion.—After a short speech from Mr HUME, in favour of the motion, the house divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 39; against, 208: majority against Mr Ewart, 169.

SANITARY CONDITION OF JOURNEMEN BAKERS.—Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for a select committee to inquire whether any measures could be taken to improve the sanitary condition of journeymen bakers. He recounted the attempts he had previously made, and said that the subject, unlike that last discussed, made no claim upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but simply appealed to the feelings of humanity. He dwelt upon the hardships as to hours of labour undergone by the journeymen bakers, upon the horrid dens in which they had to work, and upon the disgusting dirt in which they lived, and concluded a brief address by asking for inquiry.—Sir G. GREY would have been sorry to oppose the motion, could he believe it would do any good; but he was convinced that it would not, and he must renew the objections which he urged two years ago. There could be no doubt that the details of the condition of the operatives in question were very painful to read, or that there were serious evils bound up with the system, but he could not agree that legislation was the course to remove those evils. It would, he conceived, be contrary to all the principles of political economy; besides which, if the house interfered in the case of one trade, it must in that of many others. The proper way was for employer and employed to meet and agree, mutually, upon a plan for alleviating the evils complained of; and he thought that any parliamentary interference was calculated to divert them from that rational course. As regarded the sanitary part of the motion, there was already a general sanitary inquiry before the house, to which any special powers might be added, if necessary, in the case of these journeymen bakers; but he believed that the house was already in possession of all necessary information on the subject, and indeed of quite enough to enable Lord R. Grosvenor to bring forward a bill, and take the sense of the house, if he felt it his duty to do so.—Mr STAFFORD thought that when so skilful a debater as Sir G. Grey could make no better answer to Lord R. Grosvenor's speech, the complaining class would have a right to say it was unfairly treated if upon such arguments inquiry were refused. He warned the house that it might be dangerous to tell the working classes that they were to be mere slaves to drag at the oars of the galley of civilization.—Mr BRIGHT said that he should have been ashamed to stand up as the advocate of the class which now asked for assistance. They were chiefly stalwart Scotchmen, who, if they were now in a state of horrid dens and disgusting dirt, proved by being in that state here that they must at all events have been worse off in the places they came from. He read passages from the 'Bakers' Gazette,' to show that the class in question were quite capable of helping themselves.—Lord D. STUART supported the motion, not seeing that complaints should not be redressed merely because the complainants had the power of making their grievances heard.—Mr G. THOMPSON disclaimed participation in Mr Bright's sentiments, and should certainly separate himself from that gentleman's politics if he found him always putting such arguments forward. He thought that a committee would be very useful, if not within the house, for the satisfaction of people out of doors.—Mr S. CRAWFORD briefly supported the motion.—Lord R. GROSVENOR replied, after which the house divided, when the numbers were—for the motion, 44; against, 90: majority against Lord R. Grosvenor, 46.

CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS TO IRELAND.—Sir R. BULKELEY then moved for the appointment of a select committee to investigate and report upon all matters connected with the conveyance of the mails between Kingstown and Holyhead, and also how far the engagements entered into by the Admiralty with the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company tend to develop the full advantages of the direct line of communication between London and Dublin by way of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The hon. baronet went into some details, with the view of showing that an undue advantage had been given to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company over the Chester and Holyhead Company. If the proposed arrangement was carried out, and the express boats taken off, Dublin, in point of time, would not be a bit nearer to London than it was ten years ago.—Mr F. FRENCH denied that the Chester and Holyhead Company had any good ground of complaint.—Sir F. BARING came down to the house under the impression that this was merely a case of a squabble between two rival companies; he should therefore have opposed the motion; but as he found that it involved charges against the Admiralty of unfairness between those parties, so far from shrinking from inquiry, he should be most ready to agree to it.—Mr S. HERBERT conceived the circumstances of the case to be such as required consideration, to see how far the public interest would be promoted by the proposed arrangement.—After some observations from Mr Osborne, Mr Mangles, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was agreed to.

Wednesday, May 8.

IRISH FISHERIES BILL.—Mr C. ANSTEY moved the second reading of this bill, which he described as by no means so good a bill as that which the house rejected last session, but as the best which he could introduce with any hope of success. The object of the measure, which contained 182 clauses, was to repeal the act of 1842 (which he said had operated most perniciously, and was especially unjust towards the Irish population living upon the banks of the Shannon), and to transfer the jurisdiction over the Irish fisheries to the Board of Works.—Mr CONOLLY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He denied the truth of the statement in the preamble, that all her Majesty's lieges had a right to fish in all navigable Irish rivers. The committee on the subject having expressly reported to the contrary; and he objected both to the character and to the practical portion of the bill—to the former as unconstitutional, unprecedented, and tyrannical; and to the latter, as giving an unjustifiable increase of power to the Board of Works.—Mr SCULLY opposed the bill, because it conferred upon the Board of Works the right of interfering with the owners of mills, who, next to the owners of land, were the most important class in Ireland.—Lord NAAS should support such part of the bill as sought to reconcile contradictory legislation, but should, in committee, oppose the remainder of the proposed measure.—Col. DUNNE, reserving his right to object to details, gave a general support to the bill, and he hoped that the Irish Secretary would assist in improving it.—Mr NAPIER said that what was new in the bill was not good, and that what was good was not new. He believed that the complaints against the existing law arose not from defects in that law itself, but from the mode of its being interpreted and administered, and he deprecated the practice of incessantly applying to parliament to get rid of difficulties not inherent in its own enactments.—Mr FAGAN supported the bill, though he con-

sidered that the powers sought to be conferred thereby were far too despotic, and must be modified in committee.—Mr GROGAN thought the bill should be referred to a select committee, as early legislation was desirable.—Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD warmly opposed the bill, as most unconstitutional.—Mr O'FLAHERTY supported the bill, but approved of the suggestion that it be referred to a select committee.—Sir J. YOUNG opposed the bill, describing it as a most unwarrantable interference with the rights of property.—Mr LAWLESS supported the bill.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE admitted the importance of the subject, but was unable to convince himself that this bill dealt desirably with it. No gentleman who had spoken seemed to give it entire support, while the majority of those who advocated it were for taking out its main characteristics. He advised Mr Anstey to withdraw his bill, and introduce another, as there was a general opinion in favour of legislation on the question. Alarm existed in Ireland in reference to this bill, and sending it to a select committee would continue that alarm.—Mr M. O'CONNELL supported the bill.—Mr C. ANSTEY replied, commenting with much animation upon the various speeches against the bill, and refusing to withdraw it.—The house then divided, when the numbers were—for the second reading, 37; against it, 197: majority against Mr Anstey, 160. The bill is consequently lost.—A number of members then asked Sir W. Somerville what course he would adopt in reference to opposing or promoting future legislation on the subject?—Sir W. SOMERVILLE said he should take the course which his sense of duty might seem to prescribe.

EXTRA-MURAL INTERMENT BILL.—The second reading of this bill was then moved by Mr LACY, who went into a detailed examination of the report of the Board of Health, upon which the government bill upon the subject was founded, and argued against many of the recommendations of that report, chiefly upon the ground that they were calculated to throw a heavy expense upon the class least able to bear it, and that the proposed plan of interment was very objectionable. He asked the house to read his bill a second time, and that both it and the government bill (which, he said, could not be "worked"), should be referred to a select committee.—Alderman SIDNEY seconded the motion, objecting to the government plan for limiting interment to one locality.—Mr LABOUCHERE strongly opposed the second reading of the bill. The objectionable principle of that bill was that it transferred to railway companies the business hitherto discharged by cemetery companies, a proposal which the house could never entertain. The house had always exercised a wholesome jealousy of allowing railway companies, incorporated for one object, to engrain another into their business. He had also consulted several eminent persons connected with railways, who all informed him that there was no inclination on the part of the companies to undertake new duties.—The house then divided, and the numbers were—for the bill, 4; against it, 123: majority against Mr Lacy, 119. The bill is therefore lost.

Thursday, May 9.

The details of various bills in committee entirely occupied the house, after two or three questions, noticed below, had been answered. In committee on the elections (Ireland) bill, Mr M. O'CONNELL moved the insertion of words at the end of clause 1, enacting that Irish elections should in future be taken by ballot; but the Chairman deciding that the motion was irregular in point of form, it was withdrawn, Mr M. O'Connell announcing that he should bring it on at the third reading. The bill then passed through committee.—On the motion for going into committee on the factory bill, Lord J. MANNERS said that he agreed with Lord Ashley in the opinion he had elsewhere expressed in favour of the government plan, so far as regarded its framework, but there his approbation ceased; and he announced that on bringing up the report he should move to substitute "half-past five" for "six o'clock" as the hour of finishing work, which would be a means of really effectuating the objects of the bill. The committee was postponed till Monday.

MINOR TOPICS, NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

NEW ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNAL.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Bishop of London laid upon the table a bill to amend the administration of justice in her Majesty's privy council in all cases of appeal on questions of false doctrine, heresy, and schism. The bill did not propose to do away with the judicial committee of the privy council as a tribunal of appeal; but only directed certain references to be made in questions of appeal in cases of false doctrine. The bill was then read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on the 25th of May.

HEALTH OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—In the House of Commons on Wednesday, in answer to Mr H. Baillie, Sir George Grey said he could not give the country any very precise information as to the time the Lord Chancellor might be expected to resume the duties of his office, but stated that his lordship was much better in health, and at present attended to business in chambers.—THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—In answer to Mr Arkwright, Mr Labouchere said that it was not his intention to interfere in any way with the Exhibition of 1851, and he believed that there was no idea on the part of the promoters of that exhibition to ask for any assistance from public money.—REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—Mr FRENCH, on the part of Mr Cayley, gave notice that the latter would bring on his motion for the repeal of the malt tax on Thursday, May 30.—TAX SUGAR DUTIES.—Sir E. N. Buxton stated that he had arranged with Lord John Russell to bring on the sugar duties motion on Friday, May 31.—THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—On Wednesday Mr F. O'Connell, addressing himself to the Home Secretary, wished to know whether there was any foundation for a rumour, referred to in the 'Times' newspaper of that day, to the effect that Sir E. N. Buxton's motion on the sugar duties was considered as a question involving a vote of confidence in the ministry? He also inquired whether any correspondence had taken place between Lord John Russell and Mr Cobden upon the subject of that motion, and whether his lordship had begged Mr Cobden to remain in town for it, and to bring the votes of himself and his friends to the aid of the government? Sir George Grey had never heard of the rumour until that moment, and therefore could give no information on the subject. Nor had he heard of any such correspondence, and he did not believe that any such had taken place.—DEFALCATION IN DUBLIN CASTLE.—In answer to a question from Mr Hume, Sir W. Somerville said that a person named Matthews, who held a situation in the office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland had committed sundry defalcations, but their amount did not exceed 25l. or 30l.—BARON ALDERSON'S RECENT CHARGE.—On Thursday Mr Hume asked Sir G. Grey whether the attention of the government had been drawn to the recent charge of Baron Alderson to the jury, in the case of Gay against the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and whether it was the intention of the government to introduce any measure for the protection of the public against the misconduct of those acting in the employ of railway companies? Sir G. Grey said that the law had been laid down by Baron Alderson correctly, and in accordance with the recognised doctrine upon the subject, and that the government had no intention of introducing any measure for altering the law. The plaintiff in the case particularised, had brought his action against the wrong party.—TREATMENT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC WITNESSES IN POLICE COURTS.—Mr R. Fox asked the Secretary of State whether it was his intention to notice the conduct of Mr Combe, presiding magistrate of the Clerkenwell police court, towards a Roman Catholic witness named Reardon, on Tuesday last. Sir G. Grey said that government had made a communication to Mr Combe, who had replied that so much of the report as had been given him as calling upon Reardon to make the sign of the cross, upon being sworn, was correct, it being usual, at the Clerkenwell Court, in



demand such sign from Roman Catholic witnesses. But he added that the report conveyed a false impression in making his expression of belief of Reardon's evidence found itself upon the latter's refusal to make the sign, that incredulity having foundation upon other circumstances.

COURT AND CHURCH.

THE QUEEN.—The following bulletin of the Queen's health was issued on Wednesday morning:—"The Queen and the infant prince continue well." Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued.

PALACE ARRANGEMENTS.—On the death of Sir T. Marable an office of 1,000*l.* per annum in the Board of Green Cloth, and a house in St James's Palace, became vacant. The appointment was promised by Lord John Russell to Mr Norman Macdonald, in consideration of the arduous duties of Adjutant-General performed by his father, the late General Sir J. Macdonald.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOMS.—The 'Court Circular' says:—"We are authorised to state that upon the return of the Court from Osborne, about the middle of June, the Queen will hold the usual drawing-rooms, and that it is also her Majesty's intention to give balls, &c."

It is stated that a strong remonstrance against the issue of any commission from the Crown for inquiry into the affairs of the two Universities is in course of signature, and has already received the names of nearly all the heads of houses at Oxford, and is likely to meet with a similar reception at Cambridge.

The Dean and Chapter of St Paul's have named an early day for receiving a deputation from the Court of Sewers with reference to the proposed improvement of St Paul's churchyard.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S EXPLANATION OF HIS SON'S APPOINTMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having presented some petitions on Monday night, in the House of Lords, said—My lords, I will take this opportunity of explaining a matter relating to myself, which has been greatly misunderstood. It is with much reluctance that I trouble your lordships on a subject chiefly personal, but I have no other means of clearing myself from an imputation which I trust cannot be justly laid to my charge.

SANITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts numbered only 829; a result which, if compared with the returns of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-9) is less than in any week except those of 1841 and 1842. The average number of deaths in corresponding weeks is 883, or raised in the ratio of increase of population 963; on which a decrease is apparent in the deaths of last week amounting to 134.

were recorded; 63 persons were registered in general hospitals; 6 in military and naval; 8 in lunatic asylums; 3 in the Small-pox Hospital, King's cross; and 3 in the Fever Hospital, Islington. The births during the week numbered 1,456.

Obituary of Notable Persons.

M. DE BLAINVILLE, the successor of George Cuvier in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, was found dead on Wednesday week, in one of the carriages of the night train on the Rouen railway. His death is a serious loss to the cause of science.

LORD WILLIAM HERVEY, second surviving son of the Marquis of Bristol, and formerly secretary to the French Embassy in Paris, died at Torquay on the 6th inst.

LADY ISABELLA ANNE BRYDGES, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Waterford, and widow of the late Sir W. H. Brydges, of Wootton Court, near Canterbury, died at Avisford, Sussex, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-three.

POLITICAL NEWS.

GRAND PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION.—The "Agricultural Interest," led on by its president, the Duke of Richmond, and supported by some of the best-known Protectionist leaders, as well as by a great number of "delegates," hitherto unknown, had a grand field-day on Tuesday, which deserves notice on account of the new and unusually vigorous declarations with which the suffering landlords met the ruin that overwhelms or is to overwhelm them.

"Let them tell their Queen that, though oppressed, they were still faithful to the Crown; that though distressed, they were still uncompromising in unseizable loyalty to her, and he would stake his life on it that she would be compassionate and true to them." (Renewed cheering.) Let them hurl back with proud defiance the foul threat that if success attended their efforts the foundations of property would be shaken to their basis.

Mr Booker closed his speech by a resolution, embodying the purport of it, which was seconded by a tenant-farmer, named Jolah, or Chowler, or Jowler (we are not quite sure which name really belongs to this Protectionist Cerberus), who came from the appropriate locality of "South Muckham, near Newark."

"It is now the general determination of the tenant-farmers," he tells his friends, "to send their surplus and unemployed labour to the workhouse." The sentiment was cheered, and Jolah went a-head. "What would be the consequence? The labourers talked already of combination, and he saw that this would prosper. They might get through the next harvest but that would be the outside. (Hear.) He knew what the consequences would then be, and he should be sorry for them.

Mr Gall, of Barwell, said—"They were prepared, cost what it might, to take the most terrible steps that injury would urge upon them to take." Though the tone of all the rural speakers was eminently bellicose, there were one or two divarications. One speaker, for instance, was for refusing taxes. Another, Mr Allnutt, was for sponging off the national debt.

"I call on the Government, and I tell them to redress our wrongs; and unless they do so we are prepared to exercise the strength we still retain in our arms." (Loud cheers.) If they won't be led by argument and by rational means—if they won't listen to the voice of reason, and to facts and figures which show the impossibility of farmers continuing under this system,—if they won't alter their system by moral force,—then we will fight for it!

This invitation to arms was accepted with tremendous applause, the whole meeting standing up and cheering vigorously. After a few more speeches in a similar strain, and resolutions correspondent, the meeting separated, highly gratified by the proceedings of the day, and evincing the most determined resolution to carry their intentions into effect.

LORD ASHLEY AND THE FACTORY ACT.

Gentlemen,—It has become my duty to state to you, without further delay, the course that I would advise you to pursue in the present position of the Factory Bill in the House of Commons. I am bound to act as your friend, and not as your delegate; and I counsel you, therefore, to accept forthwith the propositions made by her Majesty's Government as the only means of solving the difficulties in which we are now placed.

IRELAND.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—A statement has been put forth by the 'Freeman's Journal' to the effect, that her Majesty intends paying a visit to her loyal Irish subjects this summer, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, making the line of railway her route to Ireland, visiting the Britannia bridge, and its locality.

THE REAL STATE OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.' Sir,—In my first letter to you I affirmed that the subdivision of land in Ireland increased the income of landlords, and that the rents of the small holdings were at any rate as securely paid as those of large farms.

It has been urged that such an assertion demands explanation: that whatever may be the deficiency of the large tenant, those of the cottier must be more deplorable; that the lower we descend in the scale of Irish farmers, the ignorance will be found denser, the incompetence more complete; that it is impossible to conceive that a man holding but one acre of land, beset with every agricultural want as he is, can extract from that acre as good a crop as can a farmer holding one hundred, from any acre of his own; and that if the one-acre man, being the more ignorant and the more incompetent, has here in Ireland the best of it, the conclusion would be that superior knowledge and superior management are, on the whole, not to be desired in this country.

I do not intend to say that the rules of political economy, true elsewhere, fail in Ireland. The truth is, that the mismanagement of the one-acre man has not in fact been so gross as that of him with the hundred acres; that the instinct of preserving life has infused into the former an industry which, though fitful, has exceeded in proportion that which the big man has been able to apply to his farm; and that the subdivision of land did secure the better management and the better capital.

There are so many causes operating, and each bearing materially on the question, that it is easier to illustrate it than to argue on it. We will first take the man with one hundred acres, and remember that he probably commenced his work with but little knowledge and insufficient capital; he paid 1*l.* an acre for his land, and his object was to live as well as possible, work as little as possible, and make as much show as possible. His industry was chiefly shown in attending every fair held within twenty-five miles of his farm, from which it probably was not his practice to return sober; his great want was manure; of stall-feeding he knew literally nothing, of guano nothing but the price; what little stable manure his establishment afforded went to the necessary three acres of potatoes, and the other ninety-seven thirsted after springs of ammonia, as does a traveller in the desert after springs of water.

The cottier tenants were of two kinds, the man who held one-acre, that is corn-acre, and the man that held his ground from year to year. The former hired in the spring the use of an acre of ground for one crop, for which he paid 4*l.*, 5*l.*, or perhaps 6*l.* He paid no rates, and had his acre clear of all waste; his capital consisted of his labour, his seed, a portion of his last year's produce, and the manure scraped together by himself, his wife, and children. He dug his land, put in his seed, and then sat down in peace and quiet to wait for his crop.

and this in ordinary cases was sufficient to feed his family and pay the rent.

In the other case the cottier held the same patch of land from year to year, and whatever might be its extent, a portion was devoted to potatoes, on which he and his family and his pig were fed; but he also had a little bit of oats, and perhaps a cow. He paid at the rate of 30s. for land similar to that which our extensive friend above described held at 17s.; but he had no lease, and was quite aware that if in arrear he would be ejected. He and his wife and children scraped together a dunghill as the one hope of their lives, the generous pig (I am grateful to Mr Huxtable for the epithet) assisting not a little. When the spring came round the potatoes were got down; and when the agent served his notice, the rent in most cases was forthcoming—the thrice generous pig having shed his blood in giving his last and most effectual aid.

From what I have said of the two different classes, it may perhaps be inferred that two causes enabled the cottier tenant to pay a higher rent than the larger farmer. He did, in fact, get out of the ground a greater produce, and he was content to apply to his own use a smaller part of the tenant's share of that produce. Indeed he had none of it; he was content to put up simply with the labourer's share, giving the landlord his own and the tenant's. By this practice the landlord just enabled the peasant to live, and beyond his sustenance the former had everything.

The ill effects of such a system are almost too evident to require noticing. Instead of the peasants becoming farmers, the farmers became peasants—they have since become paupers. The land has been gradually deteriorated under a system of overcropping; and though I assert that the system of subdividing did for a while greatly increase the income of landlords, I am far from thinking that the increase was a wholesome one, or that a corresponding decrease would not have followed even if the famine had not at one sweep upset all the existing arrangements of the country.

I now wish to say a few words on the operation of the poor laws in Ireland. If you speak to an Irish landlord of the state of his property or of the country, he will attribute the ruin of both to free trade and the poor law. Of the former grievance I will only remark that whatever effect for good or bad it has or will have in England, it has and will have the same in Ireland; but the latter has acted upon this country with a severity which I am inclined to think has never been felt in England.

We have now been forced for above two years to feed our paupers here in Ireland whenever they could not or would not feed themselves; and certainly at the first set off the task was not an easy one. The law came into operation at a time when the feeling of disgust at parochial support, which certainly once existed among the peasantry, had been annihilated by the road works and soup kitchens, and the people raced into the poor-houses. The guardians are empowered to support the paupers either within or out of the houses; and as the buildings were immediately filled, a tremendous system of outdoor relief was commenced, and carried on through the whole of 1848, under which the people were again fed upon gratuitous rations.

The immediate effects of this state of things in the southern and western provinces were tremendous. Very high rates became necessary; the local guardians would not strike them; paid guardians were appointed by the Commission, and rates of seven, eight, nine, and ten shillings in the pound were assessed and rigorously collected. Labour was suspended and cultivation abandoned, as farmers declared it was impossible to pay both rates and wages. The whole resources of each union were at the disposal of two gentlemen of whom nothing was known but that they were perfect strangers. They constituted a board, and in their omnipotence they struck any rate which the circumstances required. At the close of 1848 there were above half a million receiving outdoor relief, besides those who were maintained within the poor-houses; and men exclaimed on all sides with despairing voices, that property was confiscated and the country destroyed.

Those who still had within them sufficient energy to wish to live and see better days, now began to ask themselves whether there was any escape from so terrible a slough; whether it would still be wise to look the enemy in the face, and see whether ten shillings in the pound was or was not invincible. One thing was quite clear, suspension of labour would neither tend to its reduction nor to its payment, but rather to its increase and non-payment; and would lead ultimately and very quickly to twice ten shillings in the pound, and impossibility of payment. On the other hand it appeared, after an earnest and sharp look into the matter, that increased labour and extended cultivation would not only do much to make up the deadly tribute, but would, if carried far enough, annihilate the tribute, or nearly so.

Pat Carroll and the little Patlings must now be fed. That the law has enacted, and there is no avoiding it; his right to livelihood off the land comes before my own, even mine, and the landlord's; he must eat, though I starve. But hasn't I the option to feed him at work in my fields, or in idleness at the poorhouse? In heaven's name, then, let us have him out, and at work, whatever else happens afterwards. I will take Pat this; do you take Pat the other: they must have out of us so much food; let us see if we can't get the value of it out of them.

I do not mean to say that this delightful scheme was to be carried out without difficulty. Some of the race of Carroll said, "No: let us eat our mess of Indian meal here in the big house, idle; we'd rather not work; we like this workhouse life." Others, suffering from two or three years' relaxation, had forgotten what little they knew of agricultural skill, and were found to be not the very best workmen; men, out of whom for some time it was impossible in any way to get the value of their food. Then, again, there was the great difficulty of all; here am I, John Armstrong, of Castle Armstrong, employing twenty men, all of whom were fed a week or two since out of the rates, and I am so far relieving myself; but I am to the same extent relieving my neighbour, Thomas Daly of Dalysville, whose land lies in the same electoral division, and who employs at most but two or three men: yet he shares the reward of my energy, and I the punishment of his sloth. The feeling of injustice rankles in my heart, and poisons my joy; it is worse even than 10s. in the pound. What, exert myself to reduce the rates on the Dalysville property? No. So I walk into my yard, and send the twenty labourers back to the workhouses.

In the teeth of these difficulties, the gentlemen of Ireland, having learnt a most useful lesson in 1848, did put their shoulders to the wheel; and what has been the effect? The half-a-million recipients of outdoor relief who nearly swamped the southern and western unions at the close of '48, were reduced to less than a quarter of that number by the close of '49; and the number is being lessened daily. The land is again cultivated, and the effects even of a partial energy are apparent to the eye of every one. A greater breadth of seed is now down in Ireland than was ever hitherto sown at this period, and the land has been much better prepared for it. This has been the effect of the poor law, which two years ago was so unanimously declared to be utterly ruinous; and this has been done in spite of free trade, that second devouring giant, which was to crush the bones and sinews and suck the blood of Ireland.

I have spoken of partial energy. There are, alas, many who have been utterly unable to make exertion; many utterly paralysed by former imprudence, either of their own or of their fathers': their present and future state is melancholy enough, and as the treatment which they must suffer is severe, one would wish to think and to speak of them with indulgence. I purpose, with your permission, to advert in a subsequent letter to the Encumbered Estates Bill, and the condition of the properties affected by it; but it may be as well to

explain here that the poor law has fallen with peculiar severity on those estates which were deeply mortgaged. Of course no portion of the rates could be thrown on the mortgagee. Many properties are mortgaged to the extent of two-thirds of their value; the rates in such cases are invariably high; and as they must fall exclusively on the one-third left, the unhappy landlord is utterly powerless; he can neither live himself, nor allow others who are dependent on him to do so. He enjoys none of the sweets which property bestows; he performs none of the duties which property enjoins; his only remaining privilege is to suffer the cares which property entails. A. T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD LONDENBOROUGH'S CONVERSAZIONE.—Lord Londensborough held a conversazione on Wednesday evening, at his mansion, on the Terrace, Piccadilly, at which nearly two hundred gentlemen eminent for their attainments in science, literature, and the arts assembled at his lordship's invitation. This was the first occasion upon which the noble lord's mansion had been thrown open since its acquisition. It is a magnificent house, and well calculated for the display of hospitality similar to that of which it was the scene on Wednesday. The usual attractions of the mansion, consisting especially in a noble collection of British and foreign antiquities, were very highly increased on Wednesday by many valuable contributions from Lord Londensborough's private friends, who having become acquainted with his desire to bring together, for the purpose of friendly union, all the leading members of the literary and scientific world at present in London, expressed an earnest desire to be allowed to contribute such objects of science, art, and antiquity as might add to the amusement of the guests, and it may be mentioned as a gratifying proof of the increased good taste and feeling of the age, that these contributions were so readily afforded that many precious objects intended for exhibition were unwillingly refused for want of room. Indeed, so magnificent a collection entirely the property of private persons has rarely been collected under one roof. Lord Londensborough commenced the hospitality of the evening by a grand dinner, at which about thirty eminent literary and scientific gentlemen were present.

COSTS IN VEXATIOUS SUITS.—(From the 'Morning Chronicle.')—The Courts of Equity have pushed the practice of exempting wrong-doers from costs to a highly mischievous extent. Let a trustee, for example, act as perversely or negligently as he will, provided he is not guilty of downright corruption or dishonesty, the entire costs of the vexatious proceedings he may have originated or prolonged will be saddled upon the trust property. The courts of common law manifest the same reluctance to apply the only effective check on litigiousness. The rule obtained by the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Electric Telegraph Company, for a criminal information against Messrs Willmer and Smith, was dismissed without calling on Mr Peacock, the second counsel for the defendants—a pretty strong intimation of opinion as to the merits. Yet when their leading counsel, Sir Frederick Theiger, applied for costs, the Chief Justice somewhat curtly responded—"No: it is discharged without costs." Now the affidavits read by Sir Frederick Theiger show most conclusively the utter groundlessness of the application; and when Lord Campbell, after consulting with his brethren of the bench, stopped Mr Peacock, his lordship virtually recognised the sufficiency of the grounds on which the defendants had based their charges, as well as the blamelessness of their motives in bringing them. It will, moreover, be observed that Mr Martin and Mr Hayes were heard at length on behalf of the company, after the Attorney-General had concluded his argument—and the terms of the judgment, brief as they are, suggest another marked reason for treating the application as uncalled for, and consequently for giving costs. Lord Campbell said:—"According to the rules which govern the practice of this court, and govern it for the advantage and benefit of the public, we think that this rule must be discharged, and that the complainants should be left to pursue their remedy by action. *As there is an action already pending in respect of the question which has been agitated here to-day, and which can, therefore, come to be decided by a jury, I will not preclude it by anything to fall from me now; but shall abstain from saying more than that this rule must be discharged.*" During the pendency of an action in which the same questions are at issue, a motion for a criminal information was surely unjustifiable and oppressive; and if a rich or powerful party thinks proper to cumulate remedies, the superfluous proceedings, at all events, should be at his own proper charges, most especially when he is judicially pronounced to be in the wrong. "Pause, my lords, said an excited special pleader in Lord Tenterden's time, "and for Heaven's sake, consider the agonising effects of a rule nisi." This unusual flight was received with laughter by the bar, and has been frequently quoted as a specimen of the Art of Sinking; but the next luckless defendant who is placed by his love of justice, or by his public spirit, in a situation analogous to that of Messrs Willmer and Smith, will fully appreciate its truth, if not its eloquence; for he will feel that a rule nisi, although haply obtained on groundless pretences and never destined to become absolute, may keep him in agonizing suspense for weeks, and (by permanently exhausting his limited means) prove a source of embarrassment through life.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACTS FOR BRAZILS AND THE WEST INDIES.—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the contract for the conveyance of the Brazilian mails, and a new mail route scheme for the West India mails. The Brazilian route is as follows:—Steamers are to run between Southampton and Rio de Janeiro, touching at the Cape de Verd Islands and Pernambuco. Branch mail steamers are to run between Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate. In the new West India route steamers are to run twice a month between Southampton and Chagres, calling at Madeira and St Thomas. These steamers are to return by the same route. St Thomas is to be the foreign packet station at which the inter-colonial mails are to be deposited, and from which they are to be distributed. These arrangements are to come into operation as soon as the necessary ships are complete.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the twenty-third anniversary of this society was held at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Mr F. Peel, M.P., who, after some general observations on the importance of the art of printing, the obligations of society at large to those who are engaged in its execution, and the evils to which compositors and pressmen are peculiarly and necessarily exposed by the nature of their occupations, said it had been computed that there were in the metropolis alone between five and six thousand compositors and pressmen, while the pensioners of the society did not much exceed fifty, or about one for every hundred persons employed. He wished to see not only the number of the pensioners but the amount of the pensions considerably augmented, and he hoped that the public liberality would render such an extension as practicable as it was desirable. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to between two and three hundred pounds; and included fifty guineas from the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, and twenty guineas from the chairman.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the members and friends of this association was held on Wednesday at Exeter hall. Lord Roden, who was in the chair, adverted at length to the troubled nature of the times, more particularly as affecting the Protestant religion, and to the lukewarmness of many professing members of that communion. Many innovations had been made by the grasping policy of the Popish creed and authority, and in the hope of procuring peace and harmony amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects, concessions had been made, of which the Protestant community were beginning to perceive the impolicy if not the error. He called upon all favourable to the reformed religion to make an effort

in the present crisis, and to remember that, if God were with them, who should be against them? The report entered into a review of such measures affecting the Protestant interest as had occurred since the last meeting. It noticed with regret that, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Ireland, the titles of the Romish archbishops and bishops were recognised, and precedence given to them which ought to have been accorded to the native nobility. (Hear, hear.) Another point which the committee could not avoid noticing was the removal of a distinguished nobleman from the commission of the peace for having taken part in a loyal and legal procession. That nobleman was distinguished for his loyalty to the Crown, no less than for his love to all classes of his fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) He was too highly esteemed to be disgraced by any measure, whether suggested from the Vatican, the Castle, or Downing street. The blow struck was not against Earl Roden alone, but against the Protestant party. (Cheers.) The committee would also notice the fact that a coin recently issued—called a "florin"—had been altered from its usual form of coinage by the omission of the words "Fidei Defensor," and, on inquiry being made, it was found that the Master of the Mint was a Roman Catholic. (Hear, hear.) When the Jesuits were driven from Rome they found shelter under the British flag at Malta. When, subsequently, Protestants sought that shelter, so readily accorded to the Jesuits, it was denied them. (Hear, hear.) On inquiry it was found that the Governor was a Roman Catholic. (Cheers.) An attempt was now being made to make the Roman Catholic religion the State religion at Malta in spite of the opposition of the Roman Catholic Governor himself. The report alluded to the imprisonment of Dr Achilli at Rome, as an evidence that the tyrannical feeling of the Catholic authorities was far from extinct, should opportunity be given for its exercise; and, in conclusion, called upon the meeting and Protestants generally to uphold their ancient faith in its integrity. The financial report was very favourable, the income of the society during the past year being greater than it had ever been since its foundation. The total amount received was 1,253l. 4s. 2d., and the expenditure fell short of that amount by 8l. 12s. 9d. The society had also a large stock of its publications on hand, a considerable number of which had been forwarded to Ireland to aid in the efforts of the Protestant clergy there.

THE ROUTE TO PARIS VIA BOULOGNE.—Another experiment, with the difficulties of low water and high wind to contend with, was made on Wednesday, to see in how short a time the journey between London and Paris could be accomplished. Provided with special express trains, the party left London at 4 a.m., and reached Paris at 2.30 p.m., and returning the same evening at eight, got back to London at five minutes to six next morning. This is probably the first instance of the journey from London to Paris and back having been performed so rapidly. Deducting the five hours and forty minutes spent there, the time occupied in travelling the 560 miles there and back was only twenty hours and a quarter; and the return journey was accomplished under ten hours, notwithstanding the contrary wind, and the use of boats to embark and disembark on both sides.

THE AGAPEMONE AGAIN.—The mysteries of this establishment have, for the second time, been unveiled, in consequence of an application having been made, this week, in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, on the part of the friends of Mrs Thomas, formerly Agnes Nottidge, praying for the appointment of a guardian to her son, an infant four years of age, on the ground that the natural guardian, the father, is unfit. The child, it should be observed, is at present in the custody of the mother and mother-in-law, with whom Mrs Thomas now resides, having refused to live with her husband in the Agapemone. The affidavits of the petitioners and the arguments of their counsel occupied one day, and those of the respondent, who appeared in person, another; it is not our intention, neither have we space, to re-produce them, but some further specimens of the extraordinary courtship of the three Miss Nottidge's, and of the manner in which the brother and sisterhood at the Agapemone interpret the glorification of God, we cannot omit. Here is an instance of the manner in which Mr Prince, the founder of the Agapemone and the "terrific cause" of the "maï" resulting from it, was in the habit of doing business:—Whilst the party were staying at an inn at Taunton, Harriet Nottidge received a message from Prince requiring her presence in the room where he was, at another inn. She went to him; and he, in the presence of Samuel Starkey and his wife, informed Harriet Nottidge that she would give great glory to God by marrying Louis Price, one of Prince's followers. She gave consent, and secrecy was enjoined upon her by Prince, who directed her to withdraw. Afterwards another message of the same nature was sent from Prince to another sister (Agnes), who, on proceeding to the inn where Prince, with Starkey and his wife, were staying, was informed by Prince and Starkey, or one of them, that God was about to confer on her an especial blessing, which the Spirit directed them to make known to her, but that, before they should tell her what it was, she must make a solemn promise that she would do what was required of her. She was unwilling at first to make such a promise, but on being urged, she consented, and she was then informed by Mr Samuel Starkey that it was the will of God that she should be married to Brother Thomas in a few days' time." It does not appear that Miss Agnes Nottidge made any direct opposition to this arrangement, but having, like her sisters, a portion of 6,000l. stock, she wished for delay, in order that her property might be settled in such a manner as to provide for any family she might have. It is stated in the report that the answer to this was—There will be no need of anything of that kind; you will have no family; it would not be in accordance with your present calling; your marriage will be purely spiritual, to carry out the purposes of God. But before Miss Agnes consented, "Brother Thomas"—as her destined husband was called—wrote her a long letter, which would be remarkable as a very pure specimen of the apostolical style, but for the unfortunate question of "settlements" which would obtrude itself; the substance here, is most unmistakably business-like. He says:—"My beloved Agnes, I must write to you just what the spirit leads me to do; this I do with the more confidence, because I believe you have an ear to hear what the Lord may say with you through him that loveth you. You mentioned your desire to have a settlement of your property upon yourself; this I assure you would be very agreeable to my feelings, and is so still; but last evening, waiting on God, this matter quite unexpectedly was brought before me. I had entirely put it away from my thoughts, leaving it to take its course as you might be led to act, but God will not have it so. He shows me that the principle is entirely contrary to God's word, and altogether at variance with that confidence which is to exist between us, who are one spirit." The upshot of this was, not only the marriage of Agnes Nottidge, but of all three sisters, thus stated by the Rev. Mr Price:—"I married Harriet, Mr Thomas married Agnes, and Mr Cobbe married Clara. We were all married on the same day at Swansea. I and my wife dwell at the Agapemone, and Mr and Mrs Cobbe also. There are fifty or sixty living in the house. We have horses and carriages, and we live in good style. I consider that all we do is to the glory of God. I consider that we glorify God when we eat and drink. Every one does as he pleases on the Sunday. We make no difference between that day and any other day. All play at hockey, males as well as females."—But a terrible state of confusion arose in the community, before the Agapemone was actually founded, when it was ascertained that the marriage of Mr and Mrs Thomas had not been a merely spiritual alliance. Prince and Starkey and wife, in January, 1846, went to Bridgewater, and in February he commanded the three husbands to follow him there, and soon after their arrival a servant informed Prince of Mrs Thomas being pregnant, and on her husband admitting the fact Prince expressed great anger, and prevented the three husbands from returning to their wives at Weymouth, as they had intended, and from that time, &c.

1850.]

the 2nd of February, except on the 1st of March, 1850, when she saw him through a window. Mrs Thomas has never seen her husband. As a sequel to the affair, it appears that Mrs Thomas underwent a great deal of persecution and suffering—that she was eventually confined, and has subsequently resided with her child at the house of Mrs Nottidge, the grandmother, while Mr Thomas and the rest of the party, Prince, Starkey and wife, and others, about thirty in number, have lived in the “Agapemone,” near Bridgewater, a large building having a flag on the top inscribed with the words “Oh hail, holy love,” while the men and women play “hockey,” and otherwise “glorify God.”

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank Mr Field for the paper he has forwarded, and to which we shall have occasion to refer.

Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1850.

Accounts from Athens of the 27th ult. announce that Baron Gros had ceased his negotiations on the 24th, and that at four o'clock on the evening of the 25th the Piræus was again submitted to a war blockade by Sir William Parker. At the same time orders were given for the blockade of all the other ports of Greece. On the 25th the Greek Chamber met with closed doors, when the Greek Minister explained that the renewal of hostilities was in consequence of the definitive refusal of the Greek Government to admit in principle the claims of the English Cabinet, although the amount of the claims was nearly settled. In answer to a question as to the support to be expected from the two other protecting powers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he expected none, notwithstanding his pressing solicitations to that effect. A very stormy debate in both houses ensued on a demand from the Ministry of a bill of indemnity; both houses refused the indemnity, left all the responsibility to the Ministers, and passed a formal resolution that the Government should act according to the interests of the country, and having in consideration the perils which menaced it. The Greek Government then opened fresh negotiations with Mr Wyse, who gave in an ultimatum, which was accepted by the Government, and the Greek quarrel was finally put an end to on the 27th. The Minister of the Interior has issued a formal notice to that effect, and letters from Malta of the 2nd inst. state that orders were given to lay down the buoys in the Great Harbour, in anticipation of the immediate return of the English squadron.

The Paris papers contain little news, except the announcement of the death of M. Guy Lussac, the great naturalist. A hundred and fifty of the old Republican Guard and Gardie Mobile are about to be conveyed, at the expense of the Government, to California. The first detachment of fifty left Paris on Thursday for Toulon, where the entire party are to embark on board the corvette La Capricieuse. Several incendiary fires have taken place near Rambouillet within the last few days. The farm-house and offices attached to the Chateau de la Conarde, and valued at above 25,000fr., were totally consumed. The entrance of Eugene Sue into the Assembly the other day was marked by a general buzz, and all eyes were transferred from Mole and a group of questioners about him to a stout, thick-set, carefully-dressed man, with grizzled hair, who proceeded to establish himself in a seat on the crest of the Mountain.

By the American steam-ship Atlantic, Captain West, we have advices from New York to April 27. On the 3rd inst. she experienced an accident to her machinery, which is said to have detained her upwards of forty hours. A fire had taken place in the city of Mexico, by which property to the amount of half a million of dollars had been destroyed. The ‘New York Herald,’ referring to the Nicaragua treaty, intimates that it lays the foundation of a complete revolution in the commerce of the world, and also sows the seeds of a naval struggle between the United States and England, which will surpass anything of the kind which has ever taken place in the history of the human race. It refrains, however, from publishing particulars of the treaty. A steam-boat on the Ohio took fire, by which upwards of 100 persons were killed.

In the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr Baron Alderson and Mr Justice Cresswell, Walter Watts, thirty-three, was indicted for stealing an order for the payment of 1,400l., the property of G. C. Glyn, to whom he was servant. The indictment contained a number of counts; in some of them the instrument in question was laid to be the property of Mr Glyn, as treasurer of the Globe Insurance Company, and in others as belonging to Edward Goldsmith and William Tate, the chairman and deputy chairman of the society. In another set of counts the prisoner was charged with stealing a piece of paper, the property of the same prosecutors. The Attorney-General, Mr Clarkson, Sir J. Bayley, and Mr Bovill appeared for the prosecution; Mr Cockburn, J. C. M. Bodkin, and Mr Bramwell defended the prisoner. The Attorney-General, in opening the case to the jury, said that although the indictment contained a great number of counts, the charge against the prisoner in reality resolved itself into this, that while employed as a clerk and servant to the Globe Insurance Company, who were the prosecutors, he had embezzled and stolen a valuable security of the amount of 1,400l., the property of his employers. He was sorry to say that the facts lay in a very narrow compass, and would appear to be quite conclusive, and he believed that the case would eventually resolve itself into a question of law, which must be decided before a higher court. With this view the Attorney-General restricted himself as much as possible to the proof as to the particular piece of paper in question having been in the possession of the prisoner, and having been stolen by him; and evidence to that effect having been given, and several incidental points of law having been disposed of, Mr Justice Cresswell addressed the Attorney-General, and should wish to know what facts he particularly relied upon to support the charge in the indictment. The Attorney-General said he considered the paying in of the check to the prisoner's bankers and the erasure of the entry in the pass-book were strong facts for the consideration of the jury. Mr Justice Cresswell remarked that there was no evidence that such a check as the one in question had ever been drawn by the Globe Company, or had ever been in existence. The Attorney-General submitted that some such instrument, whether a genuine one or not he could not of course pretend to say, was clearly proved to have existed, and to be in the possession of the prisoner, and he had had notice to produce it. Mr Justice Cresswell asked that supposing it had existed, and was a genuine instrument, what proof was there that the prisoner had stolen it? What evidence was there to show that he might not have obtained it in the regular course of his affairs from the person who was really entitled to it? The Attorney-General said, that that was evidence for the jury to consider. He then proceeded to contend that, supposing the Court should reject the counts describing the instrument as a valuable security, there was ample evidence to support those which charged the prisoner with stealing a piece of paper, the messenger having clearly proved that he delivered the cancelled check to the prisoner, who had afterwards made away with it, and this, he submitted, was sufficient to support the charge of larceny. Mr Justice Cresswell, after some further discussion, said he would let the case go to the jury upon the count for stealing a piece of paper, although, at the same time, he must say he believed his ruling would be wrong. It would, however, be the means of carrying the question before the new Court of Appeal, where it would be disposed of without demerit. Mr Cockburn, upon his ruling, should say that the prisoner was complaining that in the course of his experience he had never before seen any instrument introduced in such a mysterious and extraordinary manner as this had been; and he submitted that it was quite clear the prosecutors had some motive or object in laying it before the jury in such a manner, and in excluding all the information which ought to have been given upon the subject. With regard to the charge of stealing

a piece of paper, he submitted that it was trumped up and ridiculous. Mr Justice Cresswell then addressed the jury, and after observing that the Court was clearly of opinion that the first count which described the instrument as a valuable security could not be supported, because there was no evidence that such a check as the one alleged to have been stolen was ever in the possession of the prosecutors, said that the only point the jury would have to decide was, whether the evidence satisfied them that the prisoner had stolen a piece of paper; and upon that question he should feel for the present purpose direct that, if they thought the evidence of the cancelled check had come into the possession of the prisoner from the messenger, and that he had converted it to his own use by destroying it, or in any other manner depriving the prosecutors of it, satisfied them of the fact, they would be at liberty to find the prisoner guilty upon this count. The jury retired at half-past three o'clock. They were in deliberation more than an hour, and then returned into court and gave their verdict, finding the prisoner Guilty of stealing a piece of paper.—Mr Justice Cresswell said he should reserve the point as to the sufficiency of the count—a question for consideration by the Court of Appeal.—The Attorney-General said there were several other indictments against the prisoner, but he should not take any further steps regarding them until the present indictment was formally disposed of by the decision of the judges upon the point of law. The argument for Mr Barber's remission to practise as an attorney concluded yesterday, and the court has taken time to consider.

Yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire of a most alarming character broke out in the Wyndham Club-house, situate in St James's square. The flames commenced in the “strangers' room,” a magnificently decorated apartment, of great size, abutting on the buildings in Ormond mews. By the time the escapes attended, followed by several engines, the flames had made serious progress, the chandeliers in the strangers' room having previously fallen; the gilt mouldings and costly pictures were burning so furiously that it was manifest this part of the premises at least must be destroyed. After the lapse of some hours the fire was extinguished. The strangers' room is burnt out, and other portions of the premises are damaged by water; and two other houses at the back are injured by water and removal.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CASE OF MR RYLAND.—The Duke of ARGYLL brought forward the case of Mr Ryland, late clerk of the executive council of Canada, and concluded by moving resolutions in favour of the acknowledgment of Mr Ryland's claims.—Earl GREY stated the previous question.—Mr Ryland's claims were supported by Lords Stanley, Brougham, and Glenelg; Earl Granville being the only other speaker on the government side.—On a division the numbers were—contents, 19; non-contents, 22; majority against the government, 3.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MANCHESTER RECTORY BILL.—This bill was considered as amended.—Mr GOULBURN moved an amendment that the canons of Manchester should receive 750l. a year in lieu of the sum (600l.) proposed by the bill.—Mr MILNER GIBSON opposed the motion on the ground that it would diminish the surplus out of which the incomes of the minor clergy were to be increased.—Sir G. GREY thought that no sufficient cause had been shown for reconsidering the amount of salary fixed by the bill, and said that he was at all times averse to re-opening a question which a committee of the house had settled. He therefore opposed the amendment.—After further discussion, the house divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment, 60; against it, 193; being against Mr Goulburn, 133.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—Lord J. RUSSELL announced that he should move that the house should on Tuesday adjourn over Wednesday (on which day her Majesty's birthday is to be kept), and on Friday should adjourn for the Whitsun holidays, until the Thursday following.

THE DECISION IN THE CASE OF MR GAY.—Sir G. GREY corrected an error into which some of the journals had fallen as to what he had said in regard to Baron Alderson's decision in the case of Mr Gay. He wished it understood that he had not taken the liberty of calling a judge to account for his conduct in a civil case; and was quite sure, had he done so, that Baron Alderson would have reminded him that a judge owed no responsibility to the Homo officii in such a matter.

THE REGISTRARSHIP OF CANTERBURY.—Lord HOTHAM delivered a long speech justifying the conduct of the late Archbishop of Canterbury in regard to the sinecure office conferred, in reversion, by the present archbishop upon his son.—Lord J. RUSSELL considered the defence needless, as there was but one opinion, within and without the house, as to the character of the late Dr Howley.

THE STAMP DUTIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose to make a statement of the course government meant to take in reference to the stamp duties. After going through the history of the legislation which he had attempted upon the subject during the present session, and sketching the various objections with which he had been met, he defended the former intentions of government, and assured the house that they had been received with favour by the railway companies and other parties interested in the question. He found, he said, that he had been unable to reconcile the decision to which the house had come, in reference to the one shilling duty, with any principle of calculation, besides which, it would cause great inconvenience in the country from its necessitating a new set of stamps to be prepared. He therefore announced that the decision he had come to was this. He should discharge the present bill. He should bring in a new stamp duties bill. In this he should impose a uniform ad valorem duty of 1l. per cent. upon all conveyances and transfers. He should affix a uniform duty of 1/2 per cent. upon all mortgages and bonds, which would reduce the duty on any such documents relating to sums under 50l. to 1s. 1 1/2d. Leases should remain as at present, except Irish leases with fines, which were to be charged 1/2 per cent. Settlements and money settled upon land were to be charged 6s. per cent. Contingent annuities were to be altogether excepted, and there was to be no further duty on the legal formality called “a lease for a year.” There was to be a uniform duty of half a crown upon memorials, instead of the present duty of ten shillings. The new progressive duty on “followers” (the skins of parchment following the first skin), to be also charged a uniform rate of 10s. And as great difficulty arose from doubts occurring as to the sufficiency of stamp-duty, it was to be open to any person to take a deed to the Commissioners of Stamps (paying 10s. extra), and to obtain their certificate as to the amount of duty; and when that was affixed there was to be no question upon the point in a court of law. He said he would move for a committee of the whole house on the stamp-duties on Monday next.

THE PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill being read, Sir J. WALSH considered the bill a most dangerous one, as tending to the advancement of priestcraft and democracy; he moved that it be read a third time that day six months.—Mr ROCHE believed the bill to be a most necessary one, and he deprecated it being again obstructed.—Lord BERNARD thought the bill was a violation of the Catholic relief bill of 1820—an apple of discord flung to the contending parties in Ireland, and a concession granted to the faction there which had always been inimical to England.—Sir JOHN YOUNG thought the franchise fixed by the bill too low, but approved of the compulsory rating.—Mr W. FAGAN regretted that Sir J. Young objected to the amount of the franchise, as, for his own part he felt that upon that point the battle between that house and the House of Lords would have to be fought.—Mr NAPIER described the bill as unconstitutional, inasmuch as it would raise up a class of voters who could by no moral possibility be independent of unrecognised influences. The labouring class in Ireland cared little about the franchise, but wanted employment.—Mr SHELL assailed the various plans which the opponents of this measure had sought to substitute for the privileges it would convey,—schemes which, he said, would lead an acquiescent vassalage to the polling-booth, instead of conducting thither an independent constituency. The bill was in noble accordance with the spirit of the union. Ireland was in profound repose, or rather her energies were devoted to nobler pursuits than political agitation, and there could not be a more opportune time for making a concession which would appear to Ireland a spontaneous emanation of British fairness.—Lord JOCELYN complimented Mr Shell upon his eloquence, but did not think he had advanced one practical argument for so important a measure as this bill.—Lord CASTLE-REAGH thought that the bill, having advanced so far, ought to be left to take its chance, though, anxious as he was to increase the Irish constituency, he could not approve the experiment of this new reform bill, which he trusted would be properly considered in another place.—Col. RAWDON defended the bill as a measure dictated by a pure sense of justice to Ireland.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that not a tinge of party feeling discoloured his judgment on this bill, which he thought was a

question of mixed consideration, and of great difficulty. He thought the balance of good entitled the measure to his support.—Mr DISRAELI argued that government considered this bill as a crude measure, but most unconstitutionally sought to send it in its imperfect state to another place, in order to throw upon that place the responsibility of its modification.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that there existed a grievance, and there was a remedy proposed. The average of representation in Great Britain was 29 per cent., in Ireland 2 per cent., and surely there was a case for direct legislation. The recommendation of Mr Disraeli that government should abstain from giving political rights, and should attend to the other interests of the people, might suit a despotic country, but a different doctrine obtained in England, where it was felt that in elevating men to political privileges you made them fit to carve out success in other matters for themselves. He argued that the tranquil condition of Ireland was a most fortunate time for enlarging her rights and liberties, and declared that the measure was founded upon the principle that Irishmen were entitled to equal rights with Englishmen and with Scotchmen.—The house then divided, and the numbers were—for the third reading, 254; for Sir J. Walsh's amendment, 186; majority for the bill, 68.

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Wednesday next. The nurse for the infant prince is a person named “Jenny Jones,” a native of Llanelydd, in the county of Denbigh. She is married to a respectable man, in the employment of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, at Holywell.

The council of the University College, London, have appointed Mr E. J. Chapman to the Professorship of Mineralogy, recently instituted by them.

On Monday morning the Dublin mountains appeared covered with snow. The cold had been very severe in the shade for several days previously.

At an inquest held on Saturday, at Manchester, J. Wheeler, a relieving officer employed by the Manchester union, was found guilty of manslaughter, for neglecting to relieve an unfortunate Irishman named Hannon.

The Dublin ‘Freeman's Journal’ says, that on the abolition of the Viceroyalty being accomplished, Sir W. Somerville will be elevated to a seat in the House of Lords.

The Commissioners of the Board of Customs have just issued an order that no person can be appointed to fill a clerkship in the Customs hereafter who has not a knowledge of the French and German languages, and of arithmetic and algebra.

Captain Edwards, formerly in the 19th regiment of Foot, committed suicide at Brighton on Sunday. He was a widower, about 63 years of age, and the father of three children.

Steam communication between Galway and New York will be opened on the 1st of June. The fare is fixed at 25l., and it is expected that the voyage will be performed in eight days.

The inauguration of Earl Fitzwilliam, as high steward of the town of Cambridge, took place on Wednesday.

The committee of investigation into the affairs of the Blackburn savings bank have made a most satisfactory report. The total amount of deposits appears to be nearly 60,000l., while the absent books only show the sum of 10l. 3s. unaccounted for; of which sum a depositor of 5l. 17s. 10d. has been discovered in Cambridgeshire, leaving a balance of 4l. 5s. 2d. only still to be claimed.

Ann Merritt, under sentence of execution for poisoning her husband at Hackney, but respited, in order that further inquiries might be made, has had the capital punishment commuted, and is ordered to undergo transportation for life.

On Monday afternoon a man named Mitchell, who had been employed as a labourer on the Midland Railway for several years, was at work about a quarter of a mile below the Loughborough station, when he stepped out of the way of a train, and was knocked down and killed by another on the other line.

A collision took place on Monday last, on the Durham branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, by which several persons were considerably injured. The accident was entirely the result of negligence.

M. Halsey, the celebrated composer, has arrived from Paris to superintend the production of his opera, ‘La Tempesta,’ at her Majesty's Theatre.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a banquet to be given to Lord Gough on the 30th instant.

The convict Charlotte Harris, convicted of the murder of her husband, Marchant, has been received at the Bath Gaol, under an order for two years' solitary confinement, and then to be transported for life.

The trials for the situation of lay clerk of St George's Chapel, Windsor, vacant by the death of Mr French, have terminated in favour of Mr Whitehouse, lay clerk of Worcester Cathedral. There were nineteen candidates, most of them displaying voices of much depth and power, as well as high talent in the profession.

An “Arnold Prize,” arising out of funds raised by the friends of the late Dr Arnold, of Rugby, has been decreed at Oxford. It will be awarded every year in the Lent Term to the writer of the best essay or dissertation on some subject of ancient or modern history, if such essay shall be deemed worthy of the prize.

In the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, three foreigners, charged with committing a forgery on the Bank of Russia, were found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for ten years.

We mentioned last week the case, at one of the police courts, of an embeasser named Jopling, who was charged with administering chloroform to a young girl whom he had courted for some time, with the design to take advantage of his victim. He was brought up for re-examination on Tuesday, when it appeared that the parties had been married that morning, and the wife, even had she been willing, was no longer able to give evidence against her husband. The ball for his re-appearance were not, however, released.

The results of the sales of the D'Arcy and part of the Portarlinton estates, in Dublin, this week, was 54,520l.

LAW COURTS.

THE QUEEN v. WILLMER AND SMITH.—This case came on before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, a rule nisi having been obtained on the part of the Electric Telegraph Company, calling upon the defendants, the Liverpool agents and correspondents of several London newspapers, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them in consequence of a letter published by them in the ‘Morning Herald’ on the 11th of October last. This letter accused the company of “monopoly, glaring favoritism, monstrous and unpardonable delays and blunders, and most exorbitant charges;” it accused them of “wilfully impeding” the transmission of news sent by Messrs Willmer and Smith; of “shameful schemes,” and complained of “base conduct” on the part of “the Lotherby officials.” The letter contained a statement of Mr Ross, a reporter for Messrs Willmer and Smith, who stated that on a certain night, having a message to send to the ‘Morning Herald,’ with news of the American packet just arrived, he took it to the telegraph office in Liverpool. Mr Bean, the Liverpool correspondent of the ‘Times,’ was then in the office. Mr Ross handed his message to the clerk of the company, Mr France, who counted the words, and said it could be sent in five minutes. Another clerk said that Mr Bean had a short message of four or five lines prepared, which must be sent on first, but that after that Messrs Willmer and Smith's was to be the next. The message of Messrs Willmer and Smith was not sent, however, till half-past-two—not till Mr Willmer had been obliged to go to the office himself, to urge that it should be attended to; and the chief clerk in charge, Mr Ansell, told Mr Willmer, when he remonstrated, that he had orders from the company always to give the ‘Times’ the

SATURDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

(LATEST QUOTATIONS.)

From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Holderness (late Wolfe, Brothers), Stock and Share Brokers, Change alley, Cornhill.

Table with columns: Item, Price, FOREIGN, Price.

Trade and Commerce.

Smithfield Market. MONDAY.—The arrival of cattle and sheep from the Continent into the port of London during the past week has been moderate.

Table with columns: Price per Stone, At Market.

FRIDAY.—The trade was very slow for mutton to-day at this market, but no reduction in price was submitted to.

Corn Market.—CORN EXCHANGE, Monday.—The supplies are short of home growth, but liberal of foreign wheat and oats.

Table with columns: Per qr., Per cwt.

FRIDAY.—The arrivals this week are very short. Wheat: Needy buyers have to pay 1s. to 2s. advance on Monday's prices.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour.

Coal Market.—FRIDAY.—Bate's West Hartley, 14s.—Carr's Hartley, 14s. 6d.—Jonasohn's, 14s. 3d.—Hartley, 13s.—Holywell, 14s. 6d.—North Percy Hartley, 14s.—Old Tanfield, 12s.—Tanfield Moor, 13s.—West Hartley, 13s. 9d.—Cowpen Hartley, 14s. 6d.—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff, 12s. 6d.—Newport Steam, 17s.—Wall's-end; Brown, 12s. 6d.—Brown's Gas, 12s.—Burraton Killingworth, 13s. 6d.—Hilda, 13s.—Gibson, 12s. 9d.—Bell, 14s. 3d.—Belmont, 14s. 9d.—Hetton, 16s.—Haswell, 16s. 3d.—South Eden, 15s.—Stewart's, 16s.—Caradoc, 14s. 9d.—Cassop, 14s. 9d.—Cawdon Tees, 13s. 6d.—Tees, 16s.—Ships at market, 6s.; sold 5d, unsold 11.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 7. Partnerships Dissolved.—W. Barker and T. Till, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers.—J. Mercer and J. Parton, Maidstone, millers.—J. Heigles and H. Keymer, Cirencester, linen-draper.—G. Girdwood and J. Henderson, Orchard Pottery, near Corbridge, Northumberland, earthenware manufacturers.—W. Greaves, T. Smart, and J. Adams, Ratcliffe-upon Trent, railway contractors; so far as regards J. Adams—J. Sharples and J. H. Wallace, Liverpool, painters.—W. Chamberlain and J. Lilly, Worcester, porcelain manufacturers.—F. R. Appleby, and C. Appleby, deceased, S. Gardner, and W. Walker, deceased, Renishaw, Derbyshire, ironmasters; so far as related to the said W. Walker—H. and J. Whitford, Providence place, Kentish town, linen-draper.—T. Taylor and T. and J. Savage, Liverpool, coal merchants; so far as regards T. Taylor—T. Robinson and W. Lynch, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers.—J. Beal and J. Dexter, Regent street, auctioneers.—J. A. and D. Knight, High street, Clapham, drapers.—J. Jones and T. Williams, Langrivers, Denbighshire, quarry proprietors.—J. Stott and C. Haden, deceased, Huddersfield, woolen merchants.—H. Floyd and W. J. Lawrence, Crosby row, King street, Borough, oilman.—W. and W. E. Creasey, Edenbridge, Kent, surgeons.—W. Duke and E. and T. Mansell, Littlehampton, Sussex, butchers.—E. Parry and J. A. Lloyd, Liverpool, engravers.—S. Pearson and B. Winks, Sheffield, cutlers.—W. H. Swift and R. J. Hazel, St Peter's wharf, Millbank street, Westminster, fire-wood cutters.—J. Burrow and M. Waller, jun., Thornhill Briggs, Yorkshire, silk dressers.—H. M'Colley, F. Hooking, and D. Lower, Manor street, Chelsea, iron-founders.—T. Dickson and W. H. Brakapere, Manchester, architects.—A. Walmisley and Co. Waterloo place, and wine merchants; so far as regards A. Walmisley and Co. Bankruptcies Annulled.—D. Evans, Merthyr Tydvil, carpenter.—A. Williams, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, draper. Bankrupts.—J. B. Noon, Colchester, tailor. (Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.—G. W. Tucker, Tottenham-coad road, furrier. (Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.—S. Meanley, Walsall, Staffordshire, butcher. (Slaney, Birmingham.—G. Johnson, Liverpool, coal and commission merchant. (Dodge, Liverpool.—F. Duncan, Liverpool, merchant. (Harvey and Co. Liverpool.—T. S. Browne, Manchester, patent agent. (Cunliffe and Co. Manchester. Scotch Sequestrations.—H. M'Kerrow, deceased, Glenhamrock, farmer.—D. C. Grant, Forres, Elgin, writer. Partnerships Dissolved.—J. and W. Cordingley, Wakefield, Yorkshire, ironfounders.—T. W. and J. Blott and A. Massey, Stamford, Lincolnshire, drapers; so far as regards T. W. Blott—W. Randall and S. Farrar, Manchester, calico printers.—T. W. Green and B. J. Boulton, Leeds, printers.—H. J. Taylor and F. Rednal, Stowmarket, Suffolk, sack manufacturers.—G. Cotton and J. Coates, Slathwaite, Yorkshire, cardmakers.—W. S. Sutton and W. J. Dunn, Birmingham, attorneys.—J. Axon, G. Davies, R. Urie, and W. Taylor, Manchester, joiners; so far as regards R. Urie—J. and J. Hewitson, jun. Corn Exchange, City, corn factors.—O. Stuhmann and O. Hayes, Manchester, general commission agents.—H. and H. Hinds, jun. and B. Burrell, Norwich, manufacturers.—G. Walker and A. Ryles, Tunstall, Staffordshire, glass stainers.—M. A. Hodgson and W. Potts, Change alley, City—H. Beare and A. Buckland, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, agricultural

Friday, May 10. Partnerships Dissolved.—J. and W. Cordingley, Wakefield, Yorkshire, ironfounders.—T. W. and J. Blott and A. Massey, Stamford, Lincolnshire, drapers; so far as regards T. W. Blott—W. Randall and S. Farrar, Manchester, calico printers.—T. W. Green and B. J. Boulton, Leeds, printers.—H. J. Taylor and F. Rednal, Stowmarket, Suffolk, sack manufacturers.—G. Cotton and J. Coates, Slathwaite, Yorkshire, cardmakers.—W. S. Sutton and W. J. Dunn, Birmingham, attorneys.—J. Axon, G. Davies, R. Urie, and W. Taylor, Manchester, joiners; so far as regards R. Urie—J. and J. Hewitson, jun. Corn Exchange, City, corn factors.—O. Stuhmann and O. Hayes, Manchester, general commission agents.—H. and H. Hinds, jun. and B. Burrell, Norwich, manufacturers.—G. Walker and A. Ryles, Tunstall, Staffordshire, glass stainers.—M. A. Hodgson and W. Potts, Change alley, City—H. Beare and A. Buckland, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, agricultural

Advertisements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. GRAND CLASSICAL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will take place on MONDAY Morning, May 13, selected from the following Authors:—Mozart, Weber, Cherubini, Spontini, Gluck, Cimarosa, Beethoven, Rossini, Puccini, and Mendelssohn; and embracing many highly interesting novelties. On this occasion will appear Mme Sontag, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mme Giuliani, Madlle Ida Brunard, and Madlle Parodi; Signori Calzolari, Sims Reeves, Baucarde, Coletti, Belletti, Lorenzo, F. Lablache, S. Müller, and Sig. Lablache; supported by all the instrumental and Choral resources of the Theatre. The whole under the direction of Mr Balfe. On Tuesday next, May 14th, a combined Entertainment will be given, consisting of the First Act of Bellini's Opera, NORMA, and the whole of Weber's Dramatic Opera of DER FREISCHUTZ, the whole supported by Mme Gris, Madlle Cotti, M. Massol, Sig. Luigi Mel, Herr Döring, Herr Formes, Mme Castellani, Madlle Vera, Sig. Enrico Maraldi, Sig. Gregorio, Sig. Romoli, Sig. Soldi, and Sig. Tambrilck. EXTRA NIGHT. A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT Will take place On Thursday next, May 16, on which occasion will be performed, for the Fourth Time this Season, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, LES HUGUENOTS. FIRST APPEARANCE OF SIGNOR RONCONI. On Saturday next, May 18th, a Grand OPERA founded on Verdi's Opera, NABUCCO-DONOSOR; Principal Characters by Sig. Ronconi, Madlle Castellani, Madlle Vera, and Sigs. Tagliafico and Tambrilck. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr Costa. The Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Performances commence at Eight o'clock. MORNING CONCERT. THE Second Grand MORNING CONCERT of the Season will take place on FRIDAY, May 24, which will be supported by every Artiste on the Establishment, the GRAND ORCHESTRA, and FULL CHORUS. PRICES OF ADMISSION: Boxes £1 11 6; Orchestra stalls £0 10 6; Ditto 2 2 0; Pit 0 5 0; Ditto 2 12 6; Amphitheatre stalls 0 3 0; Ditto 3 3 0; Amphitheatre 0 2 0. The Concert will commence at Two o'clock precisely. Tickets for the boxes, stalls, or the pit, may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre (corner of Bow street and Hart street), Covent garden, which is open 10 on Ten till Five; and at the principal Libraries. THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Sole Lessee and Director, Mr B. Webster. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. The new and original Comedy, entitled THE CATSPA, having received the unanimous applause of an overflowing audience, it will be repeated every evening till further notice.—36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st nights of the new and original grand spectacular Burlesque of IVANHOE. (N Monday, May 13th, will be presented, (4th time) the new and original Comedy, in five acts, by Douglas Jerrold, entitled THE CATSPA, with entirely New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Principal characters by Messrs Webster, J. Wallace, Kealey, Buckstone, Howe, Tilbury, Selby; Miss Reynolds, Mrs Buckingham, and Mrs Kealey. After which the last Edition of IVANHOE, with all the newest improvements. Principal characters by Messrs Kealey, Buckstone, J. Blant, Selby, Clarke, Garfield; Mrs Fitzwilliam, Mrs Kealey, Mrs P. Norton, Mrs Buckingham, and Mrs Canfield. Tuesday (5th time), THE CATSPA. With IVANHOE. Wednesday (6th time), THE CATSPA. With IVANHOE. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (7th, 8th, and 9th times), THE CATSPA. With IVANHOE.

WHAT'S THAT? the STOP POLKA, by MONTGOMERY.—A New Edition of this remarkable Polka, with the interesting anecdote connected with the title, may still be had post free throughout the British Islands for the sum of 2s. in stamps Welpert's Medley Galop, also 2s. post free, of C. Jefferys, 21 Soho square, London. MY YOUNG DAYS ARE O'ER-SHADOWED, and the Ballad, "A POOR UN-FRIENDLY OUTCAST," sung in Schira's new opera, "The Orphan of Geneva," at the Princess's Theatre. With the purity of a Lind, and the sweetness of a Sontag, our gifted vocalist, Louise Payne, amid the most breathless silence, warbled these heart-touching melodies; but when the siren had concluded, the enraptured audience, with one spontaneous burst of enthusiasm, demanded their repetition. Each Song, post free, 2s. London: Charles Jefferys, 21 Soho square.

MISS DOLBY and Mr LINDSAY SLOPER beg to announce that their Annual Grand MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., to commence at Two o'clock precisely.—Vocalists: Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, and Miss Birch; Sig. Marras and Sig. Marchesi. Instrumentalists: Sig. Ratti, Messrs H. C. Cooper and Lindsay Sloper. The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Leader, Mr Wilby; Conductors, Messrs Benedict and Leaven. Tickets, 7s. each, may be had of the principal Music-sellers; stalls, 10s. 6d. to be had only of Messrs Gramer and Beale, 201 Regent street; Miss Dolby, 8 Hinde street, Manchester square; and Mr Lindsay Sloper, 7 Southwick place, Hyde-park square.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14 Regent street, Waterloo place.—A gigantic Moving DIORAMA, illustrating the Route of the Overland Mail to India, depicting every object worthy of notice on this highly-interesting journey from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive detail and appropriate Music, is now OPEN DAILY, at Half-past Two and Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d. Doors open at Two, and Half-past Seven o'clock. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Gallery.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Dr Bachoffner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, with OPTICAL EFFECTS, daily at Two, and every Evening at a Quarter-past Nine.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on the CHEMISTRY OF HYDROGEN, with special reference to its application for conveying by BALLOONS Pyrotechnic and other Signals to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, daily at Half-past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON; also VIEWS OF LONDON in the 16th Century and as it now is.—DIVER and DIVING-BELLS, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. ANALYSES and CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS conducted in the LABORATORY, under the direction of J. H. Pepper, Esq.

DENT'S IMPROVED WATCHES and CLOCKS.—E. J. DENT, Watch and Clock Maker by distinct appointment to the Queen, H. R. Prince Albert, and H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, most respectfully solicits from the public an inspection of his extensive Stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS, embracing all the late modern improvements, at the most economical charges. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dial, jewelled in four holes, 8 guineas. Gentlemen's, with enamelled dial, 10 guineas. Youth's silver watches, 4 guineas. Warranted substantial and accurate-going lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 guineas.—E. J. DENT, 83 Strand; 35 Cockspur street; and 35 Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5 Pall-mall East, each day from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the EXHIBITION of MODERN ART.—PORTLAND GALLERY, No. 316 Regent street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution). The Exhibition of the above Association is NOW OPEN from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Single Season Tickets, 5s. BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec. NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity on its banks; to which is added the interior of the great Rock and Temple of Abou Simbel, painted by Messrs Warren, Bonomi, and Fahy.—Also a Collection of Nubian and Egyptian Curiosities. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Daily at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children and Schools, half price. A FLORAL FETE and FANCY BAZAAR will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant, in aid of the Fund of the Royal General Annuity Society. Tickets may be obtained at the principal Music Warehouses, and at the Offices of the Society. Doors open on the First Day at One, and on the Second and Third Days, at Twelve o'clock. Contributions gratefully received. STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary. Society's Offices, 18a. Basinghall street, May 10, 1850. A NODYNE CEMENT for STOPPING TENDER and DECAYED TEETH, the properties of which are only known to MR A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, late to Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France. It is superior to any thing ever yet discovered; it always pain, and answers when every other kind of stopping has failed; it fills the cavities caused by decay, and even if the tooth be nearly broken to the gum.—64 Grosvenor street, Bond street. At home from Eleven till Four.—Mr Jones has no connexion with any person practising in the same name.

NOTHING is more certain now than the CURE OF NERVOUS, MIND, or HEAD COMPLAINTS, but not by means which cure bodily complaints. No; they require different treatment; medicines that act directly on the nerves, such as the Rev. Dr Willis Moseley discovered, and by which he cured himself after being fourteen years nervous, and who, out of 20,000 applicants in thirty years knows not fifty uncured who have used the same. Nervous sufferers may therefore apply to him personally, or by letter, with certainty (D.V.) of being cured. At home from Eleven to Three, in Bloomsbury street, Bedford square, London. Means of Cure sent to all parts.—His PAMPHLET on this PERFECT CURE, TESTIMONIALS, TERMS, &c. franked to any address if one stamp is sent. COMPLAINTS of the STOMACH, INDIGESTION, and SICK HEADACHES CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This extraordinary Medicine will effect cures after every other remedy has been tried in vain.—Persons suffering in any way from general Debility, Sick Headaches, Bile, Stomach or Liver Complaints, may rest assured that a course of these Pills will effect a radical cure, however bad the case may be, as it is confidently asserted, that this Medicine acts so differently upon the very main springs of life, that no disease, however severe, can resist its influence. Every one, therefore, who is subject to any of the above mentioned disorders should have recourse to HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.—On Monday, April 29th, was published, for the CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION, a full and authentic REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the PUBLIC MEETING held at St Martin's Hall, on Wednesday, the 17th of April.

THE TORRICELLIAN SHOWER-BATH.—Purchasers should not decide until they have seen this, the last invented and most perfect Shower-Bath. By simply pulling a cord which hangs from the top, any quantity of water can be raised without exertion.

VALUABLE ATTESTED RECIPES.—The Sixth Edition of the above, embracing Hair Restoratives, Hair Dyes, French and English Perfumes, valuable Preparations for the Complexion, Teeth, Nails, &c.

GUTTA PERCHA HEARING APPARATUS, for enabling the Deaf to Hear the Sermon, &c. in Churches and Chapels. Price from 12. 10s. to 3l.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING, for the conveyance of WATER, CHEMICALS, LIQUID MANURE, &c. may be had in single lengths, varying from 50 to 400 feet.

TEA TRAYS.—EXTRAORDINARY SHOW.—The largest assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, combining every variety of form and ornament, is now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, 39 Oxford Street.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton) SHOW ROOMS, 39 Oxford Street.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world is marked "Warranted" (late Rippon and Burton), and warranted, always selling at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, 39 Oxford Street.

THE TWO-AND-A-HALF GUINEA DRESS COAT. H. HAYES AND CO.'S DRESS COAT.—At the above price, it is acknowledged by its numerous high-class patrons to be equal in STYLE and QUALITY to any COAT made in London at double the price.

STEAM to INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular Monthly Mail (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.—As a mild and effectual Remedy for these Disorders which originate in a morbid action of the Liver and Biliary Organs, namely, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Heartburn, Flatulencies, Spasms, Costiveness, Affections of the Liver, &c. &c.—DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS (which do not contain Mercury in any shape) have met with more general approval than any other Medicine whatsoever.

FOR SALE, by Order of the Hon. the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, at the COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing Lane, on TUESDAY, 14th May, 1850, at Twelve o'clock at Noon precisely, the following Goods for Home Consumption, viz.—Artificial flowers, hangers, buttons for robes, curtains embroidered, cravat pieces, citron preserved in salt, &c., cambric handkerchiefs, cotton gloves, socks, stockings, &c.; embroidered dress pieces, &c.; fans, feathers dressed; lace, viz.—blonde, Brussels, &c., also Barbes, veils, &c.; naphtha; needlework, viz. cap pieces, collars, cuffs, habits, handkerchiefs, insertion, lace, mantillas, sleeve pieces, robes, veils, &c.; opera glasses; shawls, barege, woolen, &c.; silk manufactures, viz.—brocade, bonnets, gauze gummied, manillas, purses, silk laces, &c.; steel buckles, chains, locks and keys, purse ornaments, &c.; Utrecht velvet, vegetables in salt, &c. and various other goods.

HORIZONTAL WATCHES, very flat.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9 Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. Price, in silver cases, 7l. 10s. each; or in gold cases, six guineas each. These watches are accurate and durable, the horizontal escapement being peculiarly suited to combine these important requisites.

CRISP'S WHITSUN EXCURSION to PARIS, 15th and 18th May, giving a week or fortnight in the French Capital. First class, with bed and breakfast for a week £5 0 0

MOURNING MANTLES.—Messrs COOK and CO. having devoted much attention to the manufacture of all articles made or trimmed with crape, most respectfully inform their numerous and distinguished patrons that they have now ready for inspection a beautiful assortment of all the newest designs in Mantles, suitable for family, court, or complimentary mourning, manufactured from silks made expressly to correspond in colour with the Patent Crape.

MECHI'S DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and TEA-CHESTS, 4 Leadenhall Street, London, combine all that is superb and cheap, with the most approved patterns, invented by himself, manufactured on his own premises, where may be seen some of the richest specimens in the world of Papier Maché Goods, Dressing-cases, Bagatelle-tables, Ivory Chessmen and Chess-boards, rich Caricases, Tablets, and in fact everything for the work-table and dressing-table, displayed in a style of elegance not surpassed by any in this Kingdom.

THE ANTISEPTIC CARNATION TOOTH PASTE whitens the teeth without injuring the enamel, imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath, allays all irritation and swelling in the gums, completely eradicates scurf, and entirely prevents toothache. In pots, 1s. 1/4, and 2s. 6d. each.

MOURNING ATTIRE, IMPORTANT SAVING.—Families going into Mourning are respectfully invited to the new system introduced by Messrs COOK and CO. of REGENT STREET, whose business is now conducted strictly on principles of ready money, which enables them to supply goods of excellent quality at a VERY SMALL PROFIT.

WHITSUNTIME PARIS EXCURSIONS. TO MR CRISP. May much success, friend Crisp, attend Your laudable exertions! And may you more and more extend Your holiday excursions!

THE NEW BOOK, entitled 'The Union of the Million,' with full directions for Self-measurement, can be had on application, or forwarded, post free, to any part of the Kingdom. TAKE NOTICE.—This Establishment is closed from sunset Friday till sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

THE PUREST FOOD for the Infant and Invalid; possessing, in its most concentrated form, those properties so essential for procuring health and strength. To be had in any part of town or country, on application to Chemists and Druggists, Patent Medicine Vendors, Grocers, Tea Dealers, Italian Warehousemen, and Confectioners, in packets of 1s. and 2s. each; also family cases, 7s. 6d. Please to observe, all genuine packets and cases are signed 'Jas. Hard's,' and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1809, and incorporated by Royal Charter. 4 New Bank Buildings, City, and 10 Pall-mall East. Chief Office, 64 Princess Street, Edinburgh. Capital, 1,000,000, fully subscribed.

MENTOR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 9 Old Broad Street. Subscribed Capital, 250,000. PRESIDENT—His Grace the Duke of RUFULAND, K.G. VICE-PRESIDENT—Right Hon. the Earl FITZWILLIAM, F.R.S. F.S.A.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1838. Principal Office, No. 11 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. This Office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured, amongst others, the following advantages:—1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously for one-half of the premiums for the first five years.

THE FLORIFORM PARASOL. Registered, Act. 6 & 7 Viet. c. 65. Some time ago a Number of the Art-Union Journal contained a letter from a Lady on the Stipes of Parasols, the writer of which had suggested that a great improvement might be made in their appearance, by adopting in their formation the configuration of Flowers, instead of the antique Mushroom shape.

THE NEW MORNING COAT.—NORTON and WADE, from J. and D. Nicoll, of Cornhill, beg to call the attention of the public to their NEW STYLE of MORNING COAT, especially adapted to the season.

DRESS.—TASTE and ECONOMY.—W. H. YOUNG and Co. beg to call the attention of professional gentlemen and others to an entirely NEW FABRIC, in black rife, and other CLOTHS, in which the inventor has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty of producing a fast colour without impairing the durability of the material.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE in Paris of the Firm LAFONTAINE, LAPORTE, and Co. Manufacturers and Importers of Foreign Products.—The vast consignment of costly property is now submitted to public competition at the Great Exhibition Rooms, entrance from 106 New Bond Street, near Oxford Street, five doors from Brook Street (open during this week), and will be sold, 1/20th of the value, in 100 lots, each 400 bales costly muslin shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.—H. THOMPSON'S is the only Bedstead Manufactory in London devoted exclusively to the manufacture of iron bedsteads, which his practical experience as an upholsterer enables him to fit up with hangings and bedding, offering to his customers every advantage of price and quality.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13 Waterloo Place, London. Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S., R.E., Chairman. James Frederick Nugent Danell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.—The purest Food for the Infant and Invalid; possessing, in its most concentrated form, those properties so essential for procuring health and strength. To be had in any part of town or country, on application to Chemists and Druggists, Patent Medicine Vendors, Grocers, Tea Dealers, Italian Warehousemen, and Confectioners, in packets of 1s. and 2s. each; also family cases, 7s. 6d. Please to observe, all genuine packets and cases are signed 'Jas. Hard's,' and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established by Act of Parliament in 1834.—5 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London; 97 George Street, Edinburgh; 12 St Vincent Place, Glasgow; 4 College Green, Dublin.

Table showing the Bonus thus added to Policies from March, 1834, to 31st of December, 1847. Columns include Sum Assured, Time Assured, Sum added to Policy in 1847, Sum added to Policy in 1848, and Sum payable at Death.

OSLER'S TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS, &c. 44 Oxford Street, London, conducted in connexion with their manufactory, Broad Street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved decanters in great variety, wine glasses, ice dishes and plates, water jugs, goblets, and all kinds of table glass, at exceedingly moderate prices; crystal glass drawing room chandeliers with glass arms, 5l. upwards. A large stock of foreign ornamental glass always on hand.

RUPTURES.—HENRY NEWSON respectfully solicits an inspection of his PATENT WIRE TRUSS, which, together with autograph testimonials to its unequalled efficiency from Dr. Babbington, Dr. Conquest, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and other eminent medical men, will be happy to show and explain without charge to all who may honour him with a visit. It is of the least possible size, and perfectly self-adjusting, without any strap or fastening whatever.—Entrance private; Mr. Newson waits on ladies. Home eleven till seven, 18 Percy Street, Tottenham-court-road.

SPOONS and FORKS.—THE PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE on the best Nickel Silver. Table-spoons and forks, half-dozen 15s. to 21s. 24s. 6d. 27s. Dessert ditto ditto 12s. to 17s. 19s. 6d. 21s. Tea-spoons 7s. 6d. to 9s. 10s. 12s.

THE FLORIFORM PARASOL. Registered, Act. 6 & 7 Viet. c. 65. Some time ago a Number of the Art-Union Journal contained a letter from a Lady on the Stipes of Parasols, the writer of which had suggested that a great improvement might be made in their appearance, by adopting in their formation the configuration of Flowers, instead of the antique Mushroom shape.

THE NEW MORNING COAT.—NORTON and WADE, from J. and D. Nicoll, of Cornhill, beg to call the attention of the public to their NEW STYLE of MORNING COAT, especially adapted to the season. It is of a graceful and gentlemanly appearance, and is made from a highly-finished cloth, light in texture, but being twilled on the back renders its strength equal to the stoutest cloth, while it possesses that elasticity which adds so much to the comfort of the wearer; it is also waterproof, and perfectly fast in colour. Price, 2l. 2s.; ditto mixed, 2l. 12s. 6d. Patterns of the same material, 1l. 18s. 2s. and 2l. 12s. 6d.

CARPETS.—ROYAL VICTORIA BELT CARPETING.—The present period being regularly one of economy, the public should purchase on this description of carpeting, the advantages being durability, beauty and novelty of design, imperviousness to dust, brilliancy of colouring, style equal to Brussels, and at a cost of half the price. Purchasers are cautioned against spurious imitations, the felt carpeting being always stamped "Royal Victoria Carpeting." It can be procured at all the respectable carpet houses in London and its vicinity, and in all the principal towns in the United Kingdom.

DRESS.—TASTE and ECONOMY.—W. H. YOUNG and Co. beg to call the attention of professional gentlemen and others to an entirely NEW FABRIC, in black rife, and other CLOTHS, in which the inventor has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty of producing a fast colour without impairing the durability of the material, and at the following unprecedentedly low price, 1/20th of the value, in 100 lots, each 400 bales costly muslin shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE in Paris of the Firm LAFONTAINE, LAPORTE, and Co. Manufacturers and Importers of Foreign Products.—The vast consignment of costly property is now submitted to public competition at the Great Exhibition Rooms, entrance from 106 New Bond Street, near Oxford Street, five doors from Brook Street (open during this week), and will be sold, 1/20th of the value, in 100 lots, each 400 bales costly muslin shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each; 400 bales costly mousseline shawls, 2s. each.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13 Waterloo Place, London. Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S., R.E., Chairman. James Frederick Nugent Danell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.—The purest Food for the Infant and Invalid; possessing, in its most concentrated form, those properties so essential for procuring health and strength. To be had in any part of town or country, on application to Chemists and Druggists, Patent Medicine Vendors, Grocers, Tea Dealers, Italian Warehousemen, and Confectioners, in packets of 1s. and 2s. each; also family cases, 7s. 6d. Please to observe, all genuine packets and cases are signed 'Jas. Hard's,' and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.—H. THOMPSON'S is the only Bedstead Manufactory in London devoted exclusively to the manufacture of iron bedsteads, which his practical experience as an upholsterer enables him to fit up with hangings and bedding, offering to his customers every advantage of price and quality.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13 Waterloo Place, London. Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S., R.E., Chairman. James Frederick Nugent Danell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.—The purest Food for the Infant and Invalid; possessing, in its most concentrated form, those properties so essential for procuring health and strength. To be had in any part of town or country, on application to Chemists and Druggists, Patent Medicine Vendors, Grocers, Tea Dealers, Italian Warehousemen, and Confectioners, in packets of 1s. and 2s. each; also family cases, 7s. 6d. Please to observe, all genuine packets and cases are signed 'Jas. Hard's,' and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.—H. THOMPSON'S is the only Bedstead Manufactory in London devoted exclusively to the manufacture of iron bedsteads, which his practical experience as an upholsterer enables him to fit up with hangings and bedding, offering to his customers every advantage of price and quality.

"The glory of a young man is his strength." — Prov. LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN. ON CHASTITY and its INFRINGEMENTS.

By R. J. COLVER, M.D. M.R.C.S. L.S.A. &c. A friendly exposition of the laws and purposes of human life, showing how to attain high health and honourable eminence; how to realize the brightest of earth's hopes, marital felicity; and how secure in perpetuation the same advantages to those who follow us.

BOHN'S SHILLING SERIES (the double volumes 1s. 6d.) IRVING'S WORKS will be completely published in the course of the present and succeeding months.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY. — The Seventeenth Anniversary will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1850.

The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached by the Rev. RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. of Glasgow, in the POULTRY CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1850.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT. — Some of the First Body of Intending Colonists attend daily at their Rooms, 1A Adelphi terrace, from ten till five o'clock; and a Meeting of the Body is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at twelve o'clock.

APERITIVE FOUNTAIN. — No obstruction of the bowels can raise the gentle force of penetrating water injected without sensation by this perfect instrument.

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY OFFICES, No. 10 Hill street, Edinburgh, and 63 Old Broad street, London.

THE NEW PATENT SHOWER BATH. — R. and J. SLACK, 336 Strand, opposite Somerset House, beg to call attention to their new Shower Bath, as an article far superior to any bath ever introduced.

TAILORS' JOINT STOCK COMPANY. — The condition to which the Journeymen Tailors of London have been reduced has lately become well known.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER. — The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 13 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs Elkington and Co.

Table with columns for 'The Spoons', 'Fiddle Thread', 'The Forks', 'The Plates', 'The Knives', 'The Cutlery', 'The Table', 'The Tea and Coffee Sets', 'Walters, Candlesticks, &c.' and prices.

Table with columns for 'Chemically Pure Nickel, Not Plated', 'The New Library', 'The Subscription for the perusal of Twenty-four Vols.', and prices.

Just published, in fcap 8vo, cloth, 5s. THE TARANTAS; TRAVELLING IMPRESSIONS OF YOUNG RUSSIA.

TWO YEARS' RESIDENCE in a LEVANTINE FAMILY. By BAYLE ST JOHN, Author of 'Adventures in the Lybian Desert.'

LORD CLONCURRENCY'S PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. A new and cheaper Edition, corrected, is in the press, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

SKETCHES of INDIA. By H. MOSES, Esq. M.D. In fols cap 8vo, cloth, lettered, 3s.; handsomely gilt, 3s. 6d.

EMMA CLIFFORD; or, TRUE and FALSE PROFESSION. By E. J. STANDISH. London: Simkin, Marshall, and Co. and all Booksellers.

HOW TO KEEP a HORSE for LESS than ONE SHILLING per DAY. — The articles and numerous references may be seen, and a list of prices had at MARY WEDLAKE and Co's, 118 Fenchurch street.

RESEARCHES on MAGNETISM, ELECTRICITY, HEAT, LIGHT, CRYSTALLISATION, and CHEMICAL ATTRACTION, in their Relations to the VITAL FORCE.

RAILWAY LIBRARY—NEW VOLUME. Price ONE SHILLING, or in cloth, 1s. 6d. each.

LONGBEARD. By CHARLES MACKAY. Also, in this Popular Series, 'The Light Dragoon,' 'The Spy—Pilot,' 'Sense and Sensibility,' 'Red Rover,' 'Jane Sinclair.'

BALLADS, POEMS, and LYRICS. Original and Translated. By DENIS FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

REVELATIONS OF LIFE: and POEMS. BY JOHN EDMUND READE, Author of 'Catheline,' 'Italy,' &c.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

MR READE'S RECENT POEM. In small post 8vo, price 5s. REVELATIONS OF LIFE: and POEMS.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS. THE POPULAR LIBRARY. — New Volumes now ready. Price ONE SHILLING each, in fancy cover, or cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

Just published, price 1s. A REPLY TO PROFESSOR LOW'S APPEAL, SHOWING THE TRUE CAUSES OF RENT.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY. Now ready, price 2s. 6d. THOMAS HEYWOOD'S DRAMATIC WORKS.

A LETTER to the Lord ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY on certain ALTERATIONS which are required in the LITURGY and OFFICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

REMARKS occasioned by the PRESENT CRUSADE against the EDUCATIONAL PLANS of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION.

PARLOUR LIBRARY. G. P. R. JAMES'S WORKS. — The Works of this popular Author are now publishing in this Series, each work complete in one volume, price 1s. in boards, or 1s. 6d. in cloth.

ROBSON'S LATIN EXERCISES. Now ready, Second Edition, revised, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 6d.

CONSTRUCTIVE EXERCISES for teaching the ELEMENTS of the LATIN LANGUAGE, on a System of ANALYSIS and SYNTHESIS; with LATIN READING LESSONS and copious VOCABULARIES.

SCENES and LEGENDS of the NORTH of SCOTLAND. By HUGH MILLER.

THE ASTEROPEUS of STROMNESS. Second Edition, 7s. 6d.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND and its PEOPLE. Second Edition, 7s. 6d.

THE OLD RED SANDSTONE; or, New Walks in an Old Field. Fourth Edition, 7s. 6d.

ALISON'S EUROPE. On 1st June will be published, THE LIBRARY EDITION of the HISTORY of EUROPE.

THE SEVENTH EDITION of the SAME WORK. With a Copious INDEX, neatly bound in cloth, price 6s.

THE ATLAS to the HISTORY of EUROPE. Constructed and arranged, under the superintendence of Mr Alison, by A. KERTZ JOHNSON, F.R.S.E.

EPITOME of ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE. The Third Edition, in post 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS. In 3 vols, 8vo, uniform with the Library Edition of 'Alison's History of Europe.'

THE PRINCIPLES of POPULATION, and their Connection with Human Happiness. 2 vols, 8vo, price 30s.

THE MILITARY LIFE of JOHN DUKE of MARLBOROUGH. With some Account of his Contemporaries. In 8vo, price 10s. with Map and Plans of Battles, &c.

On the 30th April, 1850, was published, by CHARLES KNIGHT, Part I of THE IMPERIAL CYCLOPEDIA;

The Work now announced is the commencement of a NEW SERIES OF CYCLOPEDIAS, FOUNDED UPON THE VAST TREASURY OF ORIGINAL MATERIALS IN 'THE PENNY CYCLOPEDIA.'

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. To form Two vols, with Steel Engravings, and numerous coloured Maps; And to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, at Half-a-Crown.

NEW EDITION OF MISS MARTINEAU'S EASTERN LIFE. Just published, Second Edition, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

EASTERN LIFE, PRESENT AND PAST. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Also, by the same Author, HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION.

LIFE IN THE SICK ROOM. Third Edition, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

NEW EDITION OF FINAL MEMORIALS OF CHARLES LAMB. Just published, Second Edition, price 6s. cloth.

FINAL MEMORIALS OF CHARLES LAMB, consisting chiefly of his Letters not before published, with Sketches of some of his Companions.

THE LIFE and LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. Price 6s. cloth.

THE ESSAYS OF ELIA. Price 6s. cloth.

ROSAMUND GRAY, ESSAYS, AND POEMS. Price 6s. cloth.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. In 4 vols, price 24s. cloth.

CHEAP POCKET EDITION OF WORDSWORTH'S POEMS. Just published, in 6 vols, price 15s. sewed; or 21s. cloth, gilt edges.

WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. Also, WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 7 vols, fcap. 8vo, price 35s. cloth.

WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. medium 8vo, price 20s. cloth.

WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION. A POEM. Price 6s. cloth.

SELECT PIECES FROM WORDSWORTH. Price 6s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, SANITARY REFORM, FRESIDIE STORIES, VALUABLE RECIPES, FAMILY SECRETS, COTTAGE GARDENING, &c.

THE FAMILY ECONOMIST contains valuable Articles on the above Subjects—written in a plain, vigorous style.

THE FAMILY ECONOMIST, Vols. I and II—1848, 1849. As a present to a servant or poor neighbour, more useful or acceptable Volumes cannot be selected.

COTTAGE COOKERY. By ESTHER COPLEY, Author of 'Cottage Comforts,' &c. Reprinted from the 'Family Economist,' price One Shilling.

MR COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS, TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

NOTES FROM NINEVEH, AND TRAVELS IN MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, AND SYRIA.

By the Rev. J. P. FLETCHER, Minister of St Savin's Church, Haverstock Hill. 3 vols. 21s. bound.

SECOND EDITION OF MR WARBURTON'S REGINALD HASTINGS, AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

As a historical romance Mr Warburton takes a first Wrangler's rank. - Literary Gazette. 'Reginald' is a higher approach to Scott's marvellous creations than we have read. - Critic.

FRESTON TOWER: OR, THE EARLY DAYS OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

By the Rev. RICHARD CORBOLD, M.A. Author of 'The History of Margaret Catchpole, &c. 3 vols. with Six Illustrations. (Immediately.)

SIN AND SORROW. A TALE.

A clever, eloquent, and infinitely varied work of fiction, and may claim place with the works of rare and conspicuous talent that enliven the British literature of the passing age. - Weekly Chronicle.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough street.

MR MURRAY'S LIST.

1. FIVE YEARS' SPORTING ADVENTURES in the FORESTS and DESERTS of the FAR INTERIOR of SOUTH AFRICA. By ROULEYS GORDON CURRIE, Esq. Woodcuts, 2 vols. post 8vo.

2. CHRISTIANITY in CEYLON. Its Introduction and Progress under the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, and American Missions, with an Historical View of the Brahminical and Buddhist Superstitions. By Sir JAMES EDISON TANNENT. With Illustrations. 8vo.

3. LIFE of ROBERT PLUMER WARD, Esq. With Selections from his Political and Literary Correspondence, Diaries, and Unpublished Remains. By the Hon. EDMUND PHIPPS. Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo.

4. A HISTORY of POTTERY and PORCELAIN, in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. By JOSEPH MARYAT, Esq. Coloured Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo.

5. HANDBOOK of LONDON, Past and Present. By PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. A New Edition, thoroughly revised, with an Index of Names. One volume, post 8vo, 16s.

6. SERMONS on the NEW BIRTH of MAN'S NATURE. By Archdeacon WILBERFORCE. 8vo 8s.

7. LIVES of Vice-Admiral Sir C. V. PENROSE, K.C.B., and Capt. JAMES TREVENEN. By their Nephew, Rev. JOHN PENROSE, M.A. Portraits, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

8. NINEVEH and its REMAINS. With an Account of the Yezeds, or Devil-worshippers; and an Enquiry into the Manners and Arts of the Ancient Assyrians. By ALBERT H. LAYARD, D.C.L. Fourth Edition. Plates and Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo, 36s.

9. LIVES of the CHIEF JUSTICES of ENGLAND. From the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. By Lord CAMPBELL. 2 vols. 8vo, 30s.

10. TRAVELS in TURKEY: being Journals made to examine into the present state of that Country. By CHARLES MAC FARLANE, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo, 35s.

11. HORACE: a New Edition, beautifully printed, and illustrated by Engravings of Coins, Gems, Bas-reliefs, Statues, &c. Edited by DON MILMAN. With 300 Vignettes, crown 8vo.

GENERAL KLAPKA'S WORK ON THE WAR IN HUNGARY. NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES. MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN HUNGARY.

By GENERAL KLAPKA (Late Secretary-at-War of the Hungarian Commonwealth, and Commandant of the Fortress of Komorn).

Just published, price 5s. dedicated, by Special Permission, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, THE PRIZE ESSAY ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS. BY W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE; A Memoir of the late Mrs Sherman, of Surrey Chapel. BY HER HUSBAND. London: Charles Gilpin, 5 Bishopsgate street Without. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. Dublin: J. B. Gilpin.

PHASES OF FAITH; OR, PASSAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF MY CREED. BY FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN, Formerly of Balliol College, Oxford, and Author of 'The Soul, her Sorrows and her Aspirations,' 'A History of the Hebrew Monarchy,' &c. 1 vol. post 8vo, price 6s.

GOD IN CHRIST; DISCOURSES DELIVERED AT NEWHAVEN, CAMBRIDGE, AND ANDOVER, WITH A PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION ON LANGUAGE. BY HORACE BUSHNELL. London: John Chapman, 142 Strand.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

TWELVE THOUSAND VOLUMES PER ANNUM. Is the present rate of increase at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, 28 UPPER KING STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE. This supply comprises from TWENTY to TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY COPIES of all the best New Works. Fresh Copies are added daily of Macaulay's England-Layard's Nineveh-Alison's Essays-Carson's Levant-Browning's Christmas Eve-Bailey's Angel World-The Lives of the Chief Justices-of Chalmers-Southey, &c.-Murray's Andalusia-Modern Painters-Woman in France-Reginald Hastings-The Village Notary-The Caxtons-Margaret Maitland-The Ways of the Hour-Antonia, &c. &c.

MR BENTLEY'S NEW WORKS TO BE PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

I. PICTURESQUE WANDERINGS IN GREECE AND TURKEY. By AUBREY DE VERE, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo, with Illustrations.

II. A HISTORY OF BANKING IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND. With Anecdotes of the most Eminent Bankers. By JAMES LAWSON, Esq. Demy 8vo, with Portraits.

III. THE MINISTRY OF THE BEAUTIFUL. By HENRY THOMAS SLACK, Esq. Small 8vo.

IV. RURAL HOURS in the UNITED STATES. By Miss FENIMORE COOPER (daughter of the celebrated Novelist.) 2 vols. post 8vo.

V. EL DORADO; Or, a Voyage to California via Panama. Life in San Francisco and Monterey, and Pictures of the Gold Regions. By HAROLD TAYLOR, Esq. Author of 'Views A-foot.' 2 vols. small 8vo, with numerous Plates.

VI. MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED ETONIANS. By E. I. CREASY, Esq. Professor of History to the University of London. Royal 8vo.

VII. LETTERS OF A TRAVELLER; Or, Notes of Things seen in Europe and America. By WILLIAM COLLEER BRYANT. Small 8vo.

Richard Bentley, Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty.

THE CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST'S PILGRIMAGE. A Poem, in the Stanza of Spenser. Cantos I and II. London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

FAMILIAR VIEWS OF LUNACY and LUNATIC LIFE, with Hints on the Personal Care and Management of those afflicted with Temporary or Permanent Derangement. By the late Medical Superintendent of an Asylum for the Insane. London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

GAZPACHO; or SUMMER MONTHS in SPAIN. By WILLIAM GEORGE CLARK, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

AUVERGNE, PIEDMONT, and SAVOY. A Summer Rambler. By CHARLES RICHARD WELD, Author of History of the Royal Society. London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

HESPEROS; or, Travels in the West. By Mrs Houston, Author of 'Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.'

LEONARD LINDSAY; or, the Story of a Buccaneer. By ANGELO B. REACH.

NEW WORK BY MR ANGUS B. REACH. Just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo, price 21s.

THE FOURTH ESTATE: a HISTORY of NEWSPAPERS and of the LIBERTY of the PRESS. By F. KNIGHT HUNT.

MR ALBERT SMITH'S NEW WORK. A MONTH at CONSTANTINOPLE. With Illustrations, from Original Sketches on Steel and Wood.

London: Printed by CHARLES RYSELL (of Old Broad Street) in the County of Middlesex, at the Printing-Office of RYSELL and WRIGHT, Number 16 Little Broad Street, in the Parish of St James, Westminster. In the County of Middlesex, and published by GEORGE LINDAL, at Number 5 Wellington Street, in the Strand, in the aforesaid County of Middlesex, at Number 3 Wellington Street aforesaid.—Saturday, May 11, 1850.

NEW WORKS.

Mr M'CULLOCH'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. New Edition, in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 5s. each, from June 1, 1850.

Mr A. K. JOHNSTON'S NEW DICTIONARY OF PHYSICAL and DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY: forming a complete General Gazetteer, &c.

Dr GEORGE MOORE on HEALTH, DISEASE, and REMEDY, in relation to the Blood. Part 8vo, 7s. 6d. [On Friday next.]

The EARL'S DAUGHTER. By the Authoress of 'Amy Herbert,' 'Gertrude,' &c. Fcap. 8vo.

LETTERS on HAPPINESS. By the Authoress of 'Letters to my Unknown Friends.' Fcap. 8vo.

GOD and MAN. By the Rev. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, M.A. Author of 'The Christian Life,' &c. 8vo.

DISCOURSES addressed to MIXED CONGREGATIONS. By JOHN H. NEWMAN, Priest of the Congregation of St Philip Neri. Second Edition. 8vo.

Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE'S PATHOLOGICAL and SURGICAL OBSERVATIONS on DISEASES of the JOINTS. New Edition. 8vo, 10s. 6d. [Next week.]

The VIRGIN WIDOW: a Play. By HENRY TAYLOR, Author of 'The Statesman.' Fcap. 8vo, 6d.

SOUTHEY'S LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by his Son, the Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY, M.A. Vol. IV, with Portrait and Landscape. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

Mr HENRY ROGERS'S ESSAYS selected from CONTRIBUTIONS to the EDINBURGH REVIEW. 2 vols. 8vo, 24s.

The Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE'S HISTORY of the ROMANS under the EMPIRE. Vols I and II, 8vo, 28s.

Col. MURE'S CRITICAL HISTORY of the LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of ANCIENT GREECE. 3 vols. 8vo, 36s.

MODERN STATE TRIALS. Revised and illustrated with Essays and Notes. By W. C. TOWNSEND, Esq. M.A. Recorder of Macclesfield. 2 vols. 8vo, 50s

The STATISTICAL COMPANION for 1850. By T. C. BANFIELD and C. R. WELD. New Edition, corrected to the Present Time. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.

Col. CHESNEY'S EXPEDITION to SURVEY the EUFRATES and TIGRIS. With Plates and Woodcuts. Vols. I and II, royal 8vo, Maps, 6s.; Atlas of Charts, &c. 21s. 6d.

LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of GARDENING. New Edition (1850), corrected and improved by Mrs LOUDON. With 1,000 Woodcuts, 8vo, 50s. *Also in 10 Monthly Parts, price 5s. each. Part I ready.

Lady CHARLOTTE GUEST'S Edition of the MABINOGION; with Translations, &c. 3 vols. royal 8vo, with Woodcuts and Facsimiles, 3l.; or 4l. 10s. or in Seven Parts, 2l. 16s. sewed.

JAMES MONTGOMERY'S POETICAL WORKS. New Edition, complete in 1 volume; with Portrait and Vignette, square crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.; morocco, 21s.

Dr REECE'S MEDICAL GUIDE. New Edition with Additions and Corrections to 1850; revised by the Author's Son, Dr H. REECE. 8vo, 12s.

CHANCERY INFAMY. This day, price 6d. in 8vo. CHANCERY INFAMY; or Plea for an Anti-Chancery League. Dedicated to all Chancery Suitors and Reformers. By H. W. WESTON, 6 Essex street, Strand. London: Effingham Wilson, Publisher, 11 Royal Exchange.

"Familiar in their Mouths as HOUSEHOLD WORDS." A Weekly Journal, designed for the instruction and entertainment of all classes of Readers. Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS. No VII is published this day, price 2d., or stamped, 3d.

Part First is now ready, price Elevenpence. Also, THE HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE of CURRENT EVENTS, being a Monthly Supplement to HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Price 3d., or stamped, 3d.

Office, No. 16 Wellington street North (where all communications to the Editor must be addressed); and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

THE LADIES' COMPANION. Edited by Mrs LUDLOW, for May 11, contains Chapter VIII of LETTICE ARNOLD, by the Author of 'Emilia Wynburn,' &c. &c. The Emigrant's Daughter, Part III, by DOUGLAS GREENWELL. 'The Lettice Arnold' Institution. Mollie de Rambouillet—a Story of the Plague in 1630. The Beehive Insects of Spring. Botany and Balcony Gardens. By Miss ALICE EDROA. Household Hints and Receipts. By Miss ALICE EDROA. The Work Basket, &c. &c. With Illustrations. Published Weekly, price 3d. stamped, 4d. and in Monthly Parts, 1s. 2d. each. Parts I to IV may now be had. Office, 11 Boulevard street, and all Booksellers and Newsmen.