CLARKE'S Famed Blood Mixture Mark - Blood Mixture."

of THE OVENS AND MURRAY

" SELECTION-NATURAL AND late ARTIFICIAL."

Ox Monliny, the 26th instant, Mr H. K. Rusden, secretary to the Reyal Society of Victoria, delivered a lecture at the Wangaratta Athensoum, in aid of the funds of that institution.

The chair was occupied by Mr A. TONE, president of the Atheneeum and mayor of Wangaratta, who briefly intronced the lecturer. The following is a copy of Mr Rus

"Are [man] and nature does at strife,
That nature leads each civil dreams?
So carrell of the type she seems?
That I considering everywhere
Her secret meaning in her deeds,
And finding that of fifty seeds?
She often brings but one to hear?
TENEXTON'S I M Memorians, LAV.
This surely means that she intend.

"This surely means that she intends—
Though fifty times we fail to find
The hidden meaning of her mind—
The next time to reveal her ends."

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LIVE AND LET LIVE!

When Gold is scarce, the Cheap Grocery Store is the Poor Man's Friend.

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wl Feed Maize THE LOWEST PRICES.

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NO GAMMON. J. YOUNGER

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THE OVENS AND MURRAY ADVERTISER-Saturday, October

The state of the s

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AND MURRAY ADVERTISER-Saturday, October 31, 1874. CLARKETS M Famed Sheet Street of East. - End Street Person Admin control Added Many to or PAR STREET, AND SPORAL AND STREET, Buttons, So. (San Street, Street, St. ningtions to be editioned. The free





MINERS and NAVVIES, well up in the M INISISS and NAVVIES, well up in the use of powder, good pick and shovel men. Good wages, good climate, and good country open for selection. Kailway Works, Yass to Wagga Wagga. A. and R. Amos and Co., contractors.

SPLITTERS, SQUARERS, and FENCERS WANTED on Railway Works, Yass to Wagga Wagga. Goodiron-bark and box bush, good climate, and good prices. A. and R. Amos and Co., contractors. Sydney, 9th October, 1874. 133 47 th s

Assisted Immigration

WANTED to PURCHASE an old PAS-SAGE WARRANT. Apply to C.

Wangaratta Athenæum

THE Committee of the above Institution have pleasure in announcing that Mr HARWOOD, of Melbourne, has kindly con-gented to give one of his attractive ENTERTAINMENTS on the 16th NOV., for the benefit of the Wangaratta Athenseum. Local Talent will assist. Further particulars in future advisements. M. FOXCROFT.

Secretary.

Wanted to Purchase

A 20 Horse-power ENGINE, with Cornish Boiler and a Battery of Five Stamps, complete. Address, stating price, to H. S. Smith, Oriental Benk, Stauley. 180 45

Notice.

A PPLICATIONS for the HERDSMAN-SHIP of the Myrtleford Common will be received by the Bright Shire Council up to the 5th of November Salary: The nett Receipts from the Fees,

By order, LEWIS C. KINCHELA, Shire Secretary. Shire Hall, 22nd Oct., 1874. 181 45

Wanted.

STEADY GENERAL BUTCHER; refer-Pace required; good wages given. Apply Willis Little, Benalla. 177 44

M. U. I. O. O. F. LOYAL REECHWORTH LODGE.

THE usual FORTNIGHTLY MEETING d of this Lodge will be held in the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Loch-street, Beechworth, on MONDAY EVENING, at So'clock



Department of Failways and Roads, Melbourne, 22nd Oct., 1874. Victorian Railways. OPENING OF NEW STATION.

O^N and after the 2nd November next, GLENROWAN, on the North-Eastern Line, will be OPENED for TRAFFIC. For particulars see Time Tables. D. GILLIES,

Commissioner of Railways and Roads.

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Chaff Fowl Feed AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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Fine Assortment of Stationery, Slates School Books, &c.

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TOBACCO. Two Seas Aromatic

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Meerschaum Pines. PATENT MEDICINES. Kram's Celebrated Pills Citrate of Magnesia Sherbert.

Goods Delivered Free within Five Miles of Beechworth.

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ON SALE.
MARBLE HEADSTONES AND CAST-IRON RAILINGS FOR GRAVES, All Patterns, supplied at Cheapest Rates.

Everything the miner uses is heavily taxed."—Argus, 7th September.

THE exception is the VICTORIAN PATENT SAFETY BLASTING POWDER, the ingredients of which are chiefly colonial productions. The miner gets the benefit of the control of the productions. exemption from duty, as the powder is sold at 2d per lb under Half's. It is 25 per cent. stronger; no miner has been injured by it. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, 81 Little Collins-street East, Meibourne, and by Mess J. and R. Canningham, Beechworth.

Steam Saw Mill to Let or for Sale AT

JEL

ONE MILE CREEK, WANGARATTA, Lately owned by Mr Christopher Dockendorff TENDERS will be received for the TIMBER until noon on Saturday, the 31st instant, endorsed " Tenders for Timber," by

ARTHUR J. SMITH, 141 oct 22 31

THE APOLLO (LIMITED.)

Offices:
Off

THE attention of consumers is directed to the very superior quality of the APOLLO CANDLE, manufactured at Footsersy.

Their ILLA SHANING power is admitted to be far beyond the best imported, and for MINING and HOUSERIOLD purposes cannot be equalled. They are INCURRICAL have tried them will use no other. They are to be had of all the Wholesa'c and Fotal Grocers introughout the colony. The following are a few of the many testimonials which have been seceived;—

REPORT OF THE GOVERNISTS ANALYTICAL.

CHEMIST, MR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

I have examined some stearing candless manufac-

EFFORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL.

I have examined some stearing Gaudies manufactured by the AP. LLO ST. At18A. COMPANY, Melbourne, and have compared them with some purchased by myself branded be Roubaix, Odenkoven, and o. Both samples had precisely the same melting point; bo he burns so far as I could so exacely alike. Those manufactured in Melbourne were as her whiter, and then text-1 of which the y were composed disadved ent rely in other, forming a perfect temperate liquid, showing the complete amount of all foreign matter. In view of the shove fasts I have no hesitation in saying that this manufacture is a complete success, and the goods fully equal in quality to the best of the same kind imported, which indeed they entirely resemble

REPORT OF MR J. COSMO NEWBERY, B.Sc.,
TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.
Technolog cal Museum Laboratory.
Melbourne, 6th December, 1873.

I have examined a sample of Candles received from the AP LLO NTEA-NTB CANDLE COMPANY, and find that in olour, hardness, and purity of composition they are fully equal to the best imported candles. The melting point is exactly the same as the De Rotthak Candles, the finne slightly more luminous and the time occupied in burning is in avon of the Apollo candle. When placed in a current of air with a number of other Candles of other branks, the Apollo wasted least, showing that the Candle is well suited for use in miner.
There can be no doubt that these Candles are in these manufactured in the colonies, and that they are equal to the best important.

J. (08M0 'EWHERY, Superintendent of the Museum,

Superimentation of the accession.

FROM THE MINISO MANAGER OF THE L-PROMAINSBURY, GOLD ENISO COMPANY, Limited
Malusbury.

I have to report on the Camiles last sent, made by
the APOLLO STEARINE CAMPANY, that I have
no fault to trul. They are superior Candles for
underground consumption to the general run of
Sperm Candles. I fluid they do not waste so rapidity
away if used in a draw, bit, and to place them stations
any the Candles will have for fully eight hours. I
have tried them reveral times in the chauter and
other places underground with the same result. The
Capitalas of the various shifts all speak highly of
them.

FROM THE MINING MANAGER OF THE LAZARUS NEW FROM THE MINING MASAGOR OF THE LAZARUS NEW CHUM MINING COMPANY, Registered.

Sandhurss, 7th Feb, 1574.

I have much pleasure in informing you that we have used your Caselles for the past mouth, and found them equal to the best known brands. They found receivablely well, are adapted for draughty mines, and are the cheapest article we have hitherto used.

Sand Lezarus New Calum Mining Company, 552 nov 30 a Registered.

The to the practice of this branch of his procession, while perviously in Ringhand, he was be papil of and practiced with the celebrated Dr it. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sore branch of his procession.

Dr L. L. Sarrin hereby informs the public that he is the only legality-qualitied medical water in this speciality of its profession? that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified accolorating money under false pretonces.

Dr. L. L. Sarrin also wants the public against the qualched advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised no strums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably underunded by them, he may look upon hisself as the most fortuning under the control.

the most book upon inheself as the most fortuman me he may look upon inheself as the most fortuman me he has been applied to by so many
unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, miterly
crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and litched in
pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the
world.

Those men and women who have been the victims
of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr. Saxtru's control.
When will the public understand that it is to their
interest to consult a drip qualified medical man, who
has made this list sole study, rather than apply to a
number of ignorant imposters, who merely harp and
proy upon their pockets and health?

Dr. L. SMITH has always cated that to warn the
public of these quicksands is his chief reason for
advertising.

public of these quicesauss is an one; consequently, advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the foreband, lassitude, inautitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of crore of youth and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, the contract of the

Books amblished by the Dr. cen be had on application to him.

FOR THE GOOD F P. OR ERVOUS SUFFERENS.

Beyon Years' Colonial Experience. Seventh Edition to 15-74.

DR. BOTTRELL Membership of the Edition of 15-74.

DR. BOTTRELL Membership of the Edition of 15-74.

Member of the Editaburgh University, by d ploma this fine fine typical of the Editaburgh University by d ploma this fine fine typical of the Editaburgh University, by d ploma this fine fine typical of the Editaburgh University. By d ploma this fine typical of the Editaburgh University, by d ploma this fine typical of the Editaburgh University. Loss of Energy, Dimmoss of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Back, Local Weakiness, Depression of Spirity, Loss of Energy, Dimmoss of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Back, Local Weakiness, Depression of Spirity, Loss of Energy, Dimmoss of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Sight, Lassitude, Paine in the Energy of Dimmos of Dimmos

ordinary routine treatment.

There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person hold



Andigestion's Agretyrs.

If ALF the diseases of the human Life family spring from a disordered stomach, and may be prevented by invigorating and toning that almost and neglected organ with Restater's stomach Bitters. Let it be borne in mind that the fiver, the kidneys, the intestines, the modes, the nerves the integraments, are all renewed and nourthed by the flood, and that the digestive organe are the grand alembic in which the meteria so file via fluid; are propared. When the stomach fails to provide be titted mourishment for its dependencies, they necessarily suffer, and the ultimate result. If the evil is not arrested, will be chronic and variable infail stoses so everbee. It may be devoloped in the kinews in the form of dischesia, in the liver as congestion, in the antesies as the time, in the liver as congestion, in the antesies as the time, in the nerver as principals, in the filegraments accordish. Remember, however, that each and all of these consequences of indigestion may be reverted by the timely and regular use of that sucredge antidate to respected. Results of the sucredge antidate to respected. Message of the sucredge antidate to respected. Message of the sucredge antidate to respect, Message of the sucredge antidate to respect and the sucredge antidate to respect and the SERS NEW PLL AND COMPANY, 114 Collins-street, West, Melbourne.

114 Collins-street West, Melbourne.

FOR THE BLUOD IS THE LIFE," - See Deuterolomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S Vorid Famed Blood Mixture Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture." the Great Blood Purifier and Restore For cleansing and clearing the blood from all imputities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrolinia, Scarry, Skin Diseases, and Sores o all kinds it is a never-fuiling and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Lega
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Sourcers Cures Source Cures Cures Cures Source Cures Canadular Swellings

Cures Glandular Swellings Lears the Blood from all impure Matter tears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and caranted free from any-lining injurious to the most believe constitution of either sex, the Proprietor olicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Sold in Bottles 3:38 cach and in Cases containing the times the quantity, 11s cach—sufficient to effect per anout cure in the great majority of long familing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE
Vendors throughout the world le proprietor, F. J. CLARKE. Chemist APOTHECARIES HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. EXPORT AGENTS.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions received.

R M. M Y E R S, METROPOLITAN CHAMBERS, 32 Colline street cast Melb wave (next Bank of Incidental Colline Street, ADVANCES on MORTGAGE, and GRANTS LOANS on Personal Security, to Gentlement in the Civil Service, Tradesman, and others.

Business Negotiations strictly Confidential, Office Hours—10 to 12, and 2 to 4. 552 mar 21 75

VERY PLEASANT,-Mr William Morri who has given much attention to parasitie forms of disease has introduced to the notice of the "Sydney Morning Herald" Mr Pottie, the veterinary surgeon, at one of the restaurants in the city. The meat presents the appearance of a piece of the flank or brisket of beef, and the worm is about an inch in length, of the Filaria family. This is one only of many in the same plate supplied. No life was discovered in it, the cooking having extinctional that that the it may be otherwise. guished that; but it may be otherwise

with the ora.
DOUBLE WAISTED. — The "Ballarat Spermatorrheea
Jiebilit
Loss of Power
Loss of Power
Indiscretion of Etyler Youth
Syphilitic Diseases.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and
the yielding to the passions, no time should
be lost to at once arrest the progress of
the disease.

SPECT 12

exhibition count scarce.

Buninyong a few nights ago. The man
started from Scotchmans about six in the
verning, very much muddled, and was
discovered about twelve o'clock by some
passers-by in a clump of suplings with his
tables in ribbons. It appeared that he started from Scotchmans about six in the evening, very much mudiled, and was discovered about twelve o'clock by some on again he fastened one of the saplings to his body without noticing his mistake. He had fought bravely, however, for he had spread destruction on everything wifnin his reach, besides the sapling to which he was tied.

> Frenchman, M Duruof, recently laid a wager that he would cross the Channel from Calais in a balloon, and accordingly on august 31st. he fitted the car to the balloon, mounted into it, seated his wife by his side, and the two together rose into the darkness of night. Hardly had they departed, when a cry rose through the whole town; people rushed to the jetty, and were just in time to see the balloon mounting rapidly into space, and jour-neying quickly towards the North Sea. The general emotion was indescribable, and more than one of the spectators was them no provisions nor any kind of warm covering. The balleon though a new and excellent one, was very small, its cubic capacity being but 800 metres, and it could not, therefore, sustain them for any length of time. The only hope was that the wind might change, and take the balloon in the direction of Yarmouth, or the coast of Holland. The chance of reaching Norway was very slight indeed Telegrams were, however, at once sent to England, Norway, and Holland, in order

that a good look-out might be kept. "BERKELEY, September, 1875.—Gentleien,-I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent. Mr Bell, Berkeley for the above-named pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without de-riving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valeable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity, Sir, for the benefit of those who may thus she afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENEY ALLEASS.—To the Pro-

etors of Nouton's Camonille Pills." prietors of Nonton's Camoning Pills."

A Mystram,—It is indeed a mystery how some people, otherwise sensible, are so short-sighted and foolish as to go on from day to day, and menth to month, suffering with the stings and pains of disease which, by the use of a few bottles of Briston's Sarsapartilla and Pills, would to a perfect certainty be redically cured. Do not stand in your wan light

A WONDERS UL CAREIR. — Daring a period of nearly twenty-five years, one medicinal atimulant has ex-clusively enjoyed the confidence of the most experienced physicians on this side of the Atlantic. Totrength of the debilitated, and its southing influence

cover attacks many over indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the falling memory. By attentive studying there instructions and obediently putting them in practice, the most derponden will soom feel confident of a

" SELECTION-NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL."

On Monday, the 26th instant, Mr H. K. Rusden, secretary to the Royal Society of Victoria, delivered a lecture at the Wangaratta Athenaum, in aid of the funds of that institution.

The chair was occupied by Mr A. TONE, president of the Atheneeum and mayor of Wangaratta, who briefly intro-. The following is a copy of Mr Rus-

LECTURE. " Are [man] and nature thus at strife, That nature lends such evil dreams?

That nature isons such evil deserms,
So careless of the single life;
That I considering everywhere
Her secret meaning in her deeds,
And finding that of fifty seeds
She often brings but one to bear." TENNYSON'S In Memoriam, LTV " This surely means that she intends—

Though fifty times we fall to find The hidden meaning of her mind— The next time to reveal her ends."

It is now nearly thirty years since I was at Wangaratta, and it is with but few of its inhabitants that I can pretend to any acquaintance. I will not presume to say whether they know more or less of me than I of them. But some explanation may be due to you of my appearance here, because I am really no cturer. I never delivered a bona fiele lecture in my life, and I possess no special knowledge to warrant my presuming to instruct others. But I have something to say in sober earnest, in calling attention to conditions of present society. which strike me as being of grave importance, and at the same time generally overlooked. I shall propose remedies for evils, the existence of which, I conceive, has only to be indicated to be admitted; and if my proposals do not

duty to speak.

occupies. If you should not like my paper, its shortness will, therefore, be at least one redeeming point in it. But I do not think you can like it, unless you do more than hear it. It will be necessary for you to recognise the great importance of the subject, and the need of some remedial action; as well as to weigh and judge my suggestions to that end. I should therefore be much gratified if some discussion were to follow my paper; in fact I, never read one except upon that condition. I should consider upon the spot; and I am convinced that no lecture, not even an exposition of physical fact or scientific method, can points-to remove misunderstanding, not or involved. Let me also pleat for my own advantage. I wish to correct my own views; which I have never failed to alsorbing influence; no—not even alsorbing influence; no—not even alsorbing influence; no—not even or involved. Let me also plead for my in everything, it would, perhaps, be very

that natural selection and completion en sure the survival of the fittest. Another reason for mentioning that ave never lectured except when the subect was to be debated on the spot, is that I may have acquired a somewhal dogmatic style of expression, which among strangers may appear to require though for my part I prefer a dogmatic one. A man who has opinions of his own-pronounced oninions-is entitled to any hearing he can get, and society is fully entitled to hear them, be they good or bad. If good, to select them at once for their intrinsic value; if bad, that hey may be refuted and extirpated as oon as possible, and that either may be done to the best advantage, it is best that they be exposed in the most frank and unmistakable language that speech affords. Dogmatism, when it consists in plain speaking, simply is, I think, irtne. It becomes a vice only when offence is taken, or impatience betrayed at equally free criticism, and the expression of diverse views. It is now many years since Darwin first unfolded the great principle of Natural Selection. I say unfolded, not discovered. For Darwin only told us what we mainly knew before. Everybody knew before that in a race the swiftest as a rule win : that the weak have to give way to the strong; that, as a rule, qualities are transmitted herediterily and that, in certain circumstances, speics of plants, insects, or animals, flourish at the expense of others less fitted to encounter them. This, experience and observation, had amply proved. What then was there peculiar in Darwin's teaching? How is it that, if he told us mere details beyond what we ourselves did know, there can have been any contention respecting it, or any opposition to his doctrine? Simply this—that he put it in a scientific form, and showed that what all had observed in isolated instances, is true universally and without This is what constitutes the difference between scientific knowledge and knowledge falsely so called. Science

Doubtless knowledge has been reduced

to rule for thousands of years, and the

rules, even now, it is constantly found

necessary to supersede and change. For

the first rules were necessarily crude and

tentative generalisations; and the pro-

gress of science has since marnly consisted of the gradual elimination of

sequent qualification or alteration of the some light upon the reason. rules. In ancient times no durable Darwin, however, has cone classification could be established, for plained the universality of the law of defend or expound the theory of natural observations were too limited, and there natural selection just as Newton exwere no adequate records, of others to pounded the law of gravitation. I do it to human sociology. Natural selection make system possible, and therefore the old records of observations—such as of natural selection, further than may be millions of years, in human development. those of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Hippar- desirable for exhibiting in relief or con- Races have been produced, have flourchus; and Phug-have hitherto proved trast the distinctive characteristics of ished, and been exterminated. There is, of far greater value that the theoretical works of systematizers like Pythagoras, short statement of the former is neces-Democritus, and Plato, or even Aristotle sary. himself. This was so, in spite of the fact that the intellectual capacity of many of those ancient philosophers was-as I cannot but imagine-superior to that of any that have arisen since. Duly considering the previous state of science, I venture to doubt whether the intellectual equals of Euclid and Aristotle have since appeared. The subsequent progress of ience has transparently been due far

ess to the transcendent genius of in-

dividuals like Newton, Cuvier, &c., than

o the careful, patient labor of almost

inknown men, who, not even dreaming

of the ultimate particular value of their

observations, were so thoroughly possessed by the genuine scientific spirit of confidence in general principles, that they allowed no single important observation, made within their knowledge, to pass unrecorded. Professor Huxley thus expounds the same idea in his lecture on the "Physical Basis of Life" :- "Anyone who is acquainted with the history of science will admit, that its progress has in all ages, meant, and now, more than ever, means, the extension of the province of what we call matter and causation, and the concomitant gradual banishment from all regions of human thought of what we call spirit and spontaneity." He asks "what is the difference between the conception of life as the product of a certain disposition of business is nobody's business. I may matter and law have devoured spirit and be the nobody-but the business is not spontaneity? And as surely as every only yours, but emphatically everybody's. future grows out of past and present, so only yours, but emphatically everybody s. Intuit grows dut to past and present, so That it is transcendently important is will the physiology of the future gradually even less my reason for venturing to ask extend the realm of matter and law until your attention to it than that it is so it is co-extensive with knowledge, with generally disregarded. There are many feeling, and with action." The selectar more competent than I am to treat of tion of rules for understanding the such matters, and if they would only various relations of matter and law, is teach, I would gladly listen and learn. now determined upon a really scientific Their silence, however, renders it my basis; namely, upon that of the widest range of exact observations, and the I hope to be able to say what I have greatest possible multiplication of into say in less time than a lecture usually stances. This is why Darwin is unausworable. He affirms nothing which

rivalled minuteness, but also by an enormous mass of the observations of others; and he patiently weaves the whole into a web of proof that is absolutely impregnable. But the age produced Darwin. Had Darwin appeared before humanity had arrived at a condition in which appreciation of general principles was possible, his doctrine would not have discovered about twelve of clock by some passers-by in a clump of saplings with his it an act of colossal presumption to stand passers-by in a clump of saplings with his it an act of colossal presumption to stand not create—though he has helped to leve to propound my own views without had taken off his belt, and when putting it inviting question, criticism, and reply admit general principles. It had points of resemblance of two parents as met with wide acceptance. Darwin did have a tithe of the value or benefit to partially satisfied the demand. The and multiplication of the species,—beany auditory, unless questions be raised present age will produce hosts of come more exaggerated in their posterity and answered on the spot upon obscure Darwins who will meet with due and increasing appreciation. Everyone has only of what has been said, but what insensibly imbibed, more or less, of this the existence of which surrounding conmay be supposed to have been implied spirit of confidence in general principles, or involved. Let me also plead for my

he does not support-not only by a mul-

titude of his own observations of un-

do, more or less, by a discussion on a absorbing influence; no—not even paper of my own. If it should turn out Darwin's most streamous and bitter uper of my own. If it should turn out percents. For I do not forget of individual progeny, the tendency is everything it would perhaps, he very that Darwin meets with detrection still towards persistence of the nominal agreeable; but I am satisfied that much more benefit would accrue to us all by moved to tears. At seven on this gloomy the discovery and comparison of differmoved to tears. At seven on this gloomy the discovery and comparison of differmists which veiled the horizon. The
unfortunate Durnof and his wife had with
It is thus in discussion of ideas—as in
of them, "The consciousness of this
of them, "The consciousness of this ences, and the selection of resultant accor- many seem to have been born but to doctrine of Natural Selection requires great truth weighs like a nightmare, I believe, upon many of the best minds of ceive to be the progress of materialism, in such and powerless anger as a say age feels, when, during an eclipse, the great shadow creeps over the face of the sun. The advancing tide of matter threat eus to drown their souls:; the tightening grasp of law impedes their freedom; they are alarmed lest man's moral nature be debased by the increase of his visdom." The great shadow will soon pass, and their fear and alarm prove but dle superstition. They must await the return of light, whether patiently or not, and they, or their successors, will at last discern that man's moral nature has only passed through a necessary phase of the rocess of evolution, and that in so far as they have vainly endeavored to obstruct its free exercise and development, so far they have wasted their own energies and demonstrated the futility of their opposition. Have we not already learned to perceive how fact extinguished fable? and that the imputation to our discarding in successive generations all and evil could be achieved for us, is but maintaining such general surrounding a relic of the primitive ignorance which conditions as favor the development of was inseparable from their condition? The inexhaustible fruit of the allegorical process of variation cannot be hastened. tree of paradise is ever before us, and in the interest of our children and our or hybridity prevents too sudden a grandchildren it is demanded of us that variation. The development, in time, of we pluck all within our reach; and defraud them not of any of their inheritance in the ever-ripening harvest. Thus

I rather invert the tenor of the old the race has come through cosmical ages, story of Eden, but surely we have now arrived at a stage of moral perception history, and how could two distint his-where we cannot hesitate to decide that tories be represented by one individual? our highest ideal of goodness could not prohibit the knowledge of good and evil Darwin says, "on my theory unity of to man; or impute sin to those who, wanting that knowledge, could not know—and certainly could not do—better than seize upon it; we feel that the spirit of truth could not foretell a result which did not follow: ≈ we now know also that it could not be any representa tive of evil that helped man to that invaluable and indispensable knowledge. is simply knowledge reduced to rule. and that accurately foretold the absoute

truth respecting the results. † man ever have become a moral being without the knowledge of good and evil It cannot be but that the characters or their acts in the old fable are entirely

supposed exceptional cases, and the consequent qualification or alteration of the some light upon the reason. (Nat. Sel. p. 247.) I am less concerned, however, to-

Darwin, however, has conclusively exnot propose to dwell upon the doctrine has done its work, for probably many artificial selection. For this purpose a

any exception whatever. Whether in a state of nature or of civilization, no progeny is the exact copy of the parent, nor intermittent. of the doctrine of natural selection; and as this variation, however slight, occurs superior to our own. If the of which last, eternity furnishes half an infinity so is the variation of one child

2nd. All species are enormously prolific, far beyond their necessities for perpetuation, though throughout Nature one kind of organism preys upon another, and in fact many kinds form the staple sustenance of others. The proportion of seeds which germinate is almost infinitely small; of those which do germiexist but to be devoured. Yet the prothe most and best food; the most hardy alone survive privation, and beget offspring like themselves. It is plain also that when any species increases largely in number, its means of sustenance must become less in proportion. In the consequent competition for a share, the reakest are starved out, and the species is continued by those only which are the this the species is benefited in competition with others, and this constitutes Natural Selection. In fact variation is so universally the rule, that the wonder would rather be that species are so persistent, but—that like can but produce like; and that also, in spite of constant divergence, there is also a constant tendency towards mediocrity and the original

type. For as every offspring proceeds from two parents slightly differing from each other, the tendency of their conjunction "growed" like Topsy. Darwin took ad-vantage of it and fed it, but he only age, and conduce to the greater prosperity which, however, those only survive, to ditions are most favorable. The general tendency to a mean is of course calculated to perpetuate the species intact, provided surrounding conditions remain unaltered notwithstanding constant slight variations as various as their conditions, and in very protracted periods of time. The facts. As the one scorn-which out of all that fall from an oak in a season, fractifies and becomes a tree, - is to the millions which perish, so is successful, naturally selected variaion to the millions exterminated by inherent inferiority or anfavorable conditions. If the whole theory of evolution is also involved in these established premises, it behoves those whom it offends to accept it or show cause for their opposition. It seems to me that they might as well dispute that they

themselves have passed—like every other organism-through all the gradations of orm and growth between a simple cell and a human moral being. The practice by many of artificial election adds experimental demonstration to historical and arith metical proof, and has sent the re salts enormously—by restricting propagation to parents — selected as ex-hibiting the same desired points of resemblance, and preventing reversion of their progeny to the original type, by innocent parents—as faults—of the errors | those individuals who do not inherit them by which alone the knowledge of good in sufficient exaggeration, and also by the selected variation. But the actual The moment this is attempted, sterility each individual organism passes through exhibiting a brief epitome of its past tories be represented by one individual? Only-as we see it-by a collapse. Mr

> † Note.—This interpretation accords best with the rational view that the Serpent was ecognised as the superior benevolent deity then the story was first written, and that when the story was first written, and that that story was subsequently embellished or distorted to suit after innovations. The Bible plainly tells us that the Jews worshipped the Serpent (which was the emblem of canning as well as eteruity) from Moses' time (Numbers xxx, 9.) till Hezekiah's. (2 Kings, xviii., 4.) Would a good being malevolently probibit the knowledge of good and svil; impotently curse man and the serpent, and long after send deadly serpents among the people? No! The success, the truthfulness (Gen., iii., 4.5, and iv., 22.) and beneficence of the Serpent of Gonesis justify this conclusion; the defeat, the falsehood, (Gen., ii. 17) and the malevolence attributed to the Deity, forbid the contrary ordinary, but impious interpretation.

selection, than to make an application of

however, strong reason for believing that some races have in pre-historic intervals; attained to a civilisation very much 1st. Variation of progeny from the superior to subsequent conditions of parental type is a certain rule without society, if not in some respects even to our own; and we know that in historic time the progress of civilisation has been We know that the inare any two offspring of the same parents tellectual condition of Europe in the exactly alike. Hence, necessary—though middle ages was far inferior to that minute—variation. The duplication of under the Roman Empire, and to that parentage, and the diversity of their of Greece, in the days of Pericles and characteristics, ensure this certain per- Plato; and that the builders of the great petual variation, which is the broad basis pyramid must have possessed scientific knowledge, at least equal, perhaps in every generation, the ultimate amount have not retrograded much, they cerof it must be simply a question of time, tainly have not advanced, while in India decadence is but too apparent. infinity. The question thus becomes architecture is a thing of the past, and simply one of arithmetic. As one is to its astronomy is not only almost forgotten, but presents indications of befrom its parent to the aggregate variations longing to a higher latitude, where it is or differences in the whole organic kinglittle of the great mound-builders and copperworkers of North America, and ot the early civilised people of Mexico, beyond the fact that the inferior races. The disinterred cities of the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates bear as heavy witness to the complete annihilation of their aucient civilisations as that which history furnishes in the case nate, a vast proportion never attain of Europe, where the millenium, which maturity; while enormous quantities succeeded the advent of christianity, may be fairly described as the age of social duction is more than ample. Natural monstrosity and intellectual abortion. Solection simply determines which indiviadmitted; and if my proposals do not meet with your approval, I shall material molecules, and the old notion of selection simply determines which indivision of succeed in an Archeous, governing and directing duals among these enormous masses of former glories. In each case selection duals among these enormous masses of blind matter within each living body, beings or plants are best fitted to survive seemed to favor savagery, ignorance, and beings or plants are best fitted to survive seemed to favor savagery, ignorance, and if brutal wars had not plain processes as these, the swiftest and tended to maintain some physical most agile escape pursuit; the slowest officiency, the productions of the dark are exterminated. The strongest secure getodly evil. To the Moors we probably owe the materials of after progress. If something more substantial seem now to have been retrieved, that is, apparently, due to the vast accumulation rather of materials and data than of the knowledge of their use; to the almost accidental discovery of one little material advantage here and another there; each infinitesistrongest and best suited to survive. By mal inventor adding his puny quota, and merely assisting to prepare and dispose things for the little further contributions of his successors, who added their mites to the aggregation of knowledge and its results, while really only struggling for their own existence. And it is plain that the greatest existing means towards ultimate general progress consist in the material facilities for recording all the ninute steps in discovery, so as to make hem at once the common property of he race, that no progress now made may pe lost. The first great step, of course, was the invention of writing; but from what we now know, we may rest satisfied that ages, intervened between many first attempts, and before any such thing as an alphabet was even thought of. The invention of printing, which has consolidated and established knowledge, was not altogether a sudden leap, though the results accumulated rapidly. The perpetuation of an idea by a physical record saves everyone the task of re-discovering for himself all that has been previously learned, and the general dissemination of the power of deciphering the records. now prevents the loss, from lack of means, of any inventive power to spread its little achievements. If one loses an opportunity, another takes it, and many one loses by slowness what another, incapable of inventing, takes by mere quickness. Knowledge is thus now the property of the race, and the individual s almost suppressed. It is the work of nature, "So careful of the race she seems, so careless of the single life." is as if she had work to perform and used and those as if of the smallest value too. One Babbage's difference engine, not only does more intellectual difficult work in an hour than an expert computer could in a month, but does it with a certainty, an ease, and still more, a guarantee against error which no human calculator could possibly give or possess. One steam engine is worth several hundreds of laborers, and is far more reliable. So nature now may be regarded as

discouraging war, not from care for men, but because it checks civilisation and wastes energy. Men are of no consequence in the march of progress, and almost as many valuable (or valueless) werkers are drowned in rotten ships killed by factory explosions, smothered in mines, starved by poverty, emasculated by wealth, or exterminated by special disease, as were formerly wasted in national murder. Death itself proves that men are not the peculiar care of She diseards effete material of human kind like any other, and substitutes more effective tools in utter indifference provided that her unceasing work be done.

Is not this the universal law? Nature everywhere teems with life, the function of its possessor being-to subsist upon or become the food of others. One kind preyz upon another, that other forms nly sustenance for a third, and that third for a fourth. Animals and birds prey upon each other and upon whatever ise in adapted to their digestion. Insects feed upon plants—upon each other—and upon us—and Dr Hooker has just shown he motives, as he says, of some plants that deliberately decoy, seize, devour, and digest, insects in return, and are fully as capable as man of discriminating and selecting appropriate aliment. preys upon more than all the rest; but it is really in self-defence, or rather instinctively, in him as in all beings. Existence depends upon it. For ages his wild struggle was with the beasts of the forest, his fellow-men among the number. In civilisation, where he has so far mastered other objects, the struggle is mainly with mankind. The pressure of human population is the great antagonist, and a man's foes are emphatically they of his own household. more than ever at the very time that he has learnt the complete identity of his

See Dr Hooker's address "On Carniverous Plants" before the British As pointion at Bolfast, 21st August, 1874.

problem of the age. To put the ultimate case: a man's children are so necessary to him that he actually creates them, yet for them he has to strugg a harder and more painfully than for himself. All his social relations involve the same difficulty in greater or less degrees. It may be unfelt by those whose means are pro-portioned to their liabilities, but I believe thet a large majority are in a very different position. Thousands in Europe, and purcieularly in England, are now daily overcome in the struggle. The solution of this difficulty his rather in the anticpation of artificial selection thu in its exercise, and is, therefore, but indirectly connected with my subject. But the remedy happens to be the same a one which I propose for the other difficulty-namely, the general spread of knowledge particularly of physiology, and

restrictions upon its universal study. I have mentioned, as the most conclu sive demonstration of the doctrine of evident relapses, into semi-savage condi- its silence is no disproof, and the esateric natural selection, the fact that it has bean but to experimental groof by man in artificial selection. Those who have actually and sys emulically tried the expariment are varily the best witnesses " and they," says Mr Darwin (Nat. Sel. p. 32), "habitually speak of an animal" organisation as rome blug quite plastic. her can provid almost as they loy hold that the agriculfuris: (p. 33) is, by natural selection, " are only to monify the charge. ter of his flock, but to change it alin three years, but it would take him az years to oldain had and beak." Mr Dar in address an argument of an unstern by practical kind, when he says good perigner; and faces have been ex-

c'unt any particular bodily or characteristic, he se'ec's two payents exhibiting that characteristic : md if they both possess it in any degree above the noticery or one below the treatment in perhaps—of their kind, that a fresh per no with on average Segree of accele at all by the selection of parents traximum devel patent of is, of course, in strict accordance with that are equal to the same thing are equa to each other, and that if meanals be added to equals, the will be nequal, &c. I may all a common observation with regard to mankind that corroborates what I before stated; to the off-et that in reproduction by pairs, there is always a tondency to a mean-that property. That is, that in general, opnosites attract one another; and we are often unused at seeing what appear at the the planes incorpulties, but are really unteral us or wines of fell with short, dark with feir, fibrous with lumpathic, elev r with foodset, me ham with medium, and good with bad. Thus the mean is goar Ismen sufficiently proves variation, and the general am-nity of human kind to the law of selection artificially ap-

The question I now raise is this, Does natural selection operate, as it otherwise universally does to t' e advant age of species, in furthering man's civilisation—his moral and intellectual improvement? I have already shewn that his progress in civilisation is at least un oun!, intermittent, and even sometimes retrogressive. Is this from a failure of the principle of natural selection? Does it arise entirely or in part from its misapplication by man in the form of injudicious artificial selection? or-civilisation being the unique work of man, extra and additional to Naturedoes its maintenance deman i, as special, an adaptation of Nature's method of natural selection - artificial selection And is the failure a result of man's inexperience in its application, or in his neglect to apply it to his own case? And why does he neglect this? Mr likely to show mercy to those who Darwin admits that a single clear case of bad withheld from them the knowthe production, by natural selection, of a ledge of good and evil. Is not modification in any degree injurious to the its possessor, would be fatal to his theory; extinction being the alternative Was not the story evidently written to ("Wallace's Natural Solection," p. 984; deter simpletons from aspiring to break Darwin's Origin of Species," chap. iv. and vi.). And I am confident that this is true, and further toat any apparen failure of selection to moduce turniti gated banefit in the development of man is solely due to man's interference with that law-in artificial misapplication of it to his particular case. The result of man's artificial selection in the cases of plants, birds, and animals, have proved decided and brilliant success. horses, the cattle, the sheep, the dogs the rabbits, the fowls, the pigeons, the canaries, the plants of every description -produced by artificial selection, and extent to which such of their qualities as are useful to runn, have been expanded, and undesired ones suppressed by careful selection, amply prove to my mind that the defect is not in any radical inadequacy of human intellect to discover the means proper to secure its own social and intellectual improvement, but it simply in the failure to apply to that object the same principles which have proved so strikingly efficacious when directed to the modification—for his own advantage-of other organised beings. My object therefore is to point out how this occurs, and how it may be remedied. o seed time and harvest, but still more The means I propose are certain and simple, and I am satisfied that their adoption will be a mere question of

It is an important but much neglected

to those changes, means that a point in much, if not everything, to do with every its history has arrived at which natural distinction of civilisation; and no more modify itr so as to bring it into appro- French revolution has ever occurred. propriate relations with its natural conditions; and that it is therefore on the till it culminated in that revolution, and road to extinction. It may be as well which is a salient feature of the system, for me to repeat, here that I think that is sowly increasing day by day in Engrevolution there, unless means be taken that the cause of the failure of various to give the working class the knowledge civili-ations was the neglect of man to which they want. From the destruction, the complete abolition of monopolies and apply to his own case what he found to with the civilisation, of its records, succeed so well in that of animals. We history cannot furnish us with par-can only account in this way for the ticulars of all such revolutions, so that taken place in various parts of the world fluous use now of technical terms, priestly

at to Character overy quarter of the and inventor. Nevertheless the refrie- in practice of Plato's "Republic" are not civilisation, but they themselves live very | practice, but a failure -- for many reasons-Lets the principle of artificial selection divilisation, but they themselves live very practice, but a failure—formany reasons—as I apprehend it. If a breeder desire hard, or die very hard, in the struggle, to put it in policite. The wider distinct

the treat prominer is to proceed many instances the natural boundary to as much also to retard it. If the poor greater changes of ancestral structure, moral development however, he has as generally deteriorating effect. retines with no such abrupt check to

The other I think was the neglect to pply artificial selection to the human amily, the natural and persistent tenlency being to select the savage varieties

We know that the small numbers Egypt, Chaldea, &c., for instance, who nciently possessed knowledge-guarded it as jealously as they cultivated it vigorously. They not only kept the masses ignorant, but taught them, not what eas true, but only such things as they thought would make them docile, and subservient to their masters. They feared to trust the people with knowledge. It was, they thought, too precious, and so hey lost it themselves. The monopolists were then, and always must be a comparetively small number, and when any circumstances led the ignorant masses to try and feel their physical strength—they used it,—knowing no better; knowing only that they had been vilely deceived and the victims of tyranny, they were unprohibition of that knowledge in Eden an apt illustration of my point the monopoly? Does not the serpent typify a cunning renegade from the nonopolist's ranks? Is not the story of Prometheus a humanised edition of the same allegery? Are there not actually to-day advocates for prohibitions and restrictions upon knowledge? We know that allegory and parable were the staple form of popular instruction. When it was desired to inculcate, in the style of Æsop's fables, the changes of the seasons, the priests did so by teaching mythical stories of deified unimals or heroes, who had been translated into constellations. Hence, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, into which it was found convenient to divide the annual revolution of the beavens. represent the twelve labors of Hercules, and those of Samson, the sons of Jacob Tribes of Israel, &c. † The adventurers of Isis and Osiris, of Mithra, Bacchus, Adonis, Atys, &c., who were all born with the New Year, and died and rose again at the vernal equinox, are relies of the devices by which the pernicious monopoly of knowledge was maintained by the mistaken protectors of it to their own destruction. The people having been taught these fables to guide them

*Though mainly in the form of conventional strictions upon its requisition.
† See Sir W. Drummond's Edipus Judaieus. effects upon the human race. I have

surrounding conditions. Those condi- therefore only perpetuated; which also s-hection is no longer competent to remarkable instance of it than the great civilisation - being artificial - requires land, and must eventually produce a

and within the reach of every discoverer spectively. The reasons for the failure ony constituents of our society not precisely known, but in any case it was only impede the general march of not a failure of artificial selection in quires the conduct of an expert, man has it, in spice of the great advantage of the to varietion, which is his source of profit. grardes than otherwise. Their education growth he absolutely represents infinitely portion of them is much greater, and it is doubtful whether their moral condition which it probably took millions of millis not therefore worse. I say doubtful

ions or five centuries; a period which— reflective feelings. Reason is dethroned, the bad are placed indifferently upon a better protection to society in every way level, when natural selection might main- than the current penal system; that tain an average. Far from it. Our it would tend to reduce crime to a legal systems and conventional customs minimum; that the cost would be much combine to select the worst specimens to less than might be supposed, if not less perpetuate the race. Any exceptional than the present expanditure;" (and ccess of superior specimens is effected experts assert that criminals cost society by natural selection through individual far more when at large than in confineigor. But these are, I think, indisput- ment ;) " and that by preventing the inably far below the average in number; so discriminate propagation of, and general much below it as scarcely to affect the contamination by criminals, a direct average, even if no extra protection were and certain moral improvement in the vizor, self-respect, prudence, truthfulness. and to encourage the consequent degene- parative clover. My last proposition to

ration of posterity. embargoes upon progress in medical tages of my first. It would offer stronge science, by prohibiting experiments upon the only suitable objects, and on the other hand the chief results accomplished are the prolongation of the agonies of death, and the preservation of those afflicted with radical to posterity when they die. Thus short- lect.

vigor, our so-called charitable institutions offer premiums to the imprudent and the helpless, and preserve their evil qualities to posterity at the expense of the industrious and prudent, thereby more or less deterred from perpetuating their better qualities. Thus charity to inferior and degenerate individuals, is needlessly suffered to ensue in uncharitableness, and injury to our posterity and our race. Let the objects of charity be supported in the greatest comfort that those who sympathise most with them desire—in clover if they like. But are we right to suffer them to crowd the world with their inferior type, and double the severity of the struggle for existence, of the posterity of their inferiors? Is this not a crime?

Next, as regards truthfulness, honesty and moral feeling. The most flagrant errors of sentiment are shown in our treatment of our perjurers, forgers thieves, outragers of persons, and mur derers. But I need not test your patience now by dilating much on this, which is the strongest part of my position, and involves, the most direct and disastrous

tions, from those of apparently flourishing eivilisation, that have constantly dead languages till recently, the supering eivilisation, that have constantly dead languages till recently, the supering eivilisation and there were detectives to making a meet him when the ship anchored at most recently determined standagainst the rationalism, Gravesend. From that time he has in past times. Now one of the most systems, freemasonry, are living relies cost of his honest neighbors, with medical, striking features in modern civilisation is of the evil system. The spread of and every other attendance free; the its apparent viability. Inferior ruces education, and still more the popularisation most select of the society be prizes most; and some work than is exactly calcuand machinery employing European, as unrestricted discussion, are the great lated to keep him in health. He is far the light of the stars is extinguished by antidotes to the evil of the monopoly of better fed, housed, and cared for, than many honest laborers; and he not only cause of those who cannot plead their speakers that had preceded him. that of the sun. It presents no immethat that of the sun. It presents no immethat the sun that of the sun. It presents no immethat the sun that of the sun. It presents no immethat the sun that the sun that of the sun. It presents no immethat the sun that the sun that of the sun. It presents no immethat the sun that th together. It is the magicians wand, by changing conditions. It seems to owe the vicissitades of civilisation. Natural portion to his remard for his crime, is the many of which he may summen into its vigour mainly to its unprecedented selection makes fine savages, but there can be little hope that it will be with the fear of butter, the fear of over him in England. The Otago Daily whatever from and mould be employment of material, tools, and fore, by debasing the type, tends to who cannot but be made too well aware s." Siz J. Selvight said of machinery by which its working power is retard civilisation. Man's civilisation is of the difference in their forumes, on "would perduce any given so enormously multiplied; to the fact essentially his own work; and unless he every fresh liberation of the protected ferred a larger grasp of general princithat the invention of trinting has secured practise selection, the modifications of litler, to whose support he knows he has the means of establishing permanently his structure, favorable to the develop-every achievement of man, whether of discovery or invention; and to the more These are the demoralising influences to general spread of education, which has the necessity of such selection, and which I before alluded. "It is characted a much greater extent than formerly, wisely provided for its enforcement in teristic of the criminal classes, that they brought those means of permanent reand set at nought the restrictions which society imposes upon the numerical increase of morally disposed persons. An The p-rsistence of type is too strong for the tend-ncy to wriation. In artificial selection, which we well know re
The p-rsistence of type is too strong two would be able to hold the savage makes artificial selection the honest poor would be so far relieved to propagate their avil kind; the honest poor would be so far relieved the handed down for many generations, such a number as was then assembled, without admixture of irrelevant tender that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved that had been without a minimum or the propagate their avil kind; the honest poor would be so far relieved that had been without a minimum or the propagate their avil kind; the honest poor would be so far relieved that had been without a minimum or the propagate their avil kind; the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be able to hold the honest poor would be so far relieved to the honest poor would be able to hold the hones proved that he can materially assist more general education of the people, avail themselves of means of subsistence hat the practice must soon and brotherly kindness which he was nature by availing himself of the tendency their status in civilisation rather retrofrom which honesty excludes a part—
clipse its neighbors. As the cultivated glad to find existed in Oxley, and which In the production of useful varieties of certainly increases their power to contriplants and animals, he has reached in bute to the general civilisation, but quite to society; the proportion of unclusted we to practise individual artificial selecYelland had gone, and whilst so doing many instances the natural boundary to as much also to retard it. If the poor immediate variation—hybridity; but has are rendered more efficient workers, the be largely reduced; and the first direct gineers, doctors, financiers, and laborers are rendered more efficient workers, the believe workers, the proposition of the world that, as in his own personal pressure of poverty upon a large proposition of the world that has been been proposed as much also to retard it. If the poor believe, the proposition of unconcentration of the most our manufacturers of would not manufacturers. Itemand man gone, and whilst so doing the most our manufacturers of would present an unbroken front, and etc. Itemand man gone, and whilst so doing the most our manufacturers of would present an unbroken front, and etc. Itemand man gone, and whilst so doing the most our manufacturers of the same time a front of power, influences, are rendered more efficient workers, the believe to the same time a front of power, and the same time a front of power in the same time a front of power, and the same time a front of power in the of human beings. For it must be obvious lions of years to accomplish, so it is impossible for him to dispense with the dispense without of morality and intelligence multiply. necessary element of time, or to lead the which there could be no morality. There as we know they do-far more rapidly and repeating to remain of time, or to remain the control of time or to remain the control of time or time existence of type. In his social and poor are constantly exposed, produce a average. And that tendency is enorgenerally deteriorating effect.

One great cause of this, which was increased competition, against which the variation. In fact civilisation has as yet unknown, I believe, to the ancients, is honest poor have to contend in living, had no persistent type. Its late renovation has not extended over more than undue subordination of the intellect to unhighest authorities agree, not only that the majority of criminals are the children much lost ground will have to be re- of a trae christian brotherhood, and then judging by previous developements, is of and sentimentality usurps its place, of criminals, but that the large majority itself wholly inadequate to secure it. This error is demonstrable, because it of the children of criminals become crijusging by previous developements, is of itself wholly inadequate to secure it against relapse. This being the case, itself wholly inadequate to secure it against relapse. This being the case, of the children of criminals become crimals to be conscious multiple causes, and peculiarities on the crimals become crimals dev

> afforded to those below it. The main human race would be effected. But I characteristics, which I think it is desir- have pointed out that a fatal objection to PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OXLEY, ble to develop and improve, are health, perpetual imprisonment, and all reformavigor, self-respect, prudence, truthfulness, lory institutions, lies in the fact that they honesty, moral or social feeling, and inlorger and misteach the honest poor that would have wondered what was the greater was the honor when heaven tellect. But our penal administration lazy, and misteach the honest poor that and conventional habits both tend to crime would solve all their difficulties protect and exaggerate the very opposite, and secure them stale support, in comutilise criminals generally for scientific · As regards health, the follies are experiments, entirely of viates this ob-as glaring as interminable. We lay jection to, while enhancing the advandeterrents; it would reduce the cost it would be more extensively and discrimatively humans, and wisely admonitory and it would besides secure, by the inevitable impulse to medical knowledge, incalculably beneficent effects upon th defects, and dire diseases, to innoculate health. longevity, and morals, of the others while they live, and transmit them human race." Finally as regards intel-The gradations sighted sympathy for one, results in and lunacy are held by experts to cruelty and misery to many. As regards prudence, self-respect, and clearly of opinion that criminals and lunatics should receive indiscriminate treatment. We cannot-by any process -discern the particular motives of any individual; we know absolutely nothing of the strength of his temptation, or of his power of resistance. But we certainly know—as far as we can learn anything on the subject, that the acts of a criminal, as much as those of a

lunatic, are the outcome of the history of his ancestry as much as of himself, and The CHAIRMAN spoke of the privithat every act of mun, same or insame, philosopher or thisf, is in the last resort, simply a necessary process of adjustment of an organism to its environment Thus the idea of puhishment is as in appropriate to the case of the criminal as to that of the lunatic. But, when we are conscious that it lies in our power o condemn our posterity to contamina

tion, and moral putrefaction, or to save them from those evil conditions, I think that to sacrifice such objects to the tender · Treatment of Criminals in Relation to Treatment of Criminals in Relation to Science. By H. K. Rusden. Melbourne, 1872, Geo. Robertson. p.p. 12—13.
 +To use Mr Spencer's phrase quoted by Professor Tyndall in his late address to the British Association, 19th September, 1874.

than is ever devoted to help struggling

att-mpted, until familiarity with physio- twaddle, and the fear of Crone, for logical and social science shall have conples and a more expanded social feeling I have no fear of any deficiency in these respects ultimately, when the intellect shall have been sufficiently developed and restored to its due supremucy; when senseless sentimentality shall have

this consummation.

Mr DATE moved, and Mr J. R. RUN-

Mr RUSDEN shortly responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

matter, and also where so many people came from. Outside the Presbyterian efforts to live. Every life should have Church were to be seen scores of horses one strong purpose running all through and buggies, and moving about seat- it, and the tered dozens of well-dressed, pleasant- was one who never could possibly rise to looking men and women. The occasion greatness, never achieve fame, and never was the annual gathering of the members | be of use in the world. and friends of the Oxley Presbytegian try to do God's will and then he would Church, and, as usual, an immense attain true dignity, and achieve real crowd were gathered to partake of the good cheer provided, and listen to the the people the necessity of having a were ably presided over by Mesdames Robortson, Jack, Dunlop, Gray, and Wolstenholme, who had hard work to Benalla, in an interesting address, spok supply the hungry and thirsty folk, who crowded round the tables. tables had been cleared, a public meeting was held, when the church was altogether inadequate to hold the people, numbers of whom had to rest contended with ontside seats. The chair was occupied by the Rev. A. C. Smith, the pastor of the church, and the proceedings were opened with prayer, by the Rev. R. K. Ewing, of Beechworth.

eges he enjoyed through occupying the position he did, inasmuch as he was not xpected to make a speech, but merely o cut down and regulate the speeches of others. A friend of his, Mr Crone, had, consisted of tea and twaddle, but he had heard twaddle talked even in law courts, councils, and many other places. He also hoped there would be no butter. During the year and a half he had aboured amongst them, he had formed many pleasant associations, and he was pleased to see a growing earnestness, and an increased attendance at the church,

own interest with theirs. This is the question, whether modern civilisation to intimidate them with oracles and already specially exhibited these evils cultivation of beings without intelligence that evening as a sign of progress. He SULLIVAN THE MAUNGATAPU question, whether modern civilisation of minimate them with oracles and already specially exhibited these evils with more ancient ones which proved evan-scent? The condition of greatest prosperity of an organism, is that in which it exhibits the most thorough which it exhibits the most thorough adaptability by natural selection to its surrounding conditions. Those conditions. Those conditions. Those conditions of the proved and provided them with oracles and already specially exhibited these evils in a discourse "On the Treatment of on the Treatment of on the Treatment of criminals in Relation to Science," which is in your library, and to which I beg is in your library, and to which I beg is not progress. The condition of greatest oppressors. That might, however, was proposed that evening as a sign of progress. He criminals in Relation to Science," which is in your library, and to which I beg is in your library, and to which I beg applicability of the household phrase, displayed. He did not wish to see unity sont argument, I will quote from it two or three passages: "He condition of beings without intelligence or moral seuse, is simply both tunatic or moral seuse, is si increasing proportions. A worse than foreign enemy is maintained by us in our bld of appreciating or feeling it, and for one end, the winning of souls for the of Sullivan and his co-murderers.

consequences. But if, by force of circumstances, a conviction follow, the consequences tend rather to confirm him

There is a chiel among us takin' notes,

ples and a more expanded social feeling. If was not always an easy matter to—than is now but rarely possible. But make a speech. Even the most expeconfused and pervous at times, and might get into the same hobble as the elergymen, who, after having got along also the permicious exaggeration of with his discourse very well for a time, astonished his hearers by informing them that " Peter crowed thrice, and the cock crease of morally disposed persons. An enormous impediment to the moral proenormous imperiment to the moral pro-gress of the people would be at once gress of the people would be at once removed, were convicted criminals never liberated to propagate their evil kind; of special modifications of mental and physical excellence could be half excellence could be able to hold from competition—at an immense dis-advantage—with such as scrapto not to from which honesty excludes a pari—

or less—of the burden of foundling the length of the burden of foundling the colorse excels the American ought to exist everywhere, but he would ought to exist everywhere, but he would would present an unbroken front, and at would have been taken to improve, or rather stay the deterioration of, the raca of human beings. For it must be obvious

Consummation devortly to be wished, with the rationalism, and scepticism of the present day. What was meant by But arifficial selection by the State is unity? Did it mean each man working not only perfectly practicable now, but it is imperatively demanded for the security and preservation of society. It the present one? No; for that was ment, as of prevention of rapid and true spirit of co-operative and large-disastrous deterioration. If we wait hearted unity. True, every minister's

principles enable every one to see the depth, and power should be given to the necessity for it, the type will inevitably spread of catholicism. The first principle have degenerated enormously, and so of unity was a cordial acknowledgment in ever so humble a degree to expedite speaker, and hoped that the bright vision upon their own freeholds,

foreshadewed, would soon become a The lecture was listened to with great interest from beginning to end, by a very alluded to the contrast between the christian's view of life, and that of the over as quickly as possible, but he did not believe in such a view. It was not high-sounding titles over the such as the such high-sounding titles or great position that gave to life its dignity, but the connection between this life and the Had any stranger ridden across Oxley future. The player was proud when he looked down upon, and regarded our man who lived without such. success. It was needful to impress upon true goodness.

of the principles of christian unity, and After the the need of greater cooperation between pastor and people.

Votes of thanks were then propose: and awarded to the ladies, the choir, who during the ovening sang several pieces very effectively, the speakers, and the committee. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

DICKENS AT HOME .- A Yanke

riter, about Dickens, thus speaks

of him :- "The personal habits of Dickens were those of the average English gertleman. He was abstinent from breakfast till half an hour before dinner. This was his working time he understood, said that tea meetings He told me that four hours at his desk and four afield-on foot or on horseback hoped there would be none of the latter rarely in a carriage-was the rule of ommodity at that meeting, although he his working life. He took brandy and his working life. He took brandy and seltzer before dinner; drank, as every-body drinks in England, sherry with his meats, and port at dessert; sat long at table; enjoyed his cigar; spent an nour perhaps in the drawing-room at the conclusion of the evening; and then, retiring to his study, read, smokan increased attendance at the church, ed, and sipped brandy and water till and he looked upon the large gathering midnight."

The San Francisco mail has brought

ntelligence as to what occurred on the

New Zealand to London, the Maungaor three passages: Lind." But there is kindness and kinding in a healthy denominationalism. The tupu murderer, Sullivan, being one of the present state of things is nosurrounding conditions. Those conditions are ever changing, and immobility in accommodating itself to be changes, means that a point in this bright of the present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to its now far from extinct. I am satisfied to those changes, means that a point in this point in the bright of the mischief produced can be appelled, for it is of daily to be appelled, for it is of daily the present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to one, involving a which all converged. Kindness to one, involving a which all converged to which Christ was those than the point in the present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to one, involving a which all converged. Kindness to one, involving a which all converged to work a which all converged. The present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to one, involving a which all converged to wards which all converged. The present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to one, involving a which, all converged to wards which all converged. The present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to one, involving a which all converged. The present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to one, involving a which all converged to wards which all converged. The present state of things is now far from extinct. I am satisfied to one, involving a which all converged to wards where a wards when the present converged to wards when ludy passenger, who had photographs midst, and favored with every advantage that our civilisation can farnish. We endow the criminal—known or unknown—with every protection from the ministers of the law, which is accorded to ithe this? Ought not a person, once lunation his cordial sympathy with the object spoke of an action for defamation of amest citizen, and actually assume that or criminal, and therefore with increased which had brought them together. A character on his arrival in England. he has not done what we know he has done, until a certain complex method of proof has been falfilled; and any loophole that a clever lawyer can find, is made that a clever lawyer can find, is made effectual to save him from the legal billy in the case? People shut their conveniences. But if he force of the fact that a proper lawyer can find, is made effectual to save him from the legal. telegram was sent to London from Penzance stating the fact of his being profession. He lives, as before, at the cost of his honest neighbors, with medical, and every other attendance free; the profession against the enormously determinate standagainst the rationalism, and materialism which now-attendance free; the profession of the duty. The Rev. R. K. EWING said that Before the mail left he was lodging at housesty and virtue. I protest against there was one word in the English a coffee house kept by a woman, and the moral and intellectual destruction of language which had come to his mind he had said that he intended to marry The took his landlady to various places of Times expects to hear more of his future movements.

> DEATH IN CHURCH .- A very sudden eath occurred, on Sunday morning, says the Telegraph; during the celebration of livine service at the Temperance-hall, in Russell-street. Just as the preacher commenced his sermon, a man named John Thompson, a contractor, living in ance being at once rendered he was carried out into an adjoining room, when three years of age, and had been for some time under treatment for liver complaint He seemed perfectly well before going to the Temperance-hall and although it is apposed death resulted from disease of the heart, there is as yet no evidence to that effect. The body was removed to the Morgue.

> To DESTROY FLIES.-Get a four-horse power engine; put it in the back kitchen; run shafting in every room, connected with smatting place hy-whereas, sin ar the wheels with treatle, and set the engine going. The flies being attracted by the fly-wheels, will light on them, and the wheel revolving rapidly, they will be whirled off. Have a boy under each wheel with a bat, and let him smite them as they fall, and before they have time to recover from their dizziness A smart boy has been known to kill fifty a

Supplies from Sydney -A squatter informed us during last week that he could purchase his station supplies cheaper spread of catholitism. The first principle of unity was a cordial acknowledgment of a true christian brotherhood, and then they would bear with the weaknesses, prejudices, and peculiarities of their salidhest. Thus should help to be a cordinate missing the product of the prices named in Orange, and a control of the prices named in Orange, and the product of the prices named in Orange, and the production of the prices named in Orange, and the production of the prices named in Orange, and the prices named in Orange and the prices named in Orange and the prices named in Orange than in Sydfey. On his way to Sydney he prudently inquired the figures. compared them with the prices asked in the metropolis, and seeing that Orange rates—after calculating carriage vero considerably cheaper, he very wisely returned to Orange, and bought at the goods he required at our local warehouses. exchange of pulpits between the ministers He says that the result to himself was a derk with bur, fibrons with lympathic, eight with foolists, one limit with foolists, the limit with the limit with foolists, the limit with limit wit own goods, and had them brought to their doors, when carriage was at the lowest rate during the year, bought for eash, lived within their means, and superintended their means, and superintended their means. their own business, and were content with Mr DATE moved, and Mr J. R. RUN-materiansts, and the leaster spoke of life as a second satisfied with the reasons given, thanks to the lecturer, and this was vapid thing, as a bubble borne along the paid for his goods, and said that the next time he paid Orange a visit he would take istream of time soon to burst, and pass another big parcel. -"Western Advecate"

Wno is ne?—There is a Wito is its ?—Inerc is a mysterious foreigner in our midst, and (says the "Telegraph") he gave Collins street a great treat on Friday. The mysterious one should be a lancer in some service. because he wears a lancer's shake, a green tunic faced with magenta, and overalls striped down the scam with the same color. There really is a mystery about this bold sabrem, because it is not usual for officers belonging to any army to parade in full uniform when "on leave" and when lancers do put on "harness," they are not in the habit of toiling their swords, or of for-getting to put on spurs. Can it be that ne mysterions dragoon officeris a walking

advertisement? MELEOURNE PRODUCE MARKET. -M Caw, Adamson &Co. report as follows:

—The Breadstuffs market has exhibited some slight variations since our last. On the day following its issue, there was an feast of reason and flow of soul' from the reverend gentlemen who were to address them. Fully 400 persons sat down to the well-spread tables, which supplied, have since held off buying, and as supplies by rail and seaboard are about sufficent for our requirements, there has been again a decline in value. Disposed of some 500 bags fine Northern grain to-day, realizing 6s; at same time, flour was quitted from £12 15s to £12 17s 6d. Have been selling, privately, at £13, during the past week. In feeding grains, maize, in consequence of heavy purchases made during the middle of last week, improved in price, and nothing under 5s 9d would be accepted by importers; nevertheless, there were no buyers over 5s Sd.; and, consequently, business in this cereal has been much restricted; we sold a small lot of choice, for seed purposes, to-day, at 5s 11 d. Ordinary feed oats worth 5s 4d to 5s Gd., and superior to 5s 9d; Cape barley 5s; bran to 1s Sd; medium malting barley disposed of at 5s 6d to 5s 8d. In dairy produce there has been a fair enquiry for wheese, but as a considerable proportion of consignments are rather new, and bruised, and pulfed, the average prices are scarcely up to late ones, for a few prime lots full rates were obtained. Potted butter has highest quotation.

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