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THE
PRINCE
CONSORT'S
SPEECHES

Z
271
1840-1860

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F. VAUGHAN BINDER.

Indexed

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June 1. 1840 - Slavery Abolition Meeting.

I have been induced to preside at the meeting of this Society, from a conviction of its paramount importance to the great interests of humanity and justice.

I deeply regret that the benevolent and persevering exercions of England, to abolish that atrocious traffic in human beings (at once the desolation of Africa and the blackest stain upon civilized Europe). — But I sincerely trust that this great country will not relax in its efforts, until it has finally and for ever put an end to a state of things, so repugnant to the Spirit of Christianity and the best feelings of our nature.

Let us therefore trust, that Providence will prosper our exercions in so holy a cause, and that (under the auspices of our Queen and her government) we may at no distant period be rewarded by the accomplishment of the great and humane object, for the promotion of which, we have this day met.

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June 1 — 1840 —

Speech of H. R. H. Prince Albert, on taking the Chair at a meeting at Exeter Hall for the entire abolition of the Slave Trade. —

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Trinity House Dinner on Saturday Feb.y 27th 1841.

With much sincerity I return you my best thanks for the Toast which has just been drunk.

I feel a pride in the cause which makes me a guest this day with the Corporation of the Trinity House, & whose exertions in the discharge of your important duties, this great Country is so deeply indebted.

That those Exertions upon which not only the good of the Mercantile Marine depends, but which have so Essentially Contributed to the welfare of the Navy may in their various & important duties Brethren be always crowned with success I sincerely

rich, & I cannot refrain from Expressing how happy I should feel, if by my admission into your Corporation I should ever be afforded the smallest opportunity of forwarding any of your objects.

The distinguished honor conferred upon me this day, an honor aspired to and prized by Eminent Men of every age, will always be held in my most lively remembrance.

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Sons of the Clergy 3 1841

I thank you sincere-
ly for this mark of
your respect — It is
with great satisfaction
that I follow the exam-
which has so long been
adopted by members
of the Royal Family
of England, in serving
as steward on the anni-
versary of this useful
Festival & I enter the

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more willingly upon
the duty of this evening
as it gives me an oppor-
tunity of expressing my
high regard for the
Established Church. —

I trust that the
distressed families in
whose cause we are assem-
bled my from this great
meeting receive a sub-
stantial proof of our
sympathy in their
sufferings. —

I cannot sit down
without expressing,
~~how much~~ the plea-
sure it gives me to
meet the Archbishops,
the Bishops & the Lord
Mayor upon this
occasion & assuring
them of my hearty
concurrence in this
benevolent object.
I beg leave to propose
the Health of the D. M.

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I return my most sincere thanks
to you for this Toast, & beg to
express my lively satisfaction
at the kind & flattering manner,
in which it has been received.—

It must for ever be a gratifying
recollection to me, to have by a
trifling act of mine, connected my
name with the erection of this
important building, an Edifice
which, it may truly be said, will
become the Heart of the Commerce
of this Country, to which I am
now so closely attached by the
dearest ties, in which I feel my-
self daily more at home, & which
I daily learn more to appreciate.

I beg now to propose the
Health of the Lord Mayor & the

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Corporation of London, who I
I have the pleasure of being
for the first time to day. —

The Lord Mayor & the City
of London! —

A.
January 17. 1841.

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(5)

Literary Fund
1842 5

5.

I propose the health
of the Queen, who
highly appreciates
the tendency of this
Institution & sincere-
ly interests herself
in its welfare

The Queen.
our munificent Patron.

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2024

I return you my
warmest thanks
for the great kind=
ness with which
you have received
this toast. It will
always be most grat=
fying to my feelings
to contribute in the
smallest degree to=
wards the welfare
of any of the excellent

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Institutions which
so prominently dis-
guish this Country

The toast which I
have now to propose
to you is the Prosperi
of this Institution.
It stands unrivall
in any Country & ough
to command our war
most sympathies,
as providing for
the exigencies of those
who following the
call of Genius &

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forgetting every other
consideration, pursue
merely the Cultivation
of the human mind
& Science, What can
than be more proper
for us, than grate-
fully to remember
the benefits derived
from their disinter-
ested exertions, & cheer-
fully to contribute
to their wants.

I conclude with
the ardent wish, that
the Object for which
we have this day
met will be answered
in the most ample
& generous way.

Prosperity to this
Institution!

J.

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4.

I am sure you
will all gladly join
me in drinking
the health of our
worthy President
the Marquis of Lans=
downe. He would
not wish me to
enumerate his merits
as a Patron of the
Arts & Science, so
well known to this
Assembly, but it is

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a Satisfaction to
me to have an oppor=
tunity of expreſsing
how much I esteem
them.

Our Preſident.

P.

With much sincerity I return
you my best thanks for the Toast
which has just been drunk.
I feel a pride in the cause which
makes me a guest this Day with the Cor-
poration of the Trinity House to whose
exertions ~~and~~ in the discharge of your im-
portant duties this great Country is
so deeply indebted.
That these exertions upon which not only
the good of the mercantile marine depends
but which have so essentially contributed
to the welfare of the Navy, may in their
various & important branches be always
crowned with success I warmly wish,
& cannot refrain from expressing how
happy I should feel, if by my admis-
sion into your Corporation I should ever
be afforded the smallest opportunity of
rewarding any of your objects.
The distinguished honour conferred upon
me this day, an honour aspired to and
prized by eminent men of ~~all~~ every age, will
always be held in my most lively re-
membrance.

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When the heart flie
out before the understa
ding, it saves the judg
a world of pains. —

Rothmar
Balme
Schwieder

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The Labourer's Friend.

JUNE, 1848.

No. XLIX. New Series. Price 6*d*.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting was held, on Thursday, May 18th, 1848, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Among other distinguished persons present, were the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Effingham, Lord J. Russell, Earl Fortescue, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Radstock, Lord Lilford, Lord Haddo, Lord Feversham, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Ebrington, Admiral Bowles, Captain the Hon. Dudley Pelham, the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Shirley, M.P.; Mr. Heald, M.P.; Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P.; Mr. Napier, M.P.; Mr. Greene, M.P.; Mr. Frewen, M.P.; Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, Mr. J. Labouchere, [Sir Digby Mackworth, Rev. Dr. Whewell, and other gentlemen, who, together, with a great number of the Clergy, took their seats on the platform. Among the many ladies present in the body of the meeting were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Argyll, the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Ebrington, and many others of the aristocracy.

At twelve o'clock precisely, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, after having paid a lengthened visit to the Model Lodging House in George-street, entered the Hall, and took the Chair. Prayer having been offered by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London—

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When the heart flie
out before the understa
ding, it
a words of

His Royal Highness said—Ladies and gentlemen, when, four years since, this Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes was first established on its present footing, I accepted with great pleasure the offer of becoming its president. (Cheers.) I saw in this offer a proof of your appreciation of my feelings of sympathy and interest for that class of our community which has most of the toil and least of the enjoyments of this world. (Cheers.) I conceived that great advantage would accrue from the endeavours of influential persons, who were wholly disinterested, to act the part of a friend to those who required that advice and assistance, which none but a friend could tender with advantage. (Cheers.) This society has always held this object before its eyes, and has been labouring in that direction. You are all aware that it has established model lodging-houses, loan funds, and the system of allotments of ground in different parts of the country, (cheers;) but it has been careful only to establish examples and models, mindful that any real improvement which was to take place must be the result of the exertions of the working people themselves. (Cheers.) I have just come from the model lodging-house, the opening of which we celebrate this day; and I feel convinced that its existence will, by degrees, cause a complete change in the domestic comforts of the labouring classes, as it will exhibit to them that, with real economy, can be combined advantages with which few of them have hitherto been acquainted, whilst it will show to those who possess capital to invest, that they may do so with great profit and advantage to themselves, at the same time that they are dispensing those comforts to which I have alluded, to their poorer brethren. (Cheers.) Depend upon it, the interests of often-contrasted classes are identified, and it is only ignorance which prevents their uniting for each other's advantage. (Hear and cheers.) To dispel that ignorance—to show how man can help man, notwithstanding the complicated state of civilized society, ought to be the aim of every philanthropic person; but it is more peculiarly the duty of those who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enjoy station, wealth, and education. (Much cheering.) Let them be careful, however, to avoid any dictatorial interference with labour and employment, which frightens away capital, destroys that freedom of thought and independence of action, which must remain to every one, if he is to work out his own happiness, and impairs that confidence under which alone engagements for mutual benefit are possible. (Cheers.) God has created man imperfect, and left him with many wants, as it were to stimulate each to individual exertion, and to make them all feel that it is only by united exertions and combined action that these imperfections can be

supplied, and these wants satisfied. (Much cheering.) This pre-supposes self-reliance and confidence in each other. It is to show the way how these individual exertions can be directed with the greatest benefit, and to foster that confidence upon which the readiness to assist each other depends, that this society deems as its most sacred duty. There has been no ostentatious display of charity or munificence, nor the pretension of becoming the arbiter of the fate of thousands, but the quiet working out of particular schemes of social improvement; for which, however, as I said before, the society has only established examples for the community at large to follow. The report of the proceedings of last year will now be laid before you. I must say—I hope I may say—that the society has proceeded satisfactorily towards the accomplishment of its objects; and that is owing particularly to the kind feelings, the great experience, and undoubted zeal of Lord Ashley. (Cheers.) The next step which we contemplate taking is the erection of a model lodging-house for families. I have no doubt that the meeting will enable us to carry out that step, and that the attention of the public will be more generally directed to the objects which we have in view. (Long and continued cheering, during which his Royal Highness resumed his seat.)

Lord Ashley then rose, holding in his hand the Annual Report, which is here given.

FOURTH REPORT.

That the Fourth Annual Meeting of this Society takes place at a very remarkable period of the history of England and of Europe is too obvious to be questioned. And, in truth, were the formation of such an institution to be now for the first time proposed, the motives of its promoters might naturally seem open to suspicion. Malicious minds would be ready to suggest that *alarm*, rather than *benevolence*, was the most probable origin of the scheme—alarm, felt by the higher and middle classes of society, with reference to the desires and purposes of the multitude. Happily, however, a glance at the history of the society at once repels all such suggestions. The original association, under the title of "The Labourer's Friend," took its rise in the beginning of the reign of King William IV., and immediately received the cordial patronage of his Majesty and his illustrious consort. In 1844, it appeared desirable to extend its plan of operations; and accordingly, a larger committee was formed, the present designation adopted, and the countenance of her present Majesty and of your Royal Highness solicited, and most graciously accorded. The labours

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of the last four years have been carried on alike in seasons of commercial prosperity and of commercial depression; in days of the greatest tranquillity as well as in periods of trouble and excitement; and if its friends assemble this day in augmented numbers and with growing earnestness, it is mainly because your committee have increasing efforts to detail and enlarged successes to exhibit.

Yet your committee have never concealed from themselves—and had they done so, the criticisms of the public would have made them aware of the fact—that they had undertaken a vast field of labour; nor is it with any surprise or disappointment that they once more confess that they have been, up to the present moment, unable fully to occupy it. Of the three departments to which reference has been made in former reports, of land, dwellings, and money, they have still to acknowledge that, in the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes, in matters connected with either saving or borrowing money, they have been unable hitherto to accomplish anything. The fact is, that this department of labour is so extensive, embracing loan funds, benefit societies, deferred annuities, and several kindred topics, that it requires the undivided attention of a separate sub-committee, and such a sub-committee has not yet been obtained. Hence this whole question remains, as in former years, in a state of abeyance. The committee would glady receive the names of any gentlemen who might be willing to devote their attention to this matter, and would be delighted to place at their disposal all the results of the experience of the last four years.

Turning, however, to the other two departments, the committee are happy to be able to make a very different report. Commencing with land, divided among the agricultural labourers in allotments, they are able, as in former years, to state the continued success of the system, and its advance in various quarters. By their own agent, the committee accepted an offer, in October last, of eleven and a half acres of glebe land at Margate, which land was subsequently divided, under the direction of F. W. Cobb, Esq., and a local committee, among eighty-two tenants, and more than twenty other applicants remained unsupplied. At Chatham, the land referred to in last year's report, was entered upon at Michaelmas, and thirty tenants immediately commenced its cultivation.

In March last, at Willesden, in Middlesex, Mr. Dickenson gave up to a local committee about three acres of land, which was divided among thirty allotment tenants. At Brenchley, in Kent, Mr. Monckton offered to let to the committee about ten acres of land for a similar purpose; but at their suggestion, he has carried out the plan by means of a local committee. At Tooting, in Surrey, the Rev. R. W. Greaves has appropriated, with the assistance of the society's agent, about two acres of glebe to twelve allotments; and at St. Peter's, in Kent, the Rev. J. Hodgson has set out thirty allotments of twenty perches each.

The allotment land held by the committee at the present moment is as follows:—

At Rushet, Surrey	4 acres, with	16	allotments
„ Yetminster, Dorset...	26 „	144	„
„ Tolworth, Surrey ...	8 „	16	„
„ Winchmore Hill.....	4 „	32	„
„ Herne-bay	4 „	74	„
„ Stanmore	11 „	40	„
„ Cholesbury, Bucks...	10 „	15	„
„ Denton, Northampton	8 „	64	„
„ West Malling, Kent	20 „	40	„
„ Margate	11 „	82	„
„ Chatham	11 „	30	„
Eleven places		553	tenants.

So that between five and six hundred persons, and the families dependent on them, are at this moment enjoying this great benefit through the direct instrumentality of the committee, in eleven different parishes. But your committee would wish it to be borne in mind that they always avoid, if possible, assuming the management of land in distant places, preferring to place the services of their agent at the disposal of any local committee that may be formed. In this way, the allotment system has been introduced into hundreds of parishes, and the committee rejoice to know that at this hour there are several thousands of industrious labourers raised, by this simple and easy expedient, to circumstances of comparative comfort and independence.

As a channel of communication, and a centre of information and advice, the operations of the society are daily augmenting. Not a week now passes—in fact, scarcely a day—in which the secretary is not consulted from various parts of the kingdom, on all the subjects connected with the welfare of the labouring classes. Its publications, also, issuing regularly into every county, excite and increase the same feeling of interest in these topics. Were it proper to encumber this report with such details, the committee could give instances in great number, of cottages building on the society's plans, of loan funds and benefit societies, and of allotment associations extending over whole counties, almost the whole of which date their origin from the publications and correspondence of this society.

The allusion just made to the improved cottages now building in many parts of the country, reminds the committee to state that they

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have received from their honorary architect, Henry Roberts, Esq., at different times four sets of plans and specifications for cottages for agricultural labourers. These plans have been lithographed, and sold at about the cost price, and a considerable number of them have been applied for by gentlemen who are desirous of adopting such improvements.

From this subject the committee are naturally led to refer to the chief remaining topic—namely, their efforts to improve the dwellings of the poor in this metropolis.

Although still in its infancy in this respect, (for the Labourer's Friend Society did not embrace this object,) the Society, since its re-construction in 1844, has expended on this class of operations between 13,000*l.* and 14,000*l.*

In Bagnigge Wells, St. Pancras, it built a number of small houses, now giving a comfortable home to fifty-four tenants at a cost of 6400*l.*

In King-street, Drury-lane, it purchased the lease of a single house, which now accommodates twenty-four lodgers, and for which they paid 150*l.*

In Charles-street, Drury-lane, it obtained a lease of three houses, and thoroughly repaired and furnished them, for eighty lodgers, at a cost of 1200*l.*

And in George-street, St. Giles's, it raised from the ground the model lodging-house, in which 104 persons are now accommodated, the cost of which was 5500*l.*

On the internal character of these dwellings, the committee will not here dilate, trusting that most of the members of the society have personally inspected them. But of the success of these various experiments it will be proper to say a few words.

Among four different establishments, some of which are occupied by nightly lodgers, vacancies from removal will naturally occur. But, to take the last week in April as an example: in that week, on some nights, there was not a single vacant bed to be found in all these houses. The whole rents received from the four establishments amounted for that single week to the sum of 28*l.* 12*s.*; which is at the rate of very nearly 1500*l.* per annum.

Such, then, having been the complete success which has attended even these efforts of the society, the next question which suggests itself is, what may be considered its path of duty for the future?

Surely upon this point there can be no difference of opinion.

That which was heretofore speculation and hypothesis, now becomes proof and fact. The hope which was entertained, that good *might* be done, is now changed into certainty—that good *has* been

done. Will it be suggested, then, by any one, that at this point the society's efforts should cease?

If it be asked, however, in reply, whether the society's duty, in these respects, has no limits, the obvious answer is, that the work it is, however inadequately, attempting to do, is, the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes; and that this work will not be effectually done by merely showing that their condition *may* be improved, but by actually improving it. A single effort, or even half a dozen, will not effect this purpose, but perseverance, under the blessing of God, assuredly will.

The desire of the committee at present is to repeat its recent experiments. with such improvements as experience may point out, in different parts of London, and for different classes of persons. What chiefly recommends itself to their notice at present is, the desirableness of a large model lodging-house for families, to be erected in some central position in London or Westminster. The effect of such a work, if properly carried out on a sufficient scale, would unquestionably exceed that of all the society's previous undertakings.

The committee, however, have been somewhat retarded in this effort by opposing circumstances. Last year, the large contributions required for the alleviation of the distresses of Ireland, rendered any appeal for funds plainly inexpedient. This year, in the month of February, the committee laid their plans before the public, and contributions to the amount of about 1500*l.* were sent in, when the discharge of the British workmen in France, and the call upon the public for their support, rendered it necessary to postpone for a short time the urging of the subscription for the proposed lodging-house for families. It will now, however, be needful at once to proceed with that proposal, and to use every effort to obtain the requisite funds before the present building season shall have passed away.

Considering the usual liberality of the British public, the unquestionable desirableness of the object, and the moderate sum which it is needful to raise, the committee cannot allow themselves to doubt for a moment the result of such an appeal. What case can be more interesting to Englishmen—what can more urgently recommend itself to the benevolent mind than a deliberate and promising effort to elevate the whole condition and character of the industrious workpeople of this great metropolis?

If it be asked how this is to be effected by building one or two, or even several improved dwelling-houses, the committee answer by appealing to facts. Such has been the effect produced by the George-street house upon the public mind, that already four different cases, in which independent parties have begun to entertain or carry on similar undertakings, have come to the committee's knowledge. Of these, it may be enough to particularise, that the corporation of London is now seriously entertaining the purpose of erecting some extensive dwellings for labourers, on a part of the ground recently

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cleared for a new street now forming. This is but one instance out of many which might be adduced, of the beneficial and reproductive tendency of such plans as those upon which the society expends its labour.

Your committee, therefore, feel greatly encouraged to persevere. Several different classes of houses are greatly needed in this metropolis; one, especially, for the poor workwomen of London, towards which a benevolent lady has already offered a donation of 100*l.* Your committee, however, will be content to move forward, not attempting to effect everything at once, but each year breaking up new ground, and exhibiting some new effort,—all tending to further the same object in different ways.

And surely it would not be much to ask, that in this wealthy metropolis, and for a work so purely philanthropic, in which all classes may join, and with which no differences, either of politics or religion, can interfere—it cannot be much to ask, that the public would contribute, at least, some such sum as 5000*l.* or 10,000*l.* per annum? With such support, your committee confidently trust and believe, that before the expiration of ten years, so great an improvement in the condition of the labouring classes would be visible, as would furnish the amplest reward to all those who might in any way have assisted in producing so desirable a result.

It is with much satisfaction that your committee learn, that the various efforts now making by religious societies, such as the Pastoral Aid Society, the Scripture Readers Society, the City Mission, and the Ragged School Union, to improve the spiritual condition of the poor, have met, in the past year, with much success, and have been supported, even under the pressure of the times, by larger contributions than at any former period. Your committee trust that a similar sympathy will be exhibited for the kindred work which they have in hand. They will not attempt to draw any parallel or comparison between the things of time and those of eternity; but they believe, with one of the most exemplary of the London clergy, who addressed their last annual meeting, that it is often rendered nearly impossible to do spiritual good to the poor by the state of extreme misery, filth, and degradation in which they are allowed to remain. As essential auxiliaries, then, to all these labours of love, your committee would call upon those who are so actively engaged in promoting missions among the poor, not to forget the importance of doing something to raise the labourer out of the defiling and demoralizing condition in which he is too often left. Not forgetting one of the warnings of God's word, "That the soul be without knowledge, is not good," let us remember also that the same word has told us, that in certain cases, "the destruction of the poor *is their poverty*."

England stands, at the present moment, in a most remarkable position in the eyes of the whole world. It seems, amidst all the nominal Christianity and apparent civilization of Europe, to be almost the only spot in this, the leading quarter of the globe, in which the supremacy of law and order is still acknowledged. We may not doubt,

that the principal reason of this distinction is, that in her, more than in most other countries, the word of God—the only fountain of law and order—is honoured; and a Christian profession is, to a certain, though most inadequate extent, followed by a Christian practice. Let the praise which is due be given to Him "from whom all holy desires, all good councils, and all just works, do proceed." But let a just sense of this *inadequacy* be our warning. Let it say to us—"Be not highminded, but fear." We have cause for thankfulness, but we have no cause for boasting. Nay! let those who know the internal diseases and disorders of this metropolis—the 800,000 heathen within its limits, who on each Sabbath day refuse to bend the knee to their God—the haunts of vice amidst which they dwell, and the pestilence which is still permitted to hover over them—let such say, if the thought of boasting must not be utterly excluded. Rather may we yield to a salutary fear lest our present exemption from "the madness of the people" may be merely that reprieve described in the gospel, when the vine-dresser said to the lord of the vineyard, "Lord, let it alone this year also; and *if it bear fruit*, well; but if NOT, then, after that, thou shalt cut it down."

LORD ASHLEY said—It is my duty, as chairman of the committee, to set before your Royal Highness and this meeting a statement of the operations of the society during the past year. When we consider the opportunities which we have enjoyed, and the means at our disposal, we have, indeed, reason most heartily to thank God for the measure of prosperity and success which has already attended our efforts. When the society was founded in 1844, it had for its object the amelioration of the condition of the working classes; but the principle on which it was founded, and the means by which it sought to effect that end, were not to make it the medium of disbursing charity in the shape of food or clothing, or any eleemosynary assistance; the object was to show in what way the working men could, by means within their own reach, be raised to independence and comfort, and be ultimately enabled to support themselves and their families by honest and unaided industry. The society proposed at its outset, three distinct objects—loan funds, the allotment of land, and the establishment of model lodging-houses of various descriptions. With respect to the first, I will read you a passage from the report explaining the reasons why it has not been found convenient to establish loan funds:—

[His lordship then read the passage, which will be observed in the Report.]

With reference to the second point, the allotment of land, I have a much better story to tell. The society possesses 117 acres, which have been let to 553 tenants, in eleven different parishes. Our great object has been not to let allotments of land on a large scale, but in different parts of the country to set examples which may be followed. We have undertaken the hazard, difficulty, and cost of the experiment, trusting to others to follow it up. The allotment system, in consequence of the

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tendency of such plans as those upon v
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Your committee, therefore, feel grea
Several different classes of houses are g
polis; one, especially, for the poor wor
which a benevolent lady has already offe
committee, however, will be content to r
to effect everything at once, but each y
and exhibiting some new effort,—all te
ject in different ways.

And surely it would not be much
metropolis, and for a work so purely
classes may join, and with which no dif
religion, can interfere—it cannot be much
contribute, at least, some such sum as 5(
With such support, your committee confi
before the expiration of ten years, so gr
condition of the labouring classes would
the amplest reward to all those who mig
in producing so desirable a result.

It is with much satisfaction that you
various efforts now making by religious s
Aid Society, the Scripture Readers Soc
the Ragged School Union, to improve th
poor, have met, in the past year, with m
supported, even under the pressure of th
tions than at any former period. Your c
sympathy will be exhibited for the kin
in hand. They will not attempt to draw
between the things of time and those of
with one of the most exemplary of the
dressed their last annual meeting, that
impossible to do spiritual good to the poo
misery, filth, and degradation in which th
As essential auxiliaries, then, to all the
committee would call upon those who a
promoting missions among the poor, not
of doing something to raise the labourc
demoralizing condition in which he is
getting one of the warnings of God's wor
out knowledge, is not good," let us remem
has told us, that in certain cases, "the des
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England stands, at the present moment,
tion in the eyes of the whole world. It see
Christianity and apparent civilization of
only spot in this, the leading quarter of the
macy of law and order is still acknowled

experiments which have been made by the society, has been carried out in nearly 2000 parishes, and with the greatest possible benefit. The best proof of this which can be given is the statement I am enabled to make, that with great contentment, great industry, and great desire to improve their condition, not one of those to whom allotments have been given owe a single farthing of debt. (Cheers.) In the matter of lodging-houses I have a most satisfactory report to make. Perhaps this meeting has very little knowledge of the state of the dwellings and the modes of life of a very large proportion of the working classes in the metropolis. We do not in the present report touch on the condition of the dwellings in the agricultural districts. Those dwellings are bad in the extreme, in too many places in this wealthy country; but for the present we must leave them to the superintending care of the landlords and the gentry resident on the spot. Our attention has been more immediately directed to the vast masses living in this great and swarming hive of industry, who have no means of taking care of themselves. The condition of many of the low lodging-houses may be described in a few words — they are scenes of filth, of misery, of vice, of every species of abomination. From twenty to forty individuals are often occupants of a single room, without either supplies of water or any other means of cleanliness and ordinary decency. This is the condition in which the working population of London is to be found, and to such lodging-houses those who come up to the metropolis seeking employment invariably have resort. The society began by getting up a number of houses at Bagnigge-wells, intended for artizans of a better description. Twenty-three small houses were built, and let at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* a-week rent. The best accommodation, everything that comfort and decency require, is afforded in these houses; there being three apartments in each, at a rent which was formerly paid for a single room in other parts of the metropolis. We also constructed, along with these, thirty single rooms for poor widows, which are let at 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week. We then proceeded to construct lodging-houses for the unmarried; in King-street, Drury-lane, a house was taken, and converted into a lodging-house. Another house, in Charles-street, was also taken, and furnished for eighty lodgers. at a cost of 1200*l.* Having also obtained funds sufficient to erect a lodging-house from the foundation, one has been built, which his Royal Highness did us the honour to visit this morning. (Cheers.) It holds 104 persons, and was constructed at the cost of 6000*l.* In these four different establishments, many of the lodgers being only nightly inmates, frequent changes must no doubt have occurred, but, taking the whole month of April, there has been scarcely a night when a single vacant bed could be found, so great was the desire of those poor people to obtain better accommodation. (Cheers.) The institution, in accordance with the principles which have been laid down, is self-supporting, and although we give nightly-lodging with every accommodation for cleanliness and decency, at the rate of 4*d.* a-night, so entire is the success, and so remunerative the profit obtained, that, upon a sum of about 13,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* expenditure

on the model buildings and the lodging-houses, we are now receiving a gross income of 1500*l.* a-year. (Loud cheers.) I have stated that these houses are to be considered only as models. We do not pretend from our own resources to set up a sufficient number in London for the accommodation of its labouring population, but we have shown, by the success of this experiment, that profit may be combined with humanity—that the expenditure of capital in these matters is not injurious to him who devotes it to such objects, and that he may, over and above, have the satisfaction of knowing, that while he has consulted his own interests he has done something for the honour of God and the welfare of his fellow-creatures. (Hear.) His Royal Highness has stated that the next step we are about to take is the construction of a model lodging-house for families. (Hear.) It is proposed that a large house shall be raised, having a common staircase, from which suites of apartments of three or four rooms shall branch off, in which families may reside, and enjoy, at a moderate rent, all the comforts which are so essential to domestic decency and the proper training of their children. It is found that families now pay for a single room 4*s.* or 5*s.* a-week, without any accommodation whatever beyond the bare walls of the wretched apartment. In that single room all the members of the family live—the father, mother, sons, and daughters. Everything has there to be transacted—cooking, and washing, and drying of clothes. I have frequently visited such apartments, and on "the great washing-day," as it is called, when the clothes are hung up to dry, an exhalation arises which makes it impossible for any one long to remain. Indeed, I was told by medical men who accompanied me, that this is the source of many of those diseases which beset the condition of working men; nor is it to be wondered at that, in the absence of all comfort at home, the laborious artizan betakes himself at night to the pot-house or gin-shop. In conclusion, I only wish to say, that I have seen enough to prove to me that the work in which we are engaged is not an useless labour. (Cheers.) Those on whom we bestow this care are not an ungrateful people, unmindful of the benefits conferred upon them. It would do your hearts good if any of those I address would go some evening to this model lodging-house, and hear its inmates contrast their present with their past situation, and the degree of thankfulness they express to God for having put it into the hearts of their brethren to do something to raise them from their disgusting condition. Your Royal Highness may depend upon it that there is nothing which the people of England require but that there shall be an exhibition of sympathy for their sufferings. (Cheers.) It is not to the giving of money or signal acts of generosity that they look. What they require is, that there shall be some interchange of kindness, some little personal intercourse between the different classes of society, and I do believe that the sympathy which your Royal Highness has this day exhibited for the working classes, (loud cheers,) by going among them, by seeing with your own eyes, and hearing with your own ears the condition in which they are, and the condition in which, by God's blessing, they

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may be placed, I do believe that sympathy so exhibited has struck a chord in their loyal hearts which will find a response throughout the country. (Loud cheers.) I believe I am speaking the sentiments of all in this room—I know I am speaking the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of the subjects of the Queen—(loud cheers)—when I say that they are not a people given to change, (loud cheers;) they love the institutions under which they have been reared, (loud cheers;) it is their ardent prayer, and, should occasion require it, will be their united effort, that their beloved Queen and her illustrious posterity should sway the sceptre of these realms in piety, prosperity, and peace, until that great and final consummation, when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his son Jesus Christ." (Loud cheers.)

The SECRETARY then read the cash account for the year.

The DUKE OF ARGYLL—Totally unexpected by me, the first resolution has been put into my hands by the Noble Lord who has just sat down. I came here totally unprepared to address this meeting on the great and important subject which has been so admirably brought out, first, by the illustrious Prince who occupies the chair, and next by the noble lord whose name is inseparably connected with Social Reform. (Cheers.) I should be ashamed to offer merely my own feelings, but I am sure that I shall express the feelings of deep gratitude and hope with which this assembly sees this Society presided over by your Royal Highness; and also those feelings of gratitude and hope with which we have heard the sentiments which have fallen from your lips to-day (cheers), because we see in those sentiments an additional proof of that, of which, indeed, we were well assured—I mean, the deep and personal interest which is taken in the welfare of her people by our most gracious Sovereign, the Queen. (Rapturous cheering.) Sir, there is another subject on which I will express my feelings of gratitude and hope. Allusion has often been made to those events which have recently filled us all with some anxiety and alarm; but I would express my feelings of gratitude and hope in that it has not been after, but before these events that your Royal Highness has taken up the work of promoting social and moral reform among the labouring classes of England. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is not that he has been moved by fear, but by Christian love and charity; and so long as we go on animated by these feelings, we may sit secure amidst the storms which rage around us. (Cheers.) It has been finely said of the human heart that we are never sure of its presence except when it is touched by feelings of anxiety and alarm; then we feel how easily it might be raised to fever heat, and its pulse perhaps be stopped for ever. And so it is with the body politic; it is well for us that we should have seasons of anxiety and alarm; it is well for us that we should be sometimes called upon to remember that it is a body "wonderfully and fearfully made"—a body which is more affected by moral than by material causes; and that unless we attend to those principles which are the foundation of the Christian religion, we shall subject ourselves to dangers as sudden as they are tremendous. (Loud

cheers.) The great work of our day is eminently acknowledged to be the work of social reform, and not of mere external change. May I be allowed to remind every one of you, however humble in life your position may be, that you can all take a part in these works, and that it is your duty to take a part in them? It is not only for those who occupy the highways of political life, it is also for those who are treading the bye-paths of humble and Christian life, to spread among their fellow-subjects and fellow-men those principles of knowledge and improvement which lie at the foundation of all the works which have been proposed, and so ably supported by my noble friend, Lord Ashley. (Cheers.) I have only now to say that I hope every one of you may feel, and may take up the sentiment expressed in those fine lines of the American poet:—

"We can make our lives sublime,
And dying, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of Time."

(Great cheering.) The resolution I have been requested to move is, "That the Report now read be adopted and circulated under the direction of the Committee, and that this meeting approves of the measures hitherto adopted by the Society for carrying out its objects —namely, the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes."

The REV. DR. MCNEILE—To co-operate, under any circumstances, in any of his labours of Christian benevolence, with the noble lord who brought this Report before your Royal Highness, I esteem a very distinguished privilege. (Cheers.) I readily, therefore, obeyed the call of his lordship three years ago in this interesting cause. But I must confess, his request that I would occupy so prominent a position on the present auspicious occasion has made a demand on my nervous system at this moment such as I never before experienced, and under the influence of which I must throw myself on your Royal Highness's gracious indulgence. Our immediate object, after "reporting progress" for the past year, is so to commend the objects and operations of this society to the public generally, as that the pecuniary resources and consequent practical usefulness of the institution may be largely increased. One point connected with its operations, alluded to by our illustrious president, and again by the noble lord, is calculated in an eminent degree to give us favour in the eyes of really practical men, because it is calculated to show that we are not engaged in a chimerical enterprise. I mean, that we are only setting examples, and from the report it appears that our examples are being followed. The direct operations of this institution, compared with the work to be accomplished, are, it must be confessed, on a very diminutive scale; but the passage in the report to which I have referred shows that the effects produced are by no means to be confined to our own direct operations. (Hear.) It is this:—"Such has been the effect produced by the George-street House upon the public mind, that already four different cases in which independent parties have begun to entertain or carry on similar undertakings have come to the committee's knowledge." This is hopeful. (Cheers.) English proprietors are

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reasonably alive to their own interests, and if it can be shown to the proprietors of lodging-houses that it is their interest to improve the accommodations of the poor, we may be instrumental in extending to an indefinite amount an amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes, of a most gratifying character. (Cheers.) I am sorry to perceive that the same difficulty, indeed, the confessed impracticability, complained of on former occasions in the matter of loan funds still remains. Perhaps one cause is, that the object contemplated is of too high a character, involving sums of money too large for the working man to deal with. No working man can give adequate security for a loan of sufficient amount to make any important improvement in his dwelling-place. (Hear, hear.) I will take the liberty of briefly describing to this meeting a very simple operation on behalf of the labouring poor, which, though on a small scale of expenditure, has been attended with the most gratifying results. No apology is indeed required for it on account of its littleness, since no process on behalf of the labouring poor can be naturally and permanently beneficial in its results without being minute in its operations. (Hear, and cheers.) Arrangements are made for receiving small weekly instalments, or deposits of money from the working man. By the hand of his wife or child he sends to our treasurer, at an appointed and convenient place, his weekly payment, saved from his weekly wages. To be received on our list, he must be sent to us by some recommending subscriber, i. e., by some friend who pays for the poor man the same amount that he pays for himself. He thus obtains in our book a weekly credit for double the amount of his own weekly contribution, and that without any charge upon us. This goes on the year round, and in the month of October, every year, a supply of warm clothing, full of comfort, and of what is of quite as much value, full of kindness, (loud cheers,) is ready for every contributor. There is no loss here—no risk of loss. Our recommending subscribers keep pace with our poor contributors, so that our accounts must balance; while we secure this vast advantage, that the system operates as a perpetual encouragement to the working man to make self-denying, and therein self-ennobling efforts systematically to save a portion of his earnings. (Cheers.) I can speak with some confidence of this operation—of its advantage, both to the working man and to his family; because I have had the happiness of superintending the progress and result of such an operation for a number of years—for twelve years, in an agricultural parish in Surrey, and also for fourteen years in a populous district of the town of Liverpool. (Cheers.) I have said that this operation is full of *kindness*, and this leads me to consider what I think the most important feature in this whole case—I mean the manner and tone in which our efforts to benefit the working poor are conducted. (Hear, hear.) The representations commonly made of the state of the working classes, and the statistics commonly given in illustration of their degraded and demoralized condition, however painfully true in themselves, and however urgent in their appeals to us to do something, are not encouraging. They are not, I think, the way best calculated to interest the public mind. They present us with a dark picture, which, while

it demands interference, does at the same time create repugnance to the effort. (Cheers.) But though true—alas, painfully true—such representations do not convey all the truth. No class of the community, if viewed only from a distance, and as a whole, can be viewed aright. The outline of it may, indeed, be taken with general accuracy, and the length and breadth of it may be correctly measured; but this is all superficial. The materials of which it is composed cannot be known at a distance. The agreements or disagreements which exist with and from one another, and with and from a third party—the authorities of the country, these cannot be appreciated; nor can the willingness or unwillingness existing among them to avail themselves of opportunities of self-improvement. It is such a view—distant, partial, and prejudiced—that the working classes are taught to take of the aristocracy. The higher classes of society are seen from a distance, and *en masse*. The soft and lovely materials which go so largely to the composition of that mass are not known. The noble generosities quietly and unostentatiously practised by many are not appreciated; while the notorious vices of a few are wilfully presented by designing agitators as characteristic of the whole class. (Cheers.) This is not fair. It is felt to be unfair. Equally unfair is the parallel view taken of the working classes, when contemplated from a distance and as a whole. (Cheers.) The vices of comparatively few, after all, are cruelly held forth as characteristic of the whole, and the multitude are decried and suspected as universally the enemies of good order and good government. It is a libel. (Loud cheers.) No, in that mass, also, soft and lovely materials are to be found not a few; there, also, generosities are practised, truly noble in principle, though of necessity limited in amount. (Continued cheers.) There, too, it is our happiness, and will be the happiness of every man who is well acquainted with them, to meet with friends and champions of good order, good government, and true religion. (Cheers.) To be duly appreciated, our working men must be known in detail, not merely as members of a class of the community, but as *men*—as individuals; not merely as units in a great calculation, but as living beings and free agents, actuated by a variety of motives, and exposed to a variety of counteracting influences, vastly more personal and more powerfully practical than any elements which can enter into a general calculation. (Cheers.) To know the working man aright, you must have access to him when he snatches a few moments from his scanty leisure, (hear, hear,) and beguiles his cares and toils with the sweet converse of his beloved partner in life, to whom he owes and pays an allegiance of heart as pure (hear, hear) as loyalty itself. (Loud cheers.) To know the working man aright, you must have access to him when he sets upon his brawny arm, and presses to his manly bosom one of those prattling pledges of domestic love and peace, dear to him, ay, fondly dear, as a little prince or princess. (Laughter and cheers.) To know him aright, you must have access to him, when he cannot, by honest industry, procure a sufficiency of food for his wife and children, and when at their scanty meal he practises the noblest of self-denial, doing violence to the cravings of

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his own stimulated appetite, that he may spare the morsel which he perceives is required to stay the last cry of hunger at his homely board; or worse, sometimes, when that hungry cry cannot be stayed, and he is obliged to turn away from the distressing scene, hastily to tear himself from all he loves best upon earth, lest his rising, maddening emotion should add terror to the cup, already too full, of his poor afflicted wife. (Loud cheers.) He is then a fit subject for the instigations of the lawless agitator, and to know him aright you must have access to him when those instigations are calmly resisted; and you must see the mine which can be opened in him when, through some kind intervention (often that of his pastor, or the agent, male or female, deputed by his pastor), he is again so employed and remunerated as to be able fully to supply his family; you should see him, when with a full heart he beholds his wife and children satisfied and bread to spare. Oh, yes, you should see and hear him, when, with a voice broken by the struggling emotion and the starting tear of gratitude, he utters his short, his eloquent, his truly acceptable grace, "Wife, thank God we have enough this week." (Loud and continued cheers.) I am well persuaded that to do such men good—really to befriend them, and to add to their number in the country, the tone in which our kindness is administered deserves our care as much as the material of the kindness itself. Our working men should be contemplated, not merely as subjects of law, creatures possessing rights and addicted to crime, so that they require to be protected from one another—the rights of each guarded by the strong arm of power against the violence of the rest. It is indeed unhappily true, we must admit, that towards some it is necessary to present this aspect of severity and coercion. It is too true that neither allotments of land, nor improvements in lodging houses, nor advantageous opportunities offered for husbanding their little resources, can, in their present state of mind, do such persons any real or permanent service. But their numbers are comparatively few. (Hear, hear.) Surely this is so. Our criminal law, however majestic, and rightly so, in its awful solemnities, and negatively useful, on a national scale, by its deterring penalties, operates positively on but a fraction, and a small one, of our population. (Hear, hear.) We complain of the number of criminals, and the weight of the calendars at our various gaol deliveries,—and it is indeed distressing that there should be so many;—but what, after all, are they, compared with the mass of the population? The proportions were made strikingly manifest on a recent occasion in this metropolis, when it was deemed advisable that an appeal should be made to the inhabitants as the defenders of order. The result was what might have been anticipated. On the one side, not only all the violent and disorderly, but all who in the excitement were disposed to aid and abet the disorderly: on the other side, the population; and the effect—perfect tranquillity without the necessity for a single stroke. (Cheers.) If we would do our people good, we must think generously of them; since coercion, however indispensable for national defence, is inoperative for individual reformation. (Hear, hear.) Our working men must be contemplated as subjects

of religion, creatures possessing immortality, responsibility, conscience, feeling; creatures capable of virtues, but exposed to diverse, distresses, and wants, so that they require to be assisted. It is with a smile that we should approach them, not with a frown; it is with a promise, not a threat; not with the rod or sword, but with the hand of sympathy to lighten the burden of unavoidable misery with which they are afflicted. (Cheers.) The heart of the working-man must be won. (Cheers.) The heart is the seat of love, and love is labour made easy. (Renewed cheers.) This is the peculiar province of religion, and in true religion we have all that is needful for winning the heart of man. Love is not to be produced by command, nor by reason, nor by recompence held out. These are all important in their places, and they each have a place in true religion (hear); but the turning point of the heart, which is the regulator of the whole man, is not in any of these. Love can be produced only by love. We love HIM who first loved us, and because HE first loved us. The great fact of the Christian religion is the great manifestation of love towards man; and its legitimate produce wherever it is received, is love in man—pardoning love from heaven awakening grateful love on earth. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This is what wins the heart; this is what reclaims the prodigal; this has power to bring back the wanderer from all the eccentricities of an irregular—it may be—of a criminal orbit, and restore him to that system, the centre of which is the Sun of Righteousness. (Cheers.) Only establish love in the heart, and you have the man. (Renewed cheers.) I met a young working-man going into a provincial town, nearly four miles from his residence, between eight and nine o'clock on a fine summer evening. In the afternoon of the same day I had seen him in the field of a neighbouring farmer, finishing a day's work, quite sufficient to exhaust the energies of any man. On conversing with him, I found that it was not authority exercised, nor recompence promised, that had induced him to add a walk of eight miles to a long day's work. No! it was something vastly more practical, giving a lightness to his step, and a brightness to his countenance, which must ever be looked for in vain, till the heart is touched. (Cheers.) Who can estimate the practical power of a captivated heart, and above all of a heart captivated with the love of HIM who died to save? This is the true cement of society. This is what makes the office of the executive government practically a sinecure. The magistrates and police have no trouble with really Christian men. (Loud cheers.) The law is not made for the righteous, but for the lawless and the disobedient. (Cheers.) It is the happiness and the glory of the Gospel we delight in, that it raises man above the necessity of law. (Cheers.) It is this that makes the rich man kindly liberal and the poor man patiently contented. (Cheers.) It is this that makes duty pleasure, and the man who performs it the true freeman. It is this that, without interfering in the slightest degree with those distinctions which it has pleased Almighty God to establish in society, exalts the brother of low degree in the ennobling consciousness that he has the character of being sincere in his affections, and brings down the brother of high degree, to the

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exercise of a frank and friendly condescension. (Cheers.) Here we have true brotherhood as well as true liberty. This, I am bold to say, is the only genuine liberty that fallen man can enjoy; this the only equality that can be maintained in a chequered scene like this fallen world; this the true fraternity which, based and guaranteed in the love of Him who is every man's brother, shall survive the blight of an uncongenial clime, and flourish in unfading lustre in the paradise of his Father and our Father, his God and our God. (Loud cheers.) Only let Christian men carry out consistently their own principles, not only in the matter, but also in the manner of bearing the infirmities of the weak, pointed out in the Bible; let them bear in practical remembrance that the poor have hearts as well as pockets, moral feelings as well as physical wants; let scriptural, in happy harmony with social and industrial appliances, be multiplied, and we shall soon see in many places, what it is our happiness already to see in some; we shall see amongst the most apparently hopeless of our population, transformations of character realizing what one of our poets has sweetly sung as the result of a Moravian mission:

> "The wretch who once sang wildly, danced, and laughed,
> And sucked in dizzy madness with the draught;
> Has wept a silent flood, reversed his ways,
> Is sober, meek, benevolent, and prays;
> Feeds sparingly, communicates his store,
> Abhors the craft he gloried in before,
> And he who stole has learned to steal no more."

(Cheers.) In seeking to benefit the poor, let the Bible, the poor man's book, be honoured. In the honour done to the Bible lies the true strength of this happy land. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Looking around this hall, I am reminded of the personal co-operation in the great work of circulating the Bible, given by a Royal Duke whose portrait smiles upon us from the wall. (The Duke of Kent.) I am reminded of the fact, that for a series of years during the infant struggles of our now noble Bible Society, his Royal Highness devoted his unwearied attention, his time, and the weight of his influence to the deliberations of the committee. (Hear, hear.) And looking again towards the chair, I am reminded, in the divine dealings with the family of that Royal Duke, that it is written in the Bible, "Them that honour me, I will honour." (Loud and continued cheering.) This is the golden sceptre of our illustrious Sovereign, our beloved Queen. This is the true stability of the throne (hear, hear); the true security of the liberty of the subject. (Cheers.) This, like the constitution of England based upon it, is at once the assertor of freedom and the guardian of order (renewed cheers); freedom never abused into licence, and order never degenerating into servility. (Continued cheers.) Let the Bible be honoured as in the case referred to, and the protection of God will surround not children only, but children's children, and "give peace upon our Israel." (Prolonged cheering.) I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution of the noble Duke.

[The resolution having been put, was carried unanimously.]

The Bishop of Oxford — It is, your Royal Highness, unexpectedly to myself, that I have been called upon to take a part in this day's proceedings. I must bespeak, therefore, the kind indulgence of your Royal Highness in order to give a proper expression of the truth which the resolution that has just been committed to me is intended to embody. The resolution is—"That as the welfare of all classes of the community, and especially of the lower classes, is essentially based on the principles of Christianity, the co-operation of the clergy, and all the ministers of religion, is earnestly invited to give efficiency to those various plans by which an improvement in their condition may be effectually promoted." (Cheers.) I take, Sir, this resolution myself, and I recommend it to those who, with myself, are labouring in this ministry of Christ's Gospel. I take it as a pledge binding us to the utmost of our power to help forward, not only the spiritual, but also the temporal interests of those among whom we labour. (Cheers.) I cannot for a single moment admit that this is less our duty than the more direct spiritual welfare of those connected with us. If we look to Him who was our great pattern and exemplar—to Him who fulfilled perfectly that ministry in which we desire to follow Him—with such truly inadequate footsteps and imitation, we find that even the greater part of His time was given to ministering to the bodily wants, and relieving the bodily infirmities, the sicknesses, the sufferings, and the wretchedness which press on fallen humanity. (Cheers.) We are bound never, even in thought, for one moment to attempt to divorce these two ministries—the ministry to the bodies of men, and the true ministry to their souls and spirits. And this we may see, too, I think, from other reflections. No man can have looked at all practically and really into the great work of converting the souls of men, without seeing that, if he wished to be successful, he must begin, in very many cases, by ministering to their bodies, not only that we may win their sympathy and confidence, but also that he may put them into a position in which a spiritual influence might be brought to bear upon them; because, while it is perfectly true that the extremity of suffering which comes directly from the hand of God is rather a preparation in man for the reception of the ministry of spiritual things, it is by no means so when those sufferings come from man. On the one hand, such suffering was felt to be a preparatory discipline, enabling them to receive the ministry of the truth; on the other hand, if they felt that they were put, by man's unkindness, or by man's selfishness, or by man's neglect, into a position of suffering, the resiliency of the heart of man, its natural indignation at being injured, steels it and hardens it against even the offer of kindness, which is given to him as an act of pity, when he feels that it is due to him as an act of right. (Cheers.) We must begin by remedying the man's outward position before we can have any reasonable hope of being able to raise his moral and spiritual condition. Let any man go amongst the poor in the neighbourhood of this place—let him go honestly and look at the misery that prevails—and then let him say whether a great part of that vice and that wickedness

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which is the great hindrance to the ministry of the truth, whether they are not almost the necessary results of the misery in which those people are living. (Hear, hear.) Whether, when they are in habitations in which personal cleanliness is impossible, in which the decencies of life are absolutely unattainable, in which they cannot keep that perfect purity of thought and mind which is so necessary for purity of action—whether you must not necessarily remove those evils before you apply the remedies with which you approach the man. (Cheers.) A single practical instance will illustrate what I mean. What is one great cause of drunkenness amongst that class of people? The noble Lord who opened the business of the day has told you that it is owing to the discomfort of their homes. Let any man go into those courts of wretchedness, and his frame is hardly able to bear the insufferable heat which seems to press upon him. I have been there myself, and know what they are. (Hear, hear.) Let a man be living there during such weather as we have lately been passing through, and he is almost driven to seek for some degree of stimulant to his physical state by having recourse for immediate relief to that which in the end is certain destruction alike of body and of soul. (Hear, hear.) So that you must begin by removing this external evil which is pressing upon him, before you can bring to bear upon him any spiritual remedies. And surely, sir, the poor have a right to expect this of us. (Cheers.) This society very properly, it seems to me, does not tell the poor man that he has no difficulties to contend with, that we are going to do everything for him, and that God has made some rich and some poor; it goes upon none of these principles: it goes upon the simple statement that it is the duty of a Christian nation to see that those things are furnished for the poor which no exertion of theirs will furnish for them. We know that it is absolutely impossible, under the present state of things, for the poor to build for themselves separate houses, and to furnish those houses with those various things which are necessary for health, decency, and cleanliness; and therefore, to say to the poor, with regard to these things, that they must help themselves, is nothing more than one of those wretched contrivances which selfishness has invented in order to supersede the consciousness of a great duty, and to allow a man to sit down and say, Let my brother help himself, when he knows that his brother can't help himself. (Cheers.) Christian charity cannot be better exercised, Christian legislation cannot be done more thoroughly, nor capital more properly expended, than in helping the poor. (Cheers.) I believe we are doing that which will make the basis of a Christian legislation possible, while otherwise it would be impossible. (Hear, hear.) And I will, God helping me, set myself heart and hand to do myself, and to stir up others to do, all that is possible to redress these evils. (Cheers.) It is selfishness that makes a man say, I am well to do, and I don't know how others live, and it is not my concern to know how they live. It is the very fearful working of this principle that mars even attempts to do good. (Hear, hear.) It is very painful to reflect, that while the metropolis has been improved, it has increased the difficulty and misery of the

poor. I know that the committee of this society found, in one court in the neighbourhood of their new Model Lodging-house, that the effect of the pulling down of those wretched tenements, in order to open New Oxford-street, was the crowding of the poor, who had inhabited these rather better dwellings, into more dense and unwholesome courts; so that the more improvement there is on one side, becomes an injury on the other. This binds upon us the duty of meeting the evil at its head, in the principle of selfishness. Fear cannot do it—it will only excite a deeper hatred in those who fear and those who frighten. Fear will only make the fearful more secretly and more intensely cruel, and therefore it cannot possibly do it. Neither can external legislation do it; there are springs of action which legislation cannot touch; and therefore it does seem to me, that the ministers of Christ, in their vocation of calling men from selfishness, and endeavouring to bind them into the consciousness of unity, that they only can redress those evils which are continually springing up afresh in all civil and social communities. (Hear, hear.) The only constant power which in any nation can counteract the constant power of selfishness is Christianity. (Hear.) This alone can breathe true kindness, counsel, and sympathy for those who have not that which we have; it, only, can give stability to any institution, and to family life in any nation. (Cheers.) The great social movements in a neighbouring country have been, for some new and fancied general fraternity, pointed out by some directly, and by almost all incidentally, for superseding family life. Now, here is the very principle of poison most actively at work. God has formed family life to be in every separate family. (Hear.) And there daily sacrifices of self are offered upon the blessed altar of kindness and love towards all. (Cheers.) It is only in family life that this is strengthened, carried out, and abundantly multiplied. (Cheers.) Let us do then what we can to further the objects of this society, not in the spirit of cant, but of Christian brotherhood. There is nothing the poor man perceives sooner than cant in the man who comes to proffer him assistance. If there is one gift which the poor man possesses more than any other, it is the gift of reality. (Hear.) Everything in his life is real—his sufferings are very real; the antidotes for those sufferings are real; his works real; life is a very great reality—very often very stern reality. (Hear.) And when, by the blessing of God, he is brought to know Him, religion becomes a great reality too. (Cheers.) There is a sort of cant sympathy that looks down upon a man with pity as if he were a different being from him who looks thus upon him. And this the poor man soon perceives, and despises it. But let every one who feels with his own heart be kind, and say to the lost and the reprobate, This is my brother, and I will speak to him as a brother; then you may say great truths to that man—very painful truths, and he will bear it, because he sees there is reality, and love, and affection in the kind pity of him who acknowledges brotherhood as the very groundwork of his exertions. (Cheers.) We must learn to treat every man as a brother, because Christ hath redeemed all. (Renewed cheers.) In order to see that these differences between one another are merely

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in outside and evanescent things, we need only reflect that we are all partakers in the common possession of a fallen humanity, in the common heritage of suffering want, in the common mystery of the grave and corruption, in the common blessings of redemption, with all that flows from it. (Cheers.) In all these, we have a true brotherhood with every one whom we meet (loud cheers;) and from the sense of that brotherhood there will flow an exuberance of kindness, sometimes in reproof, sometimes in relief, always in sympathy, which will open to us the hearts of our fellow men, and which will enable us, whether we have to administer reproof or relief, to do it without injuring the man's own sense of what is due to him, or his forgetting what is due to us. (Loud cheers.) Sir, you will allow me to say, though I could do so much better in your absence, that it is because I, at least, do believe, that your presence here to day is a truth and a reality, and not a pretence of reality. (Cheers.) Sir, I have been allowed to see enough, to know that this is so, and that your visit to that Model Lodging-house was a very declaration from your heart of a true sense of brotherhood, and a reality of sympathy with those whom it is intended to relieve. (Renewed cheers.) It is for that reason that I welcome your appearance amongst us on the present occasion, and not for your adding, as you do add, grace and strength to this cause by the exalted rank and power which God has given you. (Loud and oft-repeated cheers.)

Sir T. Acland said that he was ready to testify his cordial interest in all that passed this day, and in all the preparation which had led to this day, and in all the happy results which, not only had taken place before this day, but in those which he anticipated after this day. (Cheers.) Were he to detain the meeting by anything that he could say, he would be weakening rather than supporting the eloquence which they had been permitted to hear, and which has given at the same time instruction as to what was going on in this great work; therefore, in seconding the resolution, he should only request those who heard him to carry away with them, deep in their hearts, a powerful elucidation of those feelings of the heart which are common to every class, from the highest to the lowest. (Cheers.) From the district in which he lived, he knew how to appreciate the value of that principle upon which the society acted as its main instrument,—viz., the affording a comfortable lodging to the working man. (Hear, hear.) And, having seen the lodging-houses of the society, and also those which it desired to supersede and extinguish, he could personally approve of what it was doing in establishing cleanly, healthy, and agreeable dwellings for the poor. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by saying, that he was sure every one present felt grateful to His Royal Highness for the example he had set in presiding on this occasion. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of St. David's—A resolution has been entrusted to me, which is most intimately connected with the principal object of the present meeting, and one that appears to me of the greatest importance, one which I am well aware would require far greater talents

than mine to do full justice to it. I hold it to be a most essential part of my present duty to observe the utmost possible brevity in the observations which I shall have to offer prefatory to this resolution. I am the more inclined to do so, because anything that I could have said on the subject has already been forestalled by an eloquence which I could not hope to approach. I would indeed proceed at once, without any preliminary observations, to the resolution which I shall have the honour to propose, but there are one or two points on which I will crave your indulgence for a few moments, as I conceive that they lead us by a few simple and easy steps to that which I shall endeavour to bring more directly under your attention. In order that you may understand the point to which I allude, I will take the liberty of communicating to you the substance of the resolution. It expresses the regard of this society to the duties and obligations inseparable from the possession of property, and solicits the support of the nobility, gentry, landed proprietors, merchants, and bankers, in promoting the plans of the society, and any others by which the welfare of the labouring classes can be advanced, and the harmony and good feeling between them and the higher classes increased and consolidated. (Cheers.) Now, there is one remark — a kind of scruple — which has struck my mind when I reflected upon the title of this society. It is a Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes. I think, upon the first sound of that description, it might appear to some as if there were a certain disproportion between the extent of the object and the limited nature of the means possessed by this society. With regard to the importance of the object there can be, and there is no question, either within or without these walls. (Hear and cheers.) It is universally felt and acknowledged to be a national question. (Cheers.) It expresses the great aim of all social institutions. The improvement of the condition of the labouring classes is the great business of the government and of the legislature of this country. (Cheers.) If there were a government that did not profess to make that its principal object, you know that it is impossible that that government could long be in the possession of power. (Hear, and cheers.) If there were any deliberations in our legislature which were not seen to be more or less intimately connected with the attainment of that object, it would be thought that, so far, that were a waste of the time of the legislature upon subjects of infinitely subordinate and questionable importance. (Hear, hear.) Then, this being universally admitted, it may appear as if the subject was too large for the operations of any society. Now, I am quite prepared to admit that the object of this society is one for which the government and the legislature can effect a great deal. (Hear, hear.) We hold that property is a creature of the law, and that it is within the legitimate functions of government to regulate, to a certain degree, the use and exercise of property, so as to take care that it shall not be administered in a manner detrimental to the working classes—that it should not be exercised as it too often has been, in a manner which deprives them of the prime comforts and necessaries of life; I allude to the free enjoyment of the air, light, and water

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which Providence has bestowed upon man in an unlimited abundance but which are sometimes withheld from him by the defects of our social arrangements; things, however, which are absolutely necessary to cleanliness, to decency, to health, to independence, to self-respect, and not only to his physical, but also to his intellectual, his moral, and his spiritual welfare. (Loud cheers.) Government and legislation, I say, can do much to correct that evil; but it is quite notorious that they cannot do all, and that, on the contrary, they may spoil all by attempting too much (hear, hear); and we have had, very recently, some most striking examples of the truth of that observation, and which ought to put us on our guard, and I trust it has put us on our guard against any visionary theories, by which the functions of government may be carried to a pernicious length. (Hear, and cheers.) But, after all that a government or legislature either has done, or can do, it is quite clear that there is ample room and urgent need for the exertions of such a Society as this. What this Society is effecting, a government neither can effect, nor ought directly to aim at. (Hear.) The grand object of this Society is to raise the condition of the labourer, both by teaching and enabling him to rely upon himself and to make the most of his own resources. We have heard that "knowledge is power;" and one part of the object of this Society is to collect, diffuse, and communicate knowledge; but that is not enough, and it is a fallacy to say that knowledge of itself is power, because before it becomes so, that knowledge must be accompanied by the necessary means; and therefore it is, that our exertions and those of this Society are requisite to supply, not only the necessary knowledge, but likewise the means which are requisite in order to apply and make use of the knowledge so communicated. (Cheers.) Now, what I have to observe with reference to the resolution I hold in my hand, is, that this Society has two aspects and two different classes of objects: on the one side it stretches out a helping hand to the labouring man, and on the other it holds out the hand of invitation to his wealthier brother; it embodies and declares the important truth, that property of every kind has its duties as well as its rights (cheers); and it takes this opportunity of earnestly imploring those on whom these rights have fallen, to exercise the duties connected with them. (Renewed cheers.) We have heard of a class in society which is called the dangerous class. There is such a class in every large society, and especially, therefore, in such a society as ours. When I say dangerous, let it be understood that I am speaking only of the tendency, not of the actual reality. (Hear.) I do not believe that there is any class amongst us which is dangerous in the sense of being actually formidable to the public peace. Thank God, if any doubt had existed on this subject, it has recently been entirely removed. (Cheers.) But there is another class which I consider to be also a dangerous class, though it does not so often go under that name. The dangerous class I have been speaking of in the first place, is that which is best known under that description, viz., the class of those who, having nothing, desire all the enjoyments of property without any of the labour by which it

is produced; but there is another dangerous class, consisting of those who have the property, but who are insensible to the duties belonging to it, and who make an irritatingly ostentatious parade of all the luxurious enjoyments which that property places within their reach, but are negligent of the opportunities and means which it affords them of improving the condition of those below them. (Cheers.) That, I hold to be an equally dangerous class, and one infinitely more culpable. (Hear, hear.) The other class is in general merely an object of Christian pity. It is to cause that class to disappear that this Society has been instituted, and I hope that it may also be the means of diminishing very greatly the numbers of the other class. (Cheers.) I feel for my own part, and consider myself as having accepted and acted upon that sacred pledge which was so feelingly taken up by my right rev. friend; and I know that he then spoke in the name of hundreds and thousands of our brethren who will joyfully take it up and fulfil it, if not with an ability, at least with a zeal equal to his own; and in their names, and in the names of this Society and of this Meeting, I do, in the terms of this resolution, earnestly implore the noble, the rich, and the enlightened classes of this community not to neglect the opportunity which this Society holds out to them. If before it was instituted they might, possibly, have pleaded that, even with the best intentions, they did not know how they could meet, to any considerable degree, the amount of misery which they saw around them, they are now entirely deprived of any such plea or excuse as that. (Hear.) This Society gives them the means, and invites them to make use of it. It beseeches them not to forget this, the highest honour of the most exalted station; it implores them not to neglect this, the greatest privilege attached to the highest condition; it entreats them not to forego this, the highest gratification that earth can afford; and it most emphatically invites them to follow that illustrious example which has this day been given, of the highest station, and the most exalted rank in the community taking the lead in promoting the objects of this Society. (Great cheering.) It invites them more particularly to follow that example, not only in liberal contributions towards the same beneficent object, but also in taking the trouble of inspecting the actual operations of this Society, and of convincing themselves by ocular observation of the vast amount of good which it is calculated to diffuse throughout the community. (Much cheering.)

Lord Ashley announced that Mr. Colquhoun would second the resolution, and at the same time read a note from Mr. Peto, M.P., for whom this duty was originally intended, regretting his unavoidable absence, and requesting that his name might be put down, together with a donation of 100*l*. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Colquhoun seconded the resolution in a short speech.

[The resolution passed unanimously.]

The Earl of Effingham proposed the resolution for the appointment of the committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Whewell briefly seconded the resolution. Agreed to unanimously.

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Lord Fortescue—The resolution which has been entrusted to me expresses the grateful thanks of this meeting to the illustrious Prince who has occupied the chair to-day. (Cheers.) I am sure it will not be considered as a mere matter of form by those who have seen the manner in which he has filled that chair, or by those who have heard the sentiments which he has expressed, and which, I hope and trust, will be carried forth to every corner of this empire—(cheers); and I hope that this expression of our affectionate gratitude will be voted (by universal acclamation) to his Royal Highness, for the benefit which his presence here this day has conferred upon this society. (Loud cheers.) The noble duke who moved the first resolution observed well when he said that the sentiments expressed by his Royal Highness had not been reserved for the present occasion only, but had been manifested and exemplified by the whole course of his life and action since he came into this country. (Renewed cheers.) There are, however, some circumstances connected with the present occasion which, I do think, give to this society, and to the objects for which we are here assembled, a peculiar and extraordinary interest. The noble lord who so eloquently stated in the outset the proceedings of the society, pointed out to you in a feeling manner the state of the habitations of the labouring-classes, and the dearth, the misery, and the social degradation to which, by no fault of their own, labourers, coming to London in search of honest employment, are driven on their first arrival from the want of means to procure a better habitation than that to which they are obliged to retire at the end of a hard day's labour to obtain their natural rest. But what upon a recent occasion was the conduct of those classes who are subject to these privations and degradations? Could we ever forget the manner in which the poorest of them came forward to unite with their fellow-citizens in the defence of property, of which, unhappily, they have little or no share, and in the maintenance of the order, tranquillity, and peace of this great city? (Loud cheers.) I do therefore say, that, in my opinion, these circumstances of the present time give a peculiar interest to societies established for the purpose of bettering the condition of these classes, and to none more than to this society, which is calculated to remedy some of the worst evils, both moral and social, to which these classes are subject. (Cheers.) It was, as is well-known, proposed by many benevolent individuals to establish what was called a Good Order Testimonial, in commemoration of the events of the 10th of April. I, for one, rejoice that that undertaking was given up; because, in my conscience I believe, not that the duty which those events we supposed to involve ought not to be performed, but that it may be better performed by distributing the sums intended for the foundation of a new institution, to this and to other similar institutions which are in need of extraordinary aid and support, (cheers;) and it is on that account that I feel particular satisfaction at the dignity and importance which has been given to this meeting by the presence of your Royal Highness upon the present occasion, and the stimulus which I hope and believe will be given thereby to the benevolence which I am happy to see collected around me. (Cheers.) The objects of

the society have been so ably enforced by many of those who have preceded me, that I will not weaken the effect of their speeches by attempting to add anything to them; but I would simply beg you to recollect this, that the contributions which you may give to this society will, as has been shown you, be given towards the extension of its objects, and thereby show to benevolent individuals that they may realize a fair interest for their money, whilst they are manifestly advancing the moral and physical condition of their fellow-creatures. (Cheers.) I beg to move our grateful and respectful thanks to his Royal Highness for the honour he has done us in presiding on the present occasion. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere—It is unnecessary for me to add anything to what the noble lord has said. I am sure, however, that every one present has a deep sense of the obligation we are under to the illustrious Prince in the chair, for his having done us that honour, and also for the interest which he has taken in the progress of the society from its very commencement. (Cheers.) But, ladies and gentlemen, I should not be acting consistently with my own feelings if I did not say, that being connected, as I am, with many of the religious and charitable institutions of this great metropolis, and being, as I might say, a beggar by profession, I should not, I say, be acting justly if I did not take this public opportunity of saying, that I do not remember a single instance in which I have made an application to the illustrious Prince, either for his countenance or aid, without meeting, on his part, with a cordial and liberal support. (Loud cheers.) And I trust that a blessing may be richly returned upon your own self. In conclusion, I would say to your Royal Highness, that you cannot take a more effectual mode of gaining the hearts of her Majesty's subjects, than by coming forward and showing your readiness to promote the moral and religious welfare of the inhabitants of this great empire. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere then put the resolution, which was carried by universal acclamation.

Prince Albert: I thank both the mover and the seconder of the resolution, for the kind terms in which they have spoken of the small part I have taken in this day's proceedings. I have felt it to be my duty, to-day, to undertake in person the duties of the office of president of this society, which I have hitherto performed by deputy. (Cheers.) If I have looked for any reward, I have received it amply in the opportunity afforded me of listening to the many fine sentiments, and the eloquent expression of those sentiments, which you have all heard to-day from the gentlemen around me. I regret that I have not been better able to express the feelings of my heart, and the more so as those feelings are entirely and warmly shared by her Majesty, the Queen. (Long and continued cheering.) I hope the society may continue in its sacred labours, generously supported by the public, and that by next year we may show that we have proceeded successfully on the road which to-day has been chalked out for us. (Loud cheers.)

On the Prince's vacating the chair, the National Anthem was sung; after which the meeting separated.

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RESOLUTIONS

AT the FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., &c. &c., in the chair.

I.

Moved by his GRACE the DUKE OF ARGYLE, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. M'NEILE,

That the Report now read be adopted, and circulated under the direction of the Committee, and that this Meeting approves of the measures hitherto adopted by the Society for carrying out its objects —namely, the Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes.

II.

Moved by the LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, and seconded by SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, Bart., M.P.,

That as the welfare of all classes of the community, and especially of the lower, is essentially based on the principles of Christianity, the co-operation of the clergy and of all the ministers of religion is earnestly invited, to give efficiency to those various plans by which an improvement in their condition may be effectually promoted.

III.

Moved by the LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, and seconded by JOHN C. COLQUHOUN, Esq.—

That having a due regard to the duties and obligations inseparable from the possession of property, this Meeting earnestly solicits the support of the nobility, gentry, landed proprietors, merchants, and bankers, and in promoting the plans of the Society, and any others by which the welfare of the labouring class can be advanced, and the harmony and good feeling between them and the higher class can be increased and consolidated.

IV.

Moved by the Right Hon. the EARL OF EFFINGHAM, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. WHEWELL, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge—

That the following gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies:—

COMMITTEE:

The LORD ASHLEY, M.P., Chairman.

Rev. Edward Auriol
Henry Blanchard, Esq.
John Bridges, Esq.
Rev. S. R. Cattley
Enosh Durant, Esq.
E. H. Fitzherbert, Esq.
Alexander Gordon, Esq.
William Gregson, Esq.
R. W. Grenfell, Esq.
Edward P. Hathaway, Esq.
Rev. Edmund Hollond
Julius Jeffrey, Esq.
William Long, Esq.
Major Little
Charles A. Moody, Esq., M.P.
Rev. H. J. O'Neile
John Dean Paul, Esq.
Henry Roberts, Esq.
P. Rose, Esq.
Thomas R. Tweed, Esq.
Robert B. Seeley, Esq.
J. M. Strachan, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Tate
F. L. Wollaston, Esq.

V.

Moved by the Right Hon. the EARL OF FORTESCUE, and seconded by JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq.—

That the sincere and most respectful thanks of this Meeting be given to his Royal Highness Prince Albert for his continued patronage of this institution, and for his kindness in presiding over the proceedings of this day.

COTTAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.—No. 5.

THE Plans hitherto published by the society provide exclusively three sleeping-rooms; but as in some cases, without any infringement of decorum, two sleeping apartments would be better adapted to the wants and circumstances of the occupants, and remove the temptation to the taking in of lodgers, the committee on dwellings propose publishing a Plan prepared by their colleague and honorary architect, Mr. Roberts, with a view to give the option of providing either two or three bed-rooms, without any material change in the ground-floor arrangement, which they consider peculiar, convenient, compact, and, at the same time, economical. It is intended to publish these Plans in an early number, and lithographed working drawings, with specifications, which may be had of the secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE SPECIAL FUND
FOR A
MODEL LODGING HOUSE FOR FAMILIES.

The Committee have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations:—

	£	s.
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN, and His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT	300	0
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN DOWAGER	150	0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT	100	0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER	50	0

	£	s.
Sir Jos. Copley, Bart., two don.	110	0
His Grace the Duke of Bedford	100	0
Right Hon. Earl Spencer	100	0
Right Hon. Lord Feversham	100	0
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.	100	0
Rev. E. Hollond	100	0
Miss Portal	100	0
Messrs. Barclay and Co.	100	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue, two donations	60	0
The Most Noble the Marquis Cholmondeley	50	0
Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, M.P.	50	0
Rev. Sir S. Clerke Jervoise, Bart.	50	0
Rev. E. Brown	50	0
Anonymous, per Mrs. Hoare	50	0
Executors of late J. W. Allan, Esq.	50	0
The Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis	30	0
Rev. Dr. Ellerton	30	0
The Lord Haddo	25	0

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RESOLUTIONS

At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the S
Albert, K.G., &c. &c., in the chair.

I.

Moved by his Grace the Duke of Argy
Rev. Dr. M'Neile,

That the Report now read be adopted, a
direction of the Committee, and that this M
measures hitherto adopted by the Society fo
—namely, the Improvement of the Condi
Classes.

II.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Oxford
Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P.,

That as the welfare of all classes of the comm
the lower, is essentially based on the principle
operation of the clergy and of all the minister
invited, to give efficiency to those various plan
ment in their condition may be effectually pro

III.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of St. David's,
C. Colquhoun, Esq.—

That having a due regard to the duties and
from the possession of property, this Meetin
support of the nobility, gentry, landed prop
bankers, and in promoting the plans of the S
by which the welfare of the labouring class ca
harmony and good feeling between them and
increased and consolidated.

IV.

Moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Eff
by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of
bridge—

That the following gentlemen be the Com
year, with power to fill up vacancies:—

Committee:

The Lord Ashley, M.P., Cha

Rev. Edward Auriol	Edward
Henry Blanchard, Esq.	Rev. Ed
John Bridges, Esq.	Julius J
Rev. S. R. Cattley	William
Enosh Durant, Esq.	Major L
E. H. Fitzherbert, Esq.	Charles
Alexander Gordon, Esq.	Rev. H.
William Gregson, Esq.	John De
R. W. Grenfell, Esq.	Henry R

	£	s.
Right Hon. Lord Kenyon	25	0
Mr. Justice Erle	25	0
H. B. Hickman, Esq.	25	0
The Lord Bishop of Durham	21	0
The Lord Bishop of London	20	0
Viscount Newark	20	0
The Lord Stanley	20	0
Evel. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P.	20	0
Phil. Rose, Esq.	20	0
Miss Goodwin, by ditto	50	0
John Weyland, Esq., F.R.S.	20	0
Rev. J. Ware, two donations	20	0
W. L. Farrar, Esq.	20	0
Rev. F. Bevan	20	0
John Baring, Esq.	20	0
C. Young, Esq.	20	0
J. O. Harris, Esq.	20	0
Mrs. Elsden	20	0
L. B.	20	0
Enosh Durant	20	0
Admiral Bowles	20	0
R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., two don.	15	0
Sir J. C. Hippisley, Bart., two don.	15	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford	10	10
Sir Thos. D. Acland, Bart.	10	10
Sir John Shaw, Bart.	10	10
W. J. Denison, Esq., M.P.	10	10
Commander F. Holland, R.N	10	10
Captain F. Madan	10	10
W. Davison, Esq.	10	10
John Watson, Esq.	10	10
John Dean Paul, Esq.	10	10
W. Peek, Esq.	10	10
H. Morris, Esq.	10	10
The Marchioness Cornwallis	10	0
Right Hon. Countess Falmouth	10	0
The Earl of Dartmouth	10	0
The Earl of Verulam	10	0
Right Hon. Earl Brownlow	10	0
Earl of Harrowby	10	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Strafford	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Crewe	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Radstock	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P.	10	0
The Lord Viscount Downe	10	0
The Lady Dynevor	10	0
Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons	10	0
Hon. Miss Vernon Harcourt	10	0
Admiral Sir G. Munday, Bart.	10	0
Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.	10	0
Sir T. R. Wigram, Bart.	10	0
Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B.	10	0
Sir J. P. Boileau	10	0
George Pearce, Esq.	10	0
Miss Perceval	10	0
Miss J. Perceval	10	0
Frederick Roberts, Esq.	10	0
Dr. Heberden	10	0
J. C. Colquhoun, Esq.	10	0
W. Gregson, Esq.	10	0
T. Twining, junior, Esq.	10	0
J. F. Scrivener, Esq.	10	0
W. Smith, Esq.	10	0
L. P. Shaw, Esq.	10	0
T. C. Garth, Esq.	10	0
A. Mackenzie, Esq.	10	0
F. Gibson, Esq.	10	0
John Labouchere, Esq.	10	0
Miss C. Johnson	10	0
Colonel Dixon	10	0
Robert Hudson, Esq.	10	0
J. W. Farrer, Esq.	10	0
R. Hopkinson, Esq.	10	0
T. Hicks, Esq.	10	0
Mrs. Lightfoot	10	0
P. B. Duncan, Esq.	10	0
G., per Messrs. Hatchards	10	0
E. M. C.	10	0
R. E.	10	0
C. W. W.	10	0
H. Dawes, Esq.	10	0
Rear Admiral Sir T. Cochrane	8	0
J. E. Heathcote, Esq.	5	5
W. F. Stevenson, Esq.	5	5
P. Cazenove, Esq.	5	5
C. Cochrane, Esq.	5	5
M. G.	5	5
E. V. Neale, Esq.	5	5
E. B. Lawrence, Esq.	5	5
J. E. Heathcote, Esq.	5	5
The Marquis of Blandford	5	0
Viscount Castlereagh	a 5	0
Lord Dudley Stuart	5	0
Lady Brodie	5	0
Lady Erle	5	0
Hon. Mrs. Colquhoun	5	0
Capt. the Hon. D. Pelham	5	0
Right Hon. Sir Alex. Foster, Bt.	5	0
Sir T. Hastings, Bart.	5	0
Captain Cuttle	5	0
Sir George Smart	5	0
Sir G. P. Lee	5	0
Colonel Linton	5	0
Captain Robinson	5	0
Major R. H. Close	5	0
Major H. Puget	5	0
Rev. D. Barclay Bevan	5	0
W. Robertson, Esq.	5	0
Michael Faraday, Esq.	5	0
W. J. Farrer, Esq.	5	0
R. Perry, Esq.	5	0
R. Twining, Esq.	5	0
A. C.	5	0
E. P. Garland, Esq.	5	0
E. Pigou, Esq.	5	0
Mrs. Dumaresq	5	0
Miss Louisa Holland	5	0
W. Slade, Esq.	5	0
A. F. Greville, Esq.	5	0

	£	s.
Miss Holmes	5	0
Mrs. Shaw	5	0
W. Lyon, Esq.	5	0
J. H. Phillips, Esq.	5	0
M. L. H.	5	0
W. A. Rew, Esq.	5	0
L. S.	5	0
G. B. Kent, Esq.	5	0
W. G. Farmer, Esq.	5	0
General Mercer	5	0
Rev. J. Bartlett	5	0
G. W. Chad, Esq.	5	0
Edw. Penrhyn, Esq.	5	0
Miss Scott	5	0
Mrs. Hough	5	0
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Rev. A. Edwards	5	0
F. R. Farrer, Esq.	5	0
J. Phelps, Esq.	5	0
Higford Burr, Esq.	5	0
W. Dugmore, Esq.	5	0
J. Jackson, Esq.	5	0
Mrs. E. Deverell	5	0
H. B. Hickman, Esq.	5	0
R. Aldridge, Esq.	5	0
Mrs. M'Bride	5	0
Mrs. Hughman	5	0
N. S. Thompson, Esq.	5	0
W. H. Valpy, Esq.	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Spranger	5	0
John R. Lawrie, Esq.	5	0
S. S.	5	0
J. H. Urquhart, Esq.	5	0
Rev. R. Palmer	5	0
Mrs. E. Frank	5	0
Miss Dealtry	5	0
Miss A. Dealtry	5	0
Rev. H. G. Watkins	5	0
J. J. Hensley, Esq.	5	0
S. R. Sitwell, Esq.	5	0
H. Barnett, Esq.	5	0
Robert Tidswell, Esq.	5	0
Miss A. W. Cotton	5	0
Thomas K. Hall, Esq.	5	0
H. Ravenshaw, Esq.	5	0
Joseph Reynolds, Esq.	5	0
R. Critchett, Esq.	5	0
S. M. G.	5	0
J. Dupre, Esq.	5	0
G. C. Courthope, Esq.	5	0
James Morier, Esq.	5	0
T. M. Bridge, Esq.	5	0
Mrs. Phillips	5	0
R. Wilkinson, Esq.	5	0
F. R. Bonham, Esq.	5	0
W. Leveson Gower, Esq.	5	0
Mrs. Phillips	5	0
R. Berens, Esq.	5	0
Rev. H. Hodgson	5	0
F. Charrington, Esq.	5	0
J. Minet, Esq.	5	0
W. Powell, Esq.	5	0
J. A. Warne, Esq.	5	0
Thomas H. Farrer, Esq.	5	0
A Friend	5	0
R. A. Hornby, Esq.	5	0
Miss Scott	5	0
J. H. Farrer, Esq.	5	0
S. R.	4	0
Colonel Clarke, Esq.	3	3
C. R. Turner, Esq.	3	3
Sir H. Martin, Bart.	3	0
Ven. Archdeacon Jeffreys	3	0
James W. Stuart, Esq.	3	0
W. H. Martin, Esq.	3	0
C. Sayer, Esq.	3	0
W. Beckford, Esq.	3	0
W. Peek, Esq., junior	3	0
A. M. T.	3	0
Mrs. Hamilton	2	10
Lady Caroline Murray	2	2
Lady A. Wentworth	2	2
Henry Hussey, Esq.	2	2
H. Sykes, Esq.	2	2
E. M.	2	2
O. M. Ridley, Esq.	2	2
E. M.	2	2
Lady Trevelyan	2	0
Marchioness of Exeter	2	0
The Lady Noel Byron	2	0
Lady Franklyn	2	0
Lady C. Fitzroy	2	0
Hon. Miss Vernon	2	0
Gen. Sir J. Bathurst	2	0
Major Gen. Daubeney	2	0
Misses Jeffrey	2	0
Rev. A. E. Obias	2	0
Julius Jeffrey, Esq.	2	0
Mr. Clarke	2	0
Mrs. Ford	2	0
Miss Wagner	2	0
J. F.	2	0
Miss Scott	2	0
T. C.	2	0
Dr. Bliss	2	0
Major M'Farlane	2	0
M. N. S.	2	0
J. Hoper, Esq.	2	0
A Lady, per Hatchards	2	0
N. Heathcote, Esq.	2	0
Mrs. Boss	2	0
Mrs. Hartley	2	0
Mr. and Miss Copeland	2	0
H. Treacher, Esq.	2	0
W. Harding, Esq.	2	0
C. F. V. X.	2	0
C. A.	2	0
Lady Trevelyan	2	0
Mrs. Hudson	2	0
Dr. Bliss	2	0
Major H. Puget	2	0
Col. E. J. Crabbe	2	0

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Donations and Subscriptions, from the 30th of April, to the 31st of May, 1848.

*** Those names to which (D.) is prefixed are Donations; all others are Annual Subscriptions.

	£.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. Viscount Castlereagh	5	0	0
Lady Astley, Eversleigh, Pewsey, Wilts	2	2	0
Rev. T. Dowell, Wellington-heath, near Ledbury	2	2	0
John Edensor Heathcote, Esq., Grenville-street	2	2	0
J. Curteis, Esq., Golden-place, Tavivistock-square	2	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Grafton	1	1	0
Rev. H. J. Lodington Yelden, Higham Ferrers	1	1	0
The Lord Bishop of Norwich	1	1	0
G. Miller, Esq., Old-square	1	1	0
The Lady Augusta Wentworth, Connaught-place	1	1	0
Rev. C. Bannatyne, Aldham, Halstead	1	0	0
T. C. Molineux, Esq., Alderhay, near Liverpool	1	1	0
E. V. Neale, Esq., North Audley-street	1	1	0
Rev. J. R. Simpkinson, Harrow-on-the-Hill (D.)	1	0	0
Rev. J. Lemesurier, Bradfield, near Reading (two years)	1	1	0
Miss M. O. Lemesurier, Bradfield (two years)	1	1	0
Thomas Berrington, Esq., King William-street	1	1	0
— Thompson, Esq., Oxford-terrace	1	0	0
Geo. Pearce, Esq., Blackheath-park	1	1	0
Miss C. Alexander, Hornsey	1	0	0
Mrs. Rose, High Wycomb	1	1	0
Miss Irvine, Montagu-place	1	1	0
W. N. Alcock, Esq., Gisburne-park, Clitheroe	1	1	0
H. T. Alston, Esq., Gloster-house, Richmond	1	1	0
B. Shaw, Esq., Cambridge-square	1	1	0
Miles Beale, Esq., Bishopsgate-street	1	1	0
W. A. Mackinnon, M.P.	0	10	0
J. S. Orton, Esq., Hill-road, St. John's Wood	0	10	0
W. Pearce, Esq., Whitehall-place (additional)	0	10	0
Rev. S. Barbutt, Chichester (D.)	0	10	0
Rev. Dr. Harris, Torquay (D.)	0	10	0
J. Sayer, Esq., Lincoln's-Inn	0	10	0
Rev. T. J. Jerram, Witney	0	10	0
C. Goodwyn, Esq., Lynn	0	10	0
Mrs. J. Cranmer, Quenden Hall, Bishop Stortford	0	10	0
Rev. R. Eden, Leigh	0	10	0
Per H. Martin.			
T. Burnham, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. W. H. Wilberforce	0	10	0

Printed by THOMAS C. SAVILL, at his Office, No. 4, Chandos Street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, and Published by JOHN WOOD, at No. 21, Exeter Hall, Strand, in the same County, where all Communications are to be addressed.—Sold by Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley, Fleet Street; Nisbet and Co., Berners Street; and J. W. Parker, Strand, London.

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(8.)

York. 13/7 1848.

Gentlemen

I have to thank you most sincerely for your having drunk my health with so much cordiality. It has been a great satisfaction to me to have been able this year to pay you an old Debt in appearing at this interesting & useful meeting.

All I have seen today exhibits a bright Picture of the progress of British Agriculture, & for much of this progress the country is indebted to this society.—

Agriculture, which once was the main pursuite of this, as every other Nation, holds even now, notwithstanding the ~~progress~~ development of Manufacture & Commerce a fundamental position in the Realm. And although time has changed the position which the owner of the land, with his feudal dependants held in the empire, the Country Gentleman with his wife & children, the country Cler-

gyrman, the Tenant & the Labur
still form a great &, I hope, u
family, in which we gladly re
nize the foundation of our soci
State. —
Science & Mechanical improve
have in these days changed th
mere practice of cultivating th
soil, into an industrial purs
requiring Capital, Machinery,
Industry & Skill, & perseveran
in the struggle of competition
This is an other great change, b
we must consider it a great
progress, as it demands high
efforts & higher intelligence.
Concious of these changes we
Agriculturists of England cott
in this annual meeting of th
Royal Agricultural Society w
order to communicate to eac
other our various experienie
to exhibit the progress that
may have made in the appl
tion of Science others in the
genuity of Machinery or in
(rearing of Animals. —

Feeling, as I do, a great interest
in these noble pursuites & their
paramount importance, & having
myself experienced the pleasures
& little pangs attending them,
I feel highly gratified that it sh
have been confided to me to pro
pose to you the Toast of the Day:
"Success to the Royal ~~Society~~
Agricultural Society of England!"
& I trust, you that will heartily respon
to it. —

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At the Laying the First Stone
of Great Grimsby Dock. April 18. 1849.

My Lord! Gentlemen!

(9.)

I thank you most sincerely for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health & you Gentlemen, for the cordial maner in which you have received it.

The act which has this day been performed in which you were kind enough to desire, that I should take the chief part, could not but make a deep impression upon me. — We have been laying the foundation not only of a Dock — as a place of Refuge, safety & refitment for mercantil Shipping — & calculated even to receive the largest Steamers in H. M.'s Navy but —— it may be ——,

& I hope it will be —
the foundation of a great
Commercial Port, destined
in after times, when we
shall long have quitted
this scene, & when our
names even may be
forgotten, to form another
Center of life to the vast
& ever increasing Commerce
of the World & an impor-
tant link in the con-
nexion of the East & the
West. Nay! if I contemplate
the extraordinary rapidi-
ty ~~with~~ of developement
which characterizes the
undertakings of this
age, it may not even
be too much to expect
that some of us may
live, yet to see this
prospect
~~result~~ in part realised.

This work has been
undertaken, like almost

all the National enterprizes
of this great Country by
private exertion, with
private capital & at private
risk; & it shares with
them likewise that other
~~peculiar~~ feature ~~which~~
so peculiar to the enter-
prises of Englishmen, that
strongly attached as they
are to the institutions
of their Country, & grate-
fully acknowledging the
protection of those laws
under which their enter-
prises are undertaken
& flourish, they love
to connect them in some
manner directly with
the authority of the Crown
& the person of their Sovereign
And it is their appreciation
~~knowledge~~
of this circumstance
~~fact~~, which has
impelled me at once
to respond to your call,
as the readiest mode

of testifying to you, how strongly Her Majesty the Queen values & reciprocates this feeling.—

I have derived an additional gratification from this visit as it has brought me for the first time to the County of Lincoln so celebrated for its agricultural pursuits & showing ~~such~~ a fine example of the Energy of the national character which has by dint of perseverance succeeded in transforming unhealthy swamps into the richest & most fertile soil in the Kingdom.— I could not have witnessed finer specimens of Lincolnshire farming, than have been shown to me ~~by~~ on his estates by your

Chairman, my noble host, who has made me acquainted not only with the agricultural improvements which are going on amongst you, but with that most gratifying state of the relation between Landlord & Tenant, which exists here & which I hope may become an example in time to be followed throughout the Country. Here it is ~~felt~~ felt, that the real advantage & the prosperity of both does not depend upon the written letter of agreements, but on that mutual trust & confidence which has here for a long time been held a sufficient security to both to warrant the extensive outlay of Capital & the engagement

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in farming operations
on the largest scale.—

Let me in conclusion
propose to you as a toast
"Prosperity to the Great
"Grimsby Docks!"— &
let us invoke the Almighty
to bestow his blessing
on this work under which
alone it can prosper.—

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At the public Meeting of the Servants Benevolent Society. May 16. / 1849.

Gentlemen! (10.)

The Object for which we have assembled here today is not one of Charity but of friendly advice & assistance to be tendered to a large & important class of our fellow Country men: in the welfare of the Domestic servants of

Who would not feel the deepest interest in the

Who's heart would fail to sympathize with those who ~~obtain our pleasures & our pains~~, minister to us in all the wants of daily life, attend us in sickness, receive us upon our first appearance in this world & even extend their cares to our mortal remains, who live under our roof, form our Household ~~Capital~~ ~~Colony~~ of our Family?

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who would not feel
the deepest interest
in the welfare of the
Domestic Servant! —

And yet upon inquiry
we find that in this
metropolis the greater
part of the inmates of
the workhouse are domestic
Servants! —
I am sure that this (fact startling)
~~which it~~ is no proof either
of a want of kindness &
liberality in the Masters
towards their Servants
nor of vice in the latter,
but is the natural con-
sequence of that peculiar
position, in which the
Domestic Servant is placed:
passing periods during
his life in which he
shares in the luxuries
of an opulent Master, &
others in which he has
not even the means
of earning sufficient

(10)

to sustain him through
the day. —
It is the consideration
of these peculiar circumstances
which makes it the duty
of both, Masters & Servants,
to endeavour to discover
& to agree upon some means
for carrying the Servant
through life, safe from
the temptations of the
prosperous & from the
sufferings of the evil
day. It is on that account
that I rejoice at this
meeting & have gladly
consented to take the
chair at it, to further
the Objects of the "Servants
Provident & Benevolent
Society". —
I conceive that this
Society is founded upon
a right principle, as
it follows out the
dictates of a correct ap-
preciation of human
nature, which requires

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every man, by personal exertion & according to his own choice to work out his own happiness — which prevents his valuing, may even his feeling satisfaction, at the prosperity which others have made for him. — It is founded upon a right principle, because its endeavours tracing out a ~~the~~ plan according to which, by providence present selfdenial & perseverance, the Servant will not only be raised in his physical & moral condition, but the Master also will be taught how to direct ~~his~~ his efforts in aiding the Servant in his labour to secure to himself resources in cases of sickness, old age & want of employment. — It is founded on a right

principle because in it's financial Scheme there is no temptation held out to the Servant by the prospect of possible extravagant advantages ~~which transform~~ which tend to transform his prudence into a species of gambling, — by convivial meetings which lead him to ulterior expence — or by the privilege of lotteries for the few prizes ~~excitement~~ which draws him ~~to personal & party contests~~ to all the waste of time & excitement of an election contest. Such are the characteristics of many institutions upon which the Servants & many of the other industrial Classes place their reliance; & what can be more heartrending than to witness the breaking of Banks & the failure of such institutions, which not only mar the prospects of these unhappy

people
& plunge them into
sudden destitution,
but destroy in others
all confidence in the
honesty or sagacity of
those who preach to them
the advantages of providence.

Let them well con-
sider that if they must
embark ~~you~~ in ~~mercantile~~
financial speculations,
if they ~~must~~ like to have
convivial meetings, if
they claim the right
of governing the concerns
of their own body, they
must not risk for this in
~~a~~ one stake their whole
future existence, the
whole prosperity of their
families. Let them always
bear in mind, that their
savings are Capital, that
Capital will only return
a certain interest, & that
any advantage offered
beyond that interest has
to be purchased at a

(10)

commensurate risk of the
Capital itself. —

The Financial advan-
tages which this Society
holds out to the Servants
rest upon the Credit of
the Country at large, upon
the faith of the Govt & &
are regulated by an Act
of Parliament called "the
Deferred Annuities Act."
They are shortly these:

"According to published
tables which I have before
me, persons, who's fixed
income is below £150 per
annum, can by small
instalments, ~~or at once~~
purchase annuities deferred
not less than ten years
but beyond that limit
to commence at any
period, the depositor
may name. The annuity
cannot be more than
£30 but he may purchase
distinct annuities for
his wife or his children
having attained their

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15th year. — Should he at any time wish to withdraw his deposites before the Annuity has commenced, they will be returned to him; should he die before that period, the deposites will be returned to the heirs. In such cases the only loss will be the interest upon the money deposited."

Although this wise & benevolent measure has been enacted as long ago as the 3d year of the Reign of King William IV I find to my deep regret, that during that whole time only about 600 persons have availed themselves of its provisions. — I can discover no other reason for this inadequate success, but that the existence of the Act is not generally known, or that people

I have heard another reason stated to which however I give little credit namely that the Servants fear that the knowledge of the [illegible] masters, that they are able to purchase annuities by having from their wages might include the masters to reduce them. I have a better opinion of the disposition of

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15th year. — Should he at any time wish to withdraw his deposites before the Annuity has commenced, they will be returned to him: should he die before that period, the depo will be returned to heirs. In such cases th only 10/- will be the interest upon the mo deposited."

Although this wise & benevolent measure has been enacted as lo ago as the 3d year of th Reign of King William, I find to my deep re gret, that during that whole time only abou 600 persons have avail themselves of its provi sions. — I can discover no other reason for this inadequate success, but that the existence of the act is not generally known, or that people generally the employers & are convinced that on the contrary nothing counteracts more the liberality of masters than the idea not wholly unfounded, that an increase of means instead of prompting to savings leads to extravagance.

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(10.)

are afraid of Laws & Acts of Parliament which they frequently cannot understand on account of their complicated technical wording. —

* It is one of the main objects of this meeting to draw the public attention to this Deferred Annuities Act & the main object of this Society to form a medium by which Servants may acquire the benefits proffered by it free from risk, cost or trouble.

The other objects are:

to provide a Home for female Servants out of place, the usefulness of which hardly requires a word of commendation,

to provide respectable lodgings for Men Servants not lodged by their Masters

& to establish a Registry for Domestic Servants generally, which will

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form as well a place of Advertisement for their services as a Record of their Characters, from which they can be obtained upon application. —

Any one who is acquainted with the annoyances & inconveniences connected with the present system of Characters to Servants will at once see the importance of the introduction of a system, by which the servant will be protected from that arbitrary which the caprice of a single Master (with whom he may even have lived for a short time only) may inflict upon him, & the Master from the wish to which a character coming from a former weak Master by the importunities of an undeserving Servant may expose him. Nor is it a small

benefit to be conferred upon the Servants, to enable them, by appealing to a long record of former services to redeem the disqualification which a single fault might bring upon him. —

Should we only succeed in inducing the public at large to consider all these points, we shall have the satisfaction of having furthered the interests of a Class, which we find recorded in the Report of the last Census as the most numerous in the British Population.

I shall now call upon the Secretary to lay before you more in detail the points which I have lightly touched upon. —

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June 11. 1829. Merchant Taylors Company.

Gentlemen!

I thank you sincerely for your expressions of kindness & cordiality towards me towards me.

Although I have on former occasions met you in this room, it has always been for some charitable purpose witnessing with delight the readiness with which this, & indeed all the great Corporations of London open the doors of their magnificent Halls at the call of charity — Today I am here as a Brother Freeman of your Corporation fulfilling a promise made from the time that you received me into your body — I am ashamed to own how long ago. I beg you not to measure by the tardiness of my

the value which I attach to the honour which you then conferred upon me by electing me a Freeman of the Merchant Taylors Comp.y.

I remember well with what regret, when shortly after I came of age the Companies of the Goldsmiths & of the Fishmongers offered me their freedom, I found myself compelled to decline this honour, being informed that identified as they were by historical tradition, & still representing two opposite political parties I could make a choice only of one of them, & fully sensible, that like the Sovereign to whom I had just been united & to devote my whole existence to whom it had become my privilege, I could belong only to the nation at large —

free from the trammels & above the dissensions of political parties.

I well remember too, how much pleased I was when the two Companies waiving some of their Statutes, finally agreed both to receive me among them; & my satisfaction is heightened when I consider that it ~~is to that decision~~ that I owe the decision the advantage of finding myself associated with you also.

Any body may indeed feel proud to be enrolled a member of a company which can boast of uninterrupted usefulness & beneficence during 4 centuries & holds to this day the same honourable position in the estimation of the country, which it did in the time of it's first formation although the progress of

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civilisation & wealth
has so vastly raised
the community around
it, exemplifying the
possibility in this happy
country of combining
the general progress of
mankind with a due
reverence for the insti-
tutions & even forms
which have been bequeathed
to us by the piety & wis-
dom of our forefathers.

Let us join in the hope
that this Corporation
may continue in it's
charitable functions to
be equally an object of
respect to our Children
& Children's Children & so
drink prosperity to
the Merchant Taylors
Company! —

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Soldiers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The ceremony which we are performing this day is a most important & to every Soldier a Sacred one. It is the transmission to your care & keeping of the Colours which are to be borne before you, which will be the symbol of your honour, your rallying point in all moments of danger. —

I feel most proud to be the person who has to transmit these Colours to a Regt so renowned for its Valour, fortitude, * steadiness & discipline.

On looking over the records of your services, I could not refrain from extracting a few which shew your deeds to have been intimately connected with all the great periods in our History.

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" The Regt. was raised in 1688.
" Its existence therefore began
" with the settlement of the Liberties
" of the country. — It fought
" at the Boyne under Schomberg.
" Captured Namur in Flanders
" in 1693. Formed part of the great
" Marlborough's legions at Blenheim
" & Oudenarde; fought in 1742
" at Dettingen & Fontenoy. — Decided
" the battle of Minden in 1758,
" for which the name of Minden
" is inscribed on the Colours. — Shewed
" examples of valour & perseverance
" in America in 1775 at Boston
" Charlestown, Brandywine & Edgehill.
" Accompanied the D. of York to Holland.
" Was amongst the first to land in
" Egypt under the brave Abercrombie
" & later the last to embark at Coruna.
" But between these two important
" Services fought at Copenhagen &
" the taking of Martinique. — Egypt
" Martinique & Coruna are waving
" in these Colours. — In the Peninsula
" the Regt won for their Colours under
" the Duke the names of Albuera,
" Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees
" Nivelles, Orthes & Toulouse. The deeds
" performed at Albuera are familiar
" to every body, who has read Napiers
" inimitable ~~inescapable~~ description of
" that action. — The Regt was victorious
" for the last time over a powerful
" enemy at the Duke's last great Victory at Wa

(12)

Although You ~~were~~ are all of course ~~been~~
well acquainted with these
glorious Records, ~~but~~ I have
thought it right to refer to
them as a proof that they
have not been forgotten by
others & as the best mode
of appealing to you to show
yourselves at all times
worthy of the name you bear.

Take these Colours, one
emphatically called the
Queen's (let it be a pledge
of your loyalty to your Sovereign
& of obedience to the laws
of the Country) — the other
more especially the Regimen
tal one — let that be a
pledge of your determination
to maintain the Honour of
your Regt. On looking at
the one you will think
of your Sovereign — in looking
at the other you will think
of those who have fought
— bled — & conquered before
you.

A.

July the 12th 1849. —

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My Lord Mayor!

I am sincerely grateful for ~~the~~ the kindness with which you have proposed my health & to you, Gentlemen! for the cordiality with which you have received this proposal.—

It must indeed be most gratifying to me, to find that a suggestion which I had thrown out, as appearing to me of importance at this time, should have met with such universal concurrence & approbation. for this has proved to me that the View I took of the peculiar characteristics & claims of the time, we live in, was in accordance with the feelings & opinions of the Country.—

Gentlemen! I conceive it to be the duty of every educated person, closely to watch & study the

time in which he lives, & as far, as in him lies, to add his humble mite of individual exertion to further the accomplishment of what he believes Providence to have ordained.

Nobody, however, who has paid any attention to the peculiar features of our present æra will doubt for a moment, that we are living at a Period of most wonderful transition, which tends rapidly to accomplish that great End to which indeed all History points: the Realisation of the Unity of Mankind! — Not a unity which breaks down the limits & levels the peculiar Characteristics of the different Nations of the Earth, but rather a unity the result & product of those very national varieties & antagonistic qualities. —

The distances which separated the different Nations

& parts of the Globe are rapidly vanishing before the achievements of modern invention & we can travers them with incredible ease, — the languages of all Nations are known & their acquirement placed within the reach of everybody, — thought is communicated with the rapidity & even by the power of lightening. — On the other hand the great principle of division of labour which may be called the moving power of Civilisation, is being extended to all branches of Science, Industry & Art: —

Whilst formerly the greatest mental energies strove at universal knowledge, & that knowledge was confined to the few, now they are directed to specialities & in these again even to the minutest points; but the knowledge acquired becomes at once the property of the community at large — whilst formerly

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discovery was wrapped in secrecy, the publicity of the present day causes, that, no sooner is a discovery or invention made than it is already improved upon & surpassed by competing efforts. — The products of all quarters of the Globe are placed at our disposal & we have only to choose which is the best & the cheapest for our purposes — & the powers of production are entrusted to the stimulus of Competition & Capital. —

So Man is approaching a more complete fulfillment of that great & sacred mission which he has to perform in this World:

His reason being created after the image of God, he has to use it to discover the laws by which the Almighty governs his creation & by making these laws his standard of action to conquer Nature to his use — himself a divine creation.

ment. —

Science discovers these laws of power, motion & transformation, — Industry applies them to the Raw Matter which the Earth yields us in abundance, but which becomes valuable only by knowledge — Art teaches us the immutable laws of Beauty & Simetry & gives to our productions forms in accordance to them. —

Gentlemen!

The Exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test & a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of Mankind has arrived in this great task, & a new starting point from which all Nations will be able to direct their further exertions. —

I confidently hope, that the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce upon the Spectator, will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which he has bestowed

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upon no already here below — & the second the conviction that they can only be realized in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render each other, therefore only by peace, love & ready assistance, not only between individuals but between the Nations of the Earth. —

This being my conviction I must be highly gratified to see here assembled the Magistrates of all important towns of this Realm, sinking all their local & possibly political differences — the representatives of the different political opinions of the Country — & the Representatives of the different Foreign Nations — to day representing only one interest.

Gentlemen!

My original plan had been to carry out this undertaking with the help of the Society of Arts of London, which had long & usefully laboured in this direction & by the

means of private capital & enterprise. — You have received it otherwise — & declared that it was a work which the British People, as a whole, ought to undertake. I at once yielded to your wishes feeling that it proceeded from a patriotic, noble & generous Spirit. — On your courage, perseverence & liberality the undertaking now entirely depends. I feel the strongest confidence in these qualities of the British People, & am sure that they will repose confidence in themselves; — confidence that they will honourably sustain the contest of emulation & that they will nobly carry out their proffered hospitality to their foreign competitors.

We, Her Majesty's Commissioners are quite alive to the innumerable difficulties, which we shall have to overcome in carrying out the Scheme; but having confidence in you & in our own zeal & perseverance

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at least, we require only
your confidence in us, to
make us contemplate
the Result without any
apprehension. —

A.

March 21. 1850. —

(at the City Diner to the Mayors
of 180 Towns, the Gotts, foreign
Ministers & Royal Commissioners
— at the Mansion House.)

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Gentlemen!

Now that this Ceremony is concluded, you must allow me to express to you ~~how much it has given me the great~~ satisfaction (~~it has given me~~) to have had it in my power, to comply with your invitation & to lay the foundation stone of this important National Institution, & that this should have coincided with the moment when H. M. the Queen has come among you & has given you a further proof of her attachment to this Country by again taking up her abode — if for a short time only — in the ancient Palace of her ancestors in this Capital, where she has been received with such unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty & affection. —

The building of which we have just begun the foundation is ~~designed~~ to be a Temple to be erected

to the Fine Arts, — the Fine Arts, which have so important an influence upon the development of the refined & feeling of a people & which are so generally taken as the type of the degree & character of that development, that it is on the fragments of the Works of Art, come down to us from bygone Nations, that we are wont to form our estimate of the state of their Civilisation, manners, customs & Religion.

Let us hope that the impulse given to the Culture of the Fine Arts in this Country & the daily increasing attention bestowed upon it by the people at large generally, will not only tend to refine & elevate the national tastes, but will also lead to the production of works which — if left behind, as memorials of our age — will give to after generations an adequate

idea of our advanced state of Civilisation.' —

It must be an additional source of gratification to me to find, that part of the funds rendered available for the support of this undertaking, shd be the ancient grant, which at the Union of the two Kingdoms was secured towards the encouragement of the Fisheries & Manufactures of Scotland, as it affords a most pleasing proof, that those important branches of Industry have arrived at that stage of manhood & prosperity, that — no longer acquiring the aid of a fostering Govt — they can maintain themselves, adding upon their own vigour & activity, & can now in their turn lend a fostering & support to their younger & weaker sisters, the Fine Arts. — Gentlemen.

The history of this Grant exhibits to us the picture of a most healthy national Progress: the undertaks, connected with the necessaries of life, first

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gaining strength, — the Education & Science supervening & directing further exertions, & lastly the Arts which only adorn life becoming longed for by a prosperous & educated People. —

May nothing disturb this Progress & may by Gods blessing that Peace & prosperity be preserved to the Nation, which will insure to it a long continuance of moral & intellectual enjoyments. —

A.

(Speech held at the laying of the foundation stone of the National Gallery at Edinburgh. August 30th. 1850.)

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My Lord Mayor!

I am very sensible of your kindness in proposing my health, & I beg you, Gentlemen, — to believe that I feel very deeply your demonstrations of good will & cordiality towards myself. I can assure you that I fully reciprocate these sentiments & that it has given me ~~the~~ sincere pleasure, to meet you, the representatives of all the important Towns of the Kingdom, again assembled at a festive board, in token of the unity & harmony of feeling which prevails, those whom you represent, & on which, I am persuaded, the happiness & well being of the Country so materially depends. —

It was an Idea honorable at once to the liberality & the discernment of the Lord Mayor of London to invite you to assemble under

his hospitable roof before you started in the important undertaking upon which you were going to enter, & when, according to ancient custom, the Loving Cup went round, it was a pledge you gave each other, that, whatever the rivalries of your different Localities might be, you would in the approaching Contest all act & appear as one, representing your Country at the gathering of the products of the Nations of the Earth. —

I see by your anxiety to return, before your terms of Office shall have expired, the compliment which London has paid you, that you personally appreciate to its full extent the intention of it's Chief Magistrate & you could not have selected a better place for your meeting than this venerable ~~Town~~ City which is so much connected with the recollections & the history of the Empire, & is now preeminent as the Centre of a district in which

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a high state of Agriculture is blended with most extensive production of Manufactures.

But I see likewise in your anxiety to meet me, Her Majesty's Commissioners again, a proof of your earnest & continued zeal in the cause of the approaching Exhibition. — It could not be by the impetus of a momentary enthusiasm but only by a steady perseverance & sustained efforts that you could hope to carry out your great undertaking, & ensure for your selves & the Nation an honourable position in the comparison which you have invited.

If to cheer you on in your labours, by no means terminated, you should require an assurance, that that spirit of activity & perseverance is abroad in the Country, I can give you that assurance on the ground of the information which reaches me from all quarters, & I can add to it our personal conviction,

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that the Works in preparation, will be such as to dispel any apprehension for the position which British Industry will maintain.

From abroad also all accounts which we receive lead us to expect, that the works to be sent will be numerous & of a superior character. Although we perceive in some Countries a fear, that the advantages to be derived from the Exhibition will be mainly reaped by England, & a consequent distrust in ~~of~~ the effects of our Scheme upon their own interests we must at the same time freely & gratefully acknowledge that our invitation has been received by all Nations, with whom communication was possible, in that spirit of Liberality & Friendship in which it was tendered & that they are making great exertions, & incurring great expences in order to meet our plans. —

Of our own doings at the

(5) Commission, I should have preferred to remain silent but I cannot let this opportunity pass without telling you, how much benefit we have derived, in our difficult labours, from your unremitting confidence in the intentions at least, which guided our decisions, & that there has been no difference of opinion, on any one subject, between us & the different Local Committees, which has not upon personal consultation & after open explanation & discussion, vanished & given way to agreement & identity of purpose. —

There is but one allay to my feelings of satisfaction & pleasure in seeing you here assembled again, & that is the painful remembrance that one is missing from amongst us, who felt so warm an interest in our scheme & took so active a part in promoting its success, the last act of whose public life was attending at the Royal Commission, the admiration for whose talents & character & the

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gratitude for whose devotion to the Queen & private friendship towards myself, I feel a consolation in having this public opportunity to express. —

Only at our last meeting we were still admiring his eloquence, & the earnestness with which he appealed to you to uphold by your exertions & personal sacrifices what was to him the highest object, the honour of his country; he met you the following day, together with other Commissioners, to confer with you upon the details of our undertaking, & you must have been struck, as everybody has been who has had the benefit of his advice upon practical points, — with the attention, care & sagacity with which he treated the minutest details, proving that to a great mind nothing is little, from the knowledge that, in the moral & intellectual as in the physical world, the smallest point is only a link in that great chain, &

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holds its appointed place in that great Whole which is governed by the Divine Wisdom.

The constitution of Sir Robert Peel's mind was peculiarly that of a Statesman, & of an English Statesman: he was liberal from feeling, but conservative upon principle; whilst his impulse drove him to foster progress, his sagacious mind & great experience showed him, how easily the whole machinery of a State & of Society is deranged, & how important, but how difficult also, it is to direct its further development in accordance with its fundamental principles (like organic growth in Nature) ~~& Mind~~. It was peculiar to him, that in great things as in small ~~ones~~ all the difficulties & objections occurred to him first — he would anxiously consider them, pause & warn against rash resolutions; but having convinced himself after a long & careful investigation, that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical mode also of safely taking it, it became to him a necessity

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& a duty to take it, All
his caution & apparent
timidity changed into
courage & power of action,
& at the same time, readiness
cheerfully to make any
personal sacrifice, which
its execution might demand.

Gentlemen! —— if he
has had so great an influence
over this Country, it was
from the Nation recognising
in his qualities the true
type of the English character
which, essentially practical,
warmly attached to his Institutions, & revering the bequest
left to him by the industry,
wisdom & piety of his fore-
fathers, the Englishman
attaches little value to
any theoretical scheme.
It will attract his attention
only after having been for
some time placed before
him, it must have been
thoroughly investigated &
discussed before he will
entertain it; shd it be an
empty theory, it will fall
to the ground during this
time of probation; shd it
survive this trial, it will

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be on account of the practical
qualities contained in it,
but it's adoption in the
end will entirely depend
upon its harmonizing
with the national feeling,
the historic development
of the Country & the peculiar
nature of her institutions.

It is owing to these national qualities that England
whilst constantly progressing has still preserved the
integrity of her Constitution
from the earliest times,
& has been protected from
wild schemes, whose chief
charm lies in their novelty
whilst around us we
have seen unfortunately
whole Nations distracted
& the very fabric of Society
endangered from the
levity with which the
result of the experience
of Generations, the growth
of ages has been thrown
away to give place to tem-
porarily favorite ideas.

Taking this view of
the character of our Country
I was pleased when I saw
the plan of the Exhibition

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of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion & even opposition, & I hope that I may now gather from the Energy & earnestness with which its execution is pursued, that the Nation is convinced that it accords with its interests & the position which England has taken in the World. —

A.

At the Dinner given by the Mayors of the United Kingdom to the Lord Mayor of London at York the 25th of October 1850. —

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Mr President, Mylords
& Gentlemen!

You have been very kind Gentlemen, in responding with so much warmth to the Toast which your President has just proposed to you, & he will allow me to thank him very cordially for the flattering expressions which he used towards myself in introducing to you that Toast. —

I shall feel very happy if the future should prove that the great Exhibition, to which all Nations have so generously contributed should amongst other advantages which I firmly hope will result from it, likewise tend to assist in the promotion of the Fine Arts in this Country, of which you are the representatives, & I feel proud, that we can show to the many Foreigners who are now visiting our

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shores, specimens of British Art such as these walls display.—

Although I have since my first arrival in this Country never once missed visiting the Exhibition of the Royal Academy & have always derived the greatest pleasure & instruction from these visits, it is but seldom that my engagements will allow me to join in your festive Dinner. I have however upon this occasion made it a point to do so, in order to assist in what may be considered the Inauguration Festival of your newly elected President, at whose election I have heartily rejoiced, not only on account of my high estimate of his qualities, but also on account of my feelings of regard towards him personally. —

It would be presumptuous in me to speak to you of his talent as an Artist, for that is well known to you & of it you are the best Judge — or of his merits as an Author for you are all familiar with

his works, or at least ought to be so, — or of his amiable ~~qualities~~ character as a man for that also you must have had opportunities to estimate but my connection with him, now for nine years of H. M.'s Commission for the promotion of the Fine Arts, has enabled me to know what you can know less & what is of the greatest value in a President of the Royal Academy: I mean that kindness of heart & refinement of feeling which guided him in all his communications, often most difficult & delikate, with the different Artists whom we had to invite to competition, whose works we had to criticise, whom we had to employ or to reject. —

Gentlemen!

The Production of all works in Art or Poetry requires, in their conception & execution not only an exercise of the intellect, skill & patience, but particularly a concurrent warmth of feeling & a free flow of imagination. This renders them most tender plants, which will thrive

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only in an ~~a~~ atmosphere calculated to maintain that warmth, & that atmosphere is one of kindness — kindness towards the artist personally as well as towards his production. An unkind word of criticism passes like a cold blast over their tender shoots, & shrivels them up, checking the flow of the sap which was rising to produce perhaps multitudes of flowers & fruit. But still criticism is absolutely necessary ~~for~~ to the development of Art, & the injudicious praise of an inferior work becomes an insult to superior genius. —

In this respect our times are peculiarly unfavorable when compared with those when Madonnas were painted in the seclusion of convents: for we have known on the one hand the ~~free~~ eager competition of a vast array of artists of every degree of skill & talent, & on the other as Judge, a great Public, for the greater

(16.) part wholly uneducated in Art, & this led by professional writers, who often strive to impress the Public with a great Idea of their own artistic knowledge by the merciless manner in which they treat works, which cost those who produced them the highest efforts of mind & feeling. — The Works of Art, by being publicly exhibited & offered for sale, are becoming articles of Trade, following as such the unreasoning laws of Markets & Fashion, & public & even private patronage is swayed by their tyrannical influence. —

It is then to an institution like this, Gentlemen, that we must look for a counterpoise to these evils. Here young Artists are educated & taught the mysteries of their profession; those who have distinguished themselves & given proof of their talent & Power receive a badge of acknowledgement from their professional Brethren by being elected Associates of the Academy, & are at

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last, after long toil & continued exertion received into a select aristocracy of a limited number & shielded ~~from fears~~ in any further struggle by their well established reputation of which the letters R. A. attached to their names give a pledge to the Public. —

If this body is often assailed from without, it shares only the fate of every aristocracy if more than another, this only proves, ~~that how much~~ that it is more difficult ~~it is~~ to sustain an aristocracy of Merit than one of Birth or of Wealth & may serve as an useful check upon yourselves, when tempted at your elections to let personal predilection compete with real merit. —

Of one thing however you may rest assured, & that is the continued favour of the Crown. The same feeling which actuated George III in founding this institution, still actuates the Crown in continuing to it its patronage & support recognising in you a constitutional link, as it were, between the Crown itself & the artistic body. And when I look at the assemblage of

guests at this table, I may infer, that the crown does not stand alone in this respect but that its feelings are shared also by the Great & Noble in the land. —

May the Academy long flourish & continue its career of usefulness! ——

A.

At the Dinner
of the Royal Academy May 3d
1851. —

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My Lords, Ladies & Gentlemen.

We are assembled here to-day in order to ~~commemorate~~ celebrate the 3d Jubilee ~~the 150th Anniversary~~ of the foundation of the Society "for the propagation of the "Gospel in Foreign Parts," incorporated by Royal Charter & one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid, which the Established Church ~~affords~~ affords to our extensive Colonial Dependencies.—

We are not commemorating however an isolated fact, which may have been glorious or useful to the country; but we are thankfully acknowledging the Divine Favor which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of 150 years. We are met at the same time to implore the further continuance of that favor, pledging ourselves, not to relax in our efforts: to extend to those of our

who are settled
brethren ~~who are settling~~ in distant lands & building up communities & states there, where man's foot steps had first to be imprinted on the soil & wild Nature yet to be conquered to his use, those blessings of Xtianity which form the foundation of our community & of our State. —

This Society was first chartered by that great man, William III, the greatest Sovereign this country has to boast of, by whose sagacity & energy, was closed that long & bloody struggle for civil & religious Liberty which had so long been consolidated this country, & secured to us the inestimable advantages of our constitution & of our Protestant Faith. — Having thus placed the country upon a safe basis foundation at Home, he could boldly meet her foes abroad, & contribute to the foundation of that Colonial Empire

(17.)
which forms so important a part of our present greatness; — & Honour be to him for his endeavour to place this foundation upon the rock of the Church! —

The first Jubilee of the Society fell in a time, when Religious apathy had followed succeeded to the overexcitement of the preceding age. Lax Morals & a sceptical modern Philosophy began to undermine the Christian Faith, treating with indifference & even ridicule the most sacred objects. — Still this Society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American Continent, where a younger & a healthier vigorous Society was rapidly growing into a People. —

The second Jubilee found this Country in a most critical position: — She had obtained by the Peace of Amiens a moments respite from the tremendous Contest in which she had been engaged with her

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continental Priest, &
which she had ~~soon~~ got to secure
~~carry on~~ in order to ~~obtain~~
maintain her own existence
& to ~~obtain~~ secure a permanent
Peace for to Europe. Since
the last Jubilee the Ameri
can Colonies, which had
originally been peopled
chiefly by ~~Englishmen~~ British Subjects &
~~Scotchmen~~, who had left their hom
~~this Country~~ to escape the
yoke of Religious intolerance
& oppression, had thrown
off their allegience to
the Mother Country in
defence of their rights, the
attachment to which
they had carried with them
from the British Isles. —
Yet this Society was not
dismayed, but in a truly
christian spirit continued
its labours in the neigh
bouring North American
& Westindian ~~Colonies. Settle~~
ments. —

This, the third Jubilee
falls in a happier Epoch,
when Peace is established
in Europe & religious fervour

(14.)

is rekindled, & at an auspicious
moment when we are cele
brating a festival of the
Civilization of Mankind,
to which all quarters of
the Globe have contributed
their productions, & are
sending their people, for
the first time recognising
their advancement as a
common good — their in
terests as identical — their
mission on Earth the same
— ~~And~~ this Civilization rests
on Christianity, could only
be raised on Christianity
can only be maintained
by Christianity! — The
blessings of which are now carried
by this Society to ~~India~~
& the vast territories of
India & Australasia, which are
again to be peopled by
the Anglosaxon race. —

Whilst we have thus to con
gratulate ourselves upon
our state of temporal
prosperity, harmony at
home, & Peace abroad, we
cannot help deploring
that the Church, whose exer
tions for the progress of

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Christianity & Civilisation
we are to day acknowledging
should be afflicted by inter-
nal dissensions & attacks
from Without. — I have
no fear however for her
safety & ultimate welfare
so long as she holds fast to
by what our Ancestors gained
for us at the Reformation:
the Gospel, & the unfettered
right of its use.

The dissensions & difficulties
which we witness in
this, as in every other Church
arise from the natural
& necessary conflict of
the two antagonistic Prin-
ciples which move human
society in Church as well
as in State: — I mean
the Principles of individ-
dual Liberty, & of Allegiance
& submission to the Will
of the Community, exacted
by it for its own preser-
vation. —

These conflicting principles
cannot safely be disregarded,
they must be reconciled. —
To this Country belongs the
Honor of having engendered

(17.)

in this mighty task, as
far as the State is concerned
whilst other Nations are
still wrestling with it —
And I feel persuaded that
the same earnest zeal &
practical wisdom which
has made her political
Constitution an object of
admiration & envy to
other Nations, will, I feel
persuaded, under God's
Blessing make her Church
likewise a Model to the
World. —

Let us look upon this
Assembly as a token of
future Hope, & may the
harmony which reigns
amongst us at this mo-
ment, & which we owe
to having met in furtherance
of a common holy object
be, by the Almighty, per-
manently bestowed upon
the Church! —

A.

Held at the Jubilee of the
Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel in foreign parts, at St:
Martin's Hall on the 17th of June
1851. —

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My Lord Duke,
My Lords & Gentlemen!

I am very sensible of the Honour which you have done me in proposing my health, & I can assure you, Gentlemen, that the kind manner in which you have responded to the toast will never be forgotten by me. —

Some years have elapsed since I last dined with you in this migratory Pavillion; & I am glad that you should have pitched it this day under the walls of Windsor Castle & that I should myself have an opportunity of bidding you a hearty welcome in the Home Park! —

Your encampment singularly contrasts with that which the Barons of England

the feudal Lords of the Land, ~~together~~ with their Retainers erected round old Windsor Castle on a similar mead though not exactly in the same locality. They came then clad in steel with Lance & War horse. — You appear in a more peaceful attire, & the animals you bring with you to the meeting are the tokens of your successful cultivation of the Arts of Peace. King John came trembling and angry at his subjects, unwillingly compelled to sign that great Charter, which has ever since been your birthright. — Your Sovereign came confiding among her loving & loyal ~~subjects~~ People; she came to admire the results of their industry & to encourage them to persevere in their exertions. —

And the gratification which the Queen has felt at the sight of your splendid

(18)

collection must, I am sure be participated in by all who examine it. * I am doubly pleased at this success, not only because it is witnessed by the many visitors from foreign lands, now within our shores, whom every Englishman must wish to inspire with respect for the state of British Agriculture — but also because I feel to a certain degree personally responsible for having deprived you of one, generally most interesting, feature of your show: I mean the Field ~~products~~ fruits & the Agricultural Machines & Implements. — Though separated from your collection they are seen to great advantage in another Royal Park & you will have heard with gladness, that whatever the difficulty may be in deciding upon the superiority of the works of industry & art sent to the Chrystal Palace by the

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different Nations of the Earth
the British Agricultural
implements are acknowledged
by common consent to
stand there almost without
a Rival. —

Let me now use the
privilege which Your President has
to enjoy, in proposing to allowed me
you as a Toast

"Prosperity to the R. A. Society!"

To its Exhibitions, the means
of comparison which they have
afforded & the emulation
which they have stimulated
we owe to a great extent
the progress which British
Agriculture has made of
late. To this Society belongs
~~also~~ the honour to have
been one of the first to
appreciate the value of
such Exhibitions & to
have from the ~~first~~ be-
ginning ~~admitted~~ liberally
& fearlessly admitted all
competitors without re-
striction. —

I drink

"Prosperity to the Royal Agri-
cultural Society!" —

Windsor July 16.
1831.

A.

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Speeches delivered at the Banquet at the Trinity House, June 4th 1853. —

(19.)

1.

Wherever ~~No Society of~~ Englishmen meet at a public Dinner they make it their ~~constant taking a~~ pride to take no proceedings without first ~~in telling the first toast~~ dropping to the health of ~~the Evening be~~ "the Queen". — The Corporation of the Trinity House yield in feelings of Loyalty to none of H. M.'s subjects! — Gentlemen! The Queen! —

2.

The toast, I have now to propose to you, is that of the Royal Family. —

It is a blessing attending the monarchical Institutions of this Country, that the domestic relations & the the domestic happiness of the Sovereign are ~~inseparable from~~ ~~connected with~~ the relations & happiness of the people at large. In the Progress of the Royal Family through

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life is reflected, as it were, the progress of the generation to which they belong, & out of the common sympathy felt for them, the people find arise an additional bond of union amongst themselves. - I have often been deeply touched by the many proofs of kindness & (comfort) parental affection with which the Prince of Wales & the rest of our young family have been welcomed on their appearance - May God grant, that they may some day repay that affection & make themselves worthy of it by fulfilling the expectations which the country so fondly cherishes. -

I will connect this toast with the name of the D. of Cambridge who honours us this day with his company & who has already been enabled to testify by his conduct in manhood the respect

We are glad to see the Duke of Cambridge who has been

with which the Family is greeted even in Infancy spirit of Loyalty so generously extends itself to the youngest of the Family. - I propose to you the D. of C. & the Royal Family.

3.

I am sure, that you could not have entered this room without feeling a pang at missing from the Chair, which I am this day called upon to occupy, that great man whose loss we still find it almost impossible to realise. - It would be repugnant to our feelings to take another step in the proceedings of this evening without having had an opportunity of paying a munificent tribute to his name. Let us drink in solemn silence to the memory of the great Duke, to whom this Corporation as well as the whole country are so deeply indebted.

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4.

I have now to invite you to drink to the British Army & Navy & in doing so I would add to the toast the names of the two distinguished men who preside over them, the General Commanding in Chief & the First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Harding & Sir James Graham.

It is under the protection of these two great services, that this Country has attained an extend of power, wealth & territory without a parallel in History.

We are rich, prosperous & contented, therefore peaceful by instinct.

We are civilized & therefore daily recognising more & more, that the highest use to which we can apply the advantages with which an allwise Providence has favoured us, is: to extend & maintain the blessings of Peace. I

(19.)

hope however, the day may never arrive, which would find us either so enervated by the enjoyment of & riches & luxury or so sunk in the decrepitude of age, that, from a miserable eagerness to cling to our mere wealth & comforts we should be deaf to the calls of Honour & Duty. —

5.

The Health of H. M.'s Ministers is the toast which I now ask you to drink.

The Brethren of the Trinity House have at all times been anxious cordially to cooperate with H. M.'s Government by whomsoever conducted; they know no politics; but feel, that the responsibility which is imposed upon those men who are entrusted with the care of the multifarious interests of this vast Empire, is

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an arrest one, acquiring every assistance which it may be in the Power of Individuals or public Bodies to afford. They are convinced also, that however party violence may separate public men from each other, they are all equally influenced by one sole consideration: the good of their Country. —

The Earl of Aberdeen & H. M's Ministers. —

6.

I am very grateful to you Gentlemen for the kindness with which you have received the toast proposed by the Deputy Master & beg to thank him for the obliging terms in which he has proposed my health.

When this important Corporation elected me as their Master, I was well aware that this

19.

I did not owe this to any personal merit of my own, giving me a claim to such an honour, & I might well have paused before I undertook to succeed in any task or position that great Men whom few can hope to equal in talent, energy & wisdom; — but I saw in the choice of the Brethren a desire to mark their attachment to the Throne, & in my own acceptance a means for the Queen to testify through me her interest & solicitude for British Commerce & Shipping & for the British Seaman. — This Corporation has had since King Henry VIII one of the high functions of administration delegated to it by the State that namely of lighting the Coast, piloting Vessels & ~~pro~~ tendering aid & and assistance to the Merchant Seaman worn out by the toils & the privations of his adventurous life. The Wor

bears testimony to the manner in which this Duty has been discharged, & I can refer to none which can be more satisfactory to the Corporation than that which has been only recently born by our Brethren on the other side of the Atlantic.

Gentlemen! The ever changing, renovating & preserving influences of time shade made in their inevitable themselves felt also with regard to this institution & the greatest Credit is due to the wisdom & patriotism of the Brethren for having rightly judged & appreciated the demands made by them. — Having hitherto enjoyed the almost irresponsible power of taxing the Public for the objects of their trust, they cheerfully consented to submit their affairs to the utmost publicity as such as to obtain a contribut from Govt. Their own power

they surrendered without a murmur, the interest of the poor Seaman they thought themselves bound to advocate. Whilst repudiating any wish to retain patronage in the distribution of alms, which in fact they had hitherto looked upon rather as an anxious & responsible duty, they exerted themselves to the utmost to bring the claims of this deserving class before the Govt, & whatever may be the inherent difficulty in framing a measure the purport of which is to relieve a class without impairing its moral strength & self dependence they still hope that the legislature will not shrink from the attempt.

Gentlemen for all the Trinity House may have done thanks are solely due to the excellent Deputy Master & the Elder Brethren by whom he is so efficiently supported

Let us drink his health & Prosperity to the Corporation of the Trinity House!

7.

One of the peculiar features of the public life of this Country is: that no public Body stands insulated in the community but that it endeavours to establish & maintain an organic connection with the other interests & classes of Society, securing thereby the inestimable advantage of harmony of action & feeling. The Corporation of the Trinity House has sought to effect this through its Honorary Brethren & I have only to point to those who now sit as such round this table to prove, that whilst the corporation has been guided in its choice solely by the desire to connect itself with the men who

stand highest in the estimation of their Country the most distinguished men have on their side deemed it an honour to become the objects of that choice.

In drinking to the Honorary Brethren I must mention the name of the gallant Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Byam Martin who may be truly called the Father of his profession

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Speech held on the 10th of May 1854 at the Merchant Taylor's Hall at the Bicentenary of the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

My Lord Mayor.

(20.)

Allow me to return you on my own behalf, & on that of the Royal Family, my best thanks for the manner in which you have proposed our health, & to you Gentlemen for the cordial response which you have made to the toast.—

I am indeed highly gratified to have been a witness to the two hundredth anniversity of this Festival testifying as it does, that the people of this country do not relax in efforts which they have once undertaken, & do not forsake the spirit which animated their Forefathers.

When our ancestors purified the christian faith & shook off the yoke of a domineering Priesthood they felt that the Keystone of that wonderful fabric

which had grown up in the dark times of the Middle ages, was the Celibacy of the Clergy — a shocking fancy, that their ~~newly~~ reformed ~~now~~ faith & newly & now religious liberty would on the contrary only be secure in the hands of a Clergy united with the People by every sympathy, national, personal & domestic.

Gentlemen! This Nation has enjoyed for three hundred years the blessing of a Church Establishment which rests upon this basis, & cannot be too ~~must be~~ grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact: that the Christian Ministers not only preach the doctrines of Christianity, but live among their congregations an example for the discharge of every Christian duty, as husbands, fathers & masters of families, themselves capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires & difficulties. —

(20)

Whilst we must gratefully acknowledge, that they have, as a body, worthily fulfilled this high & difficult task, we must bear in mind, that we deny them an equal participation in one of the actuating motives of life, — the one which animates the "children of this Generation" exercises, perhaps of necessity, the strongest influence: I mean — the desire for acquisition & accumulation of the goods of this world.

Gentlemen! the appellation of "a money making parson" is not only a reproach, but a Condemnation for a Clergyman depriving him at once of all influence over his congregation! Yet this man who has to shun opportunities for acquiring wealth, open to most of us, & who has himself only an often scanty life income allotted to him for his services, has a wife &

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children like ourselves, & we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare, which we feel for our own. —

Are we not bound then to do what we can to relieve his mind from anxiety, & to preserve his children from destitution when it shall have pleased the Almighty to remove him from the scene of his labours? —

You have given an answer in the affirmative by your presence here to day, & although ~~What~~ this institution can do ~~is~~ materially but little, ~~but~~ morally it gives a public recognition of the claims which the sons of the Clergy have upon the sympathy & liberality of the Community at large & as one of the great

May it continue for further hundredth of years as a bond of union between Clergy & Laity, & on each recurring Centenary may it find this Nation ever advancing in prosperity Civilisation & Piety!

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Toasts given at the Dinner at the Trinity House, June 21st 1854.

1.

(21.)

The Queen

2.

The toast which I have to propose to you is that of "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales & the rest of the Royal Family" In doing so I am impelled to refer to one Member of that family who is at present engaged in the discharge of arduous duties in the East. He is the only one, whom both his position & his age permitted to offer his services on this occasion & I rejoice at his having done so as a proof, that the Members of the Royal Family are at all times ready to serve — aye! & if necessary to bleed for their Country. —

3.

The Army & Navy F

4.

We are honoured to day by the presence of the Members of H. M.'s Government. — The only return which the Country can make to those men, who sacrifice their own quiet, privacy &, often health, to the arduous & anxious labours of conducting the public business is an acknowledgement of the sincerity & disinterestedness of their motives of action. This it is, which I invite you to give upon the present occasion in drinking the health of H. M.'s Govt & the Earl of Aberdeen Lord John Russell, & President of the Council. —

5.

I am very much obliged to you for the kind expressions in which you have proposed my health & to the Company for the way in which they have received it. But I have to thank you the Elder Brethren especially for the mark of confidence which you have shown me in selecting me as your Master a confidence, which I assure you that I appreciate highly & which I shall be anxious to prove myself at all times worthy. Although the duties of my office are hardly more than nominal, I attach the greatest value to my personal Connection with your Corporation the only public Body to whom duties are entrusted so deeply affecting the interests of the Commerce, the Shipping & the Seamen of this Country. I must also take this opportunity to congratulate you on the working of the important alterations made last year in your Constitution as they have proved a successful attempt at that difficult & nice operation: to bring the spontaneous activity of a public Body into harmony with the general feelings of the Country, as represented in its Govt, without destroying all individual & organic life by the killing influence

of an ~~regard~~ arbitrary & so mechanical Centralisation. —

On proposing to you to drink to the future prosperity of the Corporation I shall not follow your wishes in coupling the toast with the name of the Deputy Master, to whose zeal & ability so much of its present prosperity is due. —

7. X

I have the honour of naming to you as the next Toast.

"The Honorary Brotheren "of the Corporation & the "gallant Admiral of the "Fleet Sir Byam Martin" His presence here carries us back to the glorious days of our former naval History & I rejoice to see him here in such good health.

14.

In returning the thanks of the Corporation to our distinguished guests, I beg leave to propose to you "the health of the Lord High Chancellor of England & the other Noble & distinguished persons who have this day honored the Corporation by their presence

F

The toast which I have now to propose to you "The Army & Navy of Great "Britain" will be drunk by you with peculiar emotions at this time, as your eyes are turned towards these services, your hearts beat for them & with them ensues the Welfare & the honour of the Country are so intimately bound up. They will do their duty as they have always done — & may the Almighty bless their Efforts! —

What is asked ~~of~~ to be done by them in this instance is a task of inordinate difficulty: not only from the Nature & Climate of the

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country in which they are fighting, but also from the peculiarity of the Enemy to whom they are opposed; as it may so happen, that the Army may meet a foe of ten times its number, whilst the fleet may find it impossible to meet one at all —

All these difficulties however may be considered as compensated by the goodness of our Cause, "the vindication of the public Law of Europe" & the fact that we have fighting by our side a Power like Portugal, whose military prowess & vigour of which we have hitherto chiefly known from the severity of long & arduous contests. — If there be a contest between us now it will be one of emulation & not of enmity! —

"The Army & Navy of Great Britain & the health of the Right Hon: D. Viscount Hardinge & the Right Hon: Sir Jas Graham &c."

X
7.

I have the honour of naming to you as the next toast "The Honorary Brethren of the "Corporation". They are composed of men, although varying in their political opinions, yet all standing high in the estimation of their Country, an esteem which they have earned by distinguished services rendered to the State, & the Corporation is justly proud of its connexion with them. I would ask permission to couple the toast with the name of the Earl of Haddington.

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Speeches held at the annual Dinner at The Trinity House. June 9. 1853.

(22)

The Queen!

I propose to you the Health of the Prince of Wales & the rest of the Royal Family. May they prosper under the favour of the Almighty

---

The Toast which I now propose to you "the Army & Navy" is one, in which I am sure no Englishman can join at this moment without the feelings of the deepest emotion. On their keeping stand the honour & the best interests of this Country, I may say, the interests of the Civilisation of Europe. And nobly have they done their duty! whether in the daring impetuosity of attack, in the cool

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intrepidity of defence or the noble & truly christian patience with which they have endured nameless sufferings & priuations! They have set us all an example well worthy of imitation & making us proud of the generation to which we belong. — May God grant that their exertions may be crowned with the success they, strive to deserve, & that they may by the side of our noble & gallant allies conquer to the world a Peace which (may secure) it (tranquility & prosperity) & ~~& civilisation may end~~ time to flourish without ~~fear of~~ any further interruption. —

I drink the health of Viscount Hardinge & Sir Charles Wood & the Army & Navy. Success to their exertions! —

I now propose to you the health of H. M's Ministers.

If there ever was a time when the Queen's Govt, by whomsoever conducted, ~~required~~ the support — ay! not the support alone, but the confidence, good will & sympathy — of their fellow countrymen, it is the present. — It is not the way to success in war to support it however ardently & energetically & to run down & weaken those who have to conduct it. — We are engaged with a mighty adversary, who uses against us all those wonderful powers which have sprung up under the regenerating influence of our liberty & our civilization & employs them with all the force which unity of purpose & action, impenetrable secrecy & unconstrouled despotic power give him — whilst we have to meet him under a state of things intended for peace & the promotion of that very civilization. & civilisation

did offspring
the ~~result~~ of public discussion
the friction of parties &
popular contraul over the
Govt of the State. — The Queen
has no power to levy troops
& none at her command
except such as voluntarily
offer their services; her Govt
can entertain no measures
for the prosecution of the
war without having to
explain them publicly
in Parliamt; her Armies
& Fleets can make no move-
ment nor even prepare
for any, without its being
proclaimed ~~publ~~ by the
Press & no mistake however
trifling can occur, no weak-
ness exist, which it may
be of the utmost impor-
tance to conceal from
the World, without its being
publicly announced &
even frequently exagerated
with a morbid satisfaction;
the Queen's Ambassadors can
carry on no Negociation
which has not to be publickly
defended by entering into
all the arguments which
a Negociator, to have succes,

must be able to shut up
in the innermost recesses
of his Heart. — Nay, at the
most critical moment when the complications of military measures & diplomatic negotiations may be at their height a sudden crisis in Parliamt may deprive her of all her confidential Servants.
Gentlemen! Constitutional
Govt is under a heavy trial
& can only pass triumphantly
through it, if the Country
will grant it's confidence,
a patriotic, indulgent,
& self denying confidence
to H. M.'s Govt. — Without
this all their labours must
be in vain. —

I hope you will drink
with me "the health of
Viscount Palmerston & H.
M.'s Ministers". —

I am much obliged
to you for your kindness
in proposing my health
& to the Company for
the reception which they
have given to the Toast.

It always affords me
great satisfaction to be
able to preside at your
annual Dinner, particu-
larly when I can con-

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gratulate you on the completion of an other year of useful[illegible] & successful labour. — This I am enabled to do on the present occasion & I have only to point to the satisfactory working of your extended jurisdiction over the Cinque Port Pilots, — to the progress of your Light Houses — to the survey in your Reports to ameliorate the condition of the Ballast Heavers — & to the fact that you have through the Board of Trade entered into communication with H. M. Colonies, for the purpose of laying down a complete system of Lighting based on your knowledge & experience in those important but remote parts of the World

It is to the indefatigable zeal of the Deputy Master that much of this success is due; you will therefore I doubt not, gladly join with me in drinking to his good health — in connection with the Toast

(22) of the Evening "Prosperity to the Corporation of the Trinity House."

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Speech held at the Breakfast after the opening of the new Metropolitan Cattlemarket. – June 13. – 1855. –

My Lord Mayor!

(23)

I return you my best thanks for the honour you have done me in proposing my health; & to you, Gentlemen, for the kindness with which you have responded to the toast. –

It has given me very great pleasure to have been able to accept the invitation of the Lord Mayor to be present at the opening of this splendid & useful work; & I beg to assure him, that the oftener he shall invite me to similar ceremonies, the better shall I be pleased. –

This wonderful Metropolis which has already gathered beneath its roofs nearly two Million & a half of human beings, & has even within these last six years added (no less than) 290 miles

of Street to its extent — imperatively acquires that those Establishments which are to minister to the common wants of the whole, should keep pace with its magnitude & growth — They can only be undertaken by public Bodies! — they can only be successfully carried out by public Spirit! — I know that the difficulties which have to be overcome where so much private Capital has acquired vested interests, are immense; but I hail the spirit which is rising amongst us, & — which I doubt not will meet these difficulties

I hail this instance as an earnest of your determination to accept the duties which your position has imposed upon you — & as a proof that ~~ensure~~ at all times you will regard a bold & conscientious execution of them! —

I beg now to propose

to you to drink to the health of the Lord Mayor & the Corporation of the City of London, & "Prosperity to the new Metropolitan Cattle Market. —

A.

Speech held at the Banquet in the Birmingham Town Hall on the occasion of My laying the first Stone of the Birmingham & Midland Counties Institute. Nov. 22nd 1855.

I am much obliged to you, My Lord, for your proposing my health in such kind terms, & I cannot but be much gratified by the cordial reception which you, Gentlemen, have been pleased to give to this toast!

It has been a great pleasure to me to have been able to participate, in however trifling a degree, in a work, which I do not look upon as a simple act of worldly zeal on the part of this great Town & Locality, but as one of the first public acknowledgements of a principle which is daily forcing its way among us, & is destined to play a great & important part in the future development of this Nation & of the world in general. I mean

The introduction of Science & Art as the Regulators of productive industry.—

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The courage & spirit of enterprise with which an immense amount of capital is embarked in industrial pursuits, & the skill & indefatigable perseverance with which these are carried on in this country cannot but excite universal admiration; — but in all our operations, whether agricultural or manufacturing it is not we who operate, but the Laws of Nature which we have only set in operation. —

It is then of the highest importance, that we should know these Laws, in order to know what we are about & the reason why certain things are, which occur daily under our hands, & what course we are to pursue with regard to them.

Without such knowledge we are condemned to one of 3 states:
either we merely go on to do things just as our fathers did them & for no

better reason than because they did them so,
or, trusting to some personal authority we adopt at random the recommendation of some specific, in a speculative hope that it may answer
or lastly — & this is the most favorable case — we bursetves impose certain practices but this can only be the result of an experience hardly earned & dearly bought, & which after all can only embrace a comparatively short space of time & small number of experiments. —

From none of these courses can we hope for much progress, for the mind however ingenious it may be, has no materials to work with & remains in presence of phenomena the causes of which are hidden from it.

But these Laws of Nature those divine Laws, are capable of being discovered & understood & of being taught & made our own! —
This is the task of Science

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& whilst Science dis-
covers & teaches these
Laws, Art teaches their
application. No pursuit
is therefore too insignifi-
cant not to be capable of the com-
the subject, both of a
Science & an Art.

The Fine Arts, as far as they
relate to painting Sculpture
& Architecture, rest on
the application of the
Laws of Form & Colour
& what may be called
the Science of the Beautiful.
They do not rest on any
arbitrary theory on the
modes of producing
pleasurable emotions, but
follow fixed Laws — more
difficult perhaps to
ascertain than those regu-
lating the material world
because belonging partly
to the sphere of the ideal
& our spiritual sense,
yet perfectly appreciable
& teachable, both abs-
tractedly & historically
from the Works of different
ages & Nations. —

No human pursuit can make
any materially progress until

Science be brought to
bear upon them. We
have seen accordingly many of them
slumber for centuries
upon centuries; but
from the moment that
Science has touched them
with her magic Wand
they have sprung forward
& taken strides which amaze
& almost awe the beholder.
Look at the transformation
which has gone on around
us since the Laws of gravi-
tation, electricity, mag-
netism & the expansive
power of heat have
become known to us.
It has altered our whole
state of existance, one
might say, the whole
face of the Globe! We
owe this to Science &
Science alone, & she has
other treasures in store
for us, if we will but
call her to our assistance.

It is sure times
over objected by the
ignorant that Science
is uncertain & changeful
& they point with
a malicious kind of
pleasure to (the many) explodes

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theories, which have been superceeded by others as a proof that the present knowledge may be also ~~wrong~~ misunderstood & after all not worth having. But they are not aware that, while they think to cast blame upon Science, they bestow in fact the highest praise upon her. For that is precisely the difference between Science & Prejudice, that the latter keeps stubbornly to its position whether disproved or not, whilst the former is an unarrestable movement towards the fountain of truth, caring little for cherished authorities or sentiments, but continually progressing, feeling no false shame, at her short comings, but on the contrary the highest pleasure when freed from an error, at having advanced another step towards the attainment of divine truth, — a pleasure

not even intelligible to the pride of Ignorance.

We also hear not unfrequently Science & Practical Scientific Knowledge & Common sense, contrasted as antagonistic. A strange Error! for Science is eminently practical, & must be so, as she sees & knows what she is doing about, whilst mere common practice is condemned to work in the dark, applying natural ingenuity to unknown powers to obtain a known result.

Far be it from me to undervalue the creative power of genius, or to treat shrewd common sense as worthless without knowledge. But nobody will tell me, that the same genius would not take an incomparably higher flight if supplied with all the means which Knowledge can impart or common sense does not know in fact only truly really powerful often

in possession of the materials upon which judgement is to be exercised.

The Study of the Laws by which the Almighty governs the universe is therefore our bounden Duty.—

Of these laws our great Academies & seats of Education have rather arbitrarily ~~taken alone~~ selected only two spheres or groups (as I may call them) as essential parts of our National Education: the laws which regulate quantities & proportions, which form the subject of Mathematics & the laws regulating the expression of our thoughts through the medium of Language, that is to Grammar, which finds its purest expression in the Classical Languages. These laws are most important branches of knowledge, their study trains & elevates the mind; but they are not the only ones; there are others, which we cannot disregard, which we cannot do without:

(24)

there are for instance the laws governing the human mind & its relation to the Divine Spirit / the subject of Logic & Metaphysics / there are those which govern our bodily nature & its connexion with the soul (the subject of ~~Anthropology~~ Physiology & Psychology) — those which govern human Society & the relations between man & man / the subject of Politics, Jurisprudence & Political Economy — & many others ——

Whilst of the Laws just mentioned some have been recognised as essentials of Education in different institutions & some will by the course of time more fully assert their rights to recognition, — the laws regulating Matter & Form are those which will constitute the chief object of your pursuits &, as the principle of subdivision of labour is the one most congenial to our age, I would advise you to keep to this speciality & to persevere with the

divided attention (chiefly the sciences of
chemics, Physics & the
mistry & the Fine arts
in Painting, Sculpture
& architecture. —

You will thus have
conferred an inestimable
boon upon your country
& in a short time
have the satisfaction
of witnessing the bene
ficial results upon
our national powers
of production. Other
parts of the country
will, I doubt not, emu
late your example, &
live in hopes, that all
these institutions will
some day find a cen
tral point of union,
& thus complete there
national organisation. —

Thanking you
once more for having
allowed me to assist
at the foundation of
your Institution, I wish
it growth, vigour, &
prosperity with all
my heart! —

When silence had been restored,

Prince ALBERT said,—I am much obliged to you, my Lord, for proposing my health in such kind terms, and I cannot but be much gratified by the cordial reception which you, gentlemen, have been pleased to give to this toast. It has been a great pleasure to me to have been able to participate, in however trifling a degree, in a work which I do not look upon as a simple act of wordly wisdom on the part of this great town and locality, but as one of the first public acknowledgments of a principle which is daily forcing its way among us, and is destined to play a great and important part in the future development of this nation and of the world in general—(cheers)—I mean the introduction of science and art as the conscious regulators of productive industry. The courage and spirit of enterprise with which an immense amount of capital is embarked in industrial pursuits, and the skill and indefatigable perseverance with which these are carried on in this country, cannot but excite universal admiration, but in all our operations, whether agricultural or manufacturing, it is not we who operate, but the laws of nature, which we have set in operation. (Cheers.) It is, then, of the highest importance that we should know these laws, in order to know what we are about, and the reason why certain things are which occur daily under our hands, and what course we are to pursue with regard to them. Without such knowledge we are condemned to one of three states:—Either we merely go on to do things just as our fathers did, and for no better reason than because they did them so—(laughter)—or, trusting to some personal authority, we adopt at random the recommendation of some specific, in a speculative hope that it may answer; or, lastly—and this is the most favourable case—we ourselves improve upon certain processes; but this can only be the result of an experience hardly earned and dearly bought, and which, after all, can only embrace a comparatively short space of time, and a small number of experiments. (Cheers.) From none of these causes can we hope for much progress; for the mind, however ingenious, has no materials to work with, and remains in presence of phenomena the causes of which are hidden from it. But these laws of nature—these Divine laws—are capable of being discovered and understood, and of being taught, and made our own. This is the task of science; and, while science discovers and teaches these laws, art teaches their application. (Loud cheers.) No pursuit is, therefore, too insignificant not to be capable of becoming the subject both of a science and an art. The fine arts (as far as they relate to painting and sculpture), which are sometimes confounded with art in general, rest on the application of the laws of form and colour, and what may be called the science of the beautiful. They do not rest on any arbitrary theory on the modes of producing pleasurable emotions, but follow fixed laws, more difficult, perhaps, to seize than those regulating the material world, because belonging partly to the sphere of the ideal of our spiritual essence, yet perfectly appreciable and teachable, both abstractedly and historically, from the works of different ages and nations. No human pursuits make any material progress until science be brought to bear upon them. We have seen, accordingly, many of them slumber for centuries; but from the moment that science has touched them with her magic wand they have sprung forward, and taken strides which amaze and almost awe the beholder. Look at the transformation which has gone on around us since the laws of gravitation, electricity, magnetism, and the expansive power of heat have become known to us. (Cheers.) It has altered our whole state of existence—one might say, the whole face of the globe! We owe this to science, and science alone; and she has other treasures to store for us if we will but call her to our assistance. (Cheers.) It is sometimes objected by the ignorant that science is uncertain and changeable; and they point to the many exploded theories which have been superseded by others as a proof that the present knowledge may be also unsound, and, after all, not worth having. But they are not aware that while they think to cast blame upon science, they bestow, in fact, the highest praise upon her. For that is precisely the difference between science and prejudice; that the latter keeps stubbornly to its position, whether disproved or not, while the former is an unarrestable movement towards the fountain of truth,—caring little for cherished authorities or sentiments, but continually progressing—feeling no false shame at her shortcomings, but, on the contrary, the highest pleasure, when freed from an error, at having advanced another step towards the attainment of Divine truth—a pleasure not even intelligible to the pride of ignorance. We also hear, not unfrequently, science and practice, scientific knowledge and common sense, contrasted as antagonistic. A strange error! For science is eminently practical, and must be so, as she sees and knows what she is doing; while mere common practice is condemned to work in the dark, applying natural ingenuity to unknown powers to obtain a known result. Far be it from me to undervalue the creative power of genius, or to treat shrewd common sense as worthless without knowledge. But nobody will tell me that the same genius would not take an incomparably higher flight if supplied with all the means which knowledge can impart; or that common sense does not become, in fact, only truly powerful when in possession of the materials upon which judgment is to be exercised. (Cheers.) The study of the laws by which the Almighty governs the universe is therefore our bounden duty. Of these laws our great academies and seats of education have, rather arbitrarily, selected only two spheres or groups (as I may call them), as essential parts of our national education. —the laws which regulate quantities and proportions, which form the subject of mathematics, and the laws regulating the expression of our thoughts through the medium of language—that is to say grammar, which finds its purest expression in the classical languages. These laws are most important branches of knowledge; their study trains and elevates the mind. But they are not the only ones; there are others which we cannot disregard—which we cannot do without. There are, for instance, the laws governing the human mind and its relation to the Divine Spirit—the subjects of logic and metaphysics. There are those which govern our bodily nature and its connexion with the soul—the subject of physiology and psychology. Those which govern human society and the relations between man and man—the subjects of politics, jurisprudence, and political economy, and many others. While of the laws just mentioned, some have been recognised as essentials of education in different institutions, and some will, in the course of time more fully assert their right to recognition, the laws regulating matter and form are those which will constitute the chief object of your pursuits, and as the principle of subdivision of labour is the one most congenial to our age, I would advise you to keep to this speciality, and to follow with undivided attention chiefly the sciences of mechanics, physics, and chemistry, and the fine arts in painting, sculpture, and architecture. You will thus have conferred an inestimable boon upon your country, and in a short time have the satisfaction of witnessing the beneficial results upon our national powers of production. Other parts of the country will, I doubt not, emulate your example, and I live in hopes that all these institutions will some day find a central point of union, and thus complete their national organization. (Loud cheers.) Thanking you once more for having allowed me to assist at the foundation of your institution, I wish it growth, vigour, and prosperity with all my heart.

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Address to the 3d & 4th Regmts of the German Legion at Shorncliffe Dec. 6. 1833 on my presenting to them their Colours. — (25.)

Es freut mich herzlich, Ihnen heute diese Fahnen überreichen zu können, da es mir dies Zeitpunkt eine Gelegenheit giebt, Ihnen nochmals meine Zufriedenheit mit der Königin die Bereitwilligkeit auszudrücken, mit welcher Sie ihrem Rufe gefolgt und unter die Waffen getreten sind. —

Es leidet keinen Zweifel, dass die Ihnen anvertrauten Fahnen, die Sie jetzt feierlich in Ihren Händen halten, Ihnen stets ein Sammelpunkt sein werden, um Ihre Kräfte zu vereinigen und dauernd und ausdauernd zu arbeiten, die Disciplin. —

Möge der allmächtige Gott Sie mit seinem Schutze in allen den Gefahren und Beschwerden begleiten, die Sie sich muthig und festen Herzen, mit den

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besonders englischen Ab-
nur zu thun!" —

Die wird Sie, dann
zugeschlossen ist, oder
Sonder Empfehlungen.

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Trinity House Dinner June 21. 1856.

(26.)

The Queen

2.

The toast which according to custom stands second in order, is that of the Royal Family—I hope I am not mistaken in thinking that it will be received today with peculiar interest from the fact of the presence amongst us of my valued friend, the Duke of Cambridge. It would not become me, nor would it be pleasant to him, were I to speak in his praise, but I may be allowed to allude to the circumstance, that he has had the high privilege of sharing the dangers & privations of our brave troops in the East & that he did it manfully, doing good service to his Queen & Country until, broken down in health, he had to return to these shores. We rejoice

perfectly
to see him now restored
& ready for any work which
may be entrusted to him
Let me ask you to drink
his good health & that of
the rest of the Royal Family.

3.

I now propose to you
the Army & Navy.—
It is to their exertions &
perseverence & their heroic
deeds that we owe the peace
which has been restored
to us & by which all those
important objects have
been secured for which
the late bloody war was
undertaken.— Whilst
peace is infusing fresh
life & activity into all pur-
suits & interests of the Country
it affects differently, the
Army & Navy. Less so per-
haps the latter, whose
glorious profession still
calls for the display of
all their energies in every
Clime & on every Sea. But
the chief task of the Army
will be henceforth con-

fined to preparing itself
& making ready for the
evil day the recurrence of
which the whole country
must hope to see averted
this strangely contrasting
with the anticipations &
feelings of the rest of the
community.— The experience
however of difficulties yet
fresh in our memory
forces on our minds the
importance ~~the importance~~
of that preparation, & let
us hope that it will be
stimulated & furthered by
every means which a thorough
& systematic organization
can supply!
Let us drink with grate-
ful feelings "the Army
& Navy" & join to it the
health of D. Harding the
L. in L. & Sir Ch. Wood the
first L: of the Admlty!—

4.

The Brethren of the Trinity
House rejoice on these
annual occasions to meet
as their guests the Members
of H. M.'s Govt, & we feel
it a high compliment that

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they should devote one
evening of their much oc-
cupied time to us. We cannot
expect that this can be
a great relaxation to them
but we trust that the
expressions of goodwill from
a Corporation like this
will not be altogether valueless
in the eyes of those on
whom the cares & respon-
sibilities of Govt. devolve.

I propose to drink the
health of "Lord Palmerston
& H. M.'s Ministers"!

5.

Mr Deputy Master & Brethren
I am much obliged to
you for your kind expressions
towards me & beg to thank
our guests for their kind
reception of the toast
proposed. —

You are well aware that
my duties with regard
to the Corporation are very
light, & I can say nothing
which could redound more
to its praise & to that of
the Deputy Master than
to refer to the fact

of my agency being so
little called for. — That
your usefulness is fully
recognised by the Country
has been proved afresh
by the desire evinced that you
should extend your superintendence
to new & important localities.

I drink to the "continued
prosperity of the Corpora-
tion" & to the excellent
Deputy Master! —

12.

Before separating I must
be allowed to return the
thanks of the Corporation
to the guests who have
honored us by their presence.
It has been usual to couple
this toast with the health
of the guest who happened
to be highest in rank;
but I feel sure that, waiving
all precedence, you will
wish me to give you
an opportunity of drinking

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to the health of that hero whom Providence has allowed to return to us after almost superhuman trials & whose name will hence forward be inseparably connected with the history of British valour & endurance, I mean Sir W. Williams, justly styled "of Kars"! —

At the Dinner of Grenadier Guards Club, London Tavern, July 3. 1836.

It is a good & useful rule of this Club to exclude toasts & speeches from its Dinners

On the present occasion however I feel that I shall be acting in accordance with the wishes of the Company assembled if I give in their name a warm & hearty welcome to those gallant Brother officers, who have just returned from the scene of the late bloody war

& if I drink to the health & prosperity of the Officers Non commissioned Officers & Men of the Grenadiers who have in a long & arduous contest so nobly upheld the honour & glory of the British Army, of the Brigade of Guards & of this Regiment in particular.

In doing so a thought is mixed with sad, but grateful admiration, of those brave Comrades who have fallen

for their Country, naturally
forces itself into our
hearts! Honoured be the Dead!
But today is for the living, it is to
drink! let me propose them
~~Let us drink to~~ the Gre
nadier Guards & ~~to the~~ (couple the toast wi
of Cambridge who led their
Division at the Alma
& at Inkermann! —

Speech delivered at the opening of the Educational Conference in London at Willis's Rooms. June 22. 1837

(28)

Gentlemen

We have met to day in the sacred cause of Education; — of National Education! — This word which means no less than the moral & intellectual developement of the rising generation, & therefore the national welfare, is well calculated to engross our minds & opens a question worthy of a Nations deepest interest & most anxious consideration. —

Gentlemen! The Nation is alive it its importance & our presence here today gives further evidence, if such evidence were needed, of its anxiety to give it that consideration. —

Looking to former times, we find that our forefathers with their

wanted piety & paternal care had established a system of National Education, ~~which met the wants of their day, for~~ part based upon the Parish organisation, & forming part of Parish life, which met the wants of their day, & had in it a certain unity & completeness which we may melt envy at the present moment.

But in the progress of time our wants have outstripped that system & the condition of the country has so completely changed even within these last 50 years, that the old parochial division is no longer adequate for the present population. — This has increased during that period from in England & Wales from — in round numbers — 9 Millions to 18 Millions, & where there formerly existed comparatively small towns & villages, we now see mighty cities like

(28.)

Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Leeds, Birmingham & others with their hundreds of thousands sprung up almost, as it were, by enchantment; London having increased to nearly 2½ Millions of souls, the factory District of Lancashire alone having aggregated a population of near 3 Millions within a radius of 30 Miles! —

This change could not escape the watchful eye of a patriotic public but hard to provide the means of satisfying the new wants, could not be a matter of easy solution. Whilst zeal for the public good a fervent religious spirit & true philanthropy are qualities eminently distinguishing our Countrymen, & the laws of liberty & an aversion to being controlled by the power of the State in matters nearest to their hearts, are feelings which will always most

powerfully influence them in action. — Thus the common object has been contemplated from the most different points of view, & pursued upon often antagonistic principles: Some have sought the aid of Government, others that of the Church to which the belong; — some have declared it the duty of the State to provide elementary instruction for the people at large, others have seen in State-interference a check to the spontaneous exertions of the people themselves an interference with self Government; — some again have advocated a plan of compulsory Education, based upon local self Government; & others the voluntary System in its widest development. — Whilst there have been some of the political subjects of difference, there on the religious field have not

(256.)

been less marked & potent. We find on the one hand the wish to see secular & religious instruction separated & the former recognised as an innate & inherent right, to which each Member of Society has a claim, & which ought not to be denied to him if he refuses to take along with it the inculcation of a particular Dogma to which he objects as unsound — whilst we see on the other hand the doctrine asserted, that no education can be sound, which does not rest on religious instruction, & that religious truth is too sacred to be modified & tampered with, even in its minutest deductions for the sake of producing a general agreement. —

Gentlemen! If these differences were to have been discussed here today I should not have been

able to respond to your kind invitation to take the chair, as I should have thought it inconsistent with the position which I occupy & with the duty which I owe to the Queen & the Country at large. I see those here before me who have taken a leading part in these important discussions & I am happy to meet them upon a neutral ground; happy to find that there is a neutral ground upon which their varied talents & abilities can be brought to bear in common upon the common object & proud & grateful to them, that they should have allowed me to preside over them for the purpose of working together in the common vineyard. I feel certain that the greatest benefit must arise to the cause, we have all so much

at heart by the mere free exchange of your thoughts & various experience.

You may well be proud Gentlemen of the results hitherto achieved by your united efforts, & may point to the fact: that since the beginning of the century while the population has doubled itself, the number of Schools, both public & private has been multiplied 14 times;

" In 1801 there were in England & Wales

of public Schools 2876.
of private Schools 487.

Total 3363.

In 1851 (the year of the Census) there were in England & Wales

of public Schools 15,518.
of private Schools 30,524.

Total 46,042.

giving instruction in all to 2,144,378 scholars of whom

1,422,982 belong to public schools &
721,396 to the private schools.—

The rate of progress is

further illustrated by statistics which show that in 1818 the proportion of day scholars to the population was

1 in 17.
in 1833 — 1 in 11.
in 1851 — 1 in 8. "

These are great results although I hope they may only be received as instalments of what has yet to be done. But what must be your feelings, when you cast upon the past, the inquiry into which has brought us together that this great boon, thus attained for the mass of the people & which is freely offered to them, should have been only partially accepted & upon the whole so insufficiently applied, as to render its use almost valueless! —

We are told: that, the total population in England & Wales of Children

between the ages of 3 & 15 being estimated at 4,908,696 — only 2,046,848 attend school at all whilst 2,861,848 receive no instruction whatever.

At the same time an analysis of the scholars with reference to the length of time allowed for their school tuition shows that

42 p. C. of them have been at school less than 1 year
22 p. C. during 1 year
15 p. C. — 2 years
only 9 p. C. 3 years
5 p. C. 4 years
& 4 p. C 5 years

Therefore, out of the 2 Million of scholars alluded to, more than 1½ Million remain only 2 years at school! & I leave it to you to judge what the results of such an education can be!

I find further that of these 2 Millions of Children attending school only about 600,000 are above the age of 9!

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Gentlemen!

There are startling facts which render it evident that no extension of the means of Education will be of any avail, unless this evil which lies at the very root of the whole question be removed, & that it is high time that the Country should thoroughly awake to its existence & prepared to meet it energetically.

To impress this upon the public mind is the object of our Conference

Public opinion is the powerful lever, which in these days moves a people for good & for evil, & to public opinion we must therefore appeal, if we would achieve any lasting & beneficial result! — You, Gentlemen will richly add to the services which you have already rendered to the noble cause, if you will prepare public opinion by your inquiry into this state

of things, & by discussing in your Sections the causes of it as well as the remedies which may be within our reach.

This will be no easy matter, but even if your labours should not result in the adoption of any immediate practical steps, you will have done great good in preparing for them.

It will probably happen in this instance as in most others, that the cause which produces the evil will be more easily detected than its remedy; & yet a just appreciation of the former must ever be the first & essential condition for the discovery of the latter. — You will probably trace the cause to our Social Condition perhaps to a state of ignorance & lethargic indifference on the subject amongst the parents generally; but the root of the evil with

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I suspect, also be found to extend into that field, on which the political Economist exercises his activity: I mean the labour market, demand & supply.

To dispipate that ignorance & cause from that lethargy may be difficult, but with the united & earnest efforts of all who are the friends of the Working Classes it ought after all to be only a question of time. What measures can be brought to bear upon the other root of the evil? is a more delicate question & will require the nicest care in handling, for there you cut into the very quick of the working man's condition.

His children are not only his offspring to be reared for a future independent position, but they constitute part of his productive power & mark with him for the staff of life;

the daughters especially are the hand maids of the house, the assistants of the mother, the nurses of the younger children, the aged & the sick; to deprive the labouring family of this help would be almost to paralyse its domestic existence!

On the other hand carefully collected statistics recall to us the fact: that whilst about 600,000 children between the ages of 3 & 15 are absent from school, but known to be employed — no less than 2,200,000 are not at school whose absence cannot be traced to any ascertained employment or other legitimate cause! —

You will have to work then upon the minds & hearts of the parents, place before them the irreparable mischief which they inflict upon those who are entrusted to their

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care by keeping them from the light of knowledge, — to bring home to their conviction that it is their duty to exert themselves for their childrens education; bearing in mind at the same time, that it is not only their most sacred duty but also their highest privilege. —— Ladies, they work with you, your work, our work will be vain; but you will not fail, I feel sure, in obtaining their cooperation if you remind them of their duty to their God & Creator.

Our Heavenly Father in his boundless goodness has made his creatures that they should be happy, & in his wisdom has fitted his means to his ends: giving to all of them different qualities & faculties, in using & developping which they fulfil their destiny, &, running

their uniform course according to his prescription they find that happiness which he has intended for them. Man alone is born into this world with faculties far nobler than the other creatures reflecting the image of Him who has willed that there should be beings on earth to know & worship Him, but endowed with the power of self determination, having reason given him for his guide. He can develop his faculties, place himself in harmony with his Divine Prototype, & attain that happiness which is offered to him on earth to be completed hereafter in entire union with Him, through the merits of Christ. But he can also leave these faculties unimproved & miss his mission on earth. He will then sink to the level of the lower animals, forfeit happiness & separate from his God

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whom he did not know how to find. —

Gentlemen! I say: man has no right to do this; he has no right to throw off the task which is laid upon him for his happiness; it is his duty, to fulfil his mission to the utmost in his power; but it is our duty, the duty of those whom Providence has removed from this awful struggle & placed beyond this fearful danger, manfully, unceasingly & unterringly to aid by advice, & [illegible] & example the great body of the people, who without such aid must almost inevitably succumb (to the difficulty of their task) ~~in which is laid upon them~~

They will not cast from them the aiding hand, & the Almighty will bless the labours of those who work in his cause! —

A.

opening address at the meeting in the College of Physicians for the inauguration of Jenner's Statue

May 17. 1858.

Gentlemen.

(29)

You have invited me to take the chair at this meeting convened on the anniversary of Jenner's birth for the purpose of doing honor to his memory — & I have not hesitated to comply with your request, in order to mark in common with you my sense of the inestimable boon which this great philosopher & philanthropist has bestowed upon the human Race. —

His discovery was not the result of accident like many others, however important, but that of long & thoughtful observation & reflection & of cautious induction from numerous facts & carefully conducted experiments, — to which a whole life had been directed. He has done (thus) been enabled to

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by his discovery more human lives than has fallen to the lot of any other man & England has just reason to be proud to number him amongst her sons. — Whilst his contemporaries marked their feeling of gratitude to him by several testify
grant public acts, it has been reserved to us to prove, that we do not less highly appreciate his services — by raising a statue to his memory May it be long preserved to exhibit the features of this benefactor of mankind to succeeding generations! —

I return you my best thanks for the kind words which you have spoken & assure you that I shall feel most happy, if the result of this day's meeting should be to rouse afresh public attention to the means of safety which science has placed

at man's command & the neglect of which still costs this country alone no less than annually 5000 victims. —

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At The Trinity House July 3d 1858.

1.

The Queen! — May she long continue in the possession of that great blessing, the love of her people! —

2.

I have to propose to you the health of the Prince of Wales & the rest of the Royal Family.

Since I last met you here, it has pleased the Almighty to take the last of the Children of King George III from amongst us, in the beloved & revered Duchess of Gloucester; an other Daughter has been vouchsafed to the Queen — Your eldest Child has, united to a Husband of her choice, & I may say worthy of her choice, passed to a distant Country, where I was happy to find her the other day in the

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profession of every domestic
blessing. The interest &
sympathy evinced by
the people of this country
on this last ~~marriage~~ marriage
~~event~~, could not but
be most gratifying to
the feelings of her parents

3.

The Toast which I now
propose to you is the
Army & Navy.
Of this toast it must be at
all times observed by
Englishmen with feelings
of pride & satisfaction
who could approach it at
~~in~~ the present ~~time~~ moment
without ~~admiring~~ admiration also penetrated by
those of admiration &
deep thankfulness for
the heroic deeds & sacri
fices, with which ~~the~~ our gallant tars
are, struggling, not
only for ~~the~~ the honour
interests of our Country
but ~~also~~ trust for the cause
of civilisation & the
future happiness of
Millions of people now
unfortunately in part

(30)

our enemies ?! — May the
Almighty continue to
watch over our brave
Countrymen in the East
& grant them victory!
His hand becomes
most apparent, when
we consider, how small
are the means with which
so much has been achieved
The deepest responsibility
however attaches to us,
not to rest satisfied with
the enjoyment of the advan
tages & success obtained
by such self-sacrificing
devotion, but to take
care, that, by maintaining
these noble services in
sufficient numbers,
the tasks, which for our
benefit, may be from
time to time imposed
upon them, shall not
carry with them the al
most certainty of the
immolation of those who
are expected to perform
them.

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I propose to you the health of Her Majesty's ministers & the Earl of Derby.

They are called upon to administer & advise the Sovereign upon the multifarious & complicated affairs of this vast Empire ~~Country~~. In these days moreover, when the progress of education & civilisation renders the influence of public opinion upon the conduct of the Govt more & more powerful the latter has this difficult problem to solve:- it has to maintain a judicious & beneficial harmony between its own convictions convictions & the impulsive & varying character of that public opinion. If I might in this room be allowed to make use of a nautical Metaphor I should compare the governing body with a vessel of which public opinion is the rudder. Should their nautical action not be most nicely adjusted one of two accidents must follow — either the vessel would refuse to answer her helm & to take the desired course — or she would answer it too quickly, which I believe you call mid steering, the effects of which may be seen in the zig-zag line of the wake.

Nothing however can tend more to facilitate the difficult task of the Govt than that their motives & intentions should be understood & appreciated by their fellow countrymen & it is on occasions like the present, that these ~~persons~~ can testify those feelings. With this view I now ask you to drink to the health of H.M.'s Ministers.

VB

No 405 were answers to

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my health & " Prosperity
to The Trinity House "
I read extracts of Reports
on all business connected
with the Corporation.

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Speech held at Cherbourg after the banquet on Board "la Bretagne" Aug: 5th 1858.

La Reine désire que j'exprime à V. M. combien elle est sensible à la nouvelle preuve d'amitié que Vous venez de lui donner, en lui portant un toast, et en prononçant des paroles, qui lui resteront chères à jamais. —

V. M. connait les sentiments d'amitié qu'elle Vous porte, à Vous dire, et à l'Impératrice, et je n'ai pas besoin de Vous les rappeler. Vous savez également que la bonne entente entre nos deux pays est l'objet constant de ses désirs, comme il l'est des Vôtres. — La Reine est donc doublement heureuse d'avoir l'occasion — par sa présence ici en ce moment — de s'attirer à Vous, Sire, en touchant de terre, autant que possible, les liens d'amitié

entre les deux peuples.

Cette amitié est la base de leur prospérité mutuelle, et la bénédiction du Ciel ne leur manquera pas!

La Reine porte la santé de l'Empereur et de l'Impératrice! —

Speech delivered on presenting new Colours to the 2d Battalion of the 13th "Prince Albert's own" Light Infantry at Harford Ridge near Aldershot Feb: 21. 1859

The act which has just been performed, simple as it is, has the highest significance for the Soldier! —

You have received in these Colours the emblems of your Country & your Sovereign & of your Regiment as a part of the British Army. It is your Country's, your Sovereign's & that Army's honour which is bound up in them & which you will henceforth have to guard & to defend. — Not by your valour alone in action & your endurance under the hardships of campaigns; but also during the monotonous duties of peace & under the temptations of inaction — placed in different societies, under different climes & in different parts of the World. —

The British Soldier has to follow these Colours to every part of the Globe & every where he is the representative of his Country's power, freedom, loyalty

& civilisation. —

The 13th has a fair name in the World won chiefly in distant lands, — the West Indies, America, Africa & Asia — & their defence of Sellalabad has proved that it is capable of winning the highest qualities of the soldier. You may point with just pride to the fact that those qualities displayed so conspicuously under Sir Rt Sale, & not but now exhibited to the admiration of Mankind by Sir Henry Havelock, an officer trained in its ranks!

You are a new, a young battalion sprung with surprising rapidity together others from a patriotic people for the rescue of the Country's highest interests threatened in the East. — During the short time you have been together you have worked hard to assume the honorable position entrusted to you, & I may now congratulate you on your success. That the Military Authorities should think you fit

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& worthy to take your place in the Army of the Cape, shows that your exertions are appreciated & that entire confidence is reposed in you.

I feel proud that you should bear my name to that promising Corps.

May God's best blessing attend you, shield you from danger & support you under difficulties, — cheer you under privations — grant you moderation in undue success, — content & cheerfulness under discipline, — humility & gratitude towards Him in prosperity.

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ADDRESS

BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Aberdeen 14/9 1859.

Gentlemen of the British Association,

Your kind invitation to me to undertake the office of your President for the ensuing year could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which Science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in her sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading innumerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind, contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. I, a simple admirer, and would-be student of Science, to take the place of the chief and spokesman of the scientific men of the day, assembled in furtherance of their important objects! — the thing appeared to me impossible. Yet, on reflection, I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to, or director of your labours, I might still be useful to you, useful to Science, by accepting your offer. Remembering that this Association is a popular Association, not a secret confraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated, the public at large, to join them, having as one of its objects to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers which exist between men of science and so-called men of practice—I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the representative of that large public, which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them; that my election was an act of humility on your part, which to reject would have looked like false humility, that is like pride, on mine. But I reflected further, and saw in my acceptance the means, of which necessarily so few are offered to Her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your Sovereign, and that she wishes her people to know this as well as yourselves. Guided by these reflections, my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me.

If these, however, are the motives which have induced me to accept your

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flattering offer of the Presidency, a request on my part is hardly necessary that you will receive my efforts to fulfil its duties with kind indulgence.

If it were possible for anything to make me still more aware how much I stand in need of this indulgence, it is the recollection of the person whom I have to succeed as your President—a man of whom this country is justly proud, and whose name stands among the foremost of the Naturalists in Europe for his patience in investigation, conscientiousness in observation, boldness of imagination, and acuteness in reasoning. You have no doubt listened with pleasure to his parting address, and I beg to thank him for the flattering manner in which he has alluded to me in it.

The Association meets for the first time to-day in these regions and in this ancient and interesting city. The Poet, in his works of fiction, has to choose, and anxiously to weigh, where to lay his scene, knowing that, like the Painter, he is thus laying in the background of his picture, which will give tone and colour to the whole. The stern and dry reality of life is governed by the same laws, and we are here living, feeling, and thinking under the influence of the local impressions of this northern seaport. The choice appears to me a good one. The travelling Philosophers have had to come far, but in approaching the Highlands of Scotland they meet Nature in its wild and primitive form, and Nature is the object of their studies. The Geologist will not find many novelties in yonder mountains, because he will stand there on the bare backbone of the globe, but the Primary rocks, which stand out in their nakedness, exhibit the grandeur and beauty of their peculiar form, and in the splendid quarries of this neighbourhood are seen to peculiar advantage the closeness and hardness of their mass, and their inexhaustible supply for the use of man, made available by the application of new mechanical powers. On this primitive soil the Botanist and Zoologist will be attracted only by a limited range of plants and animals, but they are the very species which the extension of agriculture and increase of population are gradually driving out of many parts of the country. On those blue hills the red deer, in vast herds, holds undisturbed dominion over the wide heathery forest, until the sportsman, fatigued and unstrung by the busy life of the bustling town, invades the moor, to regain health and vigour by measuring his strength with that of the antlered monarch of the hill. But, notwithstanding all his efforts to overcome an antagonist possessed of such superiority of power, swiftness, caution, and keenness of all the senses, the sportsman would find himself baffled, had not Science supplied him with the telescope and those terrible weapons which seem daily to progress in the precision with which they carry the deadly bullet, mocking distance, to the mark.

In return for the help which Science has afforded him, the sportsman can supply the naturalist with many facts which he alone has opportunity of observing, and which may assist the solution of some interesting problems suggested by the life of the deer. Man also, the highest object of our study, is found in vigorous, healthy development, presenting a happy mixture of

the Celt, Goth, Saxon, and Dane, acquiring his strength on the hills and the sea. The Aberdeen whaler braves the icy regions of the Polar Sea, to seek and to battle with the great monster of the deep: he has materially assisted in opening these icebound regions to the researches of Science; he fearlessly aided in the search after Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, whom their country sent forth on this mission, but to whom Providence, alas! has denied the reward of their labours, the return to their homes, to the affectionate embrace of their families and friends, and the acknowledgments of a grateful nation. The City of Aberdeen itself is rich in interest for the Philosopher. Its two lately united Universities make it a seat of Learning and Science. The Collection of Antiquities, formed for the present occasion, enables him to dive into olden times, and, by contact with the remains of the handiworks of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, to enter into the spirit of that peculiar and interesting people, which has always attracted the attention and touched the hearts of men accessible to the influence of heroic poetry. The Spalding Club, founded in this City for the preservation of the historical and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland, is honourably known by its important publications.

Gentlemen!—This is the 29th Anniversary of the foundation of this Association; and well may we look back with satisfaction to its operation and achievements throughout the time of its existence. When, on the 27th September, 1831, the Meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society took place at York, in the theatre of the Yorkshire Museum, under the Presidency of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, then Viscount Milton, and the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt eloquently set forth the plan for the formation of a British Association for the promotion of Science, which he showed to have become a want for his country, the most ardent supporter of this resolution could not have anticipated that it would start into life full-grown as it were, enter at once upon its career of usefulness, and pursue it without deviation from the original design, triumphing over the oppositions which it had to encounter in common with everything that is new and claims to be useful. Gentlemen, this proved that the want was a real, and not an imaginary one, and that the mode in which it was intended to supply that want was based upon a just appreciation of unalterable truths. Mr. Vernon Harcourt summed up the desiderata in graphic words, which have almost identically been retained as the exposition of the objects of the Society, printed at the head of the annually-appearing volume of its Transactions:—"to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry—to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science in different parts of the Empire, with one another and with foreign Philosophers—and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of Science, and a removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

To define the nature of Science, to give an exact and complete definition of what that Science, to whose service the Association is devoted, is and

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means, has, as it naturally must, at all times occupied the Metaphysician. He has answered the question in various ways, more or less satisfactorily to himself or others. To me, Science, in its most general and comprehensive acceptation, means the knowledge of what I know, the consciousness of human knowledge. Hence, to know is the object of all Science; and all special knowledge, if brought to our consciousness in its separate distinctiveness from, and yet in its recognized relation to the totality of our knowledge, is scientific knowledge. We require, then, for Science—that is to say, for the acquisition of scientific knowledge—those two activities of our mind which are necessary for the acquisition of *any* knowledge—analysis and synthesis; the first, to dissect and reduce into its component parts the object to be investigated, and to render an accurate account to ourselves of the nature and qualities of these parts by observation; the second to recompose the observed and understood parts into a unity in our consciousness, exactly answering to the object of our investigation. The labours of the man of Science are therefore at once the most humble and the loftiest which man can undertake. He only does what every little child does from its first awakening into life, and must do every moment of its existence; and yet he aims at the gradual approximatlon to divine truth itself. If, then, there exists no difference between the work of the man of Science and that of the merest child, what constitutes the distinction? Merely the conscious self-determination. The child observes what accident brings before it, and unconsciously forms its notion of it; the so-called practical man observes what his special work forces upon him, and he forms his notions upon it with reference to this particular work. The man of Science observes what he intends to observe, and knows why he intends it. The value which the peculiar object has in his eyes is not determined by accident, nor by an external cause, such as the mere connexion with work to be performed, but by the place which he knows this object to hold in the general universe of knowledge, by the relation which it bears to other parts of that general knowledge.

To *arrange* and *classify* that universe of knowledge becomes therefore the first, and perhaps the most important, object and duty of Science. It is only when brought into a system, by separating the incongruous and combining those elements in which we have been enabled to discover the internal connexion which the Almighty has implanted in them, that we can hope to grapple with the boundlessness of His creation, and with the laws which govern both mind and matter.

The operation of Science then has been, systematically to divide human knowledge, and raise, as it were, the separate groups of subjects for scientific consideration, into different and distinct sciences. The tendency to create new sciences is peculiarly apparent in our present age, and is perhaps inseparable from so rapid a progress as we have seen in our days; for the acquaintance with and mastering of distinct branches of knowledge enables the

eye, from the newly gained points of sight, to see the new ramifications into which they divide themselves in strict consecutiveness and with logical necessity. But in thus gaining new centres of light, from which to direct our researches, and new and powerful means of adding to its ever-increasing treasures, Science approaches no nearer to the limits of its range, although travelling further and further from its original point of departure. For God's world is infinite; and the boundlessness of the universe, whose confines appear ever to retreat before our finite minds, strikes us no less with awe when, prying into the starry crowd of heaven, we find new worlds revealed to us by every increase in the power of the telescope, than when the microscope discloses to us in a drop of water, or an atom of dust, new worlds of life and animation, or the remains of such as have passed away.

Whilst the tendency to push systematic investigation in every direction enables the individual mind of man to bring all the power of which he is capable to bear on the specialities of his study, and enables a greater number of labourers to take part in the universal work, it may be feared that that consciousness of its unity which must pervade the whole of Science if it is not to lose its last and highest point of sight, may suffer. It has occasionally been given to rare intellects and the highest genius, to follow the various sciences in their divergent roads, and yet to preserve that point of sight from which alone their totality can be contemplated and directed. Yet how rare is the appearance of such gifted intellects! and if they be found at intervals, they remain still single individuals, with all the imperfections of human nature.

The only mode of supplying with any certainty this want, is to be sought in the combination of men of science representing all the specialities, and working together for the common object of preserving that unity and presiding over that general direction. This has been to some extent done in many countries by the establishment of academies embracing the whole range of the sciences, whether physical or metaphysical, historical or political. In the absence of such an institution in this country, all lovers of science must rejoice at the existence and activity of this Association, which embraces in its sphere of action, if not the whole range of the sciences, yet a very large and important section of them, those known as the *inductive sciences*, excluding all that are not approached by the inductive method of investigation. It has, for instance (and, considering its peculiar organization and mode of action, perhaps not unwisely), eliminated from its consideration and discussions those which come under the description of moral and political sciences. This has not been done from undervaluing their importance and denying their sacred right to the special attention of mankind, but from a desire to deal with those subjects only which can be reduced to positive proof, and do not rest on opinion or faith. The subjects of the moral and political sciences involve not only opinions but feelings; and their discussion frequently rouses passions. For feelings are "subjective," as the German metaphysician has

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it—they are inseparable from the individual being—an attack upon them is felt as one upon the person itself; whilst facts are "objective" and belong to everybody—they remain the same facts at all times and under all circumstances: they can be proved; they have to be proved, and when proved, are finally settled. It is with facts only that the Association deals. There may for a time exist differences of opinion on these also, but the process of removing them and resolving them into agreement is a different one from that in the moral and political sciences. These are generally approached by the *deductive* process; but if the reasoning be ever so acute and logically correct, and the point of departure, which may be arbitrarily selected, is disputed, no agreement is possible; whilst we proceed here by the *inductive* process, taking nothing on trust, nothing for granted, but reasoning upwards from the meanest fact established, and making every step sure before going one beyond it, like the engineer in his approaches to a fortress. We thus gain ultimately a roadway, a ladder by which even a child may, almost without knowing it, ascend to the summit of truth and obtain that immensely wide and extensive view which is spread below the feet of the astonished beholder. This road has been shown us by the great Bacon; and who can contemplate the prospects which it opens, without almost falling into a trance similar to that in which he allowed his imagination to wander over future ages of discovery!

From amongst the political sciences it has been attempted in modern times to detach one which admits of being severed from individual political opinions, and of being reduced to abstract laws derived from well authenticated facts. I mean Political Economy, based on general statistics. A new Association has recently been formed, imitating our perambulating habits, and striving to comprehend in its investigations and discussions even a still more extended range of subjects, in what is called "Social Science." These efforts deserve our warmest approbation and good will. May they succeed in obtaining a purely and strictly scientific character! Our own Association has, since its Meeting at Dublin, recognized the growing claims of Political Economy to scientific brotherhood, and admitted it into its Statistical Section. It could not have done so under abler guidance and happier auspices than the Presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, whose efforts in this direction are so universally appreciated. But even in this Section, and whilst Statistics alone were treated in it, the Association as far back as 1833 made it a rule that, in order to ensure positive results, only those classes of facts should be admitted which were capable of being expressed by numbers, and which promised, when sufficiently multiplied, to indicate general laws.

If, then, the main object of Science—and I beg to be understood, henceforth, as speaking only of that Section which the Association has under its special care, viz. Inductive Science—if, I say, the object of science is the discovery of the laws which govern natural phænomena, the primary condi-

tion for its success is: accurate observation and collection of facts in such comprehensiveness and completeness as to furnish the philosopher with the necessary material from which to draw safe conclusions.

Science is not of yesterday. We stand on the shoulders of past ages, and the amount of observations made, and facts ascertained, has been transmitted to us and carefully preserved in the various storehouses of science; other crops have been reaped, but still lie scattered on the field; many a rich harvest is ripe for cutting, but waits for the reaper. Economy of labour is the essence of good husbandry, and no less so in the field of science. Our Association has felt the importance of this truth, and may well claim, as one of its principal merits, the constant endeavour to secure that economy.

One of the latest undertakings of the Association has been, in conjunction with the Royal Society, to attempt the compilation of a classified catalogue of scientific memoirs, which, by combining under one head the titles of all memoirs written on a certain subject, will, when completed, enable the student who wishes to gain information on that subject to do so with the greatest ease. It gives him, as it were, the plan of the house, and the key to the different apartments in which the treasures relating to his subject are stored, saving him at once a painful and laborious search, and affording him at the same time an assurrance that what is here offered contains the whole of the treasures yet acquired.

While this has been one of its latest attempts, the Association has from its very beginning kept in view that its main sphere of usefulness lay in that concentrated attention to all scientific operations which a general gives to the movements of his army, watching and regulating the progress of his impetuous soldiers in the different directions to which their ardour may have led them, carefully noting the gaps which may arise from their independent and eccentric action, and attentively observing what impediments may have stopped, or may threaten to stop, the progress of certain columns.

Thus it attempts to fix and record the position and progress of the different labours, by its Reports on the state of Sciences published annually in its Transactions;—thus it directs the attention of the labourers to those gaps which require to be filled up, if the progress is to be a safe and steady one;—thus it comes forward with a helping hand in striving to remove those impediments which the unaided efforts of the individual labourer have been or may be unable to overcome.

Let us follow the activity of the Association in these three different directions.

The Reports on the state of Science originate in the conviction of the necessity for fixing, at given intervals, with accuracy and completeness, the position at which it has arrived. For this object the General Committee of the Association entrusts to distinguished individuals in the different branches of Science the charge of becoming, as it were, the biographers of the period. There are special points in different Sciences in which it sometimes appears

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desirable to the different Sections to have special reports elaborated; in such cases the General Committee, in its capacity of the representative assembly of all the Sciences, reserves to itself the right of judging what may be of sufficient importance to be thus recorded.

The special subjects which the Association points out for investigation, in order to supply the gaps which it may have observed, are—either such as the philosopher alone can successfully investigate, because they require the close attention of a practised observer, and a thorough knowledge of the particular subject; or they are such as require the greatest possible number of facts to be obtained. Here science often stands in need of the assistance of the general public, and gratefully accepts any contributions offered, provided the facts be accurately observed. In either case the Association points out *what* is to be observed, and *how* it is to be observed.

The first is the result of the same careful sifting process which the Association employs in directing the issue of special Reports. The investigations are entrusted to specially-appointed committees, or selected individuals. They are in most cases not unattended with considerable expense, and the Association, not content with merely suggesting and directing, furnishes by special grants the pecuniary means for defraying the outlay caused by the nature and extent of the inquiry. If we consider that the income of the Association is solely derived from the contributions of its members, the fact that no less a sum than £17,000 has, since its commencement, been thus granted for scientific purposes, is certainly most gratifying.

The question *how* to observe, resolves itself into two—that of the scientific method which is to be employed in approaching a problem or in making an observation, and that of the philosophical instruments used in the observation or experiment. The Association brings to bear the combined knowledge and experience of the scientific men, not only of this but of other countries, on the discovery of that method which, while it economizes time and labour, promises the most accurate results. The method to which, after careful examination, the palm has been awarded, is then placed at the free disposal and use of all scientific investigators. The Association also issues, where practicable, printed forms, merely requiring the different heads to be filled up, which, by their uniformity, become an important means for assisting the subsequent reduction of the observations for the abstraction of the laws which they may indicate.

At the same time most searching tests and inquiries are constantly carried on in the Observatory at Kew, given to the Association by Her Majesty, the object of which is practically to test the relative value of different methods and instruments, and to guide the constantly progressive improvements in the construction of the latter.

The establishment at Kew has undertaken the further important service of verifying and correcting to a fixed standard the instruments of any maker, to enable observations made with them to be reduced to the same numerical

expression. I need hardly remind the inhabitants of Aberdeen that the Association, in one of the first years of its existence, undertook the comparative measurement of the Aberdeen standard scale with that of Greenwich,—a research ably carried out by the late Mr. Baily.

The impediments to the general progress of Science, the removal of which I have indicated as one of the tasks which the Association has set for itself, are of various kinds. If they were only such as direction, advice, and encouragement would enable the individual, or even combined efforts of philosophers, to overcome, the exertions of the Association which I have just alluded to might be sufficient for the purpose. But they are often such as can only be successfully dealt with by the powerful arm of the State or the long purse of the Nation. These impediments may be caused either by the social condition of the country itself, by restrictions arising out of peculiar laws, by the political separation of different countries, or by the magnitude of the undertakings being out of all proportion to the means and power of single individuals, of the Association, or even the voluntary efforts of the Public. In these cases the Association, together with its sister Society "the Royal Society," becomes the spokesman of Science with the Crown, the Government, or Parliament,—sometimes even, through the Home Government, with foreign Governments. Thus it obtained the establishment, by the British Government, of magnetic and meteorological observatories in six different parts of the globe, as the beginning of a network of stations which we must hope will be so far extended as to compass by their geographical distribution the whole of the phenomena which throw light on this important point in our tellurian and even cosmical existence. The Institute of France, at the recommendation of M. Arago, whose loss the scientific world must long deplore, cheerfully cooperated with our Council on this occasion. It was our Association which, in conjunction with the Royal Society, suggested the Antarctic Expedition with a view to further the discovery of the laws of terrestrial magnetism, and thus led to the discovery of the southern polar continent. It urged on the Admiralty the prosecution of the tidal observations, which that Department has since fully carried out. It recommended the establishment, in the British Museum, of the conchological collection exhibiting present and extinct species, which has now become an object of the greatest interest.

I will not weary you by further examples, with which most of you are better acquainted than I am myself, but merely express my satisfaction that there should exist bodies of men who will bring the well-considered and understood wants of Science before the public and the Government, who will even hand round the begging-box and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty, besides, of being considered great bores. Please to recollect that this species of bore is a most useful animal, well adapted for the ends for which Nature intended him. He alone, by constantly returning to the charge, and repeating the same truths and

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the same requests, succeeds in awakening attention to the cause which he advocates, and obtains that hearing which is granted him at last for self-protection, as the minor evil compared to his importunity, but which is requisite to make his cause understood. This is more particularly the case in a free, active, enterprising, and self-determining people like ours, where every interest works for itself, considers itself the all-important one, and makes its way in the world by its own efforts. Is it, then, to be wondered at, that the interests of Science, abstract as Science appears, and not immediately showing a return in pounds, shillings, and pence, should be postponed, at least, to others which promise immediate tangible results? Is it to be wondered at, that even our public men require an effort to wean themselves from other subjects in order to give their attention to Science and men of Science, when it is remembered that Science, with the exception of Mathematics, was until of late almost systematically excluded from our school and university education; —that the traditions of early life are those which make and leave the strongest impression on the human mind, and that the subjects with which we become acquainted, and to which our energies are devoted in youth, are those for which we retain the liveliest interest in after years, and that for these reasons the effort required must be both a mental and a moral one? A deep debt of gratitude is therefore due to bodies like this Association, which not only urges the wants of Science on the Government, but furnishes it at once with well-matured plans how to supply them with the greatest certainty and to the greatest public advantage.

We may be justified in hoping, however, that by the gradual diffusion of Science, and its increasing recognition as a principal part of our national education, the public in general, no less than the Legislature and the State, will more and more recognize the claims of Science to their attention; so that it may no longer require the begging-box, but speak to the State, like a favoured child to its parent, sure of his parental solicitude for its welfare; that the State will recognize in Science one of its elements of strength and prosperity, to foster which the clearest dictates of self-interest demand.

If the activity of this Association, such as I have endeavoured to describe it, ever found or could find its personification in one individual—its incarnation, as it were—this had been found in that distinguished and revered philosopher who has been removed from amongst us in his ninetieth year, within these last few months. Alexander von Humboldt incessantly strove after dominion over that universality of human knowledge which stands in need of thoughtful government and direction to preserve its integrity; he strove to tie up the *fasces* of scientific knowledge, to give them strength in unity. He treated all scientific men as members of one family, enthusiastically directing, fostering, and encouraging inquiry, where he saw either the want of, or the willingness for it. His protection of the young and ardent student led many to success in their pursuit. His personal influence with the Courts and Governments of most countries in Europe enabled him to plead the cause of

Science in a manner which made it more difficult for them to refuse than to grant what he requested. All lovers of science deeply mourn for the loss of such a man. Gentlemen, it is a singular coincidence, that this very day on which we are here assembled, and are thus giving expression to our admiration of him, should be the anniversary of his birth.

To return to ourselves, however: one part of the functions of the Association can receive no personal representation, no incarnation: I mean the very fact of meetings like that which we are at present inaugurating. This is not the thoughtful direction of one mind over acquired knowledge, but the production of new thought by the contact of many minds, as the spark is produced by the friction of flint and steel; it is not the action of the monarchy of a paternal Government, but the republican activity of the Roman Forum. These meetings draw forth the philosopher from the hidden recesses of his study, call in the wanderer over the field of science to meet his brethren, to lay before them the results of his labours, to set forth the deductions at which he has arrived, to ask for their examination, to maintain in the combat of debate the truth of his positions and the accuracy of his observations. These Meetings, unlike those of any other Society, throw open the arena to the cultivators of all sciences, to their mutual advantage: the Geologist learns from the Chemist that there are problems for which he had no clue, but which that science can solve for him; the Geographer receives light from the Naturalist, the Astronomer from the Physicist and Engineer, and so on. And all find a field upon which to meet the public at large, invite them to listen to their Reports and even to take part in their discussions,—show to them that Philosophers are not vain theorists, but essentially men of practice—not conceited pedants, wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, but humble inquirers after truth, proud only of what they may have achieved or won for the general use of man. Neither are they daring and presumptuous unbelievers—a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them—who would, like the Titans, storm heaven by placing mountain upon mountain, till hurled down from the height attained, by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove; but rather the pious pilgrims to the Holy Land, who toil on in search of the sacred shrine, in search of truth—God's truth—God's laws as manifested in His works, in His creation.

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ADDRESS

OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT

ON OPENING THE

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS,

HELD IN LONDON ON THE 16TH OF JULY, 1860.

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ADDRESS

BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Statistical Congress of All Nations has been invited by the Government to hold its fourth meeting in this metropolis, in conformity with the wishes expressed by the late Congress held at Vienna in 1857. Although under these circumstances it would have been more properly within the province of a Member of the Government, and Minister of the Crown, to fill this Chair, and open the proceedings of the day, as has been the case in previous meetings of the Congress in other places, the nature of the institutions and the habits of the people of the country in which this Assembly was to take place could not fail to make themselves felt and to influence its organization. We are a people possessing and enjoying the most intense political life, in which every question of interest or importance to the nation is publicly canvassed and debated; the whole nation, as it were, from the highest to the lowest, takes an active part in these debates, and arrives at a judgment on the collective result of the thoughts and opinions thus called forth.

This Congress could therefore only be either a private meeting of the Delegates of different Governments, discussing special questions of interest in the midst of the general bustle of political activity, or it had to assume a public and a national character, addressing itself to the public at large, and inviting its cooperation. The Government have chosen the latter alternative, and have been met by the readiest response from all sides. They have, I think, wisely chosen; for it is of the utmost importance to the object the Congress has in view—namely, not only the diffusion of statistical information, but also the acquisition of a general acknowledgment of the usefulness and importance of this branch of human knowledge—that the public, as a whole, should take up the questions which are intended to be investigated, and should lend its powerful aid.

Gentlemen, this explains, and must serve as an apology for, my presuming to hold the post of your President, for which I otherwise feel full well my unworthiness. When, however, the Commissioners for the organization of

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the Congress expressed to me their desire that I should do so, I felt it incumbent upon me not to withhold my individual cooperation, carrying with it, as it would, an assurance to the British people that the object of the Meeting was one which had enlisted the sympathy of their Queen, and testifying to the foreign Delegates the esteem in which she holds them personally, and her appreciation of the science which they serve.

Let me now welcome them to this country, and welcome them on behalf of this country. It is here that the idea of an International Statistical Congress took its origin, when delegates and visitors from all nations had assembled to exhibit in noble rivalry the products of their science, skill, and industry, in the Great Exhibition of 1851; it is here that Statistical Science was earliest developed; and Dr. Farr has well reminded us that England has been called, by no less an authority than Bernoulli, "the cradle of political arithmetic," and that we may even appeal to our Domesday Book as one of the most ancient and complete monuments of the science in existence. It is this country also which will and must derive the greatest benefits from the achievements of this science, and which will consequently have most cause to be grateful to you for the result of your labours.

Gentlemen, old as your science is, and undeniable as are the benefits which it has rendered to mankind, it is yet little understood by the multitude; it is new in its acknowledged position amongst the other sciences, and still subject to many vulgar prejudices.

It is little understood; for it is dry and unpalatable to the general public in its simple arithmetical expressions, representing living facts (which, as such, are capable of arousing the liveliest sympathy) in dry figures and tables for comparison. Much labour is required to wade through endless columns of figures, much patience to master them, and some skill to draw any definite and safe conclusions from the mass of material which they present to the student; while the value of the information offered depends exactly upon its bulk, increasing in proportion with its quantity and comprehensiveness.

It has been little understood, also, from the peculiar and often unjustifiable use which has been made of it. For the very fact of its difficulty, and the patience required in reading up and verifying the statistical figures which may be referred to by an author in support of his theories and opinions, protect him, to a certain extent, from scrutiny, and tempt him to draw largely upon so convenient and available a capital. The public generally, therefore, connect in their minds statistics, if not with unwelcome taxation (for which they naturally form an important basis), certainly with political controversies, in which they are in the habit of seeing public men making use of the most opposite statistical results with equal assurance in support of the most opposite arguments. A great and distinguished French Minister and statesman is even quoted as having boasted of the invention of what he is said to have called "l'Art de grouper les Chiffres." But if the same ingenuity and enthusiasm which may have suggested to him this art should

have tempted him or others, as historians, to group facts also, it would be no more reasonable to make the historical facts answerable for the use made of them than it would be to make Statistical Science responsible for many an ingenious financial statement.

Yet this science has suffered materially in public estimation by such use, although the very fact that statesmen, financiers, physicians, and naturalists seek to support their statements and doctrines by statistics shows conclusively that they all acknowledge them as the foundation of truth; and this ought, therefore, to raise, instead of depressing the science in the general esteem of the public.

Statistical Science is, as I have said, comparatively new in its position amongst the sciences in general; and we must look for the cause of this tardy recognition to the fact that it has the appearance of an incomplete science, and of being rather a helpmate to other sciences than having a right to claim that title for itself. But this is an appearance only. For if pure statistics as a science abstain from participating in the last and highest aim of all science (viz. the discovering and expounding the general laws which govern the universe), and leave this duty to its more favoured sisters the natural and the political sciences, this is done with conscious self-abnegation, for the purpose of protecting the purity and simplicity of its sacred task—the accumulation and verification of facts, unbiassed by any consideration of the ulterior use which may, or can, be made of them.

Those general laws, therefore, in the knowledge of which we recognize one of the highest treasures of man on earth, are often left unexpressed, though rendered self-apparent, as they may be read in the uncompromising, rigid figures placed before him.

It is difficult to see how, under such circumstances, and notwithstanding this self-imposed abnegation, Statistical Science, as such, should be subject to prejudice, reproach, and attack; and yet the fact cannot be denied.

We hear it said that its prosecution leads necessarily to Pantheism, and the destruction of true religion, as depriving, in man's estimation, the Almighty of His power of free self-determination, making His world a mere machine working according to a general prearranged scheme, the parts of which are capable of mathematical measurement, and the scheme itself of numerical expression!—that it leads to fatalism, and therefore deprives man of his dignity, of his virtue and morality, as it would prove him to be a mere wheel in this machine, incapable of exercising a free choice of action, but predestined to fulfil a given task and to run a prescribed course, whether for good or for evil.

These are grave accusations, and would be terrible indeed if they were true. But are they true? Is the power of God destroyed or diminished by the discovery of the fact that the earth requires 365 revolutions upon its own axis to every revolution round the sun, giving us so many days to our year, and that the moon changes thirteen times during that period; that the tide

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changes every six hours; that water boils at a temperature of 212° according to Fahrenheit; that the nightingale sings only in April and May; that all birds lay eggs; that 105 boys are born to every 100 girls? Or is man a less free agent because it has been ascertained that a generation lasts about forty years; that there are annually put in at the Post-offices the same number of letters on which the writer had forgotten to place any address; that the number of crimes committed under the same local, national, and social conditions is constant; that the full-grown man ceases to find amusement in the sports of the child?

But our Statistical Science does not even say that this must be so; it only states that it has been so, and leaves it to the Naturalist or Political Economist to argue that it is probable, from the number of times in which it has been found to be so, that it will be so again, as long as the same causes are operating. It thus gave birth to that part of Mathematical Science called the calculation of probabilities, and even established the theory that in the natural world there exist no certainties at all, but only probabilities. Although this doctrine, destroying man's feeling of security to a certain extent, has startled and troubled some, it is no less true that, whilst we may reckon with a thoughtless security on the sun rising tomorrow, this is only a probable event, the probability of which is capable of being expressed by a determined mathematical fraction. From the vast collection of statistical facts, the probable duration of man's life has been established, to such a precision, that our Insurance Offices are able to enter with each individual into a precise bargain on the value of his life; and yet this does not imply an impious pretension to determine when the individual is really to die.

But we are met also by the most opposite objection; and Statistics are declared *useless*, because they cannot be relied on for the determination of any given cause, and do only establish probabilities where man requires and asks for certainty. This objection is well founded; but it does not affect the Science itself, but solely the use which man has in vain tried to make of it, and for which it is not intended. It is the essence the Statistical Science, that it only makes apparent general laws, but that these laws are inapplicable to any special case; that therefore what is proved to be law in general is uncertain in particular. Herein lies the real refutation also of the first objection; and thus are the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator manifested, showing how the Almighty has established the physical and moral world on unchangeable laws, conformable to His eternal nature, while he has allowed to the individual the freest and fullest use of his faculties, vindicating at the same time the majesty of His laws by their remaining unaffected by individual self-determination.

Gentlemen, I am almost ashamed to speak such homely truths (of which I feel myself at best to be a very inadequate exponent) to a Meeting like this, including men of such eminence in the Science, and particularly in the presence of one who was your first President, M. Quetelet, and from whom

I had the privilege, now twenty-four years ago, to receive my first instruction in the higher branches of mathematics—one who has so successfully directed his great abilities to the application of the Science to those social phenomena, the discovery of the governing laws of which can only be approached by the accumulation and reduction of statistical facts.

It is the social condition of mankind, as exhibited by those facts, which forms the chief object of the study and investigation undertaken by this Congress; and it hopes that the results of its labours will afford to the statesman and legislator a sure guide in his endeavours to promote social development and happiness. The importance of these international Congresses in this respect cannot be overrated. They not only awaken public attention to the value of these pursuits, bring together men of all countries who devote their lives to them, and who are thus enabled to exchange their thoughts and varied experiences; but they pave the way to an agreement amongst different Governments and Nations to follow up these common inquiries, in a common spirit, by a common method, and for a common end.

It is only in the largest number of observations that the law becomes apparent; and the truth becomes more and more to be relied upon, the larger the amount of facts accurately observed which form the basis of its elucidation. It is consequently of the highest importance that observations identical in character should embrace the largest field of observation attainable. It is not sufficient, however, to collect the statistical facts of one class, over the greatest area, and to the fullest amount, but we require, in order to arrive at sound conclusions as to the influences producing these facts, the simultaneous collection of the greatest variety of facts,—the statistics of the increase of population, of marriages, births and deaths, of emigration, disease, crime, education and occupation, of the products of agriculture, mining, and manufacture, of the results of trade, commerce, and finance. Nor, while their comparison becomes an essential element in the investigation of our social condition, does it suffice to obtain these observations as a whole, but we require also, and particularly, the comparison of these same classes of facts in different countries, under the varying influences of political and religious conditions, of occupation, races, and climates. And even this comparison of the same facts in different localities does not give us all the necessary material from which to draw our conclusions; for we require, as much as anything else, the collection of observations of the same classes of facts, in the same localities, and under the same conditions, but at different times. It is only the element of time, in the last instance, which enables us to test progress or regress—that is to say, life.

Thus the physician, by feeling the pulse of the greatest number of persons coming under his observation, old and young, male and female, and at all seasons, arrives at the average number of the pulsations of the heart in man's normal condition: by feeling the pulse of the same individual under the most varied circumstances and conditions, he arrives at a conclusion on

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this individual's pulse; again, by feeling the pulse of the greatest variety of persons suffering from the same disease, he ascertains the general condition of the pulse under the influence of that disease. It is only then that, feeling a particular patient's pulse, he will be able to judge whether this individual is affected by this peculiar disease, as far as that can be ascertained by its influence on the pulse.

But all these comparisons of the different classes of facts under different local conditions and at different times, of which I have been speaking, depend, not only as to their usefulness and as to the ease with which they can be undertaken, but even as to the possibility of undertaking them at all, on the similarity—nay, congruity—of the method employed, and the expressions, figures, and conditions selected, under which the observations have been taken.

Does not, then, the world at large owe the deepest obligations to a Congress such as the one I am addressing, which has made it its special task to produce this assimilation and to place at the command of man the accumulated experience upon his own condition, scientifically elaborated and reduced in a manner to enable the meanest intellect to draw safe conclusions?

Gentlemen, the Congress has at its various meetings succeeded in doing a great deal in this direction: the official statistics of all countries have been improved; and in regard to the Census, the recommendations of the Brussels meeting have been generally carried out in a majority of States. I am sorry to have to admit the existence of some striking exceptions in England in this respect; for instance, the Census of Great Britain and Ireland was not taken on precisely the same plan in essential particulars, thereby diminishing its value for general purposes. The judicial statistics of England and Wales do not show a complete comparative view of the operation of our judicial establishments; nor, while we are in all the departments of the State most actively engaged in the preparation of valuable statistics, can we deny certain defects in our returns, which must be traced to the want of such a central authority or Commission as was recommended by the Congress at Brussels and Paris, to direct, on a general plan, all the great statistical operations to be prepared by the various departments. Such a Commission would be most useful in preparing an annual digest of the Statistics of the United Kingdom, of our widely scattered Colonies, and of our vast Indian empire. From such a digest the most important results could not fail to be elicited.

One of the most useful results of the labours of the Congress has been the common agreement of all States to inquire into the causes of every death, and to return the deaths from the same causes under synonymous names, sanctioned by the Congress. It has in this instance set the example of establishing what is most desirable in all other branches of statistics, namely, the agreement upon well-defined terms. There ought to exist no greater difficulty in arriving at such an agreement in the case of the various crimes than in that of "causes of death;" and it must be remembered that it is one of the first

tasks and duties of every science to start with a definition of terms. What is it that is meant by a house, a family, an adult, an educated or an uneducated person; by murder, manslaughter, and so on? It is evident that, as long as a different sense is attached to these terms in different returns, their use for comparison is nil, and for simple study very much deteriorated; and still we have not yet arrived at such a simple and obvious desideratum! The different weights, measures, and currencies in which different statistics are expressed, cause further difficulties and impediments. Suggestions with regard to the removal of these have been made at former meetings, and will no doubt be renewed. We fancy here that our Pound, as the largest available unit, with its Florin, offers great advantages, particularly if further subdivided decimally.

We hope to lay before you, as far as Great Britain is concerned, the Registrar-General's analysis of the causes of death, and the dangers that people encounter at each period of life; complete returns of the produce of our mines; the agricultural returns of Ireland, in which the Registrar-General of that country has given every year the breadth of land under every kind of crop, with an estimate of its produce, and has proved, by his success in obtaining these facts at a comparatively moderate expense, and by the voluntary assistance of the landowners and cultivators, as well as of the Clergy of all denominations, that the apprehension was groundless that it could not be done without inordinate cost, or without injuring individual interests. We must hope that, considering its importance with regard to all questions affecting the food of the people, this inquiry will not only be extended to England and Scotland, but also to the Continent generally, wherever it may not already have been instituted. Our trade returns will exhibit the great effects produced on our commerce by the changes in our commercial system; our Colonial delegates will exhibit to you proofs of the wonderful progress of their countries, and proofs, at the same time, that elaborate statistics have rendered them conscious of that progress; and I have no doubt that the foreign delegates will more than repay us by the information which they will give us in exchange. These returns will no doubt prove to us afresh, in figures, what we know already from feeling and from experience—how dependent the different nations are upon each other for their progress, for their moral and material prosperity, and that the essential condition of their mutual happiness is the maintenance of peace and good will amongst each other. Let them still be rivals, but rivals in the noble race of social improvement, in which, although it may be the lot of one to arrive first at the goal, yet all will equally share the prize, all feeling their own powers and strength increase in the healthy competition.

I should detain you longer than I feel justified in doing, and should perhaps trench upon the domain and duties of Presidents of Sections, if I were to allude to the points which will there be specially recommended to your attention and consideration; but I trust that it will not be thought presumptuous

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in me if I exhort you generally not to lose yourselves in points of minute detail, however tempting and attractive they may be from their intrinsic interest and importance, but to direct your undivided energies to the establishment of those broad principles upon which the common action of different nations can be based, which common action must be effected, if we are to make real progress. I know that this Congress can only suggest and recommend, and that it must ultimately rest with the different Governments to carry out those suggestions. Many previous recommendations, it is true, have been carried out, but many have been left unattended to; and I will not except our own country from blame in this respect. Happy and proud indeed should I feel if this noble gathering should be enabled to lay the solid foundation of an edifice, necessarily slow of construction, and requiring, for generations to come, laborious and persevering exertion, intended as it is for the promotion of human happiness, by leading to the discovery of those eternal laws upon which that universal happiness is dependent!

May He, who has implanted in our hearts a craving after the discovery of truth, and given us our reasoning faculties to the end that we should use them for this discovery, sanctify our efforts and bless them in their results!

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Inaugural Address delivered in the Town Hall at Aberdeen at the Meeting of the British Association on September 14. 1859.

Gentlemen of the British Association.

*) read from their Copy

Your kind invitation to me, to undertake the office of your President for the ensuing year, could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which Science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in her sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading immmerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind — contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. I, a simple admirer and would be Student of Science, to take the place of the chief and spokesman of the scientific men

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of the day, assembled in furtherance of their important objects! The thing appeared to me impossible. Yet on reflection I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to or director of your labours, I might still be useful to you, useful to Science by accepting your offer. Remembering that this Association is a popular Association, not a secret confraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated, the public at large, to join them, having as one of its objects, to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers, which exist between men of Science

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and so called men of practice — I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the Representative of that large public, which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them; that my election was an act of humility on your part, which to reject, would have looked like false humility, that is like pride on mine. But I reflected further, and saw in my acceptance the means, of which necessarily so few are offered to Her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your

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Sovereign, and that she wishes her people to know this, as well as yourselves. — Guided by these reflections my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me.

If these, however, are the motives which have induced me to accept your flattering offer of the Presidency, a request on my part is hardly necessary, that you will receive my efforts, to fulfil its duties, with kind indulgence.

If it were possible for anything to make me still more aware, how much I stand in need of this indulgence, it is the recollection of the person whom I have to succeed

as your President, a man of whom this country is justly proud, and whose name stands among the foremost of the Naturalists in Europe for his patience in investigation, conscientiousness in observation, boldness of imagination and acuteness in reasoning. You have no doubt listened with pleasure to his parting address, and I beg to thank him for the flattering manner in which he has alluded to me in it.

The Association meets for the first time to day in these regions and in this ancient and interesting City. The Poet in his works of fiction has to choose and anxiously to weigh, where to lay his scene, knowing that like the —

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Painter, he is thus laying in the background of his picture, which will give tone and colour to the whole. The stern and dry reality of life is governed by the same laws, and we are here living, feeling, and thinking under the influence of the local impressions of this northern seaport. The choice appears to me a good one. The travelling Philosophers have had to come far, but in approaching the Highlands of Scotland they meet Nature in its wild and primitive form, and Nature is the object of their studies. The Geologist will not find many novelties in yonder mountains, because he will stand there on the bare backbone of the Globe, but the primary rocks which stand out in their nakedness, exhibit the grandeur and

beauty of their peculiar form, and in the splendid quarries of this neighbourhood are seen to peculiar advantage the closeness and hardness of their mass and their inexhaustible supply for the use of man, made available by the application of new mechanical powers. On this primitive soil the Botanist and Zoologist will only be attracted by a limited range of plants and animals, but they are the very species, which the extension of agriculture and increase of population are gradually driving out of many parts of the country. On those blue hills the red deer in vast herds holds undisturbed dominion over the wide heathery forest, until the Sportsman, fatigued and unstrung by the busy life

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of the bustling town, invades the moor, to regain health and vigour by measuring his strength with that of the antlered monarch of the hill. But notwithstanding all his efforts to overcome an antagonist possessed of such superiority of power, swiftness, caution and keenness of all the senses, the Sportsman would find himself baffled, had not Science supplied him with the Telescope and those terrible weapons, which seem daily to progress in the precision with which they carry the deadly bullet, mocking distance, to the mark.

In return for the help which Science has afforded him, the Sportsman can supply the Naturalist with many

facts, which he alone has opportunity of observing and which may assist the solution of some interesting problems suggested by the life of the Deer. Man also, the highest object of our study, is found in vigourous, healthy developement, presenting a happy mixture of the Celt, Goth, Saxon and Dane, acquiring his strength on the hills and the sea. The Aberdeen whaler braves the icy regions of the polar sea, to seek and to battle with the great monster of the deep, he has materially assisted in opening these ice-bound regions to the researches of Science, he fearlessly aided in the search after Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, whom their

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country sent forth on this mission, (but to whom Providence, alas! has denied ~~them~~ the reward of their labours, the return to their homes, to the affectionate embrace of their families and friends, and the acknowledgements of a grateful nation. — The City of Aberdeen itself is rich in interest for the Philosopher. Its two lately united Universities make it a seat of Learning and Science. The Collection of Antiquities, formed for the present occasion, enables him to dive into olden times and, by contact with the remains of the handiworks of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, to enter into the spirit of that peculiar and interesting people

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which has always attracted the attention and touched the hearts of men accessible to the influence of heroic poetry. The Spalding Club, founded in this City for the ~~literary~~ preservation of the historical and literary remains of the north eastern counties of Scotland, is honorably known by its important publications. —

Gentlemen!

This is the 28th Anniversary of the foundation of this Association, and well may we look back with satisfaction to its operation and achievements throughout the time of its existence. — When on the 27th of September 1831 the Meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society took place at York in the Theatre of the

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Yorkshire Museum under the Presidency of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, then Viscount Milton — and the Revd. W. Vernon Harcourt eloquently set forth the plan for the formation of a "British Association for the promotion of Science" which he showed to have become a want for this country, — the most ardent supporter of this resolution could not have anticipated, that it would start into life full grown as it were, enter at once upon its career of usefulness, and pursue it without deviation from the original design, triumphing over the oppositions which it had to encounter in common with everything that is new and claims to be

useful. Gentlemen, this proved that the want was a real and not an imaginary one, and that the mode in which it was intended to supply that want, was based upon a just appreciation of unalterable truths. Mr. Vernon Harcourt summed up the desiderata in graphic words, which have almost identically been retained as the exposition of the objects of the Society, printed at the head of the annually appearing volume of its transactions:

"to give a stronger impulse and more
"systematic direction to scientific en-
"quiry — to promote the intercourse of
"those who cultivate Science in diffe-
"rent parts of the Empire, with one
"another and with foreign Philosophers

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"— and to obtain a more general at-
"tention to the objects of Science and
"a removal of any disadvantages of
"a public kind, which impede its pro-
"gress.

To define the nature of Science, to give an exact and complete definition of what that Science, to whose service the Association is devoted, is and means, has, as it naturally must, at all times occupied the Metaphysician. He has answered the question in various ways, more or less satisfactorily to himself or others. To me Science, in its most general and comprehensive acceptation means: the knowledge of what I know, the consciousness of human knowledge.

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Hence to know — is the object of all science, and all special knowledge, if brought in its separate distinctiveness to our consciousness from, and yet in its recognised relation to the totality of our knowledge, — is scientific knowledge. We require then for Science, that is to say for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, those two activities of our mind which are necessary for the acquisition of any knowledge, analysis and synthesis; the first to dissect and reduce into its component parts the object to be investigated, and to render an accurate account to ourselves of the nature and qualities of these parts by observation; the second to recompose the observed and understood parts into a unity in our consciousness

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exactly answering to the object of our investigation. The labours of the man of Science are therefore at once the most humble and the loftiest which man can undertake. He only does what every little child does from its first awakening into life, and must do every moment of its existence, and yet he aims at the gradual approximation to divine truth itself. If then there exists no difference between the work of the man of Science and that of the merest child, what constitutes the distinction? Merely the conscious self-determination. The Child observes what accident brings before it and unconsciously forms its notion of it; the so called practical man

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observes what his special work forces upon him, and he forms his notions upon it with reference to this particular work. The man of Science observes what he intends to observe and knows why he intends it. The value which the peculiar object has in his eyes, is not determined by accident, nor by an external cause, such as the mere connection with work to be performed, but by the place which he knows that object to hold in the general universe of knowledge, by the relation which it bears to other parts of that general knowledge.

To arrange and classify that universe of knowledge become therefore the first and perhaps the most important

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object and duty of Science. It is only when brought into a system by separating the incongruous and combining those elements, in which we have been enabled to discover the internal connection which the Almighty has implanted in them, that we can hope to grapple with the boundlessness of his creation, and with the laws which govern both mind and matter.

The operation of Science then, has been: systematically to divide human knowledge, and raise, as it were, the separate groups of subjects for scientific consideration into different and distinct Sciences. The tendency to create new Sciences is peculiarly apparent in our present age and

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is perhaps inseparable from so rapid a progress, as we have seen in our days; for the acquaintance with, and mastering of distinct branches of knowledge enables the eye from the newly gained points of sight to see the new ramifications into which they divide themselves in strict consecutiveness and with logical necessity. But in thus gaining new centres of light, from which to direct our researches, and new and powerful means of adding to its ever increasing treasures, Science approaches no nearer to the limits of its range, although travelling farther and farther from its original point of departure. For God's world is infinite, and the boundlessness of the universe, whose confines appear ever to retreat before

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our finite minds, strikes us no less with awe, when prying into the starry crowd of heaven we find new worlds revealed to us by every increase in the power of the Telescope, than when the Microscope discloses to us in a drop of water, or an atom of dust, new worlds of life and animation, or the remains of such as have passed away.

Whilst the tendency to push systematic investigation in every direction enables the individual mind of man to bring all the power of which he is capable, to bear on the specialities of his study, and enables a greater number of labourers to take part in the universal work, — it may be feared that that consciousness of its unity which must pervade the whole of Science, if it is not to lose its last and highest point of sight, may suffer. It has occasionally been given to rare intellects and the highest genius, to follow the various Sciences in their divergent roads, and yet to preserve that point of sight from which alone their totality can be contemplated and directed. Yet how rare is the appearance of such gifted intellects, and if they be found at intervals, they remain still single individuals with all the imperfections of human nature.

The only mode of supplying with any certainty this want, is to be sought in the combination of men of

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Science representing all the specialities, and working together for the common object of preserving that unity and presiding over that general direction. This has been to some extent done in many countries by the establishment of Academies, embracing the whole range of the Sciences, whether physical or metaphysical, historical or political. In the absence of such an Institution in this country, all lovers of Science must rejoice at the existence and activity of this Association, which embraces in its sphere of action, if not the whole range of the Sciences, yet a very large and important section of them: those known as the inductive Sciences, excluding all that are not approached by the in-

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ductive method of investigation. It has for instance — and, considering its peculiar organisation and mode of action, perhaps not unwisely — eliminated from its consideration and discussions those, which come under the description of moral and political Sciences. This has not been done from undervaluing their importance and denying their sacred right to the special attention of mankind, but from a desire to deal with those subjects only which can be reduced to positive proof and do not rest on opinion or faith. The subjects of the moral and political Sciences involve not only opinions but feelings, and their discussion frequently rouses passions. For feelings are "subjective," as the German Metaphysician

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has it, these are inseparable from the individual being; an attack upon them is felt as one upon the person itself, — whilst facts are "objective" and belong to everybody, they remain the same facts at all times and under all circumstances; they can be proved, they have to be proved, and when proved are finally settled. It is with facts only that the Association deals.

There may for a time exist differences of opinion on these also, but the process of removing them and resolving them into agreement is a different one from that in the moral and political Sciences. These are generally approached by the deductive process; but if the reasoning be ever so

acute and logically correct, and the point of departure, which may be arbitrarily selected, is disputed, no agreement is possible — whilst we proceed here by the inductive process, taking nothing on trust, nothing for granted, but reasoning upwards from the meanest fact established, and making every step sure before going one beyond it, like the Engineer in his approaches to a fortress. We thus gain ultimately a roadway, a ladder by which even a child may, almost without knowing it, ascend to the summit of truth, and obtain that immensely wide and extensive view, which is spread below the feet of the astonished beholder. This road has

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been shown us by the great Bacon, and who can contemplate the prospects which it opens, without almost falling into a trance similar to that in which he allowed his imagination to wander over future ages of discovery!

From amongst the political Sciences it has been attempted in modern times to detach one, which admits of being severed from individual political opinions, and of being reduced to abstract laws derived from well authenticated facts. I mean Political Economy based on general Statistics. A new Association has recently been formed, imitating our perambulating habits and striving to comprehend in its

investigations and discussions even a still more extended range of subjects, in what is called "Social Science." These efforts deserve our warmest approbation and good wild. May they succeed in obtaining a purely and strictly scientific character! Our own Association has, since its Meeting at Dublin, recognised the growing claims of Political Economy to scientific brotherhood and admitted it into its statistical Section. It could not have done so under abler guidance and happier auspices than the Presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, whose efforts in this direction are so universally appreciated. But even in this Section

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and whilst Statistics alone were treated in it, the Association, as far back as 1833 made it a rule — that in order to ensure positive results, only those classes of facts should be admitted, which were capable of being expressed by numbers, and which promised, when sufficiently multiplied, to indicate general laws.

If then the main object of Science — and I beg to be understood henceforth as speaking only of that section which the Association has under its special care, viz: inductive Science — if, I say, the object of Science is the discovery of the laws which govern natural phenomena, the primary condition for

its success is: accurate observation and collection of facts in such comprehensiveness and completeness, as to furnish the Philosopher with the necessary material from which to draw safe conclusions.

Science is not of yesterday. We stand on the shoulders of past ages, and the amount of observations made, and facts ascertained has been transmitted to us and carefully preserved in the various storehouses of Science, other crops have been reaped, but ~~still~~ lie scattered on the field, ~~without having been brought home~~; many a rich harvest is ripe for cutting but waits for the reaper. Economy of labour is the essence of

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good husbandry, and no less so in the field of Science. Our Association has felt the importance of this truth and may well ~~lay~~ claim as one of its principal merits, the constant endeavour to secure that economy.

One of the latest undertakings of the Association has been, in conjunction with the Royal Society, to attempt the compilation of a classified Catalogue of scientific memoirs, which by combining under one head the titles of all memoirs written on a certain subject, will, when completed, enable the Student who wishes to gain information on that subject, to do so with the greatest

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ease. It gives him, as it were, the plan of the house and the key to the different apartments in which the treasures relating to his subject are stored, saving him at once a painful and laborious search, & affording him at the same time an assurance that what is here offered, contains the whole of the treasures yet acquired.

While this has been one of its latest attempts, the Association has from its very beginning, kept in view, that its main sphere of usefulness lay in that concentrated attention to all scientific operations, which a General gives to the movements of his Army, watching and regulating the progress of his impetuous soldiers

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in the different directions to which their ardour may have led them, carefully noting the gaps which may arise from their independent and eccentric action, and attentively observing what impedimenta may have stopped, or may threaten to stop the progress of certain columns.

Thus it attempts to fix, and record the position and progress of the different labours by its Reports on the state of Sciences, published annually in its transactions; thus it directs the attention of the labourers to those gaps which require to be filled up, if the progress is to be a safe and steady one; thus it comes forward with a helping hand in striving to remove

those impediments which the unaided efforts of the individual labourer have been, or may be unable to overcome.

Let us follow the activity of the Association in these three different directions. —

The Reports on the state of Science originate in the conviction of the necessity for fixing at given intervals, with accuracy and completeness, the position at which it has arrived. — For this object the General Committee of the Association intrusts to distinguished individuals in the different branches of Science the charge of becoming, as it were, the biographers of the period. There are special points in different Sciences, in which it sometimes appears desirable to the different sections

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to have special Reports elaborated; in such cases the General Committee, in its capacity of the representative assembly of all the Sciences, reserves to itself the right of judging what may be of sufficient importance to be thus recorded. —

The special subjects which the Association points out for investigation, in order to supply the gaps which it may have observed, are: either such as the Philosopher alone can successfully investigate, because they require the close attention of a practised observer, and a thorough knowledge of the particular subject; or they are such as require the greatest possible number of facts to be obtained. Here Science often stands in

need of the assistance of the general public, and gratefully accepts any contributions offered, provided the facts be accurately observed.

In either case the Association points out <u>what</u> is to be observed and <u>how</u> it is to be observed.

The first is the result of the same careful sifting process, which the Association employs in directing the issue of special Reports. The investigations are intrusted to specially appointed Committees, or selected individuals. They are in most cases not unattended with considerable expense, and the Association, not content with merely suggesting and directing, furnishes by special grants the pecuniary means for defraying the

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outlay caused by the nature and extent of the inquiry. If we consider that the income of the Association is solely derived from the contributions of its members, the fact, that no less a sum than £17,000 has since its commencement been thus granted for scientific purposes, is certainly most gratifying.// — The question how to observe resolves itself into two: that of the scientific method which is to be employed in approaching a problem or in making an observation — and that of the philosophical instruments used in the observation or experiment. The Association brings to bear the combined knowledge and experience of the scientific men, not only of this but of other

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countries, on the discovery of that method, which, while it economises time and labour, promises the most accurate results. The method to which, after careful examination, the palm has been awarded, is then placed at the free disposal and use of all scientific investigators. The Association also issues, where practicable, printed forms merely requiring the different heads to be filled up, which by their uniformity, become an important means for assisting the subsequent reduction of the observations for the abstraction of the laws which they may indicate. —

At the same time most searching tests and inquiries are constantly carried on in the Observatory at Kew, given to the Association by Her Majesty, the

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object of which is, practically to test the relative value of different methods and instruments, and to guide the constantly progressive improvements in the construction of the latter.

The establishment at Kew has undertaken the further important service of verifying and correcting to a fixed standard the instruments of any maker, to enable observations made with them to be reduced to the same numerical expression. I need hardly remind the inhabitants of Aberdeen, that the Association in one of the first years of its existence, undertook the comparative measurement of the Aberdeen Standard Scale with that of Greenwich, a research ably carried

out by the late Mr. Baily.

The impediments to the general progress of Science, the removal of which I have indicated as one of the tasks, which the Association has set for itself, — are of various kinds. If they were only such as direction, advice and encouragement would enable the individual or even combined efforts of Philosophers, to overcome, the exertions of the Association, which I have just alluded to, might be sufficient for the purpose. But they are often such as can only be successfully dealt with by the powerful arm of the State, or the long purse of the Nation. These impediments may be caused: either by

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the social condition of the country itself, by restrictions arising out of peculiar laws, by the political separation of different countries, or by the magnitude of the undertakings being out of all proportion to the means and power of single individuals, of the Association, or even the voluntary efforts of the public. In these cases the Association, together with its sister society, the Royal Society, becomes the spokesman of Science —— with the Crown, the Government or Parliament, sometimes even, through the Home Government, with foreign Governments.

Thus it obtained the establishment by

the British Government of magnetic and meteorological observatories in six different parts of the globe, as the beginning of a network of stations, which we must hope will be so far extended as to compass, by their geographical distribution, the whole of the phenomena which throw light on this important point in our tellurian and even cosmical existence. The Institute of France at the recommendation of M. Arago, whose loss the scientific world must long deplore, cheerfully cooperated with our Council on this occasion. It was our Association which, in conjunction with the Royal Society, suggested the Antarctic Expedition, with

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a view to further the discovery of the laws of terrestrial magnetism, and thus led to the discovery of the southern polar continent. It urged on the Admiralty the prosecution of the tidal observations, which that Department has since fully carried out. It ~~also~~ recommended the establishment, in the British Museum, of the conchological collection exhibiting present and extinct species, which has now become an object of the greatest interest.

I will not weary you by further examples, with which most of you are better acquainted than I am myself, but merely express my satisfac-

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tion, that there should exist bodies of men, who will bring the well considered and understood wants of Science before the public and the Government, who will even hand round the begging box and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs, to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty besides, of being considered great bores. Please to recollect, that this species of bore is a most useful animal, well adapted for the ends for which Nature intended him. He alone, ~~succeeds~~ by constantly returning to the charge, and repeating the same truths and the same requests, succeeds in awakening attention to the cause which he advocates, and obtains that hearing

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which is granted him at last for self-protection, as the minor evil, compared to his importunity, but which is requisite to make his cause understood. This is more particularly the case in a free, active, enterprising and self-determining people like ours, where every interest works for itself, considers itself the all important one, and makes its way in the world by its own efforts. Is it then to be wondered at, that the interests of Science, abstract as Science appears, and not immediately showing a return in pounds, shillings and pence, should be postponed, at least to others, which promise immediate tangible results?

Is it to be wondered at, that even our public men require an effort to wean themselves from other subjects, in order to give their attention to Science and men of Science, when it is remembered that Science, with the exception of Mathematics, was until of late almost systematically excluded from our school and university education? that the traditions of early life are those which make and leave the strongest impression on the human mind, and that the subjects with which we become acquainted ~~with~~ and to which our energies are devoted in youth, are those for which we retain the liveliest interest in after years, that for these reasons the effort required must be both a mental and a

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moral one? A deep debt of gratitude is therefore due to bodies like this Association, which not only urges the wants of Science on the Government, but furnishes it at once with well matured plans, how to supply them with the greatest certainty and to the greatest public advantage.

We may be justified in hoping however, that by the gradual diffusion of Science and its increasing recognition, as a principal part of our national education, the public in general no less than the Legislature and the State, will more and more recognise the claims of Science to their attention, so that it may no longer require the begging box, but speak to

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the State, like a favoured child to its parent, sure of his parental solicitude for its welfare, that the State will recognise in Science one of its elements of strength and prosperity, to foster which the clearest dictates of self interest demand.

If the activity of this Association, such as I have endeavoured to describe it, ever found, or could find its personification in one individual, its incarnation as it were, this had been found in that distinguished and revered Philosopher who has been removed from amongst us in his 90th year, within these last few months. Alexander von Humboldt incessantly strove after dominion over that universality of human

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knowledge, which stands in need of thoughtful government and direction, to preserve its integrity; he shove to tie up the fasces of scientific knowledge to give them strength in unity. He treated all scientific men as members of one family, enthusiastically directing, fostering and encouraging enquiry, where he saw either the want of or the willingness for it. His protection of the young and ardent Student led many to success in their pursuit. His personal influence ~~also~~ with the Courts and Gouvernments of most countries in Europe enabled him to plead the cause of Science in a manner, which made it more difficult for them, to refuse than to grant what he request-

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ed. All lovers of Science deeply mourn for the loss of such a man. Gentlemen it is a singular coincidence, that this very day, on which we are here assembled, and are thus giving expression to our admiration of him, should be the anniversary of his birth.

To return to ourselves however; one part of the functions of the Association can receive no personal representative, no incarnation, I mean the very fact of Meetings like that which we are at present inaugurating

This is not the thoughtful direction of one mind over acquired knowledge, but the production of new thought by the contact of many minds, as the spark is produced by the friction

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of flint and steel; it is not the action of the monarchy, of a paternal Government, but the republican activity of the Roman Forum. These Meetings draw forth the Philosopher from the hidden recesses of his Study, call in the wanderer over the field of Science to meet his brethren, to lay before them the results of his labours, to set forth the deductions at which he has arrived, to ask for their examination, to maintain in the combat of debate the truth of his positions and the accuracy of his observations. These Meetings, unlike those of any other Society, throw open the arena to the cultivators of all Sciences

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to their mutual advantage: the Geologist learns from the Chemist that there are problems for which he had no clue, but which that Science can solve for him; the Geographer receives light from the Naturalist, the Astronomer from the Physicist and Engineer and so on. And all find a field, upon which to meet the public at large, invite them to listen to their Reports and even to take part in their discussions, show to them, that Philosophers are not vain theorists, but essentially men of practice, not conceited pedants wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, — but humble inquirers after truth, proud only of what they may have achieved or won for the

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general use of man. Neither are they daring and presumptuous unbelievers, a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them, who would like the Titans storm heaven by placing mountain upon mountain, till hurled down from the height attained by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove, but rather the pious pilgrims to the Holy Land who toil on in search of the sacred shrine, in search of truth, — God's truth, — God's laws as manifested in his works, in his Creation.

A.

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At the Dinner on the opening of the Clothworkers Hall in the City March 27. 1860.

Sir
~~Mr Prime Warden~~ & Gentlemen!

I beg to return you my best thanks for your kindness in drinking my health with such gratifying demonstrations of good will towards me.

It is in accordance with our nature, that after having accomplished a task & succeeded in any work of our hands, we should banish from our minds the recollection of the troubles & anxieties which accompanied its conception & progress & rejoice not only ourselves in our success, but to ask our neighbours & friends to come & rejoice with us. We want them to see what we have done & to share in our satisfaction. I am grateful to you, that you should have thought of inviting

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me in the number of ~~at the present occasion~~
your friends, for I can
— I assure you — fully appre
ciate your undertaking
& honestly congratulate
you on your success. —

It must have cost you
some hesitation & regret
to separate yourselves from
a hall in which your
forefathers had feasted the
1st Kings of the House of
Stuart & in which they
as well as yourselves
habitually met for business
& recreation. But the
marks of man like the organic bodies
of Nature to be preserved
require to be continually
renewed & thus alone
will resist the destructive
tendency of time; & you
were determined (as we
see today) to follow Nature
also in the law of increase
& to show that you have
grown & expanded within
these 200 years. Your desire
to see me amongst you
upon this inauguration festival
I must attribute to your
loyalty to the Queen, —
& my pleasure in responding

to your call, proves at the
same time, that those
feelings of mutual regard
& affection which subsisted
200 years ago between these
great & wealthy Companies,
these little independent
Republics of the City of London
& the Crown ~~of England~~
have withstood the effects
of time, are living, & I
& I trust are even grown
in intensity & warmth.
On such feelings we
gladly recognise one of the
essential conditions of the
political & social life of
a free & prosperous Nation.

May these blessings
be preserved to this favored
land from generation
to generation! & may this
Corporation, of which
I feel proud to have by
your kindness been ad-
mitted to day as a Member,
live & prosper on, as
one of the important
links which connect
succeeding generations
with those which have
long passed away!

Let me drink to the health
of our ~~Master &~~ Wardens &

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prosperity to the "Cloth-
workers' Company"! —

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Speeches held at the Banqueting Room St. James's Palace on the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of the formation of the Grenadier Guards. June 16th 1860.

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Gentlemen

1.,

The Queen! —

2.,

I am much obliged to Col. Lewis for the kind terms in which he has proposed to you, to drink my health, & much gratified at the feelings which you have evinced by the manner in which you have responded to his proposal. —

Gentlemen! I was justly proud of the distinguished honour conferred upon me, when I was appointed (8 years ago) to the command of the immortal Duke of Wellington in the command of this Regiment already 8 years ago, & of having since held this honorable post, which connects me with you not only officially, but on terms of intimate & I hope cordial personal relations; but it is an

an occasion like the present that the consideration must arise to my mind in its full force: what honour & distinction is involved in the title of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards!

We are assembled to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the formation of the Regiment as constituted in its present shape, — 200 years, which embrace the most glorious period of the history of our Country & in the most glorious events of this history, the Regiment has borne an important & distinguished part! It has fought at sea & on land, in most parts of Europe, in Africa & America &, whether fighting the French, Dutch, Spaniards Moors, Turks or Russians it has stood to its colours upheld the honour of the British name, & powerfully contributed to those endless which have, under God's blessing, made that name stand proudly forth amongst the Nations of the earth. —

I need not call to your recollection

& its deeds, which must be all present to your minds but I cannot forego on such an occasion pointing at least to some of the most important out of the long & uninterrupted list of Victories with which the grenadier Guards have been associated. — I must point to the celebrated siege & Capture of Namur, the first defence of Gibraltar, the Capture of Barcelona & Valencia, the Battles of Blenheim, Ramillies Oudenarde & Malplaquet, — the Battle of Dettingen ay! & of Fontenoy, where though the victory did not ultimately remain with the Allies, it was fairly won, as far as the English were concerned, & that by the Conspicuous prowess of the Grenadier Guards! — The Capture of Cherbourg, which just a century ago looked grimly across at our shores, & the Battles in Germany under the Marquis of Granby, — the Battle of Vimeiro, — those of Corunna, Barrosa & the Pyrenees, the Capture of St Sebastian

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Battles of Nive & Nivelle
& of Waterloo, — in which
last great struggle with
Napoleon, the Regiment ac-
quired the title of Grenadier
Guards from having defeated
in fair fight those gallant &
valiant & devoted
Grenadiers of his Imperial
Guard, who, till met by the
British Bayonet, had been
considered invincible; — & more
lately
the Battles of Alma & Inkerman
& the long protracted
siege of Sebastopol!

These are glorious Annals!
The Corps may well be proud
but the Duty of the Soldier
unfortunately is not con-
fined to fighting the foreign
Enemies of his Country:
it has at times been his
fate to have to stand in arms against his
own brothers! — a mourn-
ful duty, which we may
trust never to see again
pased upon a British
Soldier. Under such cir-
cumstances he is upheld however
by the consideration, that
while he is implicitly
obeying the commands of
his Sovereign, to whom
he has sworn fidelity
he purchases by his blood for his Country

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that internal peace & that
supremacy of the Law, upon
which alone are based the
liberty as well as the perma-
nent happiness & prosperity
of a Nation.

The Regiment, originally sprung
from those Loyalists who
had clung to Charles II in
exile, has never failed in its
duty to its Sovereign: it fought
for James II against Monmouth
on the fields of
at Sedgemoor, & struggled
during 3 years heroically,
although finally in vain
to preserve to George III his
revolted American Colonies.

Gentlemen! — That same
Discipline which has made
this Regiment ever ready & terrible
in war, has enabled it to
pass long periods of peace
in the midst of all the
temptations of a luxurious
Metropolis, without loss in
vigour & energy, — to live
in harmony & good fellow-
ship with its brother citizens
& to point to the remark-
able
fact, that the Household
troops have now for
for 200 years formed the
permanent Garrison of
London, have always been
at the command of the

civil power to support Law & order, but have never themselves disturbed that order or given cause of complaint either by insolence or licentiousness. —

Let us hope that by centuries to come these noble qualities may still shine forth & that the Almighty will continue to shield & favour this little band of devoted soldiers! but let us on our part manfully do our duty, mindful of the deeds of our predecessors loyal to our Sovereign, & jealous of the honour of our Country!

I propose to you to drink prosperity to the Grenadier Guards & to the health of Col: Lewis, for so many years an honored Member of the Corps & now its zealous & able Commander & to the Officers & men of the Regiment!

3.

I have to propose to you the health of the Prince of Wales & the other Members of the Royal Family. — The Prince has been admitted into the Army a year & a half ago, on his 19th birthday, & although his studies have as yet prevented his taking upon himself any military duty, he has while residing in Edinburgh tried to make himself acquainted with the evolutions of the Cavalry by joining regularly in the Drill of the 16th Lancers quartered there at the time of his residence. —

4.

The toast I wish now to propose, is that of our Sister-Service, the Navy. The Wooden Walls of old England have at all times been the Chief Defence of our Country, the protection of our Commerce, & constitute the link which

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holds together our vast & widely scattered Empire. Modern Science has effected greater changes in this Service than perhaps in any other human pursuit, & foreign Nations have as it were started afresh with us from the same point of departure in the Race of naval preparation; but there is that confidence in Englishmen in their superiority on the mistake element, which has powerful influence in creating & maintaining it, & gives assurance of success. — I believe at the same time the Service never to have been in a higher state of efficiency.

5.)

Let us drink to the Army! That Army, of which the Brigade of Guards & this Regiment in it, form only a small but integral part; integral not only from its organization but from its spirit &

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& feeling. — The Country has no less reason to be proud of its Army than of its Navy, & if in point of numbers it cannot boast of a supremacy, may even a comparison with other Countries, — it yields to none in those qualities of Courage, Discipline & Endurance, which constitute the essential virtues of the Soldier. The duties which this Army has to perform in peace as well as in war could not be rendered, — I make bold to say, — be rendered by any other Army in the World; & although it is a common doctrine that the British Nation is not a military Nation, I totally disbelieve that any other could furnish such an Army composed entirely of Volunteers as it is. —

I beg to couple this toast with the health of my dear Relative our gallant Commander in Chief, who is indefatigable in his solicitude to maintain & where possible even to

to increase the efficiency of ~~our service~~ — & of the Queen's Secretary of State, who so ably presides over the civil administration of the Army & has not only the sinews of war to prepare but also that material by which Science strives to reduce the individual power of man as an element in the attainment of Victory & on the superiority of which so much in war must in future depend. —

The Army, the Duke of Cambridge & Mr. Sidney Herbert! —

6.

We are honoured by the presence of the Commanders of the other Regiments (both of Cavalry & Infantry composing the Household Troops whose services with yours Give with yours in history ~~have~~ ~~in history~~ & render them worthy to be the Body Guard of the Sovereign of these Realms.) only to regret the unavoidable absence of Field Marshal Lord Strafford, which we must feel the more remembering the part which he took with the Guards in the great Continental War,

(37.) ~~in the Peninsula as well as at Waterloo~~. — The Scots Fusiliers my personal connexion with whom during 10 years will always remain a pleasing recollection to me, will in a few days celebrate their Jubilee as we are now doing; — while the Coldstream, true to their Motto, have gained a march upon us in having had their Jubilee twelve years before us, counting their creation from the time of the Commonwealth, when they formed Gent: Monk's Regiment. —

I beg to propose to you to drink the health of the Household troops & to connect with the toast the name of that gallant & distinguished General, Field Marshall Viscount Combermere. —

× We most painfully feel however the absence of one of the Commanders whose name had been associated with the glories of the Guards in many a well fought field. He has been called away from this temporary scene to an eternal & better world; but the memory of Sir John Byng, the Earl of Strafford will ever be cherished by his brother Officers.

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Toasts given at the Dinner of the Trinity House. June 20.= 1860. —

1.

The Queen!

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2.

I propose to drink to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales & the rest of the Royal Family. —

The younger Members of the Royal Family are rapidly growing up: The P.ss Royal has already become the founder of a new family destined to mount the throne of Prussia; — the P. of Wales is following his academic course at Oxford, which he intends to complete at the sister University, Cambridge — while his younger brother has by the prescribed apprenticeship earned his rating as Midshipman & served zealously as such in the Fleet. — It will be a curious coincidence, that nearly at the same time — a few weeks hence — though almost at the opposite poles the P. of Wales will inaugurate open in the Queens name that stupendous work, the great bridge over the St Lawrence in Canada, while P. Alfred will lay the foundation-stone

of the Breakwater for the harbour of Capetown! & what vast considerations as regards our country are brought to our minds in this simple part! what present greatness! what past history! what future hopes! — & how important & beneficient is the part given to the Royal Family of England to act in the development of those distant & rising countries, who recognise in the British Crown & their allegiance to it, their supreme bond of union with the Mother Country & with each other! —

3.).

Gentlemen! The standing toast after that of the Royal Family at all our public Dinners, is: "the Army & Navy;" — & it is never given without calling forth proud & grateful feelings. For Englishmen have reason to be proud of the condition of these services & of the deeds which they have achieved, & cause to be grateful for the benefits which have been secured to them by their Soldiers & Sailors, who have been drawn from

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all ranks & degrees of society & have devoted their lives to their Country: —

We hear sometimes complaints of the expence these services entail, & it is a pity, that we cannot have such good things without paying for them, but such is the nature of things, & on the whole, the public spirit with which the Nation is determined, through good & evil report, to maintain the efficiency of these establishments, is a most gratifying proof of its soundness at heart & the shrewdness of its instinct. — It has lately come forward & placed at the service of the Queen Volunteer Corps, to act as an auxiliary to the regular army & Militia in case of danger to our shores; & the rapidity with which this movement has developped itself, has been the subject of universal & just admiration. × The Volunteer force exceed already 130000 men, & to what extent this Country is capable of exerting itself in real danger, is shown by the number of Volunteers which in 1804 reached the

regret that such sacrifices should be necessary

× We have witnessed this with a science which will never cease to fade from the memory of those who have had the pleasure of being present. The representation of the independence, education & industry of this Country in arms, its high sense of their devotion to their Country & their ardour to lay down their lives in its defence, &c.

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extraordinary figure of 499,000! — We are apt to forget however, that in contrast with every other country of the world, all our services are composed exclusively of volunteers: the Navy, Coast Guard, Coast Volunteers, Army, Militia, Yeomanry, Constabulary. —

May the noble Patriotic spirit, which such a fact reveals, remain ever unimpaired! & may God's Blessing of which this Nation has seen such unmistakable evidence, continue to rest upon these voluntary services! —

I beg to couple the toast with the names of the first Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Somerset & Sir John Burgoyne

4.1.

I am much obliged to you for your kindness in drinking my health. —

I feel proud to have by the vote of this distinguished Corporation been selected its Master, — an office of annual tenure, which does not tax very hard the energies of the holder as the real work is admiralty done by the Deputy Master & the Elder Brethren; but which is of the highest interest to whoever reflects upon the important & useful duties which are performed by the Corporation, the proper performance of which has so great an influence on the commercial prosperity not only of this Metropolis but of the Country at large.

I cannot meet you today without having one recalled to my memory, who used to sit on my left hand on all former occasions & who was honored & beloved by this Corporation, & justly so, as its Deputy Master Capt: Shephard was one of those unobtrusive but noble characters, whose sterling qualities of head & heart secured to him the confidence of all who knew him; & I can appeal to no greater proof of the estimation in which he was held, than the fact, that he was at once Deputy Master of this Corporation, Chairman of the East India Company & Chairman of the Hudsonsbay Company. His successor like himself is an Aberdeenshire man but unlike him has passed his life in the Royal Navy, & not the Merchant

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service. I can wish him no better success than to possess the approbation of his brethren in an equal degree with his predecessor. I propose to you to drink his health & prosperity to the Corporation of the Trinity House. —

5.

We are honored by the presence of H. M.'s Ministers. The Corporation is much gratified at their having found it possible amidst the many avocations & duties, which so peculiarly press upon them during the Parliamentary season, to devote an evening to the Trinity House. — I propose to you, to drink their health. We can wish them nothing better than good health, to enable them to withstand the fatigues of their laborious & harrassing life, & by making the fullest use of their talents & energies to gain that public

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recognition & confidence upon which so much of their success & usefulness must depend. — This is not a political meeting & we cautiously abstain from alluding to politics; while therefore the Ministers escape our criticism, they must also forego our praise; but we can give them what may be more valuable to them than either: the expression of our esteem & good will.

D Palmerston & H. M. Ministers. —

6.

We must not omit to acknowledge the presence of some of our Honorary Brethren, whose admission to our body sheds lustre upon the Corporation. The known presence of their names upon our Roll gives the public an assurance that we are well thought of & well looked after by some of the best in the Land. —

I beg to drink — & — to the health of Lord Derby & the Honorary Brethren

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from me to ensure him
an enthusiastic reception
on your part. —
I ask him to feel assured,
that it affords me peculiar
pleasure to resign my
~~my~~ office into ~~his hands~~
such good keeping. —

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On resigning the Presidency of the British Association in the Theater at Oxford June 27. 1860.

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Gentlemen!

I rise to resign in to your hands the honorable ~~post~~ office, which you have entrusted to me during the past year, & to thank the Council & Secretaries for the zealous & efficient manner in which they have supported me, & furthered the objects of the Association. — ~~Looking back to the year which has elapsed since~~ I met you at Aberdeen, I can only express a hope that the interests of Science may not have suffered during the period of my Stewardship.

It is now my last, & a most pleasing duty, to introduce to you my Successor, Lord Wrottesley. His name is so familiar to all men of Science, his merits are so well known to them, & the fact of the Association having unanimously elected him their President for the year affords such conclusive proof of their having appreciated ~~speaks so much for itself~~ that it acquires no words

from me to insure him
an enthusiastic reception
on your part. —
I ask him to feel assured,
that it affords me peculiar
pleasure to resign my
~~my~~ office into ~~his hands~~
such good keeping. —

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