PROF. JOHN RUSKIN'S INAUGURAL LECTURE AT OXFORD.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 8.]

Yesterday, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Ruskin delivered his inaugural lecture as Slade Professor of Fine Arts to a crowded audience in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. After some prefatory remarks, he proceeded to point out that while it was good that we should all of some practice of the lower arts to our scheme of university education, the thing which was vitally necessary was that we should extend the spirit of university education to the practice of the lower arts.

"And above all it is needful that we do this by redeeming them from their present pain of self-contempt and by giving them rest. It has been too long boasted of as the pride of England that one of a vast multitude of men condessed to be in evil case, it was possible for individuals, by strenuous effort and singular good fortune, occasionally to emerge into the light, and look back with self-gratulatory scorn upon the occupiers of their parents and circumstances of their infancy. Ought we not rather to aim at an ideal of national life, when of the employments of Englishmen, though each shall be distinct, none shall be unhappy or ignoble? when mechanical operations, acknowledged to be debasing in their tendency, shall be depicted in less fortunate and more covetous races; when advance from rank to rank, though possible to all men, may be rather shunned than desired by the best; and the chief object in the mind of every citizen may not be extrication from a condition too low to be disgraceful, but the fulfilment of a duty, which shall be also a birthright? And then the education of all these distinct classes will not be by universities of all knowledge, but by distinct schools of such knowledge as shall be most useful for every class; in which, first, the principles of their special business shall be perfectly taught, and whatever higher learning or cultivation of the faculties for receiving and giving pleasure may be properly joined with that labor, taught in connection with it. Thus I do not despair of seeing a school of agriculture with its fully endowed institutes of zoology, botany and chemistry; and a school of commerce with its institutes of astronomy, meteorology, and natural history of the sea; and to name only one of the finer, the most high, that, we shall, I hope, in a little time have a perfect school of metal work, as the head of which will be not the ironmasters, but the goldsmiths; and therein I believe that artists being taught how to deal wisely with the most precious of metals will take into due government the uses of all others; having in connection with their practical work splendid institutes of chemistry and mineralogy, of physiology, and of ethical and imaginative philosophy.

Referring to the impulse given to the production of costly works of art by the rapid changes in the distribution of wealth, Mr. Ruskin observed:

"We have thus a vast and new patronage, which in its present agency is injurious to our schools of art; but which, if rightly guided, is a great degree earnest and conscientious, and far from being influenced chiefly by motives of ostentation. Men would of all things be glad to promote the true interests of art in this country; and even those who buy for vanity place their vanity in possessing what they suppose to be true. It is therefore, in a great measure, the fault of the artists themselves if they suffer from this error and unintelligent but thoroughly well-intended patronage. If they seek to attract it, by eccentricity, to deceive it by meretricial qualities, or take advantage of by facile cons, they merit and yield temptations to err and to together, and have no right to complain afterwards that it will not acknowledge better grounded claims. But if every painter of true power would do only what he knew to be best, and refuse to be involved in the competition for undeserved or accidental success, there is, indeed, whatever may have been thought or said to the contrary, true patronage enough in the public mind to follow such firm guidance. It is one of the things I have to tell you within thirty years enables me to assert without qualification, that a really good picture is ultimately always approved and bought, unless it is wilfully rendered offensive to the public by faults which the artist has been either too proud to abandon or too weak to correct."

To this the lecturer added a personal confession:

"It may, perhaps, surprise, but I think it will please you, to hear me, of you will permit me in my own Oxford the presumption of fancying that some may recognize me by an old name) to hear the author of 'Modern Painters,' say that his principal past errors have been not in overestimating, but in too slightly acknowledging, merit of living men. He whose power while he was yet among us I was able to perceive was the first to rebuke me for my disregard of the work of his fellow-artists, and with this inauguration of the study of the arts of all time, a study which can only be true modesty end in wide admiration, it is surely well that I should be reminded of those words of his, spoken then too truly to myself—and true always more or less of all who are untrained in that toil—'You don't know how difficult it is!'"

The demand for art by the classes occupied solely in the pursuit of pleasure, he characterized as wholly unenlightened and powerful only for evil, being especially dead in its influence on sculpture and jewellers' work. Or regular art patronage there was none, though it had in various ways done much mischief. Although English line engraving had declined of late, he looked for its revival in future. Having enumerated the existing conditions of art, Mr. Ruskin explained that he conceived it to be the function of his professorship to establish both a practical and critical school of fine art for English gentlemen—practical, so that if they drew at all they might draw rightly, and critical, so that they might be directed to such works of existing art as would best ward their study, and be enabled to make the exercise of their faculties of living artists delightful to themselves and beneficial to their country. As to the capabilities of the English art, he said he did not believe we should ever excel in decorative design, such design being usually produced by people of great natural powers of mind, who had no variety of faculties or no leisure, and who, in oppressive anxieties, and were in circumstances, either of natural scenery or of daily life, causing constantly healthful exercise thereof. The English had too much to think of, and thought of it too anxiously. Moreover, the power of doing finer ornamental work involved hereditary discipline, and all our imitation of other people's efforts was futile. Moreover, he did not think we should ever be successful in the highest fields of ideal or theological art:

"For there is one strange but quite essential character in art ever since the Greeks and even earlier—a delight in the forms of burlesque which are connected with some degree of foulness in evil. I think the most perfect type of a true English mind, in its best possible temper, is that of Chaucer, and you will find that while it is for the most part full of thoughts of beauty, pure and wild, like that of an April morning, there are, even in the best of his work, this, sometimes momentarily jesting passages which stoop to play with evil; while the power of listening to, and enjoying the jesting of entirely gross persons whatever the feeling may be which permits, afterwards degenerates into forms of humor which render some of quite the greatest, wisest, and most moral of English writers now almost useless for our youth. And yet you will find that wherever English men are wholly without this instinct, their genius is comparatively weak and powerless.

"Now the first necessity for the doing of any great work in ideal art is the looking upon it fearless with horror, as a contemplation though dreadful enemy. You may understand what I mean easily by comparing the feelings with which Dante regards any form of obscenity or of base jest with the temper in which the same things are regarded by Shakspeare. And this strange earthly instinct, coupled as it is in our good men with great simplicity and common sense, renders them absurd and perfect observers or delineators of actual nature, low or high, but precludes them from that specialty of art which is properly called sublime. If ever we try anything in the manner of Michael Angelo, or Dante, we catch a fall, even in literature, as Milton, in the battle of the angels, spoiled from Hesiod, while in art every attempt in this style has hitherto been the sign either of the presumptuous egotism of persons who had never really learned to be workmen, or it has been connected with very tragic forms of the contemplation of death; it has always been partly insane, and never once wholly successful.

"But we need not feel any discomfort in these limitations of our capacity. We can do much that others cannot, and more than we have ever yet ourselves completely done. Our first great gift is in the true portraiture of living people—a power already so accomplished in both Reynolds and Gainsborough that nothing is left for future masters but to add the calm of perfect workmanship to their vigor and felicity of perception. And of what value a true school of portraiture may become in the future, when worthy men will only desire to be known—and others will not fear to know, lest they be disgraceful, but the fulfilment of a duty, which shall be also a birthright? And then the education of all these distinct classes will not be by universities of all knowledge, but by distinct schools of such knowledge as shall be most useful for every class; in which, first, the principles of their special business shall be perfectly taught, and whatever higher learning or cultivation of the faculties for receiving and giving pleasure may be properly joined with that labor, taught in connection with it. Thus I do not despair of seeing a school of agriculture with its fully endowed institutes of zoology, botany and chemistry; and a school of commerce with its institutes of astronomy, meteorology, and natural history of the sea; and to name only one of the finer, the most high, that, we shall, I hope, in a little time have a perfect school of metal work, as the head of which will be not the ironmasters, but the goldsmiths; and therein I believe that artists being taught how to deal wisely with the most precious of metals will take into due government the uses of all others; having in connection with their practical work splendid institutes of chemistry and mineralogy, of physiology, and of ethical and imaginative philosophy."

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To this the lecturer added a personal confession:

"This is what England must either do or perish; she must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men, seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on; and in these colonies she must establish as their chief virtue is to be fidelity to their country, and that their first aim is to be to advance the power of England by land and sea, and that though they live on a distant plot of ground, they shall yet be as much themselves disinfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do, because they dwell on distant waves. So that, whether these colonies are to be fastened fleets, and every school of household goods. A man who ferrants and officers, whose better command is to be over fields and streets, instead of ship-of-the-line; and England, in those her unchanging navies, or, in the true and mightiest sense, unchanging churches, ruled by Jesus on the Galilean lake of all the world, is to expect every man to do his duty. Recognizing that duty is indeed possible no less in peace than in war, and that if we can find men for little pay to carry the commands and maintain the love of England, we may find men also who will plough and sow for her, who will behave kindly and righteously for her, who will bring up their children to love her, and who will guide her sons themselves in the brightness of her glory more than in all the light of tropic skies. But that they will do this we must have her own sons quiet and stainless home-glory for them to be proud of, and the England who is to be the trees of half the earth cannot remain herself a heap of cinders, trampled by contending and miserable crowds. She must yet again believe the England she was once, and in all beautiful ways more—so happy, so secluded, and so free—that in her sky, polluted by no unholy cloud, she may be able to spell rightly of every star that heaven doth show; and in her heart, desired and wide, and fair, of every herb that sips the dew; and under the green arches of her enchanted garden, a sacred Green-tree daughter of the sun—she must guide the human race, and be the mother of nations, and distant nations, transformed from savageness to manhood, and redeemed from despair into peace."

How Gen. James Pinnked Gen. Humphreys and his Rebel Friends.

Gen. Ames will be the youngest member of the Senate. But he has a head older than his years, and has plenty you his way to the Senate. One passage in his history is related: In 1868 he was appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi, in place of the rebel General Humphreys, removed. It was one thing to be appointed to Gen. Humphreys's place, it was very different thing to get Gen. Humphreys out of it. He was a rebel to the backbone, and adopted by Ames was exhibited the extraordinary political tact and force which he possesses. The difficulty of the case was just that: It was a few days before the election in Mississippi on the ratification of the Constitution, and there was an active element throughout the State. Humphrey was the champion of the opposed union. Now, if, by refusing to surrender his office of Governor to the Federal official, he could but induce that official to bring on his soldiers and put him out by force, it would be a splendid electioneering appeal; it would fire the Southern heart" once more; it would go far to defeat the Constitution. Ames saw what the fellow wanted, and determined to put him out of the position without having the least bit of a tragedy. Humphreys had posted himself at the Executive office to await the arrival of the intendant successor. In due time Ames arrived, accompanied by Col. Biddle, and showed his orders to relieve Humphreys of the duties of Governor of Mississippi. The latter declined to go unless "evicted by Federal bayonets." The room was full of Southern heroes, orators, and patriots, who threatened violently, and mingled several rather profane words with their eloquent denunciations of "Federal satraps." Gen. Ames, not inclined to waste breath on them, or to give them any chance for a theatric display, quietly withdrew, and posted at the Governor's office a single sentinel, with strict orders "to allow all persons in that room to pass out, to prevent anyone from going in, or from communicating with anybody within." The orders of the sentry were soon comprehended by the party inside. They were not long in discovering that they were flanked in the neatest and most humiliating style; and folding their handkerchiefs, "moist with patriotic dew," they quietly stole away one by one, followed shortly afterward by their chivalric leader, solitary and decidedly crestfallen.

A HORRIBLE TALE OF BARBARITY.

An Outrage Against the Indians.

The following letter explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—*Dear Sir*: At last the sickening details of Colonel Baker's attack on the village of the Pigeons, in Montana, on January 23 last, has been received. Of the 173 killed, only 15 were what might be called fighting men, that is, men above the age of 12 and 17 years. Of women from 33 to 60 years old, and 8 were over sixty—in all 33 men. There were 62 women killed, 55 or over one-half of whom were over 40 years of age, and the remaining 7 between the ages of 12 and 40. Lastly, there were 50 children under 12 years of age killed, many of them in their parents' arms. The whole village had been suffering for over two months with the small-pox, some half dozen being daily dying. The above facts were given to-day, from Lieutenant W. H. Pease, U. S. A., the sergeant of the Blackfeet, and are endorsed by General Sully, U. S. A. With regard,

Faithfully yours,

[Signed,] VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.
To Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, Pittsburgh.

CITY BULLETIN.

—In response to a call to voters and taxpayers opposed to the desecration of Independence Square, twenty-three persons assembled last evening at Market and Merrick streets. Jos. R. Paul presided, and stated that this was an adjourned meeting, and although the assemblage was small the movement against Independence Square was controlled by those who were deeply in earnest.

Dr. Lowry, from a committee appointed to prepare a series of resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Information has recently leaked out that there could be a compromise on this question by asking Washington Square and Rittenhouse Square for the capital, in the event of its removal from Harrisburg, Penn Square is not the centre of population, while the centre of business begins the day is at Sixth street. He wished to preserve liberal street and keep it free from the encroachments incident to court houses.

The resolutions, however, were adopted; after which a Committee on Finance was appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

—At a meeting of the School Directors of the Thirteenth Ward, held yesterday, it was resolved that they request the councilmen of that Ward to move a reconsideration of the action recently taken by Select Council on the appropriation for teaching music in the Public Schools. It is expected that the matter will be taken up at their next meeting on Saturday, will pass resolutions in favor of continuing the instruction of music in the schools.

—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the coal-oil works of S. Lord, at Twenty-fifth street and Passyunk road, were destroyed by fire, originating from sparks from a locomotive. The loss is estimated at $8,000, which is covered by insurances in Wheeling and Baltimore companies.

—A meeting on Thirteenth street, below Jefferson, was entered yesterday afternoon and robbed of household goods. A man who afterwards arrested who had forks and spoons on his person, which were identified as the stolen property. The man was locked up for a hearing at the Central Station, at two o'clock, to-day.

CAMDEN GOSSIP.

—An appropriate celebration of the anniversary of General Washington's birthday in Camden was had at the County Court House last evening by the various Councils of the Knights of United American Mechanics. The exercises were highly entertaining, and the address by the Rev. Mr. Washington of Camden, instructive in the highest degree. He set forth the aims and purposes of the Order, the merits and results of labor and claimed for the various Councils honors for their good works which they richly deserved. Composed as they were of laboring men and mechanics, they were the builders and creators of those works of mechanical and effort which constitute the wealth and greatness of nations. Last year the Order had a grand parade on the twenty-second.

—The parade of the military in Burlington yesterday was quite imposing. About one hundred men from the two companies in Camden B and C, turned out in full uniform, and after parading through several of the streets proceeded in cars to Burlington, where they were received by Company A. They all belong to the Fifth Battalion New Jersey State Guards.

—Ice about an inch and a half in thickness was floating in the Delaware this morning in considerable quantities. A few such cold nights would make it sufficiently thick for the ice-dealers to store in their houses. It is better than none as it is.

—Flags and bunting floated profusely from the public buildings, private houses and the various business establishments on Saturday, and Camden appeared more like a holiday than otherwise.

—The steamboat Camden, Capt. Gannon, was entered night before last, and robbed of a coat and a silver hunting-case watch, the property of Mr. Hammell, engineer.

—A grand concert was given last evening, for the benefit of the German Lutheran Church, in Spring Mill, Camden.

—Mr. Jos. Ridgway, jr., has appointed a committee of twenty-five to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the late Commodore Stockton.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. THATCHER'S BEVERIFY
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
Commencing with the Farcical Comedietta of
OR, THE BURNING OF THE BESELLA.
MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
Last night of the Company.
Followed by the beautiful petite Comedy, from the French,
PARTICULARE GROUND; OR, PARIS IN 1793.
MRS. JOHN DREW
Concluding with Mr. Craigs's brilliant effect and most comical burlesque, DON JUAN.
Matinee. MR. CRAIG
Will be given MR. DRAYTON'S
BENEFIT NEXT WEEK.
During the evening a beautiful Selection of Music will be rendered by the Orchestra by Gung'l. Box Book now open. Off the ★ at

FOR SALE.

ARCH STREET RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,
No. 1922 ARCH STREET.
Elegant Brown-Stone Residence, three stories and Mansard roof; very commodious, furnished with every modern convenience, and built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 22 feet front by 150 feet deep to Cuthbert street, on which is erected a handsome brick Stable and Coach House.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
728 WALNUT Street.

Germantown—For Sale.
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One of the finest in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Appointments complete. Will be sold cheap for parties leaving Philadelphia F. O., Box 1296.

For Sale Cheap,
A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE.
Address, "LEON," this office.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS
FOR SALE—NO. 1 PRINCE STREET, Germantown, Eleventh ward, 10 rooms; gas; gas fixtures; lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep; $4,500.
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FOR SALE—NO. 1 PRINCE STREET, Germantown, Eleventh ward, 10 rooms; 40 by 150. House stands 30 feet back from street; lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep; beautifully ornamented with fine railing; all improvements; beautiful shade trees; $4,500. SYLVESTER, 308 S. Fourth street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER BUSINESS STAND, 3 front, No. 39 North Ninth street, above Market, 22 feet front by 60 feet deep, valuable for every business; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire on premises. FRED. SYLVESTER, No. 308 South Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with stable, Spring Garden, above Ninth street, replete with conveniences. FRED. SYLVESTER, 308 South Fourth street.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE, with stable, Spring Garden, above Ninth street, 30 by 74. New three-story back buildings. All the improvements; lot 150 feet deep to a street 30 feet wide; price, FRED. SYLVESTER, 308 South Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, Spring Garden, above Ninth street, with all improvements, large light and airy rooms, gas fixtures, range, furnace, gas range, hot and cold water, bath, water closet, gardens, &c. FRED. SYLVESTER, 308 S. Fourth street.

BROWN STONE HOUSE, FRANKFORD, and Brown Stone Residence, Germantown, for sale. SYLVESTER, 308 South Fourth street.

Ready for Paper Hanging,
furnished or unfurnished.
Rooms can be shown the hours of 3 and 5 by applying on premises, 1107 Spruce street.

WEST STREET-FOR SALE
The desirable Building Lot No. 1920 Spruce street, front 50 feet, by 150 feet to a street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 728 Walnut street.

CHESTNUT STREET—FOR SALE—
An elegant modern Residence, 32 feet front, with improvements and lot extending through to Sansom street, fronting 150 feet on Sansom street, adjoining the corner of Eighteenth street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 728 Walnut street.

NEW BROWNSTONE HOUSES, NOS. 1929 and 1931 SPRUCE STREET, FOR SALE, CONVENIENT WITH WALNUT IN THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER, WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. E. M. WARREN, 253 SPRUCE STREET. APPLY ON PREMISES, 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME Brown Stone and French Brick Dwelling, No. 1113 Spring Garden street, above Broad street. Lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep to a street 30 feet wide. Stable on rear street. All improvements, including Furnace, Gas Fixtures, Range, Gas Range, Bath, Water Closet, Gardens, &c. FRED. SYLVESTER, 308 S. Fourth street.

A JORDAN, 43 Walnut street.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME—FOR SALE—THE handsome Stone Cottage, situated Northwest corner Lest Walnut lane and Mermaid street.

Leigh Hunt.

The last visit I paid to Leigh Hunt. I was honored by the company of one of the most beautiful women in London—a recognized beauty, who has inspired more than half a dozen poets, and sent scores of weak men crazy. She could not help it, for was she a coquette; but one of those splendid creatures who remind you of what God must have thought about when He made flowers, especially roses!—and who compel your homage as the pole beauty upon the needle! Mr. Hunt, struggling stairs—ran up, I mean, like a lamp-lighter—to fetch me a copy of his penultimate book "The Old Court Suburb," a charming book in two volumes, about the old court and its suburban characters—actors, authors, players, musicians, actresses, and the like.

"What a handsome, dear old man he is!" she said to me; "I should so like to kiss him." "Would you?" said I. "There are things more impossible than that." And then we fell to talking about something else. At last, Mr. Hunt came down stairs, and presented his autograph copy, (sic Leigh Hunt to his dear friend—Jeanie Senior.") He was really very handsome, as the lady said, although sooth to say he was over 60 years of age.

When we are so old, we may be kind to him "Dear Mr. Hunt, my friend here would like to kiss your hand—the same hand that Shelley touched, and which has made so many happy by its usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Instead of making it to use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some patent preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil the most delicate, or at least leaves longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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