YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1852. NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, NEW

PRINTED FORGERIES.

Miscellaneous Department.

or from mercenary montered to the Continent, before the and his work in every possible direction—to such an paration of opium. He was buried in a shell, in the literary or learned of England became addicted to extent indeed that the booksellers scarcely allowed the same pleasant pastime. In this country, historians, antiquarians, critics, and readers had long sutferred from the effects of continental ingenuityfrom the elaborate writings of scholars who never had any existence, and learned lights thrown upon historical" events which never came to pass-before the perplexing and poisonous fruit of these began to flourish in our more sullen soil; and it is due to "a neighbouring nation" to notice that the first literary imposture which rises into the dignity of a real, elaborate, uncompromising, and mischievous forgery, was—an importation. George Psalmanaazaar, the distinguished Japanese, and historian of the Island of Formosa, if not a Frenchman -which he is ascertained to have been by education, and most probably by birth - was certainly not a na-

George Chalmers, the literary antiquary, enlightened the curious public, some fifty years since, with his great one—nothing less than fathering the in-the discovery of what was believed to be the first vention of a white composition called Formosan ja-English newspaper, the English Mercurie, date 1588. We are indebted to Mr Watts, of the British Museum, for the exposure, a few years ago, of this established and unquestionable forgery, which seems to powers as a conversationalist Dr. Johnson took have been concocted by Dr Birch, assisted, perhaps, by his friends, the Yorkes, with what motive we can-

Daniel Defoe, at a later period, was a master of a more harmless species of mystification Who, among generally avoided the civilized and sentimental even of the present day, does not-in the face of all fact-believe in his heart in Robinson Crusoe? There is one portion of the history of this wonderful work which, fortunately, we are not bound to believe-namely, the fraudulent This calumny has been long since successfully refuted. Some other of Defoe's "authentic" narratives are not so well known The adventures professional critic of some talent, in a limited sphere of a Cavalier during the Thirty Year's War were He contributed to the then flourishing Gentleman's long believed, even by eminent authorities, to be lit | Magazine; and in the pages of that periodical atrest, the adventures are for the most part strictly ance, in 1750, of a work called "An Essay on Milhistorical, and those for which there is no direct authorsty are valuable probabilities illustrative of the dise Lost." In the preface to this work, Lauder says, great contest in which the cavalier is supposed to in reference to the origin of the poem have taken part In the same manner, the Life of Colonel Jack, Moll Flanders, Roxana, and Captain dition, that Paradise Lost was at first a tragedy Singleton, are all living and breathing persons, in and, therefore, amongst tragedies, the first hint is their biographies everything is true with the excep-tion of the names and dates, and even these have from Milton's own hand, among a great many subbeen widely and implicitly believed by the most jects for tragedy, is Adam Unparadised or, Adam matter-of-fact and unimaginative persons. Defoe's in Exile, and this, therefore, may justly be supmost amusing mystification, however, was his pamph-let, entitled A True Relation of the Apparition of fore, I observed that Adam in exile was named one Mrs Veal, the next day after her death, to one among at them, I doubted not but in finding the ori-Drelincourt's book of Consolations against the Fear disappointed, for having found the 'Adamus Exsul' of Death The story, which is told on the alleged of Grotius, I found, or imagined myself to find, the authority of persons then living, details with marvellous minuteness the appearance of the ghost of nious critic rendered the admirers of Milton very day, in Mrs Bargrave's house, where the ghost appears there was printed in London, a Latin trans-Neither is the spirit conventionally attired, she is in Mrs Veal's (riding) habit as she lived, and has alself on the title page, or Hogg, as he was probably together the appearance of a respectable lady mak- known by his personal friends. And further, the credence given everywhere to the ghost story. that the not very learned or lively treatise went off

zaar-his birth-remains a mystery, and is likely to speedily set at rest by Mr Lauder himself in an remain so, in company with the long list of impor- Apology which he "most humbly addressed" to the tant mysteries which are not worth the trouble of Archinshop of Canterbury 1751, wherein he make solution Nobody knows the name of the Free school an abject confession of his fraud where his education was commenced, nor of the archiepiscopal city at whose Jesuit college it was and mischievous imposter, there was born at Bristol whom, on leaving the college he had acted as tutor, teen years after, to occasion a literary controversy has not been handed down to fame, and the circumstances which led him to fall into a "mean and our own day.

rambling life." as one of his biographers describes it.

In the year 1768, at the time of the opening of the rambling life. ' as one of his biographers describes it. first, to have directed his attention to imposture, as His first crusade was against religious enthuproper places, to beg my way in fluent Latin, accosting only clergymen, and persons of figure, by whom I could be understood and found them mostly so generous and credulous that I might easily have saved money, and put myself into a much better dress, before I had gone through a score or two of miles But so powerful was my vanity and extravagance, that as soon as I had got what I thought a everything worth seeing, and then retired to some inn, where I spent my money as freely as I had ob-

tained it." He seems to have been about sixteen years of age when, while wandering in Germany, he first hit upon the project of passing for a native of the island of Formosa He set to work immediately, with equal ardour and ingenuity, to form a new alphabet and language, a grammar, a division of the year into a treasure, and was so glad nothing could be like it twenty months and, finally, a new religion In the prosecution of his scheme he experienced many difficulties But these he surmounted by degrees accustomed himself to writing backwards, after the practice of Eastern nations, and was observed wor- swore a great oath, and, stripping the book, carried pointed manner, and with a tremendous result. shiping the rising and setting sun, and practising various other minor mummeries, with due decorum In short, he passed everywhere for a Japanese conhabit, recommenced his tour in the Low Countries

At Liege he entered into the Dutch service, and was carried by his commander to Aix-la-Chapelle He afterwards entered into the service of the Elector of Cologne, and finding, it may be presumed, that as a monk or secular priest of the fifteenth century, a convert he did not attract sufficient attention, he and his friend, Mr. Cannynge, an eminent Bristol dignity of a "row," and it was kept up with such an adult male European varies from 3 lb. 3 oz to assumed the character of a Japanese in a benighted merchant of the same period. Notwithstanding effect that not one syllable more of the play was in- 4lb. 11 oz. troy weight: that of the female weighs, and unenlightened condition. As he probably anticipated, he immediately became an object of interest. At Sluys, Brigadier Lauder, a Scottish Colonel, introduced him to one Innes, the chaplain of his regiment, with a view to a spiritual conference. This was an important step in the life of the adventurer. Innes seems to have been the chief cause of the imposture being carried to its height. That he had an early inkling of the deception there can be no doubt : but he was far too prudent to avow the fact, preferring the credit of the conversation, as likely to tayour his advancement in the Church.

It was arranged in the first instance that Innes should procure Psalmanaazaar's discharge, but he delayed taking this preparatory step until he should hear from the Bishop of London, to whom he had written on the subject. At length, finding that his protege was paying attention to some Dutch ministers, he saw that no time was to be lost, and resolved by a stratagem. He had asked Psalmanaazar to write a passage of Cicero twice in the Formosan language, and he noticed some considerable variations in the respective renderings ` He advised the adventurer with some significance to be more prepared for system, and producing, in fact, an entirely new language. He subsequently accompanied Innes to England, where he attracted considerable attention amongst the learned. When a version of the catechism was made into the pretended Formosan language, it was pronounced by some of the first men of the day to be grammatical, and a real language, from the simple circumstance that it resembled no other. Next appeared the Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, with accounts of the

1704; which contained, besides the descriptive mat- conflict between pride and poverty. On the day ter, pictorial illustrations of their dress, religious preceding his death he refused with indignation a ceremonies, their tabernacle, and altars to the sun, kind offer from Mrs. Angel (his landlady) to parmoon, and the ten stars! their architecture, royal take of her dinner, assuring her that he was not and domestic habitations, &c. This fabulous history hungry—though he had not eaten anything for two Hoaxes, mystifications, forgeries, impostures of seems to have been projected by Innes, who lent Vaevery kind—whether for personal or party purposes, or from mercenary motives—had long ceased to be a forth the Formosan or from mercenary motives—had long ceased to be a long ceased to the author two months for the production of his wonderful volume. The fame of the work spread far and near. The first edition was sold at once; but it and near. The first edition was sold as to its of the genuineness of these poems, makes a general was not long before doubts were expressed as to its of the genuineness of these poems, makes a general versuity; and in the second edition the author was onslaught against them, in his History of Poetry, veracity; and in the second edition the author was fain to publish a vindication. The fact was, he had fallen into some awkward blunders. He stated, for instance, that the Formosans sacrificed eighteen thousand male infants annually; and though this was proved to be an impossibility in so small an island without occasioning depopulation, he persisted in not lessening the number. A lively controversy upon the subject was kept up for some years, but eventually the author repented of his imposture, and made a full confession, which he left to be printed after his death. The latter years of his life were passed in useful literary pursuits, notwithstanding he was guilty of a minor imposture in connection with pan-which speculation proved a decided failure Psalmanaazaar was a favourite in contemporary literary circles, where he was recommended by his pleasure in his society, and speaks of him with respect. He fared better than his patron Humes, who, in consequence of another nefarious transaction in Psalmanaazaar died in May,

While the author of this startling and masterly imposture was making amends in mature age for the failings of his youth, the representative of a lower class of dishonesty -a person of interior abilities and appropriation by the author of Alexander Selkirk's meaner moral character-was proceeding in a stealthy, secret manner to undermine the reputation of one of our greatest English poets Lauder was a erally and circumstantially true. And true indeed tracted attention by a series of articles, in which he they are, when we have once set aside the fact that brought charges of plagiarism against Milton. The the cavalier in question had no existence, for the public were not therefore unprepared for the appearton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Para-

"It is related by steady and uncontroverted tra-Mrs Bargrave, at Canterbury, the 8th of September, | ginal of that tragedy. I should disclose the genuine 1705, which apparition recommends the perusal of source of Paradise Lost Nor was my expectation Mrs Veal to her friend-not under mysterious and uncomfortable, until the appearance of a pamphlet solemn arcumstances, with which even Mrs Rad- by Mr John Bouglas, who had a very simple but cliffe can scarcely, now, inspire terror-but at noon very convincing story to tell In the year 1690, it gained admission by simply knocking at the door lation of the Paradise I as Paradise Regained, and ing a morning call The air of truth which pervades was very plainly proved that the greater portion of every detail of the interview, throws the reader com- the passages cited by Mr Lauder, were not quotapletely off his guard, and the first hint -which is tions from Masenius, Grotius, and the rest, but from most carelessly and artistically incidental -of the very intelligent translation, by Hogous, of Milvisitor's immater thirty, is something startling as a sensation ery artful also, is the ghost's puff of Drelingourt on Death, in which lies the whole object in Milton's works may thus be easily conceived. In of the pamphlet The pamphlet was, in fact, a cases where Mr Lauder had not availed himself of bookseller's puff, concocted to sell off a large edition Hogous, he had not scrupled to interpolate, and of M Drelincourt's work, which had been long lying manufacture whole passages, which never had any idle on the publisher's shelves. And so great was existence in the writings of the authors from whom he pretended to quote

Whatever doubt might exist after Mr Douglas's very valuable pamphlet with regard to the entire The first important event in the life of Psulmanas. falsity of the charges brought against Milton, was

In the year following the exposure of this mean The name of the young gentleman to of poor parents, a hoy who was destined, some sixwhich can scarcely be considered settled, even in

have never been recorded He seems, from the very New Bridge, at Bristo, there appeared in Furley's Weekly Journal (October 1), an Account of the Cere much from natural taste as for the means of liveli- monies observed at the Opening of the Old Bridge. taken, it was said, from a very ancient manuscript siasts He was of Irish extraction-so said some The performance attracted attention, and, after credentials which he contrived to procure-left his much inquiry, it was discovered that the person country, not for his country's good, but for the good who brought the copy to the office was a youth beof the Roman Catholic religion. Determining to tween fifteen and sixteen years of age, whose name proceed on a pilgrimage to Rome, his first necessity was Thomas Chatterton. He was at first very unwas a pilgrim's garb, which he contrived to carry off, together with the appropriate staff, from a chapel at ginal MS, and returned some evasive answers Ulnoon-day The rest of the adventure we gather from timately he stated that he had received this, together portant opponent in Mrs Siddons, who refused to no unimpeachable source—himself "Being thus with many other MSS, in prose and verse, from his accontered, and turnished with a pass I began, at all father, who had found them in a large chest, in an upper room over the chapel, on the north side of Radcliffe Church

The evidence of the boy's mother and sister is corroborative of his statement Mrs Chatterton tells us that her husband's uncle, John Chatterton, being sexton of Radcliffe Church, furnished, the school master, with many old parchments for covering the boys' copy books-these parchments having been sufficient viaticum. I begged no more, but viewed found as described by her son The best of them were put to the use intended, the rest remained in a cupboard. She thinks her husband read some of them, but does not know that he transcribed any, or was acquainted with their value It was not until years afterwards-in another house, whither the parchments were removed with the family-that her son made the important discovery. Having examined their contents, he told his mother that he had "found He then took possession of all the parchments, and line which happened to occur in one of his own was continually rummaging for more "One day," she says, "happening to see Clarke's History of the Bible, covered with one of these parchments, he

away the cover in his pocket Atter the affair of the Bridge, Chatterton imported seme of the MSS, to Mr George Calcott, pewterer, verted to Christianity, and, resuming his old pilgrim of Bristol, namely the "Bristow Tragedy," and some other pieces These Calcott communicated to Mr Barrett, a surgeon, who had been long engaged upon a history of Bristol Most of the pieces pur- edly sarcastic and acrimonious it is possible to con ported to have been written by one Thomas Rowley, ceive some prevarications in Chatterton's story, Mr. Bar- telligible. The line occurs towards the close of the on an average, from 4 to 8 oz. or less than that of rett believed the main portion of it, and even inserted some specimens of Rowley in his history.

In March 1769, Chatterton sent Horace Walpole who had not then long completed his Anecdote of Painters, an offer to furnish him with accounts of a confident of success. This was notwithstanding at any subsequent period of life, being then as one Bristol—sending him at the same time a specimen only to the most incompetent, but to the most abof some poetry of the same remote period Receiving surd actors he could find. He had also placed Digsome encouragement on the score of the verses, num purposely in a subordinate part, wherein, he again wrote to Walpole, asking for his influence and assistance in a project which he had then formed of "seeking his fortune" in the metropoiis-not on the ground that he himself was a cles save those of adamant could have resisted." man of genius, but because he was acquainted with a person, as he said, who was possessed of great manuscript treasures, discovered at Bristol. It was this ing its appearance. After this, Mr. Chalmers pubperson who had lent him the former specimens, and also the "Elonoure and Inga," which he transmitat once to baptize the imposter-for such he had ted with his second letter. Walpole was at first now, in his own mind, established him to be. It may deceived by these alleged antiquities; but Gray be here mentioned that he had arrived at this fact and Mason having pronounced them to be forge- antiquarian research and scholastic reasoning than and of the European; and the nerves are not larger ries, he returned them to Chatterton with a his opponent; in short, there is scarcely one position relatively to the size of the brain, in the former cold reply There are various reports about laid down by Malone that is not most satisfactorily than in the latter. In the external form of the Chatterton's personal conduct at this period, refuted by Chalmers" he is said to have become an infidel and a profligate the future—a warning of which Psalmanazzar took know for certain is, that he contrived to get to Lon- was even himself accused of having fabricated the structure, nor does the Negro brain exhibit any tiful proportions. advantage by perfecting his alphabet and general don without Walpole's assistance; that he there papers, and this, he avows, was his sole reason for greater resemblance to that of the Ourang-outang

burying-ground belonging to Shoe Lane workhouse. Thus was the seal put upon Chatterton's secret. Warton, one of the most distinguished opponents

He does not even consider them to be very skilfu forgeries. The characters in several of the manuscripts are of modern formation, mixed up most inconsistently with antique. The parchment is old, but made to look still older by yellow ochre, which can easily be rubbed off; the ink also has been tinctured with a yellow cast. In some coats of arms, drawn upon the MS. of Cannynge's Feast, the hand of a modern herald is clearly traceable. He remarks, also, upon an unnatural affectation of antique spelling and obsolete words, side by side with combinations of words and forms of phrases, which had no Galloway." Cromek was delighted with the idea; existence at the pretended date of the poems. In the "Collection," with appropriate notes and illusthe Battle of Hastings-said to be translated from trations, in due time appeared, and was pronounced the Saxon-Stonehenge is called a Druidical temple; while at the period when the poem might be supposed to be written, no other notion prevailed After orging several similar arguments, Warton con-cludes by giving the whole of the poems to Chatterton: if for no other reason, on the very probable which he was engaged, lost his character, and was supposition that the author of the Execution of Sir C. Baudwin, might easily be the writer of the rest.

The sad and solemn conclusion of poor Chatter ton's career, leaves us no heart to dwell upon the feeble waggeries of some literary mystificators who succeeded him. Nor, indeed, under any circummeaning and really respectable forgery was brought so nice as to discriminate, even in the Gospels, be

unwittingly suggested by his father; whose estimation of the works of Shakespeare was without bounds It was not a mere matter of literary taste, it was not merely enthusiasm; but a creed and a faith. tant manner with his idol, were carefully treasured tion of concecting nothing less than an autograph of fessed the deception, and extinguishe great poet. This duly made its appearance in of the, till then, dreaded critics the form of a mortgage deed, drawn up with a careful imitation of the legal hand-writing of the reign of James the First, and the "rignature" of Shake speare—cramped, eccentric, and unmistakeably ge

Who but the son can properly describe the father's joy when this precious parchment was presented to him, as having been found among some (unspecified) documents in the (imaginary) library of some chateau belonging to some (fictitious) friend. The deed which purported to be between Shakespeare and one Frazer and Elizabeth his wife, was inspected by crowds of antiquaries, to whom it gave the greatest satisfaction

Then, as the novelty of the discovery wore off, came the increased voracity which follows the first taste of blood The old gentleman became eager and inquiring There were probably more Shakespeare papers in the same place; and it was the duty of of them, became more exacting To save himself from importunities, and perhaps exposure, Mr. Ireland now penned Shakespeare's Profession of Faith, and a few letters, all of which passed muster; in years old had scarcely been in existence two hours Then followed a decisive step An original play by Shakespeare was pronounced to be extant; and to support his assertion, Ireland, to the great joy of the happiest of parents produced the Vortigern and Rowens, which distinguished critics admitted to private readings pronounced to be a genuine work of the poet, and it was ultimately arranged to bring it out at Drury Lane

Prior to this, however, some suspicions of the vamade the subject of controversy in pamphlets and newspapers Malone, one of the most distinguished among the opponents, made a collection of documents intended to prove the forgery, but he did not succeed in bringing them out before the representation of the piece. He issued, however, a notice to the public, warning them of the imposture, which he intended to expose To this the elder Ireland replied by a handbill, which he caused to be circulated among the multitude, who, towards the hour of performance, were choking up the avenues to the

Meantime there were enemies within as well as without Drury Lane; and the principal of these was manager The latter brought all the force of his wide and weighty influence against the piece, by which he called forth a severe rebuke from Sheridan, who reminded him that he was forgetting his duty as a servant of the theatre | Ireland had also an im-

The piece however was announced for representa-tion "positively" on the 2nd of April, 1796. Kemble had, it seems, endeavoured to fix the previous night for its production, "in order to pass upon the audience the compliment of All Fools' Day." detected in this damaging attempt, probably by the quick perception of Sheridan, the uncompromising manager succeed in announcing My Grandmother as the farce to follow-a sarcasm obvious enough to a thoroughly London audience. This was not all; leagued with Malone, and the rest of the sworn opponents, and with a real literary enthusiasm to which he was cheerfully prepared to sacrifice the interests of the theatre, Kemble had recourse to every expedient prior to, and on the night of representation, in order to crush the play. He arranged with a number of devoted adherents who were carefully posted in the house, to give himself the signal for the uproar. The signal agreed upon was the speeches

"And when this solemn mockery is o'er."

which line he took care to deliver in a sufficiently Never had such an uproar, and such derisive laughter and hooting, been heard within the walls of that most respectable theatre. Waiting with great patience until he could again obtain a hearing, Kemble came forward, and reiterated the line "with an expression," as Mr Ireland tells us, "the most point-

The demonstration upon this assumed all the inplause that many-even of the performers-were with such a nasal and tin-kettle twang that no mus-

Malone's "Investigation," which was a final blow

Ireland adds that this warfare affected him only Government for party purposes. He made the acquaintance of Wilkes, Beckford, and others—but attracted generally but little attention. Mr. Ireland Man ailed to procure any substantial benefit from them. has since made his appearance as the author of a deduced from his researches, are at variance with Owing to some change in his affairs—the nature novel called "Rizzio." He had previously taken up the received opinions relative to the presumed infe-of which is unknown—he seems, soon after, to have his residence in Paris, where Napoleon showed him riority of the Negro structure, both in the conformaabandoned all hope of gaining the objects of his am- favour and attention. In England he was never bition—advancement and distinction. He removed forgiven by the distinguished critics, among whom ascribes the erroneous notions which have been from Shoreditch to a lodging in Brook Street, Hol- was Boswell, whom he had deceived. He returned hitherto entertained on these subjects chiefly to pre-

songs of the Fifteen and the Forty-five. Cromek slighted some of Allan's poems, which it may be supposed the young bard did not fail to read him. and sighed after the old minstrelsy. "The disappointed poet" (says Mr. Peter Cunningham in the

old songs and fragments of songs still to be picked up among the peasantry of Nithsdale." Cromek was immediately seized with the notion of a collection; "the idea of a volume of imitations passed upon Cromek as genuine remains flashed across the poet's mind in a moment, and he undertook at once to put down what he knew, and to set about collectby competent authorities to breathe the genuine Jacobite spirit which it was impossible to mistake Professor Wilson was the first to detect the "Jaconcerning this monument than the supposition that cobite spirit" as not being exactly "proof," and twas erected in memory of Hengist's massacre. mercilessly exposed the deception in Blackwood with due respect, however, for the original powers of the poet

The last successful, and perhaps most pardonable of literary forgeries, came forth under the title of Maria Schweidler, the Amber Witch The story (which is supposed to be told by one Ahraham Schweidler, Lutheran Pastor at Coserow, during the early part of the Thirty Years' War) appeared at Berlin in 1843, "edited" by Doctor Meinhold At stances, are such frolics worthy of any special no-tice. It was more than a score of years after the publication of the Rowley Poems, before any deep-spious people, by an assumption of critical infallibility is associated no vulgar mystery. He has told us all about himself with most touching confidence.

Mr. Ireland's first essay at literary imposture was his sexton; who had found it in a niche in the church, where it had lain for centuries among a heap of old hymn books and parish accounts Straus and Company were fairly caught They published The most minute matters associated in the most dis- an acute analysis of the fiction, and pronounced it to be a genuine chronicle of the seventeenth century To please his father, young Ireland hit upon the no- Dr. Meinhold having thus trapped his prey, confessed the deception, and extinguished the authority

The forgery of the Shelley letters -so fresh in the recollection of the public -is one of the most mischievous examples of the most mischievous class of literary impostures, and from various signs of the times not to be pussed unnoticed by those who watch and weigh, we may expect to see even worse - that is to say cleverer -scholars of the same school The dis covery was made accidentally by Mr Palgrave, who happened -while glancing through the volume pub lished by Mr Moxon -to detect in a letter supposed to be written by Shelley, a portion of an article on Florence written for the Quarterly Review in 1840, by his father, Sir Francis Palgrave This was sufficient o put Mr. Moxon upon the scent At the General Post Office the letters were declared to be genuine, to the best of the belief" of the clerks. The postmarks were then compared with the postmarks of Byron's genuine letters to Mr Murray, posted from the same cities in the same month and year, and his son to make further researches. In vain did the unfortunate fabricator resist and return evasive answers. The antiquaries, and his father at the head was in a small, sharp type- in the Shelley letter it was a large uncertain type, and in the letters from Venice the postmark was stamped in an italic, and not, as in the Shelley specimens, in a Roman letter In other respects -- seals, hand-writing, manner and many instances documents produced as two hundred even matter -- everything seemed undoubtedly genuine The onus of the matter then rested with Mr White, the publisher, from whom the letters had been purchased, Mr White published a long account of the manner in which he had purchased them from " a well-dressed lady-like young person, who called upon him at different periods, giving very little account of herself, and still less of the manner in which the letters had come into her possession He was introduced subsequently, however. to a person who stated himself to be a son of Byron. lidity of the production had crept abroad, and were and the husband of the lady, and from him Mr White completed his nurch says the Athenaum, in noticing the above transac tions, " to say thus early that there has been of late years, as we are assured, a most systematic and wholesale forgery of letters purporting to be written by Byron, Shelley, and Keats; that these forgeries carry upon them such marks of genuineness as have deceived the entire body of London collectors, that they are executed with a skill to which the forgeries of Chatterton and Ireland can lay no claim: that they have been sold at public auctions, and by the hands of booksellers, to collectors of experience and rank; and that the imposition has extended to a large collection of books, bearing not only the signaa no less important personage than Kemble the ture of Lord Byron, but notes by him in many of At the same sale at which Mr. their pages . At the same sale at which Mr. Moxon bought the Shelley letters, were catalogued for sale a series of (unpublished) letters from ley to his wife, revealing the innermost secrets of his heart and containing facts, not wholly dishonourable to a father's memory, but such as a son would wish to conceal These letters were bought in by the son of Shelley-the present Sir Percy Shelley-and are now proved, we are told, to be forgeries" Other letters, however, which seem to have emanated from the same source, had been previously sold by auction ()ne--the most infamous -in which Shelley makes an assertion against the fidelity of his wife, sold, it is said, for six guineas.

The form of correspondence—especially when it involves calumnies against the dead-is the most dangerous form in which the literary forger has yet exercised his labours. That such impositions are active and widely spread-not only in England, but in many parts of the Continent-there can be no not live for self-culture and self-development, who doubt -Dickens' Household Words.

Compared with that of the European and the Ourang outling

ON THE BRAIN OF THE NEGRO, BY FREDERICK TIEDMANN, M D

It has long been the prevailing opinion among naturalists, that the negro race is inferior, both in organization and intellectual powers, to the European; and that, in all the points of difference, it exhibits an approach to the monkey tribes. The object of the present paper is to institute a rigid inquiry into the validity of this opinion The author has, for this purpose, examined an immense number of brains of persons of different sexes, of various ages, and belonging to different varieties of the human race, both by ascertaining their exact weight, and also by accurate measurement of the capacity of the cavity of the cranium, and has arrived at the following conclusions. The weight of the brain of second scene of Act V—being the last scene but the male. The brain usually attains its full dimenone of the drama—prior to which no hostility had sions at the age of seven or eight; and decreases in been manifested. Indeed, so decided was the apsize in old age. At the time of birth, the brain bears a larger proportion to the size of the body than series of great painters who had once flourished at that Kemble had given several parts in the play not sixth of the total weight; at two years of age it is one-fourteenth; at three, one eighteenth; at fifteen, one twenty-fourth; and in the adult period, that is, from the age of twenty to that of seventy, it is genespeaking of the sound of trumpets, he had to say rally within the limits of one thirty-fifth and one forty fifth. In the case of adults, however, this proportion is much regulated by the condition of the gossip and scandal, to be an ornament in the parlound Let them bellow on," "which words were uttered forty fifth. In the case of adults, however, this probody as to corpulence; being in thin persons from one twenty-second to one twenty seventh, and in fat pendage to any human being, does not fill up no to the pretensions of the play, was not long in mak- persons often only one fiftieth. or even one-hundreth of the total weight of the body. The brain has lished, first his "Apology for the Believers," and been found to be particularly large in some individthen a "Supplemental Apology," wherein, says Mr. uals possessed of extraordinary mental capacity. Ireland, "though advocating the untenable side of No perceptible difference exists, either in the average the question, he displayed a far greater depth of weight or the average size of the brain of the Negro brain of the Negro a very slight difference only can be traced from that of the European; but there is -but neither charge has been proved. All that we in so far as it caused suffering to his father, who absolutely no difference whatsoever in its internal subsisted by writing satires and miscellaneous pieces satisfying "the world" on the subject. The play than the brain of the European, excepting, perhaps, being employed, it is said, in some cases, by the of Henry the Second was another Shakspearian at in the more symmetrical disposition of its convolu-

Many of the results which the author has thus tion and relative dimensions of the brain; and he Religion, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants, born, and here he fell into poverty and despondency. eventually, however, to his native country, and died judice, created by the circumstance that the facial by George Psalmanaazaar, a native of that Isle, "The short remainder of his days were spent in a in London not many years ago. angle in the Negro is smaller than in the European, are left free to obey the inward attractions of our ful to read thyself.

The name of Allan Cunningham, in association and consequently makes, in this respect, an approach being that we fall into our natural places, and move with this class of literaty ingenuity, brings just down to that of the ape, in which it is still farther dimining in our God-appointed orbits.

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The same of 1809, that Mr. Cromek, by profession a difference in the intellectual faculties of these two woman and her Maker, and with unballowed hands are the same of 1809, that Mr. Cromek, by profession are difference in the intellectual faculties of these two woman and her Maker, and with unballowed hands are approach to the same of 1809, summer of 1809, that Mr. Cromek, by profession an difference in the intellectual faculties of these two woman and her maker, and with unbanowed hands engraver, visited Dumfries, in company with Stot- varieties of the hands race; and maintains that attempt to plant their shallow posts and draw their hard the painter, for the purpose of collecting mate- the apparent inferiority of the Negro is altogether filmsy cords around the heaven-wide sphere of an rials and drawings for a new edition of the works of the result of the demoralizing influence of Slavery. We maintain that God has not so failed in his Burns. He took with him a letter of introduction and of the long-continued oppression and cruelty to a young stonemason of literary tastes—ambitious, which have been exercised towards this unhappy

ADDRESS ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE following address was adopted by The Woman's Rights Convention which assembled, last week, at Byracuse:

The question is repeatedly asked, by those who than she possesses already? Is she not beloved, honoured, guarded, cherished? Wherein are her rights infringed, or her liberties curtailed?
Glowing pictures must have been drawn of the fit-

ness of the present relations of society, and of the beauty of woman's dependence upon the protecting love of man, and frightful visions have been evoked of the confusion and perversion of nature which would occur, if the doctrine of the equal rights of man and woman was once admitted.

elevation of woman, arise, not from the legitimate wants of society, but from the vague restlessness of unquiet spirits, not from the serene dictates of wisdom, but from the headlong impulses of fanaticism We came not here to argue the question of the relative strength of intellect in man and woman, for the reform which we advocate depends not upon its settlement.

We place not the interests of woman in antagonism to those of her brother, for

> "The woman's cause is man's They rise or sink together, Dwarfed or (lod-like, bond or free."

We maintain not that woman should lose any of that refinement and delicacy of spirit which as a

selectial halo, over encircles the pure in heart. We contend not that she shall become noisy and dictatorial, and abjure the quiet graces of life We claim not that she, any more than her brother should engage in any vocation or appear in any sit uation to which her nature and abilities are not fitted But we ask for her, as for man, equality before the law, and freedom to exercise all her powers and facalties, under the direction of her own judgment and volition

When a woman dies leaving behind her a husband and children. no appraisers come into the desolated home to examine the effects; the father is the guardian of his offspring; the family relation is not invaded by law. But when a man dies the case is entirely different in the hour of the widow's deep distress strangers come into the house to take an inventory of the effects, strangers are appointed to be the guardians of her children, and she, their natural care-taker, thenceforth has no legal direction of their interests, strangers decide upon the propriety of the sale of the property—earned, perhaps, by her own and her husband's mutual efforts—and her interest in the estate is coolly designated as the "widow's incumbrance!

In the extremity of her bereavement there is piled upon her, not only the dread of separation from her children, but that of being sent homeless from the spot where every object has been consecrated by her enderest affections

Nor is the practical working of this law better provisions—widows separated from their children. who, if they had had the disposal of their own and their husbands mutual property, might have re-trieved their circunstances, and kept the household band together We ask for such change in public sentiment a

shall procure the repeal of this oppressive law. We ask that woman shall have free access to vo cations of profit and honour the means of earning a livelihood and independente for herself! As a general rule, profitable employments are not considered open to woman, nor are her business capabilities encouraged and developed by systematic training Gloomy must be the feelings of the father bid farewell to the world if he is leaving them with. after troublous dreams, sleep after wakefulness the out the means of pecuniary support Their brothers sound of a brook in summer: setting out on a jour out into society and gain position and competency. but for them there is but little choice of employment, and, too often, they are left with repressed and crippled energies to pine and chafe under the bitter sense of poverty and dependence.

Their pursuits are to be determined, not by their inclination, judgment, and ability, as are those of a half-blown rose, a daisy, a heap of violets a tree man, but by the popular estimate of what is proper in full leaf; a spring meadow. a baby s foot a and becoming In Turkey public delicacy is outraged if a woman appears unveiled beyond the walls of the harem; in America a sentiment no less arbi trary presumes to mark out for her the precise boundaries of womanly propriety; and she who ventures to step beyond them, must do it at the peril of encountering low sneers, coarse allusions, and the withering imputation of want of feminine delicacy Even for the same services woman generally reseives less than man The whole tendency of our

nendent in spirit As a consequence of her fewer resources marriage has been to her the great means of securing position in society. Thus it is that this relation-which should ever be a "holy sacrament"—the unbiassed and generous election of the free and self-sustained being, too often is degraded into a mean acceptance

customs, habits and teachings, is to make her de-

pendent--dependent in outward circumstances, de-

of a shelter from neglect and poverty! We ask that woman shall be trained to unfold her whole nature, to exercise all her powers and facul-

It is said that the domestic circle is the peculiar province of woman, that "men are what mothers make them." But how can that woman who does has herself no exalted objects in life, imbue her children with lofty aspirations, or train her sons to a free and glorious manhood?

She best can fulfil the duties of wife and mother who is fitted for other and varied usefulness The being who lives for one relation only, cannot possess the power and scope which are required for

the highest excellence even in that one. If the whole body is left without exercise, one arm does not become strong; if the tree is stunted in its growth, one branch does not shoot into surpassing luxuriance. That woman whose habits and mental training

enable her to assist and sustain her husband in seasons of difficulty, and whose children rely on her as a wise counsellor, commands a life-long reverence far deeper and dearer than can be secured by transient accomplishments, or the most refined and delicate imbecility '

All women are not wives and mothers, but all have spirits needing development, powers that grow with their exercise

Those who are best acquainted with the state of society, know that there is, at this time a vast amount of unbappiness among women for want of free outlets to their powers, that thousands are yearning for faller development, and a wider field of usefulness. The same energies which in man find vent in the professions, and in the thousand forms of business and study, must find an ennobling channel in woman, else they will be frittered away in trifles, or turned into instruments to prey upon their

or a mere drudge in the kitchen, to live as an apsatisfy the capacities of a soul awakened to a sense of its true wants, and the far-reaching and mighty interests which cluster around its existence. We protest against the tyranny of that public sentiment which assigns any arbitrary sphere to

woman. God has made the happiness and development of

His creatures to depend upon the free exercise of their powers and faculties. Freedom is the law of beauty, written by His fingers upon the human mind, and the only condition upon which it can attain to its full stature, and expand in its natural and beau-It is recognised, in reference to man, that his

judgment, opportunities and abilities are the proper

measure of his sphere. "The tools to him who can

use them." But the same principles are not trusted

in their application to woman, lest, forsooth, she should lose her feminine characteristics, and, like the lost Pleiad, forsake her native sphere! It seems to be forgotten that the laws of nature released from pressure, like water, must find its own dation of a religion which now prevails over a large level; that woman cannot, if she would, cast away portion of the world.-Dr. Duncan. her nature and instincts; that it is only when we

adaptations as to give powers to be wasted, talents

we believe that the woman who is obeying the convictions of her town soul, and whose ability is commensurate with her employment, is ever in her own true sphere; whether in her quiet home she is training her children to nobleness and virtue, or is standing as a physician by the bed of sickness and sorrow—whether with Elizabeth Fry slie is pread sorrow—whether with Elizabeth Fry slie is pread to the said division. have thoughf but little upon the subject of woman's ing the gospel of glad tidings to the sad dwellers in position in society—" What does woman want more prison, or, like the Italian, Lauri Bassi, is filling. professor's chair and expounding philosophy to ad miring and instructed listeners.

While we demand for woman a more complete physical, intellectual and moral education, as the means of strengthening and beautifying her own nature, and of ennobling the whole race. we als ask for a more elevated standard of excellence and moral purity in man; and we maintain that if there is any place of resort or employment in society which sarily would sully the delicacy of woman. The idea seems to prevail that movements for the spirit, in that, man also must be contaminated and

 $\mathbf{degraded}.$ Woman, indeed, should wear about her, wherever she moves, the protecting investment of innocence and purity; but not less is it requisite that he who is the companion of her life should guard his spirit with the same sacred and beautiful covering

We believe that woman as an accountable being cannot innocently merge her individuality in that of her brother, or accept from him the limitations of her sphere In all life's great extremities she also is thrown

upon her inwards resources, and stands alone Man cannot step in between her and the accusing angel" of her own conscience; alone in the solutude of her spirit she must wrestle with her own sorrows none can walk for her "the valley of the shadow ... death." When her brother shall be able to settle for her accountabilities, and "give to God a ranson, for her soul," then, and not till then, may she rightly commit to him the direction of her powers and

We ask, in fine, for the application of the funds mental principles of Christianity and republicanism to this, as to all other questions of vital importante and appealing to all who desire the progression and happiness of the whole race, we ask them, as mag nanimous men and true women, to examine the subject in the spirit of a generous and candid inter-

THE ORDER OF DISCONTENTS-AIDS TO CONTENTMENT

Ir the race of discontents would accustom them selves to a little quiet retrospection, instead of so much bemoanment; if they would carefully and sin cerely question whether it be not in themselves that they are thus or thus, " they might possibly see more present cause for dissatisfaction, indeed, but it would be with better chance of success in discover ing the source of the evil, and a truer likelihood of adopting remedial measures.

There would be fewer discontents in the world to the immense relief of themselves and their victimif they fairly and candidly sought to ascertain their real claims to enjoy content. Are they willing to be than its theory, all over the country there are contented? Are they as eager to welcome causes of widows who have been made doubly desolate by its content, as they are to spy out the contrary ' Are they as anxious to receive joy, as they are to meet disaster and discomfort? Are they as forward to be pleased, as to be displeased ! Are they as easily de lighted, as they are readily vexed and disturbed Do they let veriest trifles turnish them with amuse ment, or enjoyment, or sport, or recreation or enter tainment, or gratification, or gladness, as they will

suffer veriest straws to provoke or annoy them ! To a mind disposed towards content even to think of pleasant things is a pleasure | the smell of a hay-field, or bean-field, a draught of spring water. a draught of wine. a bite out of a pench a hunch of bread when you're ravenously hungry a face of Corregio's, a head of Guido's; a figure of littans of a family of young daughters when he is about to a line of Raphael's, a strain of music morning light we esteem; the voice, the look, the foot-tep the anything, of one we love . a witty rejoinder . a subtlety in philosophy a poetical thought, a profound idea postponed bed-time to a child "allowed to sit up arrived bed-time to a grown person, a Greek statue

> smile; a cordial laugh: mirthful eyes intelligent ones, happy ones, loving ones: Italian from the lips of an Italian. a book in an arm-chair by the fire side, with your back to the light, eating in the epen air; meeting after absence: reconciliation after misunderstanding; moonlight; a rainbow breakfast with cheerful people, supper with intellectual people; a swallow's flight, a lark's poise and song. blue sky after tempest, the firmament of stars sunshine through leaves, a corn field stirred by wind any one of these images, called to mind might suffice to inspire a rapturous gratitude for their existence

which might supply food for more than content The fact is, these peevish discontents who have this fever of viewing all things perversely and dis tortedly through their jaundiced vision, are for the most part " sick of self-love, and taste with a distempered appetite To be generous, guiltless and of ree disposition, is to take those things for bird bolts, that you deem cannon bullets "

Honestly and frankly look your complained of evils in the face; ask yourself if they be indeed such ter rible bugbears as you would fain picture them it they be not in a great measure "sickled o'er with" your own "pale cast of thought;" and, ten to one, with that single wholesome effort, they will, disap pear like the shadows they in truth are "The earth hath bubbles as the water has, and these are of them" That which "seemed coporial shall 'melt as breath into the wind," with one sincere and earnest endeavour to disperse them.

A woman who had many daily domestic vexations to encounter (of all kinds, perhaps, those most diffi cult to bear with temper, and to prevent engender ing perpetual discontent) used to say, that she found one of the most effectual oures was an hour's sleep It refreshed her physically, it fortified her morally and mentally; it restored her to a calmer and saner power of confronting her annoyances, and of reduc ng them to their real dimensions It enabled her to meet them with renewed strength, were they im portant: it permitted her to smile at them, were they insignificant. If an hour's sleep in the day time cannot always be obtained, a night's rest will surely come; and if a habit of deferring the constderation of minor troubles until the morrow, be adopted, it will be found that many ills. which at first seem intolerable, will, on reviewal by the fresh clear, truth-revealing, invigorating light of morning, shrink into inconceivably small nothings They are "such stuff as dreams are made of, and their little

life is rounded with sleep."

There is one infallible token by which the order of discontents may be known. You shall never hear them sing to themselves. A fretful hum, with cross closed lips, and knitted brow, or mayhap a moody whistle, are the utmost ever heard from your discontents. They don't know what singing to themselves means. Excellent old "Boece" (as Chaucer quaintly calls Boetius) has a delectable passage on this habit: "Though a man cannot sing sweetly, yet while he sings to himself he draws forth an innate

sweetness from his heart." The honeved treasure which finds this spontaneous expression, is content. making right pleasant music, let the voice that utters it be ne'er so scant or meagre of quality The measure may be homely, but the tune can be no sor ry one. The singer may be unskilled, but his song 18 welcome; for his tone, however thin and poor, is rich in the fulness of an overflowing content - Article
The Order of Discontents. By Mary Cowden Clarke (in the British Journal).

EFFECT OF TRIFLES.

Mohammed, when pursued by his enemies, ere his religion had gained a footing in the world, took refuge in a certain cave. To the mouth of this retreat his pursuers traced him; but when they were on the very point of entering, their attention was arrested by a little bird darting from an adjoining thicket. Had it not been for this circumstance, the most trivial that can well be conceived, which convinced them that here the fugitive could not be concealed, Mohammed would have been discovered, and he and his imposture would have perished together. As it was, he effected his escape, It seems to be forgotten that the laws of nature gained the protection of his friends, and, by a most will not be suspended; that the human mind, when artful course of conduct, succeeded in laying the foun-

Read not books alone, but men; and chiefly be care-