APPENDIX
JENNY MARX TO ENGELS

IN MANCHESTER

[London, 28 March 1856]

Dear Mr Engels,

Moor wants to know whether you are coming here for Easter as we would all so very much like. In that case he would not send you the Blue Books. Please drop us a line to say whether you are coming. Then we could take the thing to the Parcels Company on Monday. I have just posted your article. Chaley is very busy with the Kars Papers and is dictating to a somewhat seedy-looking Pieper. What do you make of the scandals in Berlin? Have you read the report from the Berlin correspondent in today’s Times?

Now we know the reason for the Kreuz-Zeitung’s sackcloth-and-ashes leaders.

I also have a bone to pick just now with the Minister of the Interior about the little business of my inheritance. You will remember that my late uncle’s effects included a mass of letters and manuscripts belonging to my grandfather, who was War Minister to the Duke of Brunswick. The Prussian State, with Mr von Scharnhorst for intermediary, had already entered into negotiations with my father with a view to purchasing these manuscripts which contain material on the military history of the Seven Years War. Then along comes my brother—and in the final statement relating to the estate I find the following curious entry: As regards the books which were found, the Minister of

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State has, 'on grounds of piety', taken over the same for the sum of 10 talers. He had the comparatively worthless portion sold by auction in Brunswick for 11 talers and now, without asking, takes over, out of piety, the more valuable, which he has valued at 10 talers, but debits me with the cost of carriage from Brunswick to Berlin. Funny sort of piety! But now for the real casus belli. In addition, he gets Florencourt, the chief clerk, to write:

'Besides the books, a large number of papers, amongst them a number of the late Landdrost von Westphalen's manuscripts—some on military history—have also come to light. The latter are, however, for the most part exceedingly incomplete and defective and it seems improbable that the same are of any real literary interest.'

So they imagine that, without sending me a legal inventory and without having the papers valued, they can appropriate them by a coup de main. I strongly suspect that my brother, fired by patriotic zeal, promptly presented the manuscripts to the State, the more so in view of my mother's letter, in which she tells me she had already written to them about the value of the papers and asked what they intended to do with them. Their silence is very peculiar. He believes that I, like the rest of my submissive sisters, will simply leave everything to him, the mighty 'Cheeef of the family. But there he's mistaken.

I have begun by making 'discreet inquiries' so that bit by bit I can lay claim to my 'PROPERTY'.

I shall be curious to see what they answer. With Berlin in its present state of excitation it would be very easy for us to create a scandal. But out of consideration for my mother we shall tread somewhat cautiously before we start one.

We hope to see you here next week.

With cordial regards, yours,

Jenny Marx

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Published in English for the first time

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a Caroline von Westphalen - b Anna Elisabeth Franziska von Westphalen and Lisette von Krosigk
3. Jenny Marx to Engels. 31 July 1857

JENNY MARX TO ENGELS

IN MANCHESTER

[London; about 12 April 1857]

Dear Mr Engels,

One invalid is writing for another by ordre du mufti.¹ Chaley's² head hurts him almost everywhere, terrible tooth-ache, pains in the ears, head, eyes, throat and God knows what else. Neither opium pills nor creosote do any good. The tooth has got to come out and he jibs at the idea. Now I am appealing to you to step into the breach with an article for Friday. No matter what subject. *There was, for instance, the sending of troops and ships for China, there was also a change in the organisation of the Russian army, or Bonaparte or Switzerland or yarn or anything else. One column will do.*³ Assuming, of course, that you've got over your own eye-trouble. If you possibly can, drop us a note to let us know whether you are able to do the article. Did the eye lotion help at all?

Warm regards from

Jenny Marx


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Published in English for the first time

3

JENNY MARX TO ENGELS

IN WATERLOO NEAR MANCHESTER

[London, 31 July 1857]

Dear Mr Engels,

The wine has just arrived. The children's exultation knew no end. The girls examined the bottles very closely and found the

¹ order of the mufti—a jocular nickname for Karl Marx
² Karl Marx's
³ In reply to this request Engels wrote the article 'Changes in the Russian Army'.
sherry sealed in green and the port in pale lilac. The Bordeaux cheers us with its red smile. Tussy set to work at once on the hamper and now she is sitting in it as in a little hut packed in straw and hay. Let me convey to you, dear Mr Engels, our warmest thanks for your great kindness. I am so weak and wasted. The wine will do me a world of good.

We are all so very worried about your indisposition and this fresh cold you have caught. But a cold is unavoidable at the beginning of a stay by the seaside. The evenings are already quite cool. So see that you dress especially warmly in the evenings. Karl is very much affected by your indisposition. He would very much like to go and see you but it is absolutely out of the question just now and that annoys him so much. Just leave the ‘drudgery’ for the time being.

Karl is busy shaping the Indian News into an article. Dear little Jenny and Laura are now replacing me in my capacity as secretary. They have ousted me altogether with the chi-i-ief of the household.

On Tuesday morning a cab stopped in front of our door, and who do you think stepped out? Conrad Schramm, whom we thought dead long ago. That fool Seiler had already written an obituary notice about him in the evening papers. The poor fellow is very very unwell. A real picture of misery. Yesterday Karl got him admitted to the German hospital, where he is being very well looked after for £1 a week. In his mind, by the way, Schramm is the same as of old, just as he was in his early, good period, when we all liked him for his buoyancy and frankness. He is continually cracking very good jokes about God and the world. But of the latter, so he thinks, he must soon take his leave. Fortunately he has kept free of the ‘American clarity’ by which old Mirbach and my brother Edgar distinguished themselves so very much.

Karl will be writing tomorrow. Warmest greetings from all of us.

Your
Jenny Marx

Published for the first time
Printed according to the original

a Eleanor Marx - b K. Marx, 'Indian News'. - c 28 July 1857 - d No letters by Marx to Engels dated earlier than 9 August 1857 have reached us.
Dear Mr Engels,

We are all so pleased to hear that you are getting better again and feeling stronger. But Moor still insists that the real way to cure your illness is prolonged dosage with iron. He has been conscientiously studying medicine at the Museum, and all modern doctors prescribe it and rate it above cod-liver oil; they are thus wholly in agreement with English doctors who, after years of practice, have come to the same opinion. By the by, he begs you most urgently not to overtax your brain with the work for Dana. Loafing and dozing and doing nothing are just as necessary as iron.

No doubt you will have had the two further letters he addressed to Manchester. One contained notices about armies, the other about the Armada.

A few evenings ago that clown Edgar Bauer came to see us; truly a dried cod—without any cod-liver oil and on top of that with pretensions to wit. So frightful were his efforts that I almost fainted, while Karl was sick—not just figuratively but in fact.

Jones has lost his wife and is now happy as a sandboy; he hails all Indians as Kossuths and applauds the Indian patriots. His opponent, the high-minded Richard Hart, a paid Urquhartist, is now a lawyer at the Coal Hole. Karl heard him pleading there.

I hope your next letter will bring yet more good news. We are all so very anxious about you.

The wine suits me splendidly. The sherry is truly excellent. The port seems not quite so good, but I like it particularly on account of its sweetness. It will put me to rights again.

With warm regards,

Jenny Marx


Printed according to the original
Published in English for the first time

a the British Museum Library - b See this volume, pp. 147-49.
London, 8 December [1857]

9 Grafton Terrace, Maitland Park, Hampstead

Dear Mr Schramm,

It is so long since we have heard from you that we are all most eager for news. We often talk about you and, more keenly than anything else, regret our inability to help beguile and enliven somewhat your long, solitary winter days and hours.

If it isn’t too much trouble, do let us have a sign of life some time.—What do you feel about the general mess? Wouldn’t you say there was something really quite exhilarating about the way the rotten old structure is crashing and tumbling down? It is to be hoped that your relations aren’t yet using the crisis as a pretext for turning their backs on you and hence that you yourself have not as yet suffered any material ill-effects. Though the American crisis has touched our purse all too appreciably, in as much as Karl is writing for the Tribune only once instead of twice a week, all its European correspondents except Bayard Taylor and Karl having been given their notice, you can nevertheless imagine how high up the Moor is. He has recovered all his wonted facility and capacity for work, as well as the liveliness and buoyancy of a spirit long since blighted by great sorrow, the loss of our beloved child,* whose death I shall never cease to mourn in my heart. By day Karl works for his living and by night at the completion of his political economy.† Now, when the times require this work, and it has come to be a necessity, it will, no doubt, find some wretched publisher. Already not only we, but also Lupus and Steffen have felt the immediate impact of the crisis. The former has lost the better part of his lessons because the house has gone bankrupt, and the latter was no longer able to remain in Brighton because the Indian business prolonged an abrupt end to his instruction of the Indian cadets. On top of that, his sister lost what little money she had through the faillite of a banker. Little Dronke has started up

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* Added to Jenny’s letter was one by Marx written on the same day and likewise addressed to Schramm.
* b in high spirits
* c Edgar Marx
* d bankruptcy

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a business of his own in Glasgow. I believe that all the ranting in
the Glaswegian press against ‘unscrupulous people who start up
businesses without any capital whatsoever’ is directed against the
little fellow. For the moment Freiligrath is still securely ensconced
in his diminutive Crédit mobilier. But if the sinister rumours
about the Parisian Crédit mobilier and its steady decline prove
ture, he too will soon go tumbling after and have to bid farewell to
his manager’s desk. So far, the crisis would not appear to have
made any deep impression on our good, honest friend Liebknecht,
or at least n’a-t-elle pas encore frappé son physique; he still retains
unimpaired his notorious, fearsome, famous, fabulous appetite
and his pristine love for a rasher of bacon.

Yesterday we heard from Engels in Manchester. He says:

Among our local philistines the crisis has induced a strong
desire for the bottle, no one can bear to stay at home, alone with
his cares and his family, the clubs are livening up, and the
consumption of liquor is rising sharply. The worse of a jam a chap
is in, the more frenzied his efforts to cheer himself up. And then,
the morning after, what more striking example of remorse, both
alcoholic and moral! In Manchester, 8 or 9 manufacturers have
already come a cropper in the past few days. But nowhere do
things look so splendid as in Hamburg. Never has panic assumed
so perfect and classic a form. The house of Ulberg and Cramer,
whose debts when they failed amounted to 12,000,000 banco
marks (of which 7 million were bills on themselves!), had a capital
of not more than 300,000 marks!! Everything there is now
worthless, utterly worthless, save for silver and gold. Last week
also saw the failure of Christian Matthias Schröder. J. H. Schröder
& Co. in London telegraphed saying that, if 2 million marks would
be enough, he would send the equivalent in silver. Came the
reply: 3 millions or nothing; he couldn’t spare the 3 millions and
Christian Matthias crashed. The big American house which, after
2 days of negotiation with the Bank of England, recently obtained
a million-pound advance, thereby saving its skin, belonged to Mr
Peabody.

This 4th July anniversary dinner man calls to mind that lout
Heinzen. Although the crisis has whittled down his Pionier to half
its former size (despite the collaboration of student Karl Blind,
that greatest of revolutionary statesmen), the rascal still continues
to maintain that ‘crises are mere Marxian inventions and figments
of the brain’. Again, this gobbler-up of communists calls to mind

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a it has not yet affected him physically - b See this volume, pp. 211-13.
red Becker,* who has now been released, and this means, dear Mr Schramm, that willy-nilly you will have to make giant strides across the ocean with me, from Europe to America and back again, since with red Becker we are back once more in the dear Fatherland, the violet which will not, on this occasion, escape with a black, or rather blue, eye—back, indeed, in dear old Cologne, so that I cannot resist telling you something about our old friend Mevissen and his family. Quite a short while since, old Leiden lost 2 children from consumption, then Mrs Mevissen, while one of his sons lost his life when the *Pacifique* went down.

You can imagine how sullen and sulky all the democrats are at the moment. For now that they are again faced with the much abhorred knife-and-fork problem, and can no longer lay all the blame on princes and tyrants, there must needs be an end to political fiddle-faddle and ale-house oratory.

But now my chatter has lasted so long that it's time for me to bid you adieu. Warmest regards from myself and the girls, who are growing up to be so sweet and lovable and charming.

Your

Jenny Marx

Apropos. We have photographs of Freiligrath and Engels. If it's not too much trouble, will you have one done of yourself for us? Karl would so much like to have likenesses of his best friends around him.


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* Hermann Heinrich Becker
6. Jenny Marx to Engels. 9 April 1858

JENNY MARX TO ENGELS

IN MANCHESTER

[London, 9 April 1858]

Dear Mr Engels,

For the past week Karl has been so unwell as to be quite incapable of writing. He believes you will already have deduced from the laboured style of his most recent letter that his bile and liver are again in a state of rebellion. I trust his medicines will finally take effect. The worsening of his condition is largely attributable to mental unrest and agitation which now, of course, after the conclusion of the contract with the publisher are greater than ever and increasing daily, since he finds it utterly impossible to bring the work to a close. I now also intend to write straight away to the little Berlin Jew who this time has proved a clever manager. The children are well. Unfortunately they had to stay indoors all through the Easter holidays. The weather was too ghastly and the perpetual rain made our clayey soil so soft and muddy that it was like having the whole of Böckeburg clinging to one's soles. The Guardians with the two very interesting articles on France arrived today. From this we gather that you, too, are in Manchester and haven't risked an Easter trip. But fox-hunting no doubt?

Warmest regards from us all.

Your
Jenny Marx


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a See this volume, pp. 296-304. - b Franz Duncker; Jenny Marx refers to the contract for publishing Marx's A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. - c Ferdinand Lassalle
Dear Mr Lassalle,

Since Karl last wrote to you the liver complaint from which he was already suffering at the time—unfortunately it recurs every spring—has got so much worse that he has had to dose himself constantly. Today he feels quite incapable of writing and has therefore asked me to convey to you his heartfelt thanks for your kind efforts on his behalf. Nor can I help but express my pleasure at the successful conclusion of the contract, from which I gather that you are not yet completely engrossed in theoretical works and that, besides immersing yourself in Heraclitus (which I, too, have been studying a little), you have still retained your practical aptitudes and remained, as the English say, 'A CLEVER MANAGER'. Karl would long since have written to you at length about your work, but it's so difficult for him to write at all. The mental unrest and agitation he feels through not being able to bring his work to a close all at once contribute greatly, of course, to the aggravation of his condition, likewise the tiresome work for our 'DAILY BREAD', which is another thing that certainly can't be deferred. However we hope that he'll be able to deliver the manuscript on time.

As soon as he feels a little better he will write to you and, in the meantime, perhaps you will make do with this brief note of mine.

With warm regards

Jenny Marx


Printed according to the original
Published in English for the first time

1885 in the original - See this volume, pp. 286-87. - of his A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy
JENNY MARX TO MARX

IN MANCHESTER

[London, about 9 May 1858]

My darling Karl,

I'm sorry I haven't anything better to send you than Sch[...][a]
Koller's[b] letter; I kept it back yesterday but maybe you ought to
see it after all.

I hope that you will reach some definite POINT OF FACT with
Friedländer; nothing much is ever to be got out of a German
newspaper and it's beyond me how you could ask the enormous
rate of £1 10/- for more than one article, especially since they
have a correspondent[c] for their regular BUSINESS; they certainly
can't want more than an enjolivement. The most that can be
extracted from the Presse, as an AVERAGE MAXIMUM, will be £2—don't
delude yourself on that score. Engels is sure to say 'you'll be able
to make at least £10 a week out of it'; though such delusions may
be very agreeable at the time, they are often doomed to
disappointment in the event.

The course of the revolution in Prussia tickles me tremend­
ously; particularly the 'ships, sails, masts and [waves]' speech made
by liquor Prince Smith on his Baltic estate, and the rapturous
applause it received. And on top of that the Kölnische Zeitung's
transports over von der Heydt, and the admiration evinced even
by the Presse for the energy and determination shown by the
democratic press in Berlin??!!

The girls would have written to you long ago, but little
Jenny declared that she detested the idea of what was simply a
private letter being subjected to threefold censorship. Hence her
silence.

[a] Ms damaged. - [b] Adolf Cluss (see this volume, pp. 374-75). - [c] adornment
Karl dear, it's frightful that I should have to bother you amidst all your other tribulations; but, with Easter upon us, the fellows are growing rabid. Can't you manage to raise something, if only for Withers? They are the worst.... The others are better—they can still be staved off for a while. I went to see Miss Morton yesterday and explained matters to her.

Your Jenny


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JENNY MARX TO ENGELS

IN MANCHESTER

[London, after 13 August 1859]

Dear Mr Engels,

Moor has just gone to the Museum and has asked me to thank you for the £5 note you sent so promptly. And now, on top of all our other misfortunes, comes the County Court. The affair's all the more vexing because I arrived just 5 minutes too late, otherwise the judge would certainly have granted me the right to make monthly payments as on the first occasion. You cannot conceive, dear Mr Engels, how painful it is for Karl and me to be such a constant burden on you and, with every letter, to despatch a fresh jeremiad appealing to your friendship and kindness.

Karl has had 6 copies of Po and Rhine for some time now. He forgot to tell you. Of those 6 copies he has given away 3 to acquaintances (Imandt, Juta and Cavanagh). I shall be sending you the rest next week.

The girls—just now they are practising a duet together and

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a the British Museum Library.
singing very nicely indeed—send you their love, to which I too add my warm regards.

Your

Jenny Marx


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10

JENNY MARX TO ENGELS

IN MANCHESTER

[London, 4 November 1859]

Dear Mr Engels,

Szemere is constantly pestering Moor for the *Tribune* article a he promised him. Another dunning letter arrived this morning. Karl, who is struggling with Friday's article, begs you to send him the Kossuth article as soon as possible.

Warmest regards from the girls and myself.

Your

Jenny M.


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11

JENNY MARX TO ENGELS

IN MANCHESTER

[London, 23 or 24 December 1859]

My dear Mr Engels,

My most heartfelt thanks for the Christmas *hamper*. The champagne will be a tremendous help in tiding us over the

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a K. Marx, 'Kossuth and Louis Napoleon'.
otherwise gloomy holiday, and will ensure a merry Christmas Eve. The sparkling bubbles of the champagne will make the dear children forget the lack of a little Christmas tree this year, and be happy and jolly for all that.

I have been terribly irritated by fleshy philistine Freiligrath and his Westphalian rectitude and respectability. On the other hand I was greatly amused today by your letter about the fat man and the lean woman, and I cannot understand why I sometimes let the wretches' behaviour upset me so. Had we been 'better off' this year, I'd have seen the funnier side of all this trouble, but humour goes by the board when one is constantly having to struggle against the pettiest misère; never have I found it so oppressive as now, when our dear little girls, who are blossoming so sweetly, have to endure it too. And then, on top of that, the secret hopes we had long nourished in regard to Karl's book were all set at naught by the Germans' conspiration de silence, only broken by a couple of wretched, bellettistic feuilleton articles which confined themselves to the preface and ignored the contents of the book. The second instalment may startle the slugabeds out of their lethargy and then they will attack its line of thought the more ferociously for having kept silent about the scientific nature of the work. Nous verrons. I am, too, particularly curious to see what Ephraim Artful is going to hatch out. For his conduct in the matter is not altogether clear; Prussian Blue, like Ferdinand the Pure, must be treated with great circumspection just now, and an official breach with the latter must still be postponed. He's only so thick with Blind because the latter was his manservant in the great Kinkel affair and stood up for his rights on the boozy Schiller committee. Because Blind helped by seeing to it that the bust of Schiller was unveiled (the green serge cover positively refused to come off until 4 men had tugged at and tussled with it) during his cantata and not during the low comedian's semaphoring, he now has to stand publicly side by side with the arrant liar and cover the latter's mendacity and cowardice with his own political loyalty and purity. Fazy's miserable lackey! But enough of these dratted people! I am also sending you my brother's book through Chaplin. It might interest you and provide you with matter for a

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a Ferdinand and Ida Freiligrath. See pp. 555-56.  
- b K. Marx, A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy.  
- c We shall see.  
- d Ferdinand Lassalle  
- e Ferdinand Lassalle and Ferdinand Freiligrath  
- g Kinkel's speech, see also this volume, pp. 512-13.  
review. Actually _mon cher frère_ has virtually done us out of the legacy and it was a downright lie when he wrote and told me some years ago that these papers were nothing but useless disjointed notes with which absolutely nothing could be done, and which didn’t even have any ‘exchange value’. I have ample cause to pick a quarrel with him, nor would anything be easier, in view of his present precarious political position, than to compromise him thoroughly. The Schleinitzes and Dunckers would be glad to take up the matter. Well, last week, without Karl’s knowledge, I approached him about money. Since every attempt Karl had made to raise money had failed, I resolved in this extreme emergency to take the unpleasant step which I had hitherto avoided, even in the darkest days. Although Ferdinand refused to make me an ‘advance’, ‘himself restricted to his pension’, my letter has put me in a _false position_ in regard to him, and my hands are completely tied. For the present I shall have to confine myself to reproaching him for the peculiar way he has treated my father in the preface. Even the crazy, egoistic brother, who embittered my father’s existence and, up to the last year of his life, extorted from my mother a yearly allowance paid out of her small widow’s income, is dealt with better, more decently and in greater detail than our humane, truly noble and magnanimous father. The latter, it is true, ‘knew his Shakespeare better than his Bible’, a crime which is not forgiven him even in the grave by his pietistic son. Moreover it was exceedingly strange that, touching as he did on our family circumstances, he should have omitted all mention of my father’s second marriage and failed to name the second mother, who was the light of my father’s life and who tended and nurtured her step-children with loyalty and love and devotion such as a woman’s own children seldom meet with. This enabled him skilfully to cheat my brother Edgar and myself of her existence which he found intrusive. But this last is a matter of complete indifference and affects me very little; only father and mother should not have been treated and passed over in this way—and for that he must do penance. I am anxious to know what you will have to say about the military part of the book. Today little Jenny is copying the article in my place. I believe my daughters will soon put me out of business, and I shall then

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*my dear brother - b See this volume, pp. 561-62. - c Ludwig von Westphalen - d Heinrich Georg von Westphalen - e Caroline von Westphalen*
come on the register of 'those entitled to assistance'. A pity that there's no prospect of getting a pension after my long years of secretarial duties. Goodbye for today. Warmest regards from all, including your

Jenny Marx


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NOTES AND INDEXES
NOTES

1 This letter was first published in an abridged English translation in Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *Correspondence. 1846-1895*. A Selection with Commentary and Notes, Martin Lawrence Ltd., London [1934].—3, 8, 19, 34, 37, 85, 208, 258, 296, 325, 343, 345, 374, 391, 393, 434

2 This refers to Robert Cobden's pamphlet *What Next and Next?* published in London in early 1856. It attacked Britain's foreign policy during the Crimean War waged by Britain, France, Turkey and Piedmont against Russia (1853-56). In particular, Cobden condemned the draft peace treaty with Russia as failing to guarantee stable peace.—3

3 This presumably refers to Marx's articles on the Danubian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia written for the *New-York Daily Tribune*. As can be seen from Marx's letter to Engels of 22 September 1856 (this volume, p. 68), they were not published, and have never been found. The articles touched on Swedish history, probably in connection with the conclusion on 21 November 1855 of a defence treaty aimed at Russia between the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway on the one hand, and Britain and France on the other.

Marx contributed to the *New-York Daily Tribune* from August 1851 to March 1862. At his request many of the articles for the *Tribune* were written by Engels. In fact it was not until August 1852 that Marx began sending his own articles. By agreement with the editors some of the articles dealing with individual European countries were datelined Paris, Berlin or Vienna (see this volume, pp. 352, 361, 368 and 410).

Marx's and Engels' articles in the *New-York Daily Tribune* dealt with key issues of foreign and domestic policy, the working-class movement, the economic development of European countries, colonial expansion, and the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries. Many of them were reprinted in the *Tribune*'s special editions—the *New-York Weekly Tribune* and the *New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune*—and were quoted by other American newspapers, in particular by *The New-York Times*. Some were reproduced in the Chartist *People's Paper*, London. The *Tribune* editors sometimes took liberties with the articles, printing them unsigned in the form of editorials, and making insertions, some of which were in direct contradiction to the content of the articles (see, e.g., this volume, pp. 81 and 100-01). A
number of articles were not printed at all. Marx repeatedly protested against these practices. In the autumn of 1857 he was forced to reduce the number of his contributions in view of the Tribune's financial difficulties resulting from the economic crisis in the USA. After the outbreak of the American Civil War, he ceased contributing altogether, mainly because the Tribune had come under the sway of people who advocated a compromise with the slave-owning states and abandoned its initial progressive stand.—3, 68, 73, 81

4 Marx quotes a leading article from The Times, No. 22267, of 18 January 1856, which discussed the preliminary conditions for a peace treaty with Russia. The paper commented on the report, received the day before, about Russia's acceptance of the peace proposals put to her by her opponents in the Crimean war, and urged extensive military preparations to force Russia into 'unconditional acceptance' of the demands made on her.—3

5 A congress held at the Romanian town of Focșani in July and August 1772 aimed at ending the Russo-Turkish war started by Turkey in 1768. The Russian delegation proposed, in particular, that Wallachia and Moldavia should be granted independence under the joint protection of the European powers. No agreement having been reached at the congress, hostilities were resumed and continued until 1774.—3

6 This refers to an episode in the Russo-Turkish war of 1735-39, which had been provoked by incursions, in 1735, of the Crimean Tartars into the Ukraine and the invasion of the Caucasus by the Crimean Khan, a vassal of the Sultan. In May-June 1736, a Russian army under Field Marshal B. C. Münnich entered the Crimea and occupied the Western part of the peninsula, including Bakhchisarai, the Khan's capital. However, a shortage of provisions, forage and water and the outbreak of epidemics forced Münnich to withdraw to the Ukraine.—3


9 On 19 January 1856, David Urquhart's Free Press (No. 15) published under the heading 'The Chartist Correspondence' a number of documents on the Chartists' activities in 1839-41, including Urquhart's correspondence with the then British Prime Minister Lord Melbourne, Home Secretary Normanby and others. The letters show that Urquhart had abused the Chartist leaders' trust by giving the British government detailed information of Chartist plans and intentions.

While publishing some works attacking the foreign policy of the British ruling circles, in particular that of Lord Palmerston, leader of the Whig oligarchy, in The Free Press and other Urquhartite publications, Marx emphatically dissociated himself from Urquhart's conservative views and criticised them in the press.—4

10 This refers to Engels' duties as corresponding clerk and general assistant in the Ermen & Engels firm in Manchester, of which his father was co-owner. He
assumed the post in the early 1850s, largely because he wanted to be able to give material aid to the Marx family, and kept it until 1870. Engels' confidential business reports to his father mentioned in the letter have not come down to us.—5

11 Between January and May 1856 Engels wrote a series of articles on Pan-Slavism for the New-York Daily Tribune, which did not print them. The manuscripts have not been preserved.—5, 14, 51, 68, 73, 81, 100


13 Sire de Franc Boissy—a French song containing satirical allusions to royalty and the government.—6

14 A reference to the repressions that were part of the Bonapartist coup d'état of 2 December 1851 in France.—6

15 Engels here refers to the discussion of the so-called Five Points or preliminary terms for peace between Russia and the coalition that fought Russia in the Crimean war (Britain, France, Turkey and Piedmont). The Five Points were presented to the Russian government through Austria in the form of an ultimatum by the Allied Powers in December 1855. They called for replacement of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian principalities by a protectorate of all the contracting parties, a revision of the Bessarabian border involving Russia's relinquishment of the territory along the Danube, neutralisation of the Black Sea, closure of the Straits to warships, a ban on the maintenance by Russia and Turkey of arsenals and navies in the Black Sea, and collective protection of the Sultan's Christian subjects by the Great Powers. The Allied Powers also reserved themselves the right to impose additional demands. The terms were accepted by the Russian government and provided the basis for the Paris peace talks.

The Turkish fortress of Kars in Transcaucasia was captured, after a long siege, by the Russians on 28 November 1855. The fall of Kars, the last major event of the Crimean war, speeded up the termination of hostilities. Under the Paris peace treaty (March 1856) Kars was returned to Turkey in exchange for the evacuation of Sevastopol and the other Russian towns held by the Allies.—7, 21

16 The Aliens Bill authorised the deportation of aliens from England at any time by decision of the British government. Enacted by Parliament in 1793, it was valid for one year and was renewed in 1802, 1803, 1816, 1818 and, in connection with revolutionary events on the Continent and Chartist demonstrations in England, in 1848. In later years too, conservative circles repeatedly sought its renewal. In particular, the question was discussed for several months from the autumn of 1855, following the publication on 10 October by L'Homme, a refugee newspaper appearing in Jersey, of an open letter by the French petty-bourgeois democrat Félix Pyat to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her visit to France in August of that year. The letter sharply attacked Britain's alliance with the Second Empire and was used as a pretext for the expulsion of the publisher of L'Homme and some other French refugees from the island and for press attacks on refugees in general. However, protests by progressive circles forces the authorities to refrain from further steps. On
1 February 1856 Palmerston declared in the House of Commons that the government would not seek renewal of the Aliens Bill. —7, 38

17 This may be an ironic reference to Richard Wagner, who—in his Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft (1856) and other writings—called his works the 'music of the future'. —8

18 Marx refers to the diplomatic correspondence between Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador to France, and Count Nesselrode, the Russian Chancellor of State. Marx knew of it from diplomatic documents published under the title The Portfolio, or a Collection of State Papers by David Urquhart in London from 1835 to 1837, and from the book Recueil des documents relatifs à la Russie pour la plupart secrets et inédits utiles à consulter dans la crise actuelle, Paris, 1854. —9

19 This work, intended by Engels for Putnam's Monthly, which published his series The Armies of Europe in the second half of 1855, was presumably never written. —11


21 Queen's Bench—here the reference is to a London jail intended mainly for insolvent debtors. —13

22 Marx means The Lay of Igor's Host, a monument of old Russian literature describing the ill-starred campaign undertaken by Igor, Prince of Novgorod Severski, against the nomadic Polovtsians in 1185. The work was published in German several times. One edition appeared in Berlin in 1854 under the title Lied vom Heerzuge Igors. As follows from Marx's later letters to Engels, he found the Lay, in the language of the original and in French translation, in F. G. Eichhoff's book Histoire de la langue et de la littérature des slaves..., and later also a bilingual German edition, which he sent to Engels in Manchester. —15, 19, 26, 31, 37

23 Acta litteraria Bohemiae et Moraviae, Pragae, 1774-1783, were literary and historical collections published by the Czech Enlightenment historian Mikuláš (Adauctus) Voigt. —16


25 Dobrovský's words, taken from his book Slavin (p. 419), actually refer to Acta litteraria Bohemiae et Moraviae published by Mikuláš (Adauclus) Voigt, not to Johannes Voigt's Geschichte Preußens. —16

26 Archdeacon William Coxe, traveller, historian and writer, left his vast collection of manuscripts and books to the British Museum. Marx made excerpts from the following manuscript letters and reports of British diplomats in Russia: Various Papers on the Genius and Character of the Russians, Rondeau to Walpole, Dispatch from Mr. Fuch (Finch) to Lord Harrington, Sir George Macartney to the Earl of Sandwich, and Sir James Harris to Lord Grantham. He made ample use of them in his Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century (see present edition, Vol. 15). —17
Polovtsians (Kipchaks or Cumans)—Turkic nomadic tribes who inhabited the South-Russian steppes from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. Following the Mongol invasion in the mid-thirteenth century some of them fled to Hungary and the Balkans, where they were absorbed, while those remaining were subjugated by the conquerors and merged with the peoples inhabiting the Golden Horde, the medieval Tartar-Mongol state.—19

This refers to the so-called Königinhof manuscript, a collection of patriotic poems glorifying Bohemian antiquity, which the Czech philologist and poet Vaclav Hanka claimed to have discovered in a church in the village of Králové Dvoře (in German: Königinhof) in 1817. It was published in Czech under the title Kralovorsky Rukopis in 1819, and in 1829 in Czech and in German, translated by the Czech poet Vaclav Alois Swoboda. Marx probably had the latter edition in mind.

In the 1880s the manuscript was revealed to be a recent imitation.—19, 26

This apparently refers to ‘Bogarodzica’, a medieval Polish hymn to the Virgin first recorded in 1407. It is attributed to Adalbert (Wojciech), Bishop of Prague (957-997).—19

Chambre introuvable was the name given by King Louis XVIII to the French Chamber of Deputies, which in 1815-16 consisted of extreme conservatives. It attacked the government from the right and was eventually disbanded by the King because of its arch-reactionary views.

Here Marx calls the Prussian Chamber of Representatives Chambre introuvable because it was dominated by the Junkers, whose extreme reactionary attitudes were worrying the government which feared they might provoke revolutionary tendencies.—20

The expression ‘the crazy year’ (‘das tolle Jahr’) was first used by Johann Heinrich von Falkenstein in a chronicle published in 1739 to describe the popular unrest in Erfurt in 1509. Later it was widely used in literature to designate the revolutionary year 1848.—20

This refers to the struggle in the French National Convention (which met on 20 September 1792) between the Girondists, i.e. the party of the big bourgeoisie (a number of whose leaders came from the department of Gironde), and the Montagnards, commonly referred to as the Mountain, who occupied the upper seats in the Convention, i.e. the Jacobins, which represented the progressive bourgeoisie and the masses. As a result of the popular uprising of 31 May-2 June 1793, the Girondist government was overthrown and the Jacobin revolutionary democratic dictatorship was established.—21

The words ‘take-care of Dowb’ were originally used by, and then popularly added to the name of, the British Secretary of War Panmure who, in an official dispatch of June 1855 informing General Simpson of his appointment as commander-in-chief in the Crimea, asked him to look after Panmure’s nephew, the young officer Dowbiggin.—21

At the battle of Inkerman in the Crimea (5 November 1854) the Anglo-French forces defeated the Russian army, but the latter’s vigorous action prevented the Allies from storming Sevastopol, to which they lay siege instead. Engels describes the battle in detail in his article ‘The Battle of Inkerman’ (see present edition, Vol. 13, pp. 528-35).—21, 178, 297

From 1846 to 1854 Ferdinand Lassalle handled Countess Sophie von Hatzfeldt’s divorce suit against Count Edmund Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg. The
divorce was agreed to in July 1851. Later, the countess received 300,000 talers under the property settlement.—23, 27, 227

36 Gustav Levy’s visit to Marx in London in late February 1856 was preceded by another, in the second half of December 1853, when he also came with a message from Düsseldorf workers. This shows that after the 1848-49 revolution the proletarian circles in the Rhine Province continued to regard Marx and Engels as their leaders. Already during his first visit Levy maintained that an uprising was needed in Germany and that the factory workers were ready for it. Marx, then too, argued that, with reaction rampant in Germany, an uprising would be premature, as would a resumption of the activities of the Communist League in Germany urged by Levy.—25

37 The letter is only dated ‘Tuesday’, but Marx’s intention, mentioned in the letter, to send an article on Kars to New York on Friday is evidence that the letter was written on Tuesday, 25 March, since the article appeared in the New-York Daily Tribune on 8 April 1856 and had to be mailed in London not later than Friday, 28 March, to arrive in time for that issue.—28

38 Blue Books—periodically published collections of documents of the British Parliament and Foreign Office. Their publication began in the seventeenth century.—28, 120, 431, 561

39 ‘Enclosure 2’ has been preserved. Written in Jenny Marx’s hand, it is the record of a talk she had with Colonel Touroulet, who related a number of facts compromising Lassalle. He pointed out, in particular, that the extravagant life Lassalle led in Countess Hatzfeldt’s house, his use of her money for stock-exchange speculation, his arrogance towards workers, his self-assurance and dictatorial demeanour roused the indignation of the Düsseldorf workers.—31, 36

40 Boustrapa—nickname of Louis Bonaparte, composed of the first syllables of the names of the places where he and his supporters staged Bonapartist putsches: Boulogne (August 1840), Strasbourg (October 1846) and Paris (coup d’état of 2 December 1851).—31, 94, 170, 230, 256, 290, 336, 425, 435

41 Marx drew on Tassilier’s letter for his article ‘The France of Bonaparte the Little’ (present edition, Vol. 14, pp. 615-20). Cayenne, in French Guiana, South America, a place of penal servitude for political prisoners, was dubbed the ‘Dry Guillotine’ on account of the high mortality among convicts caused by the harsh prison regulations and the unhealthy tropical climate. A translation of Tassilier’s letter, sent by Marx to the Chartist People’s Paper, was published on 12 April 1856.—31

42 Marx means the polemics between the Chartists and the Urquhartites, which had been exacerbated by the publication in Urquhart’s Free Press (19 January 1856) of ‘The Chartist Correspondence’ (see Note 9). The Urquhartites’ hostility towards the revolutionary trend in the British working-class movement found expression in attempts to represent the Chartists as demagogues and agents of the Russian Tsar. The Chartists, for their part, described the Urquhartites as reactionaries advocating a restoration of the customs and practices of the Middle Ages. A sharp controversy developed, in particular, over the future of Parliament. The Chartists held that it should be reformed on democratic principles and used as an instrument of social change, whereas the Urquhartites advocated total abolition of the representative system and a return to patriarchal forms of government.—32, 44
In February and March 1856 Ernest Jones, the Chartist leader, attempted to reorganise the activities of the National Charter Association. Writing in *The People's Paper*, he suggested that the Association should no longer hold conferences or elect leaders, but that he, Jones, and James Finlen should be recognised for life as the only members of its Executive. Jones believed that this form of centralisation would make for greater efficiency. His proposals were endorsed by the majority of the Chartist members, but led only to a temporary increase in membership (to about 2,000 by the beginning of March 1856) and local activation of Chartist propaganda. At the same time, Jones' attempts to act as the Association's only leader caused serious discontent among Manchester Chartists.

Marx and Engels, who maintained close ties with revolutionary Chartists, criticised Jones' efforts to galvanise the Chartist movement by such artificial measures, which, they predicted, could not ensure lasting success.—32, 34

This refers to the *German National Assembly* convened in Frankfurt am Main in May 1848 for the purpose of unifying Germany and drawing up an Imperial Constitution. Its mostly liberal deputies turned the Assembly into a mere debating club. In early June 1849 the Right-wing deputies and the moderate liberals left the Assembly after the Prussian King and other German monarchs had rejected the Constitution it had drafted. What remained of the Assembly moved to Stuttgart, where it was dispersed by Württemberg troops on 18 June 1849.

The petty-bourgeois democrat Löwe von Calbe was a deputy to the Assembly in 1848-49.—32, 63

Engels means the establishment of banks similar to the *Société générale du Crédit mobilier*, a big French joint-stock bank founded by the Péreire brothers in 1852. The Crédit mobilier was to mediate in credit transactions and help in setting up industrial concerns and building railways in France, Spain, Austria, Russia and other countries. It was closely associated with Napoleon III's government and under its protection engaged in large-scale speculation. It went bankrupt in 1867 and was liquidated in 1871.—34, 68, 119, 126, 128, 133, 142, 145, 216, 225, 231, 240, 244, 291, 296, 349, 360, 437

At the battle of Jena (14 October 1806) the French army, commanded by Napoleon, routed the Prussian army, thus forcing Prussia to surrender.

At Austerlitz (Czech name: Slavkov) Napoleon's army defeated the Austrians and Russians on 2 December 1805.—37, 170, 180, 461

Marianne, founded in 1850, was a secret republican society which opposed Napoleon III during the Second Empire.—37, 42

On 14 April 1856 Marx was invited as an official representative of the revolutionary refugees in London to a banquet commemorating the fourth anniversary of the Chartist *People's Paper*. In his address he spoke of the German and other proletarian revolutionaries' solidarity with the revolutionary wing of the Chartist movement, concentrating in particular on the historic role of the proletariat. The banquet was also addressed by the German Communist Wilhelm Pieper. The other speakers were mostly Chartists (James Finlen, Ernest Jones and others). Marx did not intend to publish his speech, but it was included in the newspaper report that appeared on 19 April 1856 under the heading 'Fourth Anniversary Banquet of *The People's Paper*' (present edition, Vol. 14, pp. 655-56).—38

20-194
49 Straubingers—German travelling journeymen. Marx and Engels often ironically gave the name to backward elements of the German working-class movement who were still influenced by guild prejudices and mistrusted the revolutionary intelligentsia.—38

50 A reference to the German Workers' Educational Society in London, which was founded in February 1840 by Karl Schapper, Joseph Moll and other leaders of the League of the Just (in the 1850s the Society had its premises in Windmill Street, Soho). After the reorganisation of the League of the Just in the summer of 1847 and the founding of the Communist League, the latter's local communities played a leading role in the Society. In 1847 and 1849-50 Marx and Engels took an active part in the Society's work, but on 17 September 1850 they and a number of their followers withdrew because the Willich-Schapper sectarian and adventurist faction had temporarily increased its influence in the Society and caused a split in the Communist League. Later Schapper realised the faultiness of his position and took steps towards a reconciliation with Marx. The resultant weakening of the sectarians' influence made it possible for Marx and Engels to resume their work in the Educational Society in the late 1850. In 1918, the Society was closed down by the British government.—41, 363, 451, 520

51 This refers to the German republican democrats who, following the capture of the fortress of Mainz by the French army in October 1792, formed the Friends of Liberty and Equality Society on the pattern of the Jacobin Club. The Mainz Clubbists joined the new administration (the Mainz Commune) and carried out a number of progressive reforms (abolition of feudal obligations, social-estate privileges and the guild system). Under the Clubbists' influence, the Rhenish German National Convention, convoked in Mainz in March 1793, proclaimed the merger of Mainz with the French Republic. The Clubbists' activity was violently terminated in July 1793, when the French army was driven out by the forces of the counter-revolutionary European coalition.—41

52 In his letter of 6 April 1856 Johannes von Miquel, a former member of the Communist League, asked Marx to state his views on the attitude the proletariat should take to bourgeois parties in the event of a revolution in Germany. Miquel's own statements on this question testified to a retreat from the consistently revolutionary standpoint. He limited the tasks of the revolution to establishing a united centralised state and ignored the need for social change. He maintained that the proletariat should ally itself not only with the petty-bourgeois democrats but also with the bourgeois liberals and refrain from such revolutionary measures as might frighten the bourgeoisie away from the revolution.

No answer by Marx to Miquel is extant.—42, 44

53 On 8 April 1856 Count Walewski, Foreign Minister of France, made a counter-revolutionary speech at a plenary session of the Congress of Paris convened to work out the peace terms following the Crimean war. He declared that British and French troops would continue to occupy Greece, while French and Austrian troops would remain in the Papal states to combat 'anarchy' (i.e. the national liberation movement). He attacked the Belgian press, describing its support for the French republicans and criticism of Napoleon III as incitement to 'insurrection and murder'.—42

54 An excerpt from this letter was first published in English in K. Marx and F. Engels, Literature and Art, New York, 1947.—43
This letter of Engels to Marx has not been found.—43

The reference is to a letter of 25 April 1856 in which A. Hamacher conveyed greetings from Cologne, Elberfeld and Solingen workers and expressed their desire to maintain contact with Marx.—44

The Foreign Affairs Committees were public organisations set up by the Urquhartites in a number of English cities between the 1840s and 1860s, mainly with the aim of opposing Palmerston's policy.—44

In 1856 Marx's series of articles Lord Palmerston, originally intended for and partly published in the New-York Daily Tribune (see present edition, Vol. 12), appeared in Sheffield under the title The Story of the Life of Lord Palmerston (The Free Press Serials, No. 5, 1856). This was a reproduction of the series as published under the same title between December 1855 and February 1856 in several issues of The Free Press, the Urquhartites' London paper. Apart from this, one of the articles, published in The Sheffield Free Press in November 1855, appeared as a pamphlet in Sheffield in 1856 (The Free Press Serials, No. 4a).—44, 58

This refers to Heine's third will, which he dictated to notaries F. L. Ducloux and Ch. L. E. Rousse on 13 November 1851.—45

Engels made excerpts from Bazancourt's book between June and September 1856. In the autumn of that year he summed up the results of his critical analysis in an article entitled 'Saint-Arnaud'. Marx sent the article to the American journal Putnam's Monthly, but the editors returned it unpublished.—45, 51, 71, 73, 80, 93, 106, 124, 126, 128

This refers to a work planned by Marx on the history of British and Russian diplomacy in the eighteenth century, of which he only completed five chapters of the Introduction. For these he made use of pamphlets, diplomatic documents and unpublished manuscripts, mostly of the period of the Northern War (the Russo-Swedish war of 1700-21), which he found in the British Museum Library. His negotiations with Nikolaus Trübner for publication of the work ended in failure. The chapters of the Introduction appeared by instalments in Urquhart's Sheffield Free Press from late June to early August 1856 as they were sent in by Marx. Eventually publication was stopped because of arbitrary editorial abridgements and printing errors. In June 1856 the London Free Press began reprinting the text from the Sheffield paper, and on 16 August 1856 it started reproducing the chapters from the beginning, with publication continuing until 1 April 1857. In both papers the unfinished work was printed under the title Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century (see present edition, Vol. 15).

In 1899 Eleanor Aveling, Marx's daughter, published it in London in book form under the heading Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century.—46, 56, 73, 81, 94, 110, 112, 120

This letter was first published in English in Labour Monthly, No. 10, 1932, London.—49

Engels and his wife, Mary Burns, made a trip to Ireland in mid-May 1856.—49

Between 1845 and 1847 potato blight caused widespread famine in Ireland. The poverty of the small tenants ruthlessly exploited by the big landowners had made the bulk of the population almost entirely dependent on a diet of potatoes grown on their own small patches. About one million people starved to
death, and the wave of emigration caused by the famine swept away another million. Large areas of Ireland were depopulated. The abandoned land was turned into pastures by the English and Irish landlords.—49

This refers to the mass eviction of Irish tenants, a policy pursued by the English and Irish landlords since the late 1840s to turn ploughland into pasture. It was stimulated by the falling demand for Irish corn owing to the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, and by England's growing need for Irish cattle and animal produce.—50

The Encumbered Estates Court was to enforce the Encumbered Estates Act for Ireland, passed by Parliament in 1849. This act was supplemented by a series of other acts in 1852 and 1853. The 1849 Act provided for the sale of mortgaged estates by auction if their owners were proved insolvent. As a result, the land of many ruined landlords passed into the hands of usurers, middlemen and rich tenants.—51

Engels compares Bazancourt's description of the Crimean war to Battrachomyomachia (The Battle of the Frogs and Mice), an Ancient Greek anonymous mock-heroic poem parodying Homer's Iliad.—51

Marx and Wilhelm Pieper travelled to Hull on 7 June 1856. From there Marx went to see Engels in Manchester, while Pieper returned to London to carry out a number of commissions for Marx, who returned to London about 20 July 1856.—54

Marx's wife Jenny and their three daughters stayed in Trier from 22 May to about 10 September 1856. She went there to visit her sick mother, Caroline von Westphalen, who died on 23 July. Marx's letter was sent from Manchester, where he was staying with Engels.—54

Black Madonna—a name given by some art specialists to early wood carvings of the Virgin Mary. It was used, in particular, by Karl Friedrich von Rumohr in his book Italienische Forschungen (Berlin, 1827), from which Marx made excerpts in Bonn in 1842 for his planned treatise on Christian art.—54

The Cologne Communist Trial (4 October-12 November 1852) was a trial of a group of Communist League members charged with 'treasonable conspiracy'. It was rigged by the Prussian police on the basis of forged documents and fabricated evidence, which were used not only against the accused but also to discredit the whole proletarian organisation. Seven of the twelve defendants were sentenced to prison terms of three to six years. Marx directed the defence from London, sending material revealing the provocative methods used by the prosecution. After the trial he and Engels exposed its organisers (see Engels' article 'The Late Trial at Cologne', published in the New-York Daily Tribune, and Marx's pamphlet Revelations Concerning the Communist Trial in Cologne, present edition, Vol. 11, pp. 388-93 and 395-457).—56, 69, 376, 477, 552

The Allgemeine Zeitung did not publish this counter-statement.—56

Only part of the draft of Marx's letter to Isaac Ironside, editor of The Sheffield Free Press, has reached us. The beginning, up to and including the words 'I shall consider myself obliged to stop the publication', is written in pencil in Engels' hand with changes in ink by Marx. The rest of the text, with much struck out, is in Marx's writing. That the draft was written on 21 June 1856 can be seen from Marx's letter to his wife written on the same day. Ironside answered the letter on 23 June 1856.—57
This refers to the publication of Marx's *Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century* in *The Sheffield Free Press* (see Note 61). Further on Marx speaks of Ironside's intention to publish this work in the Urquhartites' *Free Press Serials*, an intention which failed to materialise.—57

This letter was written in reply to one from William Cyples, a member of the *Sheffield Free Press* staff, which Marx reproduced, together with his reply, in a letter to Engels on 28 July 1856. Marx's relations with the newspaper had been complicated by the arbitrary changes made by the editors in his *Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century*, which soon led him to stop publication of the work in this paper (see Note 61).


The *Friendly Societies* were workers' organisations whose main purpose was to provide material aid to their members in the event of disability and old age, pay funeral expenses and the like. This was done out of membership dues.—59

This refers to Marx's conflict with *The Sheffield Free Press* over the publication of his *Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century* (see Note 61). The following draft of a letter by Wilhelm Pieper to William Cyples has survived:

> '28 Dean Street, Soho
> London, 17 July 1856
>
> 'Sir,
>
> 'I am directed by Dr. Marx to inform you that he cannot congratulate you on the emendations you have thought fit to introduce in the copy destined for Saturday's publication.
>
> 'Passages that might safely have been omitted—for the sake of space—have been carefully preserved, while the most characteristic portions analyzing the policy of Peter I have been suppressed. This explains why he has interpolated about three lines of absolute importance for the understanding of the reader, in substitution for the same number of lines suppressed in another place, out of consideration for the pressure of space you allege in your letter to Dr. Marx.'—60

Marx means the concluding events of the fourth bourgeois revolution in Spain (1854-56): the resignation of Espartero's liberal government on 14 July 1856, the coming to power of the counter-revolutionary General O'Donnell, and the popular uprising, led by the ex-toreador Pucheta, against the new government in Madrid and a number of other cities. Espartero's refusal to support the insurgents and the weakness of their leaders contributed to the defeat of the movement. On 17 July the uprising was suppressed in Madrid and soon after in the other cities too. Marx described these events in his articles 'The Revolution in Spain' (see present edition, Vol. 15).—61

The *Grand Cophta* was the name of an omnipotent and omniscient priest who headed the non-existent Masonic 'Egyptian Lodge' which the famous eighteenth-century impostor 'Count' Cagliostro (Giuseppe Balsamo) claimed to have founded.—61

Contrary to Urquhart's intention to reserve the new publication of Marx's *Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century* for his projected journal, the five chapters of the Introduction that had been written were republished in *The Free Press*, the Urquhartites' London paper (see Note 61).—62
Crapauds (literally: toads) was the nickname of a group of opportunist deputies (the 'Bog') in the French Convention (1793-95) who vacillated between the Right and the Left wing. Marx and Engels in their letters often used the name in reference to French philistines, in particular French petty-bourgeois refugees, some of whom lived in Jersey until 1855 and later in Guernsey.—65, 225, 229, 249, 264, 268, 309

This letter was first published in English in The Letters of Karl Marx, selected and translated with explanatory notes and an introduction by Saul K. Padover, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliff, New Jersey, 1979.—66, 97, 122, 143, 225, 315, 321, 328, 369, 378, 429

In the second half of August Engels went to London to meet his mother, who was visiting England.—66, 72

This refers to the legacy left to Jenny Marx by her mother, Caroline von Westphalen. Part of it consisted in shares which, at the time of the mother's death, were in the hands of her step-son, the Prussian Minister of the Interior Ferdinand von Westphalen.—68

Georg Weerth died of jungle fever on 30 July 1856 in Havana while on a tour of West Indian countries as agent of a German commercial firm. Marx and Engels did not learn of their friend's death until much later.—68, 72

Marx's information was inaccurate. The book on England, Englische Freiheit, was written not by Bruno, but by Edgar Bauer. Marx referred to it later in his letters to Engels of 18 March and 21 April 1857 (see this volume, pp. 106 and 122).—68, 122

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street—a name for the Bank of England situated in Threadneedle Street, London.

By the Paris concern Marx means the Banque de France.—71

An allusion to the French bankers Isaac and Emile Péreire, who in the 1820s and 1830s adhered to the Saint-Simonist school. In 1852 they set up the joint-stock bank, Crédit mobilier (see Note 45), which they falsely claimed gave effect to the Saint-Simonist idea of overcoming class contradictions and achieving prosperity for all by introducing a new, rational system of public credit. The practical application of the scheme, which had the support of Napoleon III and was called ironically 'Bonapartist socialism' by Marx, led to an orgy of stock-exchange speculation and corruption in France. Marx uses the term 'imperialism' further on in the sense of 'Bonapartism'.—72

The Crystal Palace—a structure of metal and glass in London's Hyde Park built for the 1851 Great Exhibition and used for various displays and shows later.—72

Marx used the data on the state of the European money market cited in this letter in a number of articles on the approaching economic crisis in Europe which he wrote for the New-York Daily Tribune in late September and the first half of October 1856 (see present edition, Vol. 15). These articles opened the long series of his contributions on the 1857 world crisis.—72

This refers to Marx's private library which he had built up in the 1840s and left in Cologne in May 1849 in the care of his friend Roland Daniels, a member of the Communist League, when Marx was expelled by the Prussian authorities. Shortly before his arrest in 1851, Daniels hid the books in the storehouse of his brother, a
wine merchant. Acquitted at the Cologne Communist trial at the end of 1852, Roland Daniels came out of prison a sick man and died of tuberculosis in August 1855. In early 1856 his widow undertook to send the books to Marx but, owing to the high carriage costs and other difficulties, Marx did not receive his library until December 1860 after some books had got lost.—72

92 The beginning of this letter has been torn off, the manuscript is damaged in a number of places (indicated by three dots in square brackets). Written in an unknown hand in the upper left corner is the date '27/28 Sept. 1856'. Being a reply to Marx's letters of 22 September and 26 September, the letter could not have been written before 27 September 1856.—72


The Père-Lachaise is a cemetery in Paris where many famous writers and artists are buried.—73

94 Engels means the regular reviews of the Crimean war which he wrote for the New-York Daily Tribune in 1855 and 1856 (see present edition, Vols. 12-14). Since Engels was not an official correspondent of the Tribune, the reviews were sent to New York by Marx. Most of them were published as leaders. Engels made no copies of the manuscripts he sent to Marx, while issues of the Tribune carrying his articles could not always be obtained in Manchester.—73

95 In the period immediately preceding the 1848 revolution in France the Constitutionnel newspaper announced almost daily: 'L'horizon politique s'obscurcit' ('The political horizon is darkening'). Marx cited this cliché in his article 'Bonaparte's Present Position', published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 1 April 1858 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—73, 290

96 The Marx family moved to 9 Grafton Terrace, London, about 1 October 1856.—74

97 An allusion to Mieroslawski's theory that the Poles had a special mission of liberation and were called upon to serve as an instrument of universal social change (Marx plays on Archimedes' famous words: 'Give me a fulcrum and I will move the earth').—75

98 Marx means the republication in the London Free Press of the part of the Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century which had earlier been published with abridgments and numerous misprints in The Sheffield Free Press, and in the same form in The Free Press (see Note 61).—75

99 This refers to the continued publication of Marx's Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century in The Free Press (see Note 61). From 16 August 1856 the paper was increased from four pages to eight. Marx and Engels called the enlarged edition the new Free Press (see, e.g., Engels' letter to Marx of 31 March 1857, this volume, p. 117).—76, 117

100 Part of this letter was first published in English in Marx and Engels, Selected Correspondence, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1955.—80, 380

101 The ordre équestre (literally: the order of horsemen)—the social estate of the knights. In medieval Poland peasants who turned up for military service with a warhorse and arms of their own were enlisted in the cavalry, which entitled them to be elevated to knightly status.—80
In November 1847 Switzerland was plunged into a civil war unleashed by the Sonderbund, a separatist union of seven economically backward Catholic cantons which resisted progressive bourgeois reforms. The Guizot government of France, supported by the governments of Austria and Russia, came out in support of the Sonderbund and the Catholic Church. However, Lord Palmerston, the British Foreign Secretary, seeking to weaken France, prevented her direct intervention in Swiss affairs and thereby contributed to her further rapprochement with Russia. The rout of the Sonderbund army by the Federal forces on 23 November deprived the European powers of a pretext for further diplomatic moves in the Swiss conflict.—81

In October 1856 France and Britain, fearing that the reign of reaction and terror in the Kingdom of Naples (the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies) might set off a revolutionary explosion, demanded that Ferdinand II, the Neapolitan King, should pursue a more flexible policy. Ferdinand II, confident of Austria's backing, refused to comply, whereupon France and Britain put their naval squadrons in the Mediterranean on the alert. However, the planned expedition against Naples did not take place owing to differences caused by Napoleon III's intention to install a prince of the Bonaparte dynasty on the Neapolitan throne. By the autumn of 1856, the struggle had intensified for the union of the Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia and for an end to their dependence on the Ottoman Empire. The British government, apprehensive of France's intention to install a member of the Bonaparte dynasty as head of the united state, and fearing the growth of Russian influence in the principalities, actively supported Austria's and Turkey's opposition to the movement for unification (this is what Marx had in mind speaking about Palmerston's alliance with Austria on the Turkish issue). However, despite the diplomatic complications and the resistance of the reactionary aristocrats, the principalities merged in 1862 to form the single state of Romania.—81, 107, 243

This refers to the Crystal Palace in London (see Note 89).—81

The symptoms of economic crisis, the rise in unemployment and in the cost of living, the shortage of housing and food, and the increased taxation led to more frequent manifestations of the workers' discontent in Paris and other French cities, to which the government responded with mass arrests. Those arrested were accused of putting up posters in the streets threatening property owners, landlords, usurers and even Emperor Napoleon III.

The article in the Moniteur mentioned by Engels (it appeared on 24 October 1856) protested against attacks in English newspapers on the French government and some of Napoleon III's entourage. It had broad repercussions in the British press.—82

Banks patterned on the French Crédit mobilier (see Note 45) were established with the latter's participation in a number of Central European countries.—83

Marx used the data contained in Engels' letter and in The Manchester Guardian of 17 November 1856, also sent by Engels, in his article 'The Crisis in Europe' published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 6 December 1856 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—83

Engels means the wars Britain waged almost incessantly as a member of various anti-French coalitions against revolutionary and Napoleonic France in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (from 1793, when the French Republic officially declared war on it, up to the final fall of Napoleon's empire in 1815). Spain, which originally fought against France and suffered a number
of defeats, concluded a separate peace with the French in 1795 and, under pressure from the French Directory, and later from Napoleon, twice sided with France in the war against Britain (1796-1802 and 1804-08).—84

109 *Le Comité du salut public* (the Committee of Public Safety)—the central body of revolutionary government in France during the Jacobin dictatorship (2 June 1793-27 July 1794).—85

110 In September 1856 there was a royalist uprising in Neuchâtel. Many of the insurgents were arrested by the Swiss authorities. The King of Prussia insisted on their release. In reply, Switzerland demanded that he should relinquish his title to Neuchâtel. Under the pressure of France, on whose initiative a European conference on the issue was held in March 1857, Prussia was forced to renounce her claims.

In the eighteenth century the principality of Neuchâtel and Valangin (in German: Neuenburg and Vallendis) was under Prussian rule. It was ceded to France in 1806, during the Napoleonic wars. In 1815, by a decision of the Vienna Congress, it was incorporated into the Swiss Confederation as its 21st canton, while remaining a vassal of Prussia. On 29 February 1848 a bourgeois revolution in Neuchâtel put an end to Prussian rule and a republic was proclaimed. Prussia, however, laid constant claims to Neuchâtel up to 1857, thus causing an acute conflict with the Swiss Republic.—86, 88, 89

111 Marx presumably alludes to the fact that under the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna (1815) Prussia received what was known as Swedish Pomerania from Denmark. Denmark received in compensation the duchy of Lauenburg from Prussia.—86

112 The Polish region of Silesia, part of the Austrian Empire from 1526, was seized by Prussia during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48) caused by the claims of several European powers, above all King Frederick II of Prussia, to the Habsburg domains, which, in default of a male heir at the death of Emperor Charles VI, went to his daughter, Maria Theresa.—86

113 Pietism was a trend in the Lutheran Church that emerged in Germany in the seventeenth century. Distinguished by extreme mysticism, it rejected rites and attached special importance to personal religious experience.—86, 575

114 Marx developed these ideas on Prussia's history in his article 'The Right Divine of the Hohenzollerns' (see present edition, Vol. 15).—87

115 An allusion to the fact that in 1848 Valdenaire was a deputy to the Prussian National Assembly, in which the liberal majority favoured a constitution 'by agreement (Vereinbarung) with the Crown'. Marx and Engels ironically called the members of the Berlin Assembly 'agreeers'.—87

116 Marx means the Imperial Constitution adopted by the Frankfurt National Assembly on 28 March 1849, but rejected by most of the German governments and in the first place by the King of Prussia. In May 1849 uprisings in defence of the Constitution flared up in Saxony, Rhениsh Prussia and the South German states of Baden and Palatinate. In the last two a united insurgent army was formed, in which Frederick Engels fought. The movement was led by petty-bourgeois democrats, whose vacillation and passive defence tactics doomed it to defeat. The movement was finally suppressed in July 1849. Engels described it in *The Campaign for the German Imperial Constitution and Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany* (see present edition, Vols. 10 and 11).—90
On the eve of and during the Crimean war Bruno Bauer published the following pamphlets: *Rußland und das Germanenthum*, Charlottenburg, 1853; *Rußland und das Germanenthum. Zweite Abtheilung. Die deutsche und die orientalische Frage*, Charlottenburg, 1853; *Deutschland und das Russenthum*, Charlottenburg, 1854; *Die jetzige Stellung Rußlands*, Charlottenburg, 1854; *Rußland und England*, Charlottenburg, 1854 (French edition: *La Russie et l'Angleterre*, Charlottenburg, 1854). These works, particularly the last two, were criticised in Marx's unfinished draft 'Pamphlets über die russische Kollision von B. Bauer', written in January 1857 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—90

This study by Bauer was first published in Berlin in 1874 under the title *Philo, Strauss und Renan und das Urchristenthum*.—91

In the spring of 1856 floods occurred in the valleys of the Rhône and the Loire. Feigning concern for the victims, Napoleon III visited a number of the affected towns and villages in a boat and personally handed out money. He also directed a message to the Minister of Public Works recommending measures to prevent such calamities.—92

The Marx family lived in Dean Street, Soho, an overcrowded and unhealthy London district where poorer refugees lived, from December 1850 to the autumn of 1856.—94

Marx means the concessions made by Switzerland to Prussia in the conflict over Neuchâtel (see Note 110).

Initially, the Swiss government had flatly refused to comply with Prussia's demand for the release of the arrested royalists who had rebelled in Neuchâtel in September 1856, and declared it was prepared to resist the threatened Prussian invasion. However, under pressure from Napoleon III, who did not want a war near the French frontier, the Swiss government released those arrested on 16 January 1857. The King of Prussia replied by rescinding the mobilisation order. The conflict was settled through diplomatic channels.—94

Marx presumably means the Swiss government's official report to the Federal Diet on the Prusso-Swiss conflict over Neuchâtel (see Note 110) published in the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* on 1 January 1857. It maintained, in particular, that contrary to the assurances of the French government, the King of Prussia had assumed no commitments vis-à-vis the Emperor of France concerning renunciation of his claims to Neuchâtel and Valangin.—94

The *Corps législatif* was established, alongside the State Council and the Senate, under the Constitution of 14 February 1852, following the Bonapartist coup d'état of 1851. The members of the State Council and the Senate were appointed by the head of state, while the Corps législatif was an elected body, the elections being supervised by state officials and the police, so that a docile majority was always ensured. As its powers were confined to endorsing bills drawn up by the State Council, the Corps législatif was, in effect, a screen for Napoleon III's unlimited rule.—94, 109

The *Orleanists* were supporters of the Orleans dynasty which held power in France during the July monarchy (1830-48). They upheld the interests of the financial aristocracy and the big industrial bourgeoisie.—95, 291, 552

Marx means the second of Engels' articles entitled 'Mountain Warfare in the Past and Present' (see present edition, Vol. 15). The *New-York Daily Tribune* did not publish it. A copy of the article, written in Marx's hand, has reached us. Engels discusses the possibility of hostilities breaking out in the Swiss Alps,
particularly in the area between the city of Constance, near the Lake Constance, and Basle, in the event of the Prusso-Swiss conflict over Neuchâtel (see Note 121) growing into war.—95

The letter is undated. But since it is Engels’ reply to a letter from Marx of 20 January 1857 and was answered by Marx on 23 January, it was presumably written on 21 or 22 January.—96

Marx alludes to the influence exerted on the New-York Daily Tribune editors by Count Gurowski, a Polish pan-Slavist journalist, of which he had been informed by Olmsted, an agent of Putnam’s Monthly. Marx attributed to his influence the Tribune editors’ rejection of some of his own and Engels’ articles, and the delay in publishing others (see this volume, p. 81).—98

The New-York Daily Tribune did not publish the article.—98

This refers to the colonial war Britain was waging against Persia (Iran) in 1856-57. In October 1856 Persian troops seized the city of Herat, the centre of the principality of Herat, claimed by Persia and Afghanistan. Britain took advantage of this to declare war on Persia with a view to further expansion in the Middle East, directed against both Persia and Afghanistan. In November a British naval force captured several Persian strong points on the coast of the Persian Gulf. However, growing popular discontent in India compelled the British to hasten the conclusion of a peace treaty in March 1857, under which Persia relinquished her claims to Herat (later annexed to Afghanistan), while Britain withdrew her forces from the area.—98, 107, 134

Marx probably means the formation, in 1854, of the US Republican Party, which put forward a programme to limit Negro slavery in the Southern states, and the considerable success it scored in the 1856 Presidential election, its candidate getting over 300,000 votes, one-third of the total. Howard Greeley, the publisher of the New-York Daily Tribune, was one of the party’s leaders.—98

A reference to the article ‘Saint-Arnaud’, which Engels wrote on the basis of C. L. Bazancourt’s book L’expédition de Crimée (see Note 60).—100

Marx means the supporters of the currency principle, one of the schools of the quantity theory of money widely subscribed to in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century. According to this theory, the value and price of commodities are determined by the quantity of money in circulation, and economic crises are caused mainly by violations of the laws of money circulation. The proponents of the quantity theory sought to maintain the stability of money circulation by means of obligatory gold backing of bank notes. The theory provided the economic justification for Peel’s Bank Acts (introduced in England in 1844, and in Scotland in 1845). Under the 1844 Act, the Bank of England was divided into a Banking Department and an Issue Department and fixed proportions were laid down between the amount of bank notes issued and the bullion required to back them. However, the actual demand for currency forced the government to suspend the Act in 1847 and 1857 and to issue paper money in excess of the fixed limit.

Marx showed the untenability of the currency principle in A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy (present edition, Vol. 30). He discussed the 1844 Bank Act in a number of articles (present edition, Vols. 12, 15 and 16).—102, 126, 135, 202, 208, 215

The original of the letter has not been found. Only an excerpt reproduced in Freiligrath’s letter of 26 February 1857 to Karl Weerth, a high school teacher.
Notes

in Detmold and brother of Georg Weerth, who died in Havana in July 1856, has reached us. Engels' letter was written in reply to Freiligrath's request of 11 February for enquiries to be made about Georg Weerth's papers, including his diaries, which his relatives wanted to publish in Germany. In a letter to Engels on 16 February Marx also mentioned Freiligrath's request (see this volume, pp. 100-01). On receipt of Engels' reply, Freiligrath, as he said in his letter to Karl Weerth, at once wrote to Detmold. It may therefore be assumed that Engels' letter was posted shortly before, probably about 25 February.—103

134 Engels means the vote of no confidence in Palmerston's government after a debate on the Anglo-Chinese conflict in the House of Commons lasting from 26 February to 3 March 1857. The conflict has been provoked by the bombardment of Canton in October 1856 in retaliation for the Chinese authorities' arrest of a contraband vessel sailing under the British flag. The bombardment was the prelude to another colonial war by Britain—later in alliance with France—against China, the Second Opium War (1856-60). After the vote Palmerston dissolved Parliament, and in the new election his candidates, who supported the aggression against China, beat the Opposition even in their stronghold, Manchester, securing a majority for Palmerston in the House of Commons. Marx dealt with these events in several articles published in the New-York Daily Tribune in March and April 1857 (see present edition, Vol. 15).

The Free Traders advocated non-interference of the state in the economy. Their stronghold was Manchester (hence the Manchester School and the Manchester Party). In the 1840s and 1850s the Free Traders were an independent political group which later formed the Left wing of the Liberal Party.

The Peelites were moderate Tories advocating concessions to the commercial and industrial bourgeoisie. The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 by their leader, Robert Peel, caused a split in the Tory party, with the Peelites forming an independent group that allied itself with the Whigs. In the late 1850s they joined the Liberal Party.—104, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115

135 Aldermen—members of local government in Britain chosen by borough and county councils.—104

136 The facts connected with the election campaign in Manchester and some data concerning Robert Lowe, John Potter and other candidates for Parliament related by Engels in this letter and those of 11, 20 and 31 March were used by Marx in his article 'The Defeat of Cobden, Bright and Gibson' (present edition, Vol. 15).—104, 110, 117

137 The fraudulent machinations of the Docks Napoléon joint-stock company and the breach by Napoleon III's government of its promise to keep young Arthur Berryer, who was implicated in the machinations, out of trouble if his father, the well-known lawyer Pierre Antoine Berryer, refrained from denunciations embarrassing to the ruling quarters, were later discussed by Marx in his article 'Portents of the Day' (present edition, Vol. 15).—105

138 The Société du dix Décembre (Society of December 10) was a secret Bonapartist society consisting mainly of déclassé elements and political adventurists. Set up in 1849, it owed its name to the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the French Republic on 10 December 1848. Marx gives a detailed description of the Society in The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte (see present edition, Vol. 11, pp. 149-51, 180-82, 186, 193-96).—107, 157, 436
The secret treaty guaranteeing Turkey's frontiers was signed by Britain, France and Austria in Paris on 15 April 1856.—107

From 1806 to 1808 the King of Naples was Joseph Bonaparte, elder brother of Napoleon I, and from 1808 to 1815 Joachim Murat, one of Napoleon's marshals.—107

"Truly British Minister"—an allusion to Lord Russell's description of Palmerston as a champion of British interests in his House of Commons speech of 20 June 1850, in which he sought to justify Palmerston's military and diplomatic moves against Greece in connection with the burning in Athens in 1847 of the house of the merchant Paciﬁco, a Portuguese Jew and British subject. Lord Russell argued that Palmerston was motivated by the need to uphold the prestige of British citizens. The actual aim of Palmerston's moves was to make Greece surrender several strategic islands in the Aegean.—107, 116, 276, 431

Marx means the policy of Britain's ruling quarters towards Persia, Afghanistan, China and other Asian countries during Palmerston's ﬁrst term as Foreign Secretary (1830-41). Thus the British government declared the siege of Herat in November 1837 by Persian troops an act of hostility towards Britain and took advantage of it to send a naval squadron to the Persian Gulf. The Shah of Persia was forced to lift the siege in August 1838 and later to conclude a trade agreement with Britain advantageous to the latter.

Palmerston was also Foreign Secretary when Britain unleashed what came to be known as the First Opium War (1840-42), which marked the ﬁrst stage in turning China into a semi-colony of West European capitalist states.—107

The Aberdeen coalition ministry (1852-55) consisted mainly of Peelites (break-away group of Tories) and Whigs. Junior posts were held by Radicals and leaders of the Irish faction in the House of Commons. Marx and Engels described the bankruptcy of this government of 'All the Talents' in the article 'The Late British Government' (present edition, Vol. 13, pp. 620-26).—108

Marx means the massacre by government troops of participants in a mass meeting for electoral reform in St. Peter's Field near Manchester on 16 August 1819. By analogy with the battle of Waterloo it was called Peterloo.

The 6 gagging acts—the six exceptional laws passed by the British Parliament in 1819 after the massacre in St. Peter's Field. Introduced by the Tory ministry, of which Palmerston was a member, they virtually abolished habeas corpus and freedom of the press and of assembly.—108

An allusion to the power struggle in France that preceded the Bonapartist coup d'état of 2 December 1851. Louis Bonaparte, President of the Second Republic, was in conﬂict with the party of Order, the bloc of the two monarchist factions—the Legitimists, supporters of the Bourbons overthrown in 1830, and the Orleanists (see Note 124), who supported the junior (Orleans) branch of the Bourbon dynasty. The party of Order was the strongest force in the French Legislative Assembly which was disbanded by Bonaparte's supporters on 2 December 1851.—108

Engels ironically compares the Polish émigrés in the Turkish service who fought on the side of the North Caucasian-mountaineers against Russia to the 300 Spartans who, headed by King Leonidas, defended the Pass of Thermopylae against the army of the Persian King Xerxes I in 480 B.C.—109

Engels means Tucker's Political Fly-Sheets, a series of 12 issues published by the Urquhartite Tucker in London in 1853 and 1854 and republished in 1855.
Issues 1 and 2 contained the pamphlets 'Palmerston and Russia' and 'Palmerston and the Treaty of Unk iar-Skelessy', reproducing the content of articles 3, 4 and 5 of Marx's 8-article series on Palmerston published in The People's Paper in 1853 (see present edition, Vol. 12, pp. 341-406). The other issues carried mostly articles by David Urquhart also attacking Palmerston's foreign policy.—110, 111, 115

This refers to those articles of Marx's series Lord Palmerston which appeared in the New-York Daily Tribune. In contrast to The People's Paper, which published all eight articles and as a consecutive whole (see present edition, Vol. 12, pp. 341-406), the Tribune carried only six articles, in the form of four separate leaders under different titles: 'Palmerston', corresponding to articles 1 and 2 in The People's Paper (NYDT, 19 October 1853), 'Palmerston and Russia', corresponding to article 3 (NYDT, 4 November 1853), 'A Chapter of Modern History', corresponding to articles 4 and 5 (NYDT, 21 November 1853), and 'England and Russia', corresponding to article 7 (NYDT, 11 January 1854).—111, 115

Marx means the seizure by British naval forces of the Iranian port of Bushire in the Persian Gulf during the 1856-57 Anglo-Persian war (see Note 129).—111

The Anti-Corn Law League was founded in 1838 by the Manchester manufacturers and Free Trade leaders Richard Cobden and John Bright. It advocated the abolition of the high import duties on agricultural produce imposed—in the interests of the landed aristocracy—by a series of Corn Laws to maintain high prices for that produce on the home market. The struggle between the industrial bourgeoisie and the landowners over the Corn Laws ended in their repeal (June 1846), after which the League announced its dissolution. Some of its branches, however, continued in existence for several years.—113, 116, 215, 305

Marx means the June 1848 uprising of Paris workers, whose defeat largely predetermined the failure of the 1848-49 revolution and the subsequent period of political reaction in Europe in the 1850s.—113

In his letter of 5 March 1857 Charles Dana wrote that of all of Marx's articles only the second instalment of the article on mountain warfare had not been published, and this because interest in the Swiss question had subsided. The two articles on Persia, he wrote, had been merged into one and published, while the second article on Austria's trade had been set and would be published as soon as space permitted. However, it was not until 4 August 1857 that this article entitled, like the first, 'The Maritime Commerce of Austria' actually appeared in print.—114

'Geniality leaves off where money matters begin'—this remark was addressed to the King of Prussia by David Hansemann, a leader of the liberal Rhenish bourgeoisie, on 8 June 1847 at a sitting of the First United Diet, from which the government was vainly trying to obtain endorsement of a fresh loan.—114

In a speech in the House of Commons on 23 February 1848 Anstey presented the facts relating to the publication in 1835, in Urquhart's series The Portfolio, of secret documents from the archives of the Grand Duke Constantine, Viceroy of Poland. The documents had been seized by Polish insurgents in 1830 and were later handed over by Polish refugees to Palmerston. It was only at the insistence of King William IV that Palmerston made them available for publication (for details see present edition, Vol. 12, pp. 386-87).—115
The Peace Party or the Peace Society (Society for Promoting Permanent and Universal Peace) was an organisation founded by the Quakers in London in 1816. It was strongly supported by the Free Traders, who held that, given peace, free trade would enable Britain to make full use of her industrial superiority and thus gain economic and political supremacy.—115

The Quakers (or Society of Friends)—a religious sect founded in England during the seventeenth-century revolution and later widespread in North America. The Quakers rejected the Established Church with its rites, and preached peace.—116

Newalls Buildings—premises in Manchester where the Anti-Corn Law League met from 1838 onwards.—116

The information contained in this letter of Engels and in those of 11, 20 and 31 March 1857 was intended for use by Marx in his articles for the New-York Daily Tribune.—118

The rumour about Schramm's death proved to be false.—119

The bombardment of Odessa by an Anglo-French squadron took place on 22 April 1854, soon after Britain and France joined Turkey in the war against Russia (the Crimean war, 1853-56). It was essentially a military demonstration.—119

Marx refers to the Vienna Conference of 1855, which was to work out the terms for peace between the participants in the Crimean war (1853-56). It was attended by representatives of Russia, Britain, France, Austria and Turkey and lasted, with intervals, from 15 March to 4 June 1855. The conference was preceded by several rounds of talks between the Ambassadors held in 1853 and 1854 on the initiative of Austrian Foreign Minister Buol, who sought to mediate between the belligerents. The conference produced no results.

Britain was represented by its Special Envoy Lord John Russell.—119

The facts mentioned in this paragraph were dealt with in greater detail by Marx in his article 'Result of the Election', published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 22 April 1857.—119

Marx probably means one of the articles on Pan-Slavism written by Engels for the New-York Daily Tribune but not published (see Note 11).—120

Engels wrote this letter in reply to Jenny Marx's of 12 April (see this volume, p. 563). The manuscript is not dated. However, the article 'Changes in the Russian Army', which was enclosed in the letter and was published in the New York Daily Tribune on 6 May 1857, was presumably sent to New York from London not later than Friday, 17 April, so the letter was probably written on about 16 April.—121

A reference to Dana's letter to Marx of 6 April 1857 inviting him to contribute to The New American Cyclopaedia, 'a popular dictionary of general knowledge' prepared by a group of progressive bourgeois journalists and publishers on the New-York Daily Tribune editorial staff and edited by Charles Dana and George Ripley. It was published in 16 volumes by D. Appleton and Company, New York, in 1858-63 and reprinted in 1868-69. A number of prominent US and European scholars wrote for it. On Engels' advice Marx agreed to contribute a number of articles. But Engels wrote most of them himself so that Marx could complete his economic research. Marx wrote mainly biographical essays on military and political figures with help from Engels in dealing with the military
aspect. Marx and Engels wrote their articles from revolutionary-proletarian, materialist positions notwithstanding the condition laid down by the editors that they should not express their party point of view. Because of this condition Marx limited the range of his subjects mainly to military matters and to studies on different countries, renouncing his initial intention of writing essays on the history of German philosophy, the Napoleonic Code, Chartism, socialism and communism. He held that these subjects could not be dealt with in a spirit of even apparent neutrality. It may have been for this reason also that Marx did not contribute the article 'Aesthetics', as originally planned.

The articles in The New American Cyclopaedia were published anonymously, and only volumes II, V and XVI contained lists of the authors of major articles. Marx was mentioned as the author of the articles 'Army', 'Artillery', 'Bernadotte', 'Bolivar', 'Cavalry', 'Fortification', 'Infantry', and 'Navy' (actually these articles, except for 'Bernadotte' and 'Bolivar', were written by Engels). Marx's and Engels' authorship of other articles has been established on the basis of the Marx-Engels correspondence, Charles Dana's letters to Marx, Marx's notebooks, which recorded the despatch of articles to New York, and of other archive material (conspicuses, extracts for articles, etc.). In all, the authorship of 81 articles has been established.

Marx and Engels contributed to The New American Cyclopaedia from July 1857 to November 1860, their articles (those we know of) appearing in volumes I-V, VII, IX and XII. They were also included, unchanged, in the 1868-69 edition of the Cyclopaedia but were not reprinted any more during the authors' lifetime. They were collected and published in 1933 in the Soviet Union in Marx and Engels, Works, First Russian Edition, Vol. XI, Part II. The most complete publications of these articles are to be found in Volumes 14 (1959) and 44 (1977) of the Second Russian Edition of the Works of Marx and Engels and in Vol. 18 of the present edition (1982). However, these publications did not include the articles 'Austerlitz', 'Augereau' and 'Badajos', of which Engels was erroneously regarded as the author. When preparing the Russian edition, the editors established the true authors of a number of articles wrongly attributed to Marx and Engels by some bibliographers. Thus the articles 'Abd-el-Kader' and 'Chartism' were written by William Humphrey, 'Austerlitz' by Henry W. Herbert, 'Epicurus' by Hermann Raster, 'Socialism' by Parke Godwin, and 'Hegel' by Henry Smith. The article 'Aesthetics' cannot be by Marx either, for it conflicts with the views on the subject expressed in his works.—122, 134

166 The letter is not dated. Since it was in reply to Marx's letter of 21 April 1857 and Marx answered it on 23 April, Engels must have written it between these dates.—122

167 On 26 February 1857, speaking in the House of Commons about the British government's unlawful actions in the Anglo-Chinese conflict, Cobden tabled a resolution condemning Britain's military operations in China. After a long debate the motion was adopted, resulting in a vote of no confidence in Palmerston's government (see Note 134).—127

168 While working on Die Philosophie Herakleitos des Dunklen von Ephesos, Lassalle was also writing a historical drama, Franz von Sickingen. In a letter to Marx on 26 April 1857 he said that it would in a sense 'set things alight'.—129

169 Engels arrived in London early in June 1857 and returned to Manchester at the end of the month.—131, 136, 141, 154

170 Marx analysed this report in two articles ('Crédit mobilier') published in
the New-York Daily Tribune on 30 May and 1 June 1857 (present edition, Vol. 15).—133

171 'Social philosophy' ('Sozialphilosophie') was the term Moses Hess used in his works of the 1840s to denote the teachings of the French Utopian socialists (Saint-Simon, Fourier and others) and the petty-bourgeois social doctrines of Proudhon.—133

172 Most of these articles were soon written and published in The New American Cyclopaedia (in the present edition they are in Vol. 18). In addition, Engels undertook to write other 'A' articles ('Alma', 'Ammunition', 'Airey' and 'Army'—all ordered by Dana in his letter to Marx of 8 May 1857). Some articles mentioned in the list ('Axle', 'Approaches', 'Advanced Guard') were not published in the Cyclopaedia and probably not written by Engels. The articles 'Abukir', 'Anglesey' and 'Augereau' were in all probability written by other authors.—137

173 On coming to London in early June 1857, Engels had a relapse of the ailment about which he wrote to Marx on 20 May (this volume, pp. 130-31). He probably stayed with his brother-in-law Emil Blank, husband of his sister Marie. Engels gives only 'Friday morning' as the date of this letter. In earlier editions it was dated 12 June 1857. But since it was written in early June and not later than 10 June (as can be seen from the fact that Marx wrote the draft of his letter to Collet on the back of this letter not later than 10 June—see Note 174), and moreover on a Friday, the letter can only have been written on 5 June.—137

174 The extant draft of the letter (on the back of Engels' letter to Marx of 5 June 1857) is not dated. However, since Collet replied to Marx on 10 June 1857, it may be assumed that the letter was written about 10 June.—138

175 The draft letter is not dated. It was written in reply to Collet's letter to Marx of 10 June, presumably immediately after it was received.—138

176 This letter is written on Dana's letter to Marx of 11 June 1857, which Marx mentions in the first lines. Dana wrote telling Marx that he was returning the manuscript of the article 'Saint-Arnaud' (see Note 60) rejected by Putnam's Monthly; Dana did not advise him to write the article 'Ships against Walls' because the editors refused to guarantee its publication. He also wrote that he hoped to be receiving articles for The New American Cyclopaedia soon.—140

177 Marx means the list of articles for The New American Cyclopaedia which he sent to Dana following the one drawn up by Engels on 28 May 1857 (see this volume, pp. 136-37). This list is not extant.—142

178 Marx refers to the Indian uprising of 1857-59 against British rule. It flared up in May 1857 among the Sepoy units of the Bengal army and spread to large areas of Northern and Central India. (Sepoys were mercenary soldiers recruited from among the Indians and serving under British officers.) Its main strength was provided by the peasants and the poor artisans. Directed by local feudal lords, the uprising was put down owing to the country's disunity, religious and caste differences, and the military and technical superiority of the colonialists.—142, 146, 413, 566

179 Mazzini, who secretly arrived in Genoa at the end of June 1857, and other supporters of revolutionary action, attempted to start an uprising in Italy with a view to liberating and uniting the country. A detachment of revolutionaries led
by Pizacono seized a ship bound for Tunis from Genoa and landed in the Kingdom of Naples. Attempts were also made to start uprisings in Leghorn and Genoa but, like the expedition to the South, they also failed. Pizacono and many of his associates perished in clashes with Neapolitan troops. Mazzini managed to avoid arrest and return to London.—142

This refers to excerpts which Marx made from the various sources on the military history of antiquity for Engels, who was working on the article ‘Army’ for *The New American Cyclopaedia*. The notes from the encyclopaedias of Ersch-Gruber and Pauly mentioned below in the text are extant. Marx also made excerpts, probably later, from Wilkinson’s three-volume *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, London, 1837.—147, 565

A reference to the second batch of ‘A’ articles which Engels wrote for *The New American Cyclopaedia* in accordance with his list (see this volume, pp. 136-37). Judging by an entry in Marx’s notebook made on 24 July 1857, Marx sent these articles to New York with the first batch of ‘A’ articles received from Engels on 14 July (see this volume, p. 146).—148, 159

The Loan Societies—a variety of the Friendly Societies in England (see Note 76)—granted workers low-interest loans repayable in instalments. Their funds, like those of the Friendly Societies, consisted of membership dues. Loans could be made to non-members, provided they had two reliable guarantors.—148, 328

From 27 July to 8 November 1857 Engels underwent medical treatment at the seaside: at Waterloo near Liverpool (until the end of August, when he returned to Manchester for a fortnight in view of his father’s arrival there), at Ryde on the Isle of Wight (from the 8th to the end of September), and in Jersey (until 8 November), whence he returned to Manchester.—149, 154, 160, 195

An excerpt from this letter was first published in English in K. Marx and F. Engels, *The First Indian War of Independence 1857-1859*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow [1959].—151, 233

The letter Engels sent to Jenny Marx from Waterloo, presumably about 11 August 1857, has not been found. It was written in reply to Marx’s letter to Engels of 9 August.—151

Marx based his assumption of the possible retreat of the British troops from Delhi on the numerical superiority of the insurgents, who had captured this important fortress in the middle of May 1857, soon after the beginning of the Indian uprising (see Note 178). But the insurgents, who adhered to the tactics of passive defence and were demoralised by the treacherous behaviour of the local feudal lords, failed to take advantage of their superiority. This enabled the British to hold out until they received reinforcements. In mid-September they took Delhi.—152

The reference is presumably to articles for *The New American Cyclopaedia* or to material for articles which Marx intended to write for it with Engels’ help on military questions.—153

Conrad Schramm, a member of the Communist League and a close friend of Marx and Engels, was ill with tuberculosis. In 1852 he went to the USA hoping to earn a living and improve his health. In the summer of 1857 he returned to London and, his condition having worsened, he was immediately placed in a hospital for German refugees. On 20 September he moved to Jersey where
Engels too soon came for treatment. Schramm died on 15 January 1858.—158, 171, 312

189 The letter, written presumably on 11 August 1857, when Marx despatched articles for The New American Cyclopaedia, has not been found.—159

190 This letter was published in earlier editions without the notes on Bennigsen and Barclay which Engels made for Marx's biographical articles for The New American Cyclopaedia (see Note 165). The notes were first published—separately from the letter—in 1977, in Vol. 44 of the Second Russian Edition of the Works of Marx and Engels, under the editorial heading 'Bennigsen and Barclay'. In the present edition the letter is published in full with the notes for the first time.—162

191 Here and below Engels describes events during the war of the Fourth Coalition (Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden) against Napoleonic France. After the defeat of the Prussian army by Napoleon in the spring of 1806 the main theatre of war shifted to East Prussia, where Napoleon encountered stubborn resistance from the allied army of Russia and Prussia. The battle of Preussisch-Eylau on 7-8 February 1807 between the French army and Russian and Prussian forces was indecisive.—162, 170, 175

192 The French laid siege to Danzig (Gdansk) in March 1807. The garrison, consisting of Prussian troops and a Russian detachment, offered stubborn resistance. The fortress surrendered to superior enemy forces at the end of May 1807.—162

193 The battle of Smolensk, during the Patriotic War of Russia against Napoleon, took place on 16-18 August 1812. Units of the First and Second Russian armies (commanded by Barclay de Tolly and Bagration) which had joined up on 3 August rebuffed the attacks of Napoleon's troops to cover the withdrawal of the main forces. At the cost of heavy losses Napoleon captured the city, which was abandoned by the Russian rearguard after the main forces had withdrawn.—163

194 This passage reflects the tendentious presentation of the events of the Patriotic War of Russia, 1812, in Jomini's Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon (Vols. 1-4, Paris, 1827) and other books (e.g. Bernhardi's Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben ... des Grafen von Toll, Vols. 1-4, Leipzig, 1856), which Engels used as sources. In particular, they contain inaccuracies in explaining why Mikhail Kutuzov, newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army, abandoned the position at Gzhatsk (more precisely at Tsarevo-Zaimishche), which it had occupied since 29 August 1812, and withdrew to Borodino. Kutuzov did so because he intended to give decisive battle with a more favourable balance of forces, for which it was necessary to win time and bring up reinforcements. The battle of Borodino was fought on 7 September. It brought about a turn in the war in Russia's favour, despite the forced but expedient abandonment of Moscow.—164

195 In the final version of their article 'Barclay de Tolly' Marx and Engels gave a more accurate description of Barclay's role. There the remark concerning the predominance of administrative and diplomatic functions in Barclay's activities during the war of the Sixth Coalition (Russia, Austria, Prussia, Britain, Spain, Sweden and other countries) against Napoleonic France, applied only to the 1814 campaign, and Barclay's role as military commander in a number of battles during the 1813 campaign is noted.—164
Published here are three short texts by Engels, probably fragments of a letter to Marx of 11 or 12 September 1857 which has not been preserved in full. Like other letters written at the time, they reflect Engels’ help to Marx in writing biographical articles for The New American Cyclopaedia.

The first and third fragments (written on separate sheets) were published in the Second Russian Edition of the Works of Marx and Engels as the letter in question. The second fragment (written on two sheets) has never been published before. The approximate date of writing has been established on the basis of the previous letter of Engels to Marx, written on 10 September, and Marx’s replies written on 15 and 17 September 1857.

The order in which the fragments are presented in this volume is the order in which they are assumed to have been written.—164

At the battle of Grossbeeren on 23 August and of Dennewitz on 6 September 1813, the Prussian corps under Bülow defeated the French. Both battles took place during the war of the Sixth Coalition (Russia, Austria, Prussia, Britain, Spain, Sweden and other countries) against Napoleonic France. In the 1813 campaign Bernadotte commanded the allied Northern Army, which included Bülow’s corps.—164, 274

At the battle of Leipzig (16-19 October 1813) the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sweden defeated Napoleon and his allies. This ‘battle of the nations’ led to Germany’s liberation from Napoleon’s rule.—165, 179

The Directory (consisting of five directors of whom one was re-elected every year) was the leading executive body in France set up under the 1795 Constitution. It governed France until Bonaparte’s coup d’état of 1799 and expressed the interests of the big bourgeoisie.—165

Engels refers to the military operations in Transylvania (then part of Hungary) of a revolutionary army against the Austrian forces, Romanian detachments, provoked into action against Hungary by the Austrian authorities, and a Russian detachment sent by the Tsarist government to help the Habsburg Empire. Started under Bem’s command in December 1848, during the 1848-49 revolution in Hungary, this campaign ended a few months later in the practically complete liberation of Transylvania from the counter-revolutionary forces. However, in the second Transylvanian campaign (mentioned below) called forth by a new concentration of counter-revolutionaries in the summer of 1849 and the arrival of fresh contingents of Tsarist troops, Bem’s entire army was routed at the end of July 1849 and he himself had to flee to Turkey.—167

Bem’s march into the Banat (a region in the Serbian Voivodina, then part of Hungary) was undertaken in the spring of 1849 to put down the Serbian movement for autonomy incited by the Austrian authorities and influenced by the Serbian big bourgeoisie, nobility and clergy. As in Transylvania, the struggle in the Banat with its population of Hungarians, Germans and Romanians as well as Serbs, was complicated by clashes between Serbs and non-Serbs, and the erroneous stand adopted by the Hungarian bourgeois and aristocratic revolutionaries on the national question. Only on 28 July 1849, shortly before the fall of the Hungarian Republic, did they officially agree to recognise the equality of all nationalities inhabiting Hungary.—167

The last two of these articles, ‘Blum’ and ‘Bourrienne’, were not ready for
Here and below Marx writes about Bern's participation in the Polish national liberation uprising of November 1830-October 1831. The majority of its participants were revolutionary gentry (szlachta) and its leaders came mostly from the aristocracy. It was suppressed by the Russian army with the support of Prussia and Austria.

At the battle of Iganin on 10 May 1831 the Polish insurgents were victorious in a clash with Russian troops.

At the battle of Ostrolenka on 26 May 1831 the Polish insurgents were defeated by Russian forces under Dibich. The final blow was delivered when the Russians captured Warsaw (see below) after storming its suburb Vola on 6 September. The remnants of the insurgent army fled to Prussia and Austria.—169, 172

The battle of Austerlitz (see Note 46) was an important event in the war of the Third Coalition (Austria, Russia, Britain and Sweden) against Napoleonic France (1805).—170, 174

On the battle of Jena on 14 October 1806 see Note 46. The same day Marshal Davout's army defeated the main Prussian forces at Auerstädt. The defeat of Prussia in these two battles led to the quick occupation of the Kingdom of Prussia by the French and to the retreat of the remnants of the Prussian army to the eastern frontier.

These battles occurred during the war of the Fourth Coalition against Napoleonic France (see Note 191).—174, 178

At the battle of Wagram (Austria) on 5-6 July 1809 during the war of the Fifth Coalition (Austria, Britain), Napoleon's army defeated the Austrians.—170, 175, 176

An entry in Marx's notebook shows that he sent Engels' articles 'Algeria' and 'Ammunition' to New York on 18 September 1857.—173

A reference to the Treaty of the Tafna of 30 May 1837 between Bugeaud and Abd-el-Kader, the leader of the Algerian liberation war which lasted, with short intervals, from 1832 to 1847. The French had resumed operations against Abd-el-Kader in 1835 in violation of the peace treaty concluded a year earlier. Under the treaty of the Tafna France again recognised the independence of Abd-el-Kader's state in Western Algeria, except for a few coastal towns. In 1839 the peace was again violated by the French, and the Algerian liberation struggle was resumed. When working on the article 'Bugeaud', Marx took into account Engels' opinion of this general. In particular, enlarging upon Engels' remark about Bugeaud's venality, Marx wrote: 'A secret article, not reduced to writing, stipulated that 30,000 boojoos (about $12,000) should be paid to Gen. Bugeaud' (present edition, Vol. 18, p. 212).—177

The battle of the Alma took place on 20 September 1854 between the Russian forces and the numerically superior allied forces of the French, British and Turks. It was the first battle after the Allies' landing in the Crimea (at Eupatoria) on 14 September. The defeat and withdrawal of the Russian forces left the road to Sevastopol open for the Allies.

The battle of Balaklava (mentioned below in the text) between the Russian and the allied Anglo-French and Turkish forces took place on 25 October 1854. Units of the Russian army tried to cut off the English and Turkish troops
taking part in the siege of Sevastopol from their base in Balaklava. They succeeded in inflicting serious losses on the enemy, especially on the English cavalry, but failed to achieve their main objective.—177, 297

210 A reference to the siege of Sevastopol by the French and British troops during the Crimean War (1853-56) which lasted from September 1854 to August 1855 (349 days).—178

211 This campaign took place during the war of the European coalition (Austria, Prussia, Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Piedmont, Naples and other monarchies) (1792-97) against the French Republic. Prussia, a member of the coalition from 1792, concluded a separate peace with France in Basle in 1795.—178

212 The Tugendbund (Union of Virtue)—one of the patriotic societies founded in Prussia after its defeat by Napoleonic France in 1806-07. It united representatives of the liberal nobility and the bourgeois intelligentsia and aimed at spreading the idea of an anti-Napoleonic liberation war and supporting moderate liberal reforms in Prussia. The Tugendbund was banned on Napoleon's demand on 31 December 1809 by Frederick William III, who also feared its activities. However, it continued to exist secretly until the end of the Napoleonic wars.—178

213 An allusion to the 1848-49 revolutionary movement in Baden. The German petty-bourgeois democrat and journalist Blind took part in it, while the German republican Hecker was a military leader in the Baden uprising in April 1848.—179

214 The battle of the Katzbach (Silesia) was fought on 26 August 1813 during the war of the Sixth Coalition (Russia, Prussia, Austria, Britain, Sweden, Spain and Portugal) against Napoleonic France. The Silesian army, commanded by Blücher and consisting of a Prussian corps under York and two Russian corps under Langeron and Sacken, defeated the French army of Marshal MacDonald.—179

215 At the battle of Dresden on 26-27 August 1813 Napoleon's army routed the allied forces of Austria, Prussia and Russia (the Bohemian or chief army), commanded by the Austrian Field Marshal Schwarzenberg.—179

216 In a number of battles in the Montmirail region (east of Paris) Napoleon defeated separate units of Blücher's Silesian army in mid-February 1814 by taking advantage of their isolation from one another.—180

217 At the battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815 the Anglo-Dutch and Prussian forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington and Blücher defeated Napoleon's army, thus deciding the allies' final victory over Napoleonic France. The outcome of the battle of Waterloo is credited to Blücher's army which was defeated by Napoleon at Ligny on 16 June but managed to escape French pursuit and join up with the Anglo-Dutch forces.—180, 357

218 Marx's notebook contains an entry of 29 September 1857 about the despatch to New York of his article 'Bessières' and the articles 'Bem' and 'Bosquet' written jointly with Engels.—181

219 As is seen from Marx's notebook, in September and October 1857 he wrote for the New-York Daily Tribune a series of five articles on the state of the Second Empire's finances and Napoleon III's financial policy. The articles were not printed. The manuscripts have not been found.—181, 297
The letter is written on notepaper bearing a picture of the ruins of a castle and the inscription: 'Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight'.

On the first English publication of this letter see Note 184.—182

The Mahratta principalities (the Mahrattas or Marathas inhabited a large territory in Western India) were formed on the territory of the Mahratta state, which arose in the latter half of the seventeenth century during the struggle against the Empire of the Great Moguls. Later, particularly in the 1730s and 1740s, it underwent a process of feudal decentralisation. The confederation of the Mahratta principalities thus formed disintegrated in the second half of the eighteenth century. Weakened by the struggle with the Afghans and internal strife the principalities fell prey to the British East India Company which annexed a considerable part of their territories in the three Anglo-Mahratta wars (1775-82, 1803-05 and 1817-18) and made the remaining princes its vassals.—185

Marx used the contents of Engels' letter for his two articles, 'The Revolt in India', written on 29 September and 6 October 1857 (see present edition, Vol. 15). The purely military evaluation of possible British operations intended by Engels for Marx's information was supplemented with the political assessment of the aims of the Indian national liberation movement and the efforts of the British colonialists to preserve their rule in India.—185

As is seen from entries in Marx's notebook, on 29 September 1857 he sent to New York, besides 'Battery', three articles received from Engels: 'Bivouac', 'Blindage' and 'Bonnet'; on 6 October, he despatched one more batch of 'B' articles: 'Bomb'; 'Bomb-Ketch', 'Bomb-Proof', 'Bomb Vessel', 'Bombardier' and 'Bombardment'.—185

An abridged English translation of this letter was first published in Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Correspondence. 1846-1895. A Selection with Commentary and Notes, Martin Lawrence Ltd., London [1934]. The letter was published in full in The Letters of Karl Marx, selected and translated with explanatory notes and an introduction by Saul K. Padover, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliff, New Jersey, 1979.—186

Peculium castrense (lit. camp property) (Roman law)—property given by fathers to sons during and for military service and which they could dispose of as they liked independently of their fathers' will.

Fabri—craftsmen in the Roman army engaged in building bridges, putting up defence and siege works, making arms, etc. They were formed into special detachments.—186

Condottieri—leaders of mercenary troops in the service of princes, city republics and Popes in Italy in the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. Some of them usurped power in individual Italian states and founded new princely dynasties.—187

Engels' letter to Marx of 24 September 1857 shows that he proposed to stay in Brighton on 29-30 September, on his way to Jersey to complete his medical treatment (see Note 183). Available sources do not establish with certainty whether Engels and Marx met at the appointed time, but we know from Marx's own words (see present edition, Vol. 17, p. 85) that he and Engels visited their sick friend Conrad Schramm in Jersey, most probably at the beginning of October 1857.—187
228 The letter is written on notepaper bearing a view of the Gulf of St. Catherine in Jersey from the pier.—187

229 Harney, the former leader of revolutionary Chartism, withdrew from the labour movement in the first half of the 1850s, when there was a general decline in the English proletariat's political activity. In the autumn of 1855 he went to St. Hélier, the capital of Jersey, to convey an address of solidarity from British radicals to Victor Hugo on the occasion of the British decision to expel him and other French emigrants from the island (see Note 16). Harney settled there and in mid-1856 became editor of The Jersey Independent, which he devoted almost entirely to local problems, criticising the local system from bourgeois-radical positions.—188

230 Hejira (or Hegira)—the flight of Mohammed and his followers from Mecca to Medina in 622, from which the Mohammedan era is dated.

Here Engels alludes to the expulsion of French petty-bourgeois democratic refugees from Jersey in the autumn of 1855 (see Note 16), and calls them crapauds (philistines) (see Note 81).—188

231 Vendée—a department in the west of France. During the French Revolution it was the centre of a royalist revolt in March 1793 in which the local peasant masses took part. The revolt was suppressed in 1795 but attempts to revive it were made in 1799 and later.—189

232 Engels refers to the list of articles beginning with 'C' for The New American Cyclopaedia which Dana sent Marx. Neither the list nor Engels' comments on it have been preserved.—189, 190

233 The letter is written on notepaper bearing a picture of a cave on the Grève au Lançon in Jersey.—190

234 Engels refers to the preliminary draft of the article 'Armada' for The New American Cyclopaedia which he wrote on the basis of excerpts made by Marx from various sources. Marx put the finishing touches to Engels' text. The material Engels sent for the Cyclopaedia presumably included also the article 'Ayacucho', to which Marx added a final paragraph before sending it and the article 'Armada' to New York on 23 October 1857, as an entry in his notebook shows (for these articles see present edition, Vol. 18).—190

This refers to the article 'Artillery', which Charles Dana asked Marx to write for The New American Cyclopaedia early in May 1857. Engels undertook to write the article but, busy with 'Army' and smaller articles for the Cyclopaedia, he did not begin it until after 19 October. Marx and Engels did not expect that the article could still be included in the current volume with the 'A' articles and thought, as this and the following letters show, that it could be inserted in some other volume, under the title 'Cannon' or as a historical part of the corresponding article ('The History of Cannon'). However, the article was finished by the end of November, despatched to New York on the 27th of that month, and included in Vol. II of the Cyclopaedia under the original title 'Artillery'.—190, 195, 198, 199, 200, 207, 251

236 The letter is written on notepaper with a picture of Princes Tower in Jersey.

On the first English publication of this letter see Note 184.—195

237 Many remnants of feudalism still survived in Jersey at the time. Local big landowners, lawyers and bankers (François Godfrey in particular) controlled all administrative institutions and the Royal Court. The radical Reform League
(consisting of local traders, small shipowners and bank clerks), founded by Harney in September 1857, and The Jersey Independent edited by him, came out against their arbitrary rule and encroachments on the interests of tenants.—196, 264, 308

Further on Engels describes the siege and storming of the insurgent-held fortress of Delhi by British troops during the Indian uprising of 1857-59 (see Note 178). The city fell on 19-20 September 1857. Engels dealt with these events in his article 'The Capture of Delhi' published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 5 December 1857 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—197

The New American Cyclopaedia carried the article 'Blücher' by Marx and Engels without any sub-titles (see present edition, Vol. 18).—198

Marx proposed to meet Engels who was returning from Jersey to Manchester via London after his long stay at the seaside (see Note 183). The two friends did not meet, probably because of the 'bad arrangements of the railway Company in Brighton', as Engels wrote to Marx on 15 November 1857 (see p. 200). Marx may also have confused the date of Engels' arrival in London: he was to be there on 9 November (Monday) and not on the 5th (Thursday). So Marx's remark 'a week ago on Thursday' seems to be a mistake. Besides, from the above-mentioned letter of Engels it transpires that it was on the Monday that their meeting was to take place.—199

Marx seems to refer to his two articles ('The Revolt in India') published as leaders in the New-York Daily Tribune on 13 and 23 October 1857. When Marx wrote them, at the end of September and the beginning of October, he did not have sufficient information on the British siege of Delhi (which was finally captured on 20 September) and assumed that a successful storm of Delhi was hardly possible.—199

Engels' information on the rapid increase in exports of English textile goods to India was used by Marx in his article 'The Financial Crisis in Europe', published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 22 December 1857 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—202

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in Australia in 1851 helped to overcome the 1847 economic crisis and its aftermath. The temporary revival of industry and trade after the crisis was also due, to a certain extent, to European and American goods gaining access to the Chinese market as a result of the Anglo-Chinese war of 1840-42 (known as the first Opium War). In 1857, however, this access was hampered by a new military conflict of the European powers with China (see Note 134).—203

Ruge's intention to publish a new periodical to succeed to the Deutsche Jahrbücher für Wissenschaft und Kunst (published in 1841-43) did not materialise.—209, 227

Ernest Jones proposed as early as April 1857 to hold such a conference and to invite bourgeois radicals. In calling for an alliance with the radicals in order to campaign jointly for electoral reform Jones hoped to revive the mass Chartist movement on this basis. However, he made serious political concessions to the radicals when working out a common platform for uniting with them. Of the six points of the People's Charter (universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by secret ballot, equal constituencies, abolition of property qualifications for candidates to Parliament, and payment of M.P.s) he retained only the demand
for universal manhood suffrage. Jones' conciliatory policy caused discontent among the rank-and-file of the National Charter Association. After repeated postponements a joint conference of Chartists and bourgeois radicals was convened in London on 8 February 1858. Marx and Engels regarded Jones' conciliation with the radicals as a manifestation of his political vacillation and broke off their friendly relations with him until a few years later, when Jones again adopted a revolutionary stand.—210, 249, 264, 375

246 George Peabody was a big American financier. From 1851 onwards, he gave annual dinners in London to British aristocrats and American guests to mark the anniversary of US independence (proclaimed on 4 July 1776).—212, 567

247 Engels' information on Hamburg bankruptcies was reproduced almost word for word by Marx in his article 'The Crisis in Europe', published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 5 January 1858 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—213

248 Marx dealt in greater detail with the consequences of the repeal of the Corn Laws during the crisis in his article 'The Financial Crisis in Europe', published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 22 December 1857 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—215

249 This refers to the Hamburger Garantie-Diskonto-Verein founded at the end of November 1857 in connection with the money crisis in Hamburg, to facilitate the circulation of bills and banknotes bearing the stamp of this association.—216

250 In the summer of 1857 Marx began to write a series of economic manuscripts in order to sum up and systematise the results of his extensive economic research started in the 1840s and continued most intensively in the 1850s. (In the first half of the 1850s he filled 24 paginated and several unpaginated notebooks with excerpts from the works of bourgeois economists, books of statistics, documents and periodicals.) These manuscripts were preliminary versions of an extensive economic work in which he intended to investigate the laws governing the development of capitalist production and to criticise bourgeois political economy. Marx outlined the main points of this treatise in an unfinished draft of the 'Introduction' (one of the first manuscripts of the series) and in letters to Engels, Lassalle and Weydemeyer (see pp. 298-304, 269-71, 286-87, 376-78). Further economic study prompted Marx to specify and change his original plan. The central place in the series is occupied by the extensive manuscript, Critique of Political Economy (widely known as the Grundrisse), on which Marx worked from October 1857 to May 1858. In this preliminary draft of his future Capital Marx expounded his theory of surplus value. After the first instalment had been prepared for publication in 1859 under the title A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy, Marx added several more manuscripts to the series in 1861.

The manuscripts of 1857-61 were first published in German by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CC CPSU in 1939 under the editorial heading Grundrisse der Kritik der politischen Ökonomie (Rohentwurf). These manuscripts and A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. Part One are included in Vols. 29 and 30 of the present edition.—217, 224, 226, 238, 244, 249, 256, 270, 287, 307, 499, 566.

251 This is a postscript to Mrs Marx’s letter of 8 December 1857 to Conrad Schramm (see pp. 566-68).—217

252 Marx slightly changed the wording of this passage in his article 'The Crisis in
In his letter of 17 December 1857 to Marx, Lassalle enclosed a letter from his cousin Max Friedländer to Marx inviting him to contribute to the Vienna newspaper, Die Presse. Friedländer became one of its editors in 1856. Previously he had taken part in publishing the democratic paper Neue Oder-Zeitung, to which Marx also contributed throughout 1855. Not knowing the political line of Die Presse at the time, Marx did not agree, one of the reasons being probably the condition imposed by Friedländer: to criticise Napoleon III's policy and abstain from attacking Palmerston. In 1859 negotiations with Friedländer were resumed and lasted for a long time. Their success was hampered, on the one hand, by Lassalle's pro-Bonapartist statements during the Italian war of 1859 which evoked dissatisfaction on the part of Friedländer, who for a time thought that Marx approved of these statements, and on the other hand, by the editors' tendency to be duped by the pseudo-constitutional demagogy of the new Austrian government of Schmerling, which put Marx on the alert. Only in October 1861 when Die Presse criticised the government did Marx agree to be its London correspondent.—226, 227, 269, 272, 416, 418, 455, 571

Crédit foncier (Land Credit)—a French joint-stock bank set up in 1852 on the basis of the former Paris Land Bank. It granted short- and long-term loans on the security of immovable property at a definite interest. The Crédit foncier received considerable subsidies from the government.

Comptoir national d'Escompte de Paris (National Discount Bank of Paris) was founded in 1848 by the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Originally it discounted bills and granted credits on the security of goods stored in public warehouses. Under Napoleon III it became a joint-stock society (in 1853) and acquired the privilege of making advances on government bonds and shares of industrial and credit companies.—230

The Zollverein, a union of German states which established a common customs frontier, was set up in 1834 under the aegis of Prussia. Brought into being by the need to create an all-German market, the Customs Union subsequently embraced all the German states except Austria and a few of the smaller states.—230

Some of the thoughts expressed by Marx in this letter were developed in his article 'The Crisis in France', published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 12 January 1858 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—232

Further Engels refers to an episode in the Indian uprising of 1857-59 (see Note 178). After the fall of Delhi and Cawnpore in the summer of 1857, the centre of resistance to the British shifted to Oudh. A British garrison was besieged in Lucknow, the capital of that state, by the remnants of the Sepoy army and Oudh insurgents. General Havelock's force sent to relieve the garrison reached it in September but was compelled to remain besieged with it. It was not until November 1857 that the garrison was relieved by a force under General Colin Campbell from Cawnpore (Engels describes this episode). However, the insurgents' successful operations in Campbell's rear compelled him to leave Lucknow and return to Cawnpore. Campbell undertook another campaign to Lucknow three months later and captured the city on 19 March 1858.—234
According to Marx's notebook, on 27 November 1857 he sent two articles to *The New American Cyclopaedia*: Engels' 'Artillery' and his own 'Bugeaud'.—238

Engels' reply to Marx's letter of 22 December 1857 (see this volume, pp. 227-28) has not been found.—239, 242, 250

Engels' article 'Army' for *The New American Cyclopaedia* (on Marx's and Engels' contribution to the *Cyclopaedia* see Note 165) was published not in Vol. I but in Vol. II, which appeared in 1858.—239

On 7 January 1858 Engels sent Marx three 'C' articles: 'Campaign', 'Cannonade' and 'Captain', which, according to an entry in Marx's notebook, were despatched to New York the next day with Marx's articles 'The Siege and Storm of Lucknow' and 'Bolivar y Ponte'.—241, 244

The article 'Caps (Percussion)' was not printed in *The New American Cyclopaedia*.—257, 259

Marx refers to statistical data on England's balance of trade and the cost of her imports and exports during the Crimean war, 1854-56. He obtained these figures from a report of the Manchester Foreign Affairs Committee (see Note 57), which was sent to him by the editors of the Urquhartite newspaper *The Free Press* before it was published. *The Free Press* itself did not publish it until 13 January 1858. Marx used these figures in his article 'British Commerce' (see present edition, Vol. 15).—243

During the march of General Campbell's troops from Cawnpore to Lucknow in November 1857 to relieve the garrison besieged by the Indian insurgents (see Note 258), General Windham's force, left behind to protect Cawnpore, was defeated by the insurgents on 27 November. This forced Campbell to return hastily to retake Cawnpore instead of consolidating in Lucknow. Later Engels described these events in the article 'Windham's Defeat', published in the *New-York Daily Tribune* on 20 February 1858 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—244

The original letter is dated 14 January 1858, which is an obvious slip of the pen. In fact the letter could not have been written earlier than 16 January for in it Marx informed Engels of Conrad Schramm's death on 15 January 1858, acknowledged receipt of Engels' article 'The Relief of Lucknow' despatched from Manchester to London on 14 January, as we see from Engels' letter of that date, and answered questions put to him in that same letter. Besides, in a letter to Engels on 23 January 1858 Marx mentioned this letter, saying it was 'sent off a week ago today', i.e., 16 January.

On the first English publication of this letter (datelined 14 January 1858) see Note 1.—248

Marx refers to the Great Redan, Bastion No. 3 of the Sevastopol fortifications, which was attacked by the British at the time of the allies' decisive storm of the fortress on 8 September 1855, during the Crimean war (1853-56) of Britain, France, Turkey and Piedmont against Russia. The storm was repulsed by Sevastopol defenders. On this episode and Windham's role in it see Engels' article 'The Great Event of the War' (present edition, Vol. 14).

On Windham's defeat by the Indian insurgents in November 1857 see Note 265.—249

Marx wrote about this in his articles on the Indian national liberation uprising, in particular in those published in the *New-York Daily Tribune*: 'The Revolt in India' (4 August 1857), 'Indian News' (14 August 1857), 'State of the Indian
On 22 January 1858 Marx made an entry in his notebook about the receipt from Engels and the despatch to New York of the second batch of 'C' articles for *The New American Cyclopaedia*, in particular 'Carabine', 'Carabineers', 'Carcass', 'Carronade', 'Cartouche', 'Cartridge' and 'Case Shot' (see present edition, Vol. 18). The article 'Carabineers' was not published in the *Cyclopaedia* nor has the manuscript been preserved.—251

At the end of his article 'Albuera' Engels noted that the siege of the French-held fortress of Badajos (Southwestern Spain) by the allied forces of Britain, Spain and Portugal was raised the day after their victory over the French at Albuera on 16 May 1811 (see present edition, Vol. 18, pp. 10-11). In fact the fortress was besieged by the allies three times during the Peninsular War between Britain and Napoleonic France. The first siege in May 1811 was lifted before the battle of Albuera because of the approaching French reserves. On 25 May, following the victory at Albuera, the allies resumed the siege but they were forced to raise it on 17 June. The allies laid siege to Badajos for the third time in March 1812 and took it on 6 April. As Engels pointed out in his letter to Marx on 18 February 1858 (see this volume, p. 267), the inaccuracy in the article 'Albuera' is accounted for by a mistake in one of the sources he used.—251, 252, 267

Marx refers to an attempt on the life of Napoleon III by the Italian revolutionary Felice Orsini on 14 January 1858. Orsini hoped thus to give an impetus to revolutionary actions in Europe and activate the struggle for Italy's unification. The attempt failed and Orsini was executed on 13 March of that year.—251, 255, 256, 257, 266, 271, 289

No special article on the 1857 national liberation uprising in India was written for *The New American Cyclopaedia*. Later the description of this uprising was included in the article 'Hindoostan' published in the *Cyclopaedia*.—252

Engels' letter to Harney has not been found.—253

As can be seen from an entry in Marx's notebook, on 29 January 1858 he sent to New York the following articles received from Engels together with this letter: 'Berme', 'Blenheim' and 'Borodino'. In view of a new request from Dana for 'B' articles, which Marx forwarded to Engels on 23 January (see this volume, p. 251), Engels put off 'C' articles and began fulfilling this request.—254

The amnesty of political emigrants who had taken part in the 1848-49 revolution in Germany was not proclaimed by the Prussian government until early 1861.—255, 266

Marx refers to the position of Louis Bonaparte as President of the French Republic before the coup d'état of 2 December 1851. His term as president was to expire early in May 1852, and according to the republic's Constitution a person could be elected to the post a second time only after a four-year interval. So Louis Bonaparte was in danger not only of losing his power and salary but also of being prosecuted for numerous debts.—256

Marx developed these ideas in his article 'An Attempt on Bonaparte' published in the *New-York Daily Tribune* on 22 February 1858 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—256

Lassalle's book on political economy was published in Berlin only in 1864 under
Marx alludes to the peak of the 1857-58 economic crisis experienced by the Manchester businessmen. He calls it the 'Sturm- und Drangperiode' by analogy with the well-known literary movement in Germany in the last three decades of the 18th century, which reflected the discontent of progressive sections of society with the feudal absolutist systems in German states.—263

In 1842 bourgeois radical Free Traders made attempts to obtain control of the Chartist movement. To divert the workers from the Chartists' social and political programme they put forward a vague demand for what they called 'complete suffrage'. Joseph Sturge, Edward Miall, Joseph Livesay and other radicals, supported by some conciliatory-minded Chartist leaders (Lovett and others), managed to convene two conferences of bourgeois radicals and Chartists in Birmingham in 1842 to discuss a joint campaign for electoral reform. However, the Chartist majority at the conferences rejected the proposal to substitute a new 'Bill of Rights' and the 'complete suffrage' demand for the People's Charter, which led to a break between the Chartists and radicals.—264

After Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III on 14 January 1858, Le Moniteur universel and other official newspapers began publishing chauvinistic addresses of loyalty by higher social and military circles. Many of them accused Britain of granting asylum to terrorists and assassins like Orsini and demanded that they be persecuted in their 'den'. The publication of these addresses was regarded in Britain as an indirect threat and caused an aggravation of Anglo-French relations in 1858.—264

When Marx wrote the article 'Bolivar y Ponte', the history of the Latin American countries' war for independence (1810-26) had not yet been adequately studied. Books and memoirs by European adventurers who had taken part in the war out of mercenary motives were widely read at the time (among them Ducoudray Holstein, a Frenchman who had become Bolivar's personal enemy, and the Englishman G. Hippisley). The authors of these books attributed numerous vices to Bolivar (perfidity, arrogance, cowardice) and presented his struggle against federalist and separatist elements for the unification of the Latin American republics as a striving for dictatorship. In reality, Simon Bolivar played an outstanding role in the struggle of several Latin American countries for liberation from the Spanish yoke, the establishment of republican forms of government and for progressive bourgeois reforms.

Marx had only the above-mentioned biased sources at his disposal. Hence his inevitably one-sided view of Bolivar's personality in his article, in this letter and in Herr Vogt written later (see present edition, Vol. 17): His attitude to Bolivar was to a certain extent determined by the fact that the sources he used exaggerated Bolivar's striving for personal power, and over-emphasised the Bonapartist features against which Marx and Engels were then waging a relentless struggle. Nevertheless, Marx pointed out the progressive aspects of Bolivar's activity, such as his emancipation of Negro slaves, and on the whole appreciated the revolutionary anti-colonial struggle for national liberation in Latin America.—266

Marx alludes to the rumours about the illegitimate birth of Napoleon III, whose official father was Napoleon I's brother Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland in 1806-10.—266
Marx refers to an article in *Cobbett's Annual Register. From July to December, 1802* (Vol. II, London, 1810, columns 128-33) on the aggravation of Anglo-French relations during Napoleon's consulate because of the anti-Napoleonic statements in the press by French political refugees in England. Later Marx used this article and passages quoted in it from *Le Moniteur universel*, No. 320, 9 August 1802, for his article 'The French Trials in London' published in the *New-York Daily Tribune* on 27 April 1858 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—266

Engels presumably refers to his articles 'Camp' and 'Catapult' for *The New American Cyclopaedia*. Marx helped Engels to collect material for them (see, for example, Marx's letter to Engels of 1 February 1858). There is no entry in Marx's notebook about their despatch to New York. It is quite possible that Engels sent Marx the article 'Coehorn' with 'Camp' and 'Catapult'.—267

An excerpt from this letter was first published in English in Marx and Engels, *Selected Correspondence*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1955 and in full in *The Letters of Karl Marx*, selected and translated with explanatory notes and an introduction by Saul K. Padover, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliff, New Jersey, 1979.—268

After Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III, Count Walewski, Foreign Minister of France, sent the British government a despatch on 20 January 1858 expressing his discontent at Britain's granting asylum to French political refugees. The despatch served as a pretext for Palmerston to introduce a new *Aliens Bill*, also called *Conspiracy to Murder Bill* (see Note 16), on 8 February 1858. According to this Bill, anyone living in the United Kingdom, an Englishman or a foreigner, who took part in a conspiracy to murder a person in Britain or any other country, was to be tried by an English court and severely punished. During the second reading of the new *Aliens Bill* the radicals Milner Gibson and John Bright, who had been defeated at the parliamentary elections in March 1857, when the Whigs, Palmerston's adherents, came to power, but were re-elected in the autumn of that year, moved an amendment censuring Palmerston's government for failing to give a fitting reply to Walewski's despatch. The House of Commons adopted the amendment by a majority vote, rejected the Bill and compelled Palmerston's government to resign.—273, 275

Marx analyses the state of France's economy, including agriculture, in early 1858 in his article 'The Economic Crisis in France' published in the *New-York Daily Tribune* on 12 March 1858 (see present edition, Vol. 15).—273

A reference to the second Anglo-Burmese war (1852) which resulted in the British capture of the Province of Pegu.—274

By '2 cives romani [Roman citizens]' Engels means the British Prime Minister Palmerston and Napoleon III. (He alludes here to the Latin expression 'civis Romanus sum'—'I am a Roman citizen' cited by Palmerston in his speech in the House of Commons on 25 June 1850.) Engels has in mind in particular their intention to send an English and a French squadron to the shores of Naples at the end of 1856 under the pretext of bringing pressure to bear on the reactionary regime there (see Note 103), and their repressive measures against democrats in France and Britain after Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III.—276

Neither this letter, sent off apparently at the end of February 1858, nor Marx's letter to Collet mentioned below have been found.—277
A cabinet noir (black bureau)—a secret Post Office institution in France, Prussia, Austria and other states to inspect private correspondence. It existed at the time of absolute monarchies in Europe.—277, 279

In their 'Letter to the Parliament and the Press' of 24 February 1858 (an English translation was published in London as a separate booklet), Pyat, Besson and Talandier stated that the crowned personages who usurped political power as Napoleon III had done, deserved to die a violent death and that their assassination would be a justified historical act. The letter caused excitement among British ruling circles and in the British press. Marx sharply criticised such adventurist statements by French petty-bourgeois refugees and their terrorist ideas.—278, 279

An allusion to Félix Pyat, who contributed to the French satirical journal Le Charivari in the 1830s and 1840s and wrote a number of plays for the Théâtre du Port Saint-Martin (Paris).—278

The Honourable Gentleman opposite—a form of address used in the British Parliament in respect of an M.P. in the opposition.—278

Engels means the German liberals and petty-bourgeois democrats who supported the German Imperial Constitution of 1849 (see Note 116).—279

Marx refers to a letter he received from Friedrich Kamm dated 19 December 1857. Kamm, a German refugee in America, wrote that he and his friends had set up a Communist Club in New York and asked Marx to send him information about the communist movement in Europe, certain theoretical works and Communist League documents. He also asked for practical advice in organising the work of a newly founded club. Marx's reply has not been found, but his letter to Joseph Weydemeyer of 1 February 1859 shows that he corresponded with Albrecht Komp, another leader of the New York Communist Club (see this volume, p. 376).—282, 288, 293, 469

In 1806, an English expedition under Captain Popam and General Beresford was sent to capture Buenos Aires, which belonged to Spain, then an ally of Napoleonic France. Meeting with no serious resistance from the Spanish colonial authorities, Beresford's force seized Buenos Aires but was surrounded and compelled to surrender by the Argentine patriots.—285

This letter is Marx's reply to Lassalle's letter of 3 March 1858, containing a number of questions regarding the publication of Marx's economic work (see this volume, pp. 269-71).

On the first English publication of Marx's letter see Note 82.—286

The Seven Years War (1756-63)—a war of Britain and Prussia against Austria, France, Russia, Saxony and Sweden. As a result of it France ceded many of its colonies (including Canada and almost all its possessions in the East Indies) to Britain, while Prussia, Austria and Saxony were obliged to recognise in the main its pre-war frontiers.—289, 294, 561

Engels refers to the underground gallery connecting the Tuileries Palace with the Seine embankment, where some participants in the June 1848 uprising in Paris were detained after its defeat.—290

In his letter to the Editor of The Times, published in the newspaper on 17 March 1858 (issue No. 22943), the English poet W. S. Landor refuted the evidence of some witnesses concerning his participation in Orsini's attempt on
the life of Napoleon III, expressed indignation at this, 'the basest of crimes', called the Emperor 'the most legitimate sovran in the universe', and declared that he 'detests and abominates democracy'.—290

303 The Legitimists—supporters of the Bourbon dynasty overthrown in 1830. They upheld the interests of the big hereditary landowners.

   During the Second Republic the Orleanists (see Note 124) and the Legitimists formed the 'party of Order', an influential conservative bloc in the Legislative Assembly (1849-51), which Engels has in mind when he speaks, further on in the text, about the joint rule of these groups under the constitutional-republican system.—291, 552

304 A reference to La loi relatif à des mesures de sûreté générale (Law on Public Security Measures) known as La loi des suspects (Suspects Law) adopted by the Corps législatif (see Note 123) on 19 February and promulgated on 28 February 1858. It gave the Emperor and his government unlimited power to exile to different parts of France or Algeria or to banish altogether from French territory any person suspected of hostility to the Second Empire.—291

305 Engels refers to the marriage in London on 25 January 1858 of Frederick William, the son of Prince William of Prussia (later King and Emperor William I), and the English Princess Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, Queen Victoria's eldest daughter.—292

306 In 1848, during the Second Republic, the monarchist Louis Adolphe Thiers actively supported Louis Bonaparte's candidature for the presidency. But later, as a leader of the Orleanist wing of the 'party of Order' plotting the restoration of the Orleans dynasty, he and other members of the party entered into conflict with Louis Bonaparte and his entourage. During the Bonapartist coup d'état of 2 December 1851 Thiers was arrested and, after a short detention in the Mazas prison in Paris, was banished from France. Upon his return in August 1852 he became a member of the 'society opposition'.—292

307 Marx refers to a conference of the delegates of the Italian National Constitutional League, the liberal-minded big bourgeoisie and nobility, held in London on 1 March 1858. It adopted a number of mainly declarative resolutions, proclaiming the necessity to form a federation of Italian states, introduce a Constitution preserving the monarchic government, and carry out a number of liberal reforms. A special resolution condemned Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III.—294

308 Under Napoleon III's decree of 27 January 1858 the whole of French territory was divided into five military districts, with Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse and Tours as their centres and Marshals Magnan, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Bosquet, Castellane and Canrobert as their commanders. Marx calls these districts pashaliks (a comparison earlier used by the French republican press), to emphasise the similarity of the unlimited powers of the reactionary Marshals and the despotic power of the Turkish pashas.—296

309 Captain-generalships—administrative districts set up in Spain and its colonies in the sixteenth century, during the period of absolute monarchy. Civil and military power in these districts was concentrated in the hands of captain-generals, who acted as royal governors.—296

310 Thomas Attwood's views on the ideal unit of money were set forth in the book The Currency Question. The Gemini Letters, London, 1844, written anonymously by T. B. Wright and J. Harlow who called themselves 'Gemini'.—301
The Cotton Supply Association—a Free Trade organisation founded in Manchester in 1857 to promote the import of cotton from India, Africa and other countries.—305

Laissez-faire, laissez-aller—the formula of economists who advocated Free Trade and non-intervention by the state in economic relations.—305

This is the reply to Mrs Marx's letter to Engels of 9 April 1858 (see this volume, pp. 569).—307

Surgeon Simon Bernard, a Frenchman living in London, was tried as an accomplice in Felice Orsini’s attempt on the life of Napoleon III (manufacture of bombs and so on). The trial took place in London from 12 to 17 April 1858. Bernard was acquitted by the Central Criminal Court on 17 April.—307, 309

In April 1858 the Chamber of Representatives of the Kingdom of Piedmont discussed a conspiracy bill. Introduced at the request of Napoleon III's government, it envisaged measures against attempts on the life of foreign monarchs. During the debate on 16 and 17 April, Prime Minister Cavour and General La Marmora recalled the summer 1848 events and exposed the policy of the bourgeois republican general Cavaignac, then head of the executive in France, who refused to support revolutionary Italy in her struggle against Austria.—309

Marx refers to the Government Commission on the Workers' Question which met at the Palais du Luxembourg and was presided over by Louis Blanc. The Commission was set up on 28 February 1848 by the Provisional Government of the French Republic under pressure from workers who demanded a Ministry of Labour. It consisted of workers and employers and acted as a mediator in labour conflicts, often taking the side of the employers. On the very next day after the mass actions of 15 May 1848, the government disbanded the Luxembourg Commission.—310

Later Marx wrote two articles on this subject: 'A Curious Piece of History' and 'Another Strange Chapter of Modern History', published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 16 June and 23 September 1858.—310

Marx stayed with Engels in Manchester from 6 to about 24 May. To recover his health he practised sport, riding, etc. While in Manchester Marx continued working on the economic manuscript of 1857-58 (see Note 250), intending to complete his research and begin preparations for publication of the first part of his work, A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy.—312, 315, 368

Marx refers to Napoleon III's representation to the Council of State on the introduction of a law on confiscation of landed property of philanthropic institutions and converting it into state interest-bearing securities. Marx discussed this problem at length in his article 'Bonaparte's Financial Manoeuvres.—Military Despotism' (present edition, Vol. 15).—317

Marx received Engels' article 'Cavalry', written for The New American Cyclopaedia, by 22 June 1858 and, as seen from an entry in his notebook, sent it off to New York the same day.—323

Marx means J. Weydemeyer's letter of 28 February 1858 from Milwaukee and A. Komp's letter of 15 June 1858 from New York, both written to him. Marx did not enclose them in his letter to Engels and they were mislaid among his papers. Some time later, Marx found them and replied to Weydemeyer on 1 February 1859 (see this volume, pp. 374-78). His letter to Komp has not been
found but we may judge of its contents by the above-mentioned letter to Weydemeyer. Komp was a leader of the New York Communist Club, and his letter to Marx contained information and requests similar to those contained in a letter from Friedrich Kamm, another leader of the Club, written on 19 December 1857 (see Note 297). After replying to his American correspondents, Marx forwarded their letters to Engels on 9 February 1859 (see this volume, pp. 384-85).—324, 326, 337, 339, 374, 384

322 Whitechapel—a working class district in London's East End.—331, 449

323 The People's Provident Assurance Society was founded by John Watts, an English reformer and Owenite, in London in 1853. In 1857 a branch-office was opened in Manchester.—332

324 Marx's letter to his mother has not been found.—334

325 This presumably refers to Engels' article written between 16 and 20 July 1858 and published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 13 August. Marx made an entry in his notebook on 27 July about the despatch of the article to New York, giving its heading as 'Transport of Troops to India' (see present edition, Vol. 15). The Tribune editors introduced changes into the article and printed it under the heading 'How the Indian War has been Mismanaged'.—334

326 The original letter is dated 4 August 1858, which is presumably a slip of the pen, for in it Marx mentions events about which he could have learned from the newspapers only later: the opening of the Cherbourg naval port after its reconstruction and the actions of Napoleon III's government in connection with this. Engels' reply of 10 August 1858 warrants the assumption that Marx wrote the letter on 8 August.

On the first English publication of the letter see Note 20.—335

327 This seems to refer to Engels' letter in reply to Marx's letter of 25 July 1858 (see this volume, p. 334). The letter has not been found.—335

328 Marx refers to the festivities on the occasion of the opening, on 4 August 1858, of the Cherbourg naval port after its reconstruction.

On the invitation of the French government, Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom and the Prince Consort Albert attended the ceremony. According to Napoleon III's plans, the reception given them was to relax the tension in Anglo-French relations after Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III (see Note 271). However, the demonstration of France's naval strength in Cherbourg aroused new British apprehensions. In this connection Napoleon declared in a Note of 7 August 1858 that the reconstruction of the naval port did not pursue any hostile aims towards Britain.—336, 339, 340

329 Félix Pyat's letter was written on 14 July 1858 and published separately under the title Lettre au jury. Défense de la lettre au Parlement et à la Presse. It supplemented the letter of 24 February 1858 by Pyat, Besson and Talandier (see Note 293).—339, 345

330 The article on the slave trade in Cuba written by Marx for the New-York Daily Tribune was not published.—340

331 Marx refers to his articles 'The English Bank Act of 1844' and 'Commercial Crises and Currency in Britain', printed in the New-York Daily Tribune on 23 and 28 August 1858 as leaders, and 'British Commerce and Finance', published on 4 October.—342

332 Marx refers to the unequal treaties signed in Tientsin in June 1858 by Britain
Notes

and France with China during the second Opium War (1856-60). The treaties made new ports available to foreign trade; foreign diplomatic representatives were authorised in Peking; foreigners were allowed to travel freely in the country for commercial or other purposes; Britain and France received economic privileges through the introduction of new commercial rules legalising the opium trade, and were paid indemnities.

Marx discussed these treaties in his articles written in August and early September for the New-York Daily Tribune: 'History of the Opium Trade' and 'The Anglo-Chinese Treaty' (see present edition, Vol. 16). However, the article mentioned in this letter was not published in the Tribune.—342, 347, 362, 387

Engels refers to the official despatches of Lord Canning, Governor General of India, of 17 June and 4 July 1858 to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the British East India Company (they were published in The Times, No. 23117, 6 October 1858).

In these despatches Canning defended his proclamation of 3 March 1858 on the confiscation, in favour of Britain, of the lands of Oudh, including the estates of the local feudal lords who had joined the Indian uprising. (Marx assessed this proclamation in his article 'The Annexation of Oudh' published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 28 May 1858; see present edition, Vol. 15.) Canning's point of view was not shared by a number of prominent colonial officials and M.P.s who favoured a more flexible policy towards the Indian feudal lords and hoped to win them over with promises to leave their domains intact.

Marx did not write any article about Canning's despatches.—343

Engels seems to refer to Jones' speech at a Chartist meeting in Manchester on 4 October 1858, a brief account of which was published in The Leader, No. 446, 9 October 1858, in the 'Political Foreshadowings' section.

About Jones' temporary vacillations and his policy of compromise with bourgeois radicals see Note 245.—344, 345

Marx writes here about the revolutionary situation in Russia after her defeat in the Crimean war (1853-56). Fearing the growing peasant unrest, Alexander II's government was forced to start preparations for the abolition of serfdom. On 3 January 1857 a Secret Committee consisting of high government officials and headed by the Emperor was formed to discuss the peasant question. In January 1858 the Committee was made public and renamed the Chief Peasant Question Committee.

To discuss the draft peasant reform, it was proposed to hold in St. Petersburg a congress of deputies of the Gubernia Landowners' Committees, called by Marx the 'convocation of notables' by analogy with the convocation of notables in France on the eve of the French Revolution. The congress took place in the autumn of 1859.—346, 349

In view of the insanity of Frederick William IV of Prussia the question arose of appointing Regent his brother, Prince William of Prussia (later King and Emperor William I). The Prussian bourgeoisie hoped that the Regency would lead to liberal reforms and remove Manteuffel's reactionary ministry, although the reactionary measures taken by the Prince of Prussia in 1848 gave little ground for such hopes. Nevertheless, similar illusions about the advent of 'a new era' were widespread among liberal monarchist circles. Prince William was appointed Regent on 7 October 1858.—346, 348, 410, 470, 571

In his book Studien über die innern Zustände, das Volksleben und insbesondere die
ländlichen Einrichtungen Russlands (Th. 1-3, Hannover-Berlin, 1847-52), the Prussian official and writer August Haxthausen who toured Russia in the 1840s, gave a false idea of the material well-being of the Russian peasantry. He advocated preservation of the peasant commune arguing that this was the only way to save Russia from the revolutionary consequences of its toiling people becoming proletarian. He thought that the abolition of serfdom should be carried out gradually because, he wrote, the necessary conditions for the wage labour system did not exist in Russia.—346

358 This refers to one of the main provisions of the Nanking Treaty Britain concluded with China as a result of the Anglo-Chinese war of 1840-42 (known as the first Opium War). It was the first of a series of unequal treaties imposed on China by the Western powers, treaties that reduced it to the status of a semi-colony. Under the Nanking Treaty five Chinese cities—Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Nínbo and Fuchon—were opened to English trade.—347

359 Under the Aigun Treaty of 28(16) May 1858, the left bank of the Amur, from the confluence of the Shilka and the Argun to the sea, was recognised as Russian territory, while the question of the Ussuri Area, from the confluence of the Ussuri and the Amur to the sea, was left open until the final fixing of the frontier between Russia and China. Navigation on the Amur, Sungari and Ussuri was prohibited to all states except Russia and Ching China. The treaty thus returned to Russia the left bank of the Amur developed by the Russians in the seventeenth century and taken from it under the Nerchinsk Treaty of 1689. Besides, it thwarted the British diplomats' attempt to exacerbate Russo-Chinese relations and closed the Amur to West-European shipping. The treaty was ratified by Russia on 8 June 1858.—349

340 This letter is dated only 'Friday'. The exact date of its writing was established on the basis of facts mentioned in it, in particular Marx's reference to an article on rifled cannon published in The Times on 22 October 1858.—350

341 Marx seems to refer to his article 'Mr. John Bright' printed in the New-York Daily Tribune on 12 November 1858 as a leader, without any heading. It bears signs of the editors' interference (see present edition, Vol. 16).—350

342 A reference to the conflict between France and Portugal caused by the seizure of the French merchant vessel Charles et Georges by the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique on 29 November 1857. The vessel had on board a number of East-African Negroes who were to be shipped, allegedly as free emigrants, to the French island of Réunion.

The Franco-Portuguese talks continued for almost a year but brought no results. On 13 October 1858 Napoleon III, whom Marx calls here Quasimodo (a character from Victor Hugo's Notre-Dame de Paris), sent a special Note to the Portuguese Government demanding the return of the confiscated vessel and the release of its captain. The demand was backed by the despatch of two French warships to the Portuguese capital. Portugal was compelled to yield.

Marx touches on the subject in his article 'The French Slave Trade' published in the New-York Daily Tribune on 1 December 1858 with considerable editorial changes (see present edition, Vol. 16, pp. 621-23).—351, 357

343 This presumably refers to Blind’s articles published anonymously in 1858 under the general heading Flügblätter des Vereins 'Deutsche Einheit und Freiheit' in England.—351, 353

344 John Bright, a British radical and Free Trade leader, put forward a
programme for electoral reform. Of the six points of the People's Charter (universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by secret ballot, equal constituencies, abolition of property qualifications for candidates to Parliament, and payment of M.P.s), he retained only the demand for vote by secret ballot. The other demands were either omitted altogether or drastically moderated. Thus Bright suggested that suffrage should be granted only to persons paying property tax; in place of equal constituencies he suggested fairer representation for the existing constituencies.—358

Marx refers to Freiligrath's letter to him of 6 December 1858 and Freiligrath's poem 'Nach Johanna Kinkel's Begräbnis' (written on 20 November 1858 on the occasion of the death of Cottfried Kinkel's wife, Johanna Kinkel, and published in Die Neue Zeit, No. 24, 11 December 1859).—359

Cayenne—a place in French Guiana where political prisoners were sent for penal servitude. The high mortality caused by the hard prison conditions and the unhealthy tropical climate earned it the nickname of the 'Dry Guillotine'.—359

Marx is mistaken here. Fitzgerald and Stanley could not have spoken in the House of Commons on Monday, 13 December, for Parliament did not meet from 2 August 1858 to early January 1859. On 14 December The Times (No. 23176) reprinted excerpts from Lord Stanley's speech of 13 December 1858 before the young cadets of the Manchester military school, one of the topics being the situation in India. (The speech was reported in greater detail in The Manchester Guardian.) Fitzgerald too may have spoken at this meeting. This warrants the assumption that Marx actually meant these speeches.—363

Marx means his new article on the Anglo-Chinese Treaty. It was not published by the New-York Daily Tribune.—363

In his Message to the XXXVth Congress of 6 December 1858, President James Buchanan expressed US aggressive intentions as regards Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Brazil, Paraguay and other countries of Central and South America and US strivings for supremacy on the American continent. In the sphere of home policy, Buchanan asked Congress to increase allocations for the navy and the Postal Department in 1858 and urged the construction of a Pacific railroad. Marx's article about Buchanan's message was not published by the New-York Daily Tribune.—364

Marx had asked Engels to write an article for the New-York Daily Tribune about the events in the principality of Serbia. On 30 November 1858 the so-called St. Andrew Skupština met after a long interval. At the session, the liberals, who had joined forces with the supporters of the Obrenović dynasty, clashed with the ruling Ustavobranitelji (Defenders of Constitution) group representing the big landowners, traders and the top officialdom. The conflict led to the deposition of Alexander Karageorgiević and the reinstatement of Miloš Obrenović, who agreed to carry out a number of liberal reforms. The St. Andrew Skupština abolished the oligarchic council set up under the 1838 Constitution, restored the Skupština as a permanent legislative body, and declared freedom of the press. Though the liberal reforms were moderate and short-lived, the fall of the Ustavobranitelji regime gave an impulse to Serbia's economic and cultural development.

It is unknown whether Engels wrote the article on Serbia.—364, 366

Presumably Engels did not write any article on the proposed changes in the Prussian army. Later, when France and Piedmont were on a collision course with
Austria, he wrote the article 'German Resources for War' (on 10 February 1859) in which he also described the state of Prussia's armed forces (see present edition, Vol. 16).—366, 368

352 Gottfried Kinkel called his weekly after Arminius (Hermann), the leader of the Germanic tribes' struggle against Roman rule in the first century A. D. Marx hints at the coincidence of this title with the name of the hero of Goethe's poem 'Hermann und Dorothea', a simple, patriarchally-minded man striving for peace and a domestic idyll.—366

353 The prospectus for the Hermann was an advertisement announcing the forthcoming publication of the weekly, dated 24 December 1858 and signed by Kinkel.

Marx's letter to Freiligrath about 'the Kinkel affair' has not been found.—367

354 The letter is not dated. The approximate time of its writing has been established on the basis of the facts mentioned in it, in particular the reference to Marx's rewriting of Engels' article on Napoleon III's policy, as a result of which the article 'The Money Panic in Europe' virtually written by them both, was sent to New York, its final version having been written on 13 January 1859 (see present edition, Vol. 16). The letter could hardly have been sent off to Manchester later than 15 January because, judging by its opening lines, Marx was expecting a new article for the New-York Daily Tribune from Engels by Tuesday, 18 January.—367

355 Marx means the 'Chapter on Capital', which constitutes the bulk of his economic manuscripts of 1857-58 (see Note 250) and was written from October 1857 to May 1858 (see present edition, Vols. 29 and 30).—368, 389

356 In the autumn of 1858, Palmerston, then head of the Whig opposition to the Derby-Disraeli Tory Cabinet, was invited by Napoleon III to Compiègne in order to clarify his position on the impending Franco-Austrian war. At the meeting Palmerston did not object to the Austrians being expelled from Italy, but in his speech at the opening of Parliament on 3 February 1859 he condemned France's action.

On Russia's influence on Napoleon III's policy see Marx's article 'The War Prospect in France' (present edition, Vol. 16).

The Peace Treaty of Paris concluded the Crimean war (1853-56). It was signed at the Congress of Paris on 30 March 1856 by Austria, Britain, France, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, on the one hand, and Russia, on the other. Under the treaty, Russia ceded the mouth of the Danube and part of Bessarabia, renounced its protectorate over the Danubian principalities and its protection of Christians in Turkey, agreed to the neutralisation of the Black Sea and returned the fortress of Kars to Turkey in exchange for Sevastopol and other Russian towns held by the Allies. By skilfully exploiting the differences between Britain and France the Russian diplomats at the Congress blocked the attempts to impose even more onerous peace terms on Russia.—368, 411, 431

357 This draft of Engels' letter to Freiligrath was enclosed by Engels in his letter to Marx of 27 January 1859 (see this volume, p. 373). As follows from that letter, a three-page fair copy was sent to Freiligrath on 26 January. Neither the fair copy nor the other draft versions which Engels made while writing the letter have been preserved.—370

358 In a letter to Engels that has not reached us Freiligrath probably wrote about
the projected publication of a new revolutionary newspaper which was to be a sequel to the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, organ of the proletarian wing of the democratic movement during the 1848-49 revolution in Germany. Freiligrath seems to have given an incorrect interpretation of the trend of the future newspaper as against that of the petty-bourgeois weekly *Hermann* which Gottfried Kinkel began to publish on 1 January 1859.—370, 372

Engels paraphrases the dictum 'They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing', which during the restoration of the Bourbons (1815-30) was often applied to their conservative supporters who had failed to draw any lessons from the French Revolution. The dictum was first used, also in referring to the French extreme royalists, by Rear Admiral Chevalier de Panat in a letter to the journalist Mallet du Pan in 1796. In later years it was often attributed to Charles Talleyrand.—370

The handwritten weekly *Der Maikäfer, eine Zeitschrift für Nicht-Philister* (May-Bug, a Journal for Non-Philistines) was founded by Gottfried Kinkel and Johanna Mockel in Bonn in 1840, at the time when the literary May-Bug Club was set up. With the outbreak of the revolution in Germany in 1848, both the journal and the club ceased to exist. Marx and Engels gave an ironic characterisation of the periodical and the club in the pamphlet *The Great Men of the Exile* (see present edition, Vol. 11, p. 244).—370

The letter is not dated. The approximate time of its writing has been established on the basis of a reply letter from Engels. The article mentioned below was not published by the editors of the *New-York Daily Tribune*.—371, 373

Between September 1851 and March 1852 Gottfried Kinkel toured America in an attempt to raise a so-called German-American revolutionary loan. It was to be floated among German refugees and Americans of German extraction and used to begin an immediate revolution in Germany. During the tour Kinkel conducted a slanderous campaign against Marx and Engels. The attempt to distribute the 'revolutionary loan' failed. Marx and Engels in a number of works and letters denounced the undertaking as an adventurist attempt to produce a revolution artificially during a period when the revolutionary movement was on the wane.—372

Marx's description of Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont (Sardinia), as a 'mild, angelic child' is clearly ironic. When writing about her forthcoming marriage to Napoleon III's cousin, Jérôme Bonaparte (nicknamed Plon-Plon), in his article 'Louis Napoleon's Position' mentioned in this letter, Marx notes that Clotilde, 'despite her young years, is very strong-minded' (Vol. 16, p. 169).—373

See Note 45.—374, 567

Marx is mistaken here: Georg Weerth died in Havana, Cuba (see Note 85).—374

In 1751 J. Ch. Gottsched published in Leipzig an epic poem by Ch. O. von Schönaich devoted to Arminius (Hermann), the leader of the Germanic tribes that had revolted against Roman rule. Gottsched supplied the poem with a laudatory preface, and on his recommendation the Leipzig University crowned Schönaich with the laurels of a poet in 1752.—375

The 'great men' (die 'großen Männer') was the nickname Marx and Engels
applied to German and other refugees, primarily petty-bourgeois democrats, who after the 1848-49 revolution engaged in pseudo-revolutionary activities, organised plots, raised 'revolutionary loans', formed governments in exile, and the like. In their joint work *The Great Men of the Exile* (present edition, Vol. 11) Marx and Engels gave a satirical description of some of them.—376, 500, 502

In its issue of 19 October 1711, *The Spectator* propounded the idea that the price of commodities depended on the mass of money in circulation, a view shared by Montesquieu and Hume. In criticising this view in his *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*, Marx referred to this issue of the journal (present edition, Vol. 30).—377

In his article 'The French Army' sent to the *New-York Daily Tribune* on 31 January 1859, Engels opposed his calculations concerning the strength of the forces France could field in Italy in case of war to the exaggerated figures contained in Louis Boniface's article datelined Paris, 29 January 1859, which appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, No. 30, on 30 January 1859. Engels pointed out that the *Constitutionnel* data had been furnished by the Emperor himself (see present edition, Vol. 16, p. 171). A report of 31 January from Paris, published in *The Times*, No. 23219, on 2 February 1859, stated outright that Napoleon III, whom Marx calls in this letter Mr Boustrapa (see Note 40), was the author of the article in the *Constitutionnel*.—379

This refers to the war preparations of the Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont) and France against Austria. The war (29 April to 8 July 1859) was launched by Napoleon III, who under the banner of the 'liberation of Italy' strove for aggrandizement and needed a successful military campaign to shore up the Bonapartist regime in France. Piedmont ruling circles hoped that French support would enable them to unite Italy under the aegis of the Savoy dynasty. The war caused an upsurge of the national liberation movement in Italy. The Austrian army suffered a series of defeats. However Napoleon III, frightened by the scale of the liberation movement in Italy, abruptly ceased hostilities. On 11 July, the French and Austrian emperors concluded a separate preliminary peace in Villafranca. France received Savoy and Nice; Lombardy was annexed to Sardinia; the Venetian Region remained under the Austrians.—380, 399, 401, 405, 462, 537

Marx refers here to the *Carbonari*, members of secret political societies in Italy and France in the first half of the nineteenth century. In Italy they fought for national independence, unification of the country and liberal constitutional reforms.

In the latter half of the 1850s a number of attempts were made on the life of Napoleon III, including one by the Italian revolutionary Orsini (see Note 271). Some of these attempts were attributed to the desire to teach Napoleon III a lesson for the breach of his commitments to the Carbonari organisation, of which he was a member in 1831. Part of the questions touched upon in this letter are discussed in the articles 'The Money Panic in Europe' by Marx and Engels, 'Louis Napoleon's Position' by Marx and 'The French Army' by Engels (all three are in Vol. 16 of the present edition).—380

The *Rubicon*—the name of a river in Northern Italy, on the boundary between Umbria and Cisalpine Gaul, which Caesar crossed with his army in 49 B.C. thereby starting a civil war with Pompey. To cross (or pass) the *Rubicon*—to embark on an undertaking from which one cannot turn back.—381

Marx refers to the abortive Bonapartist coups in Boulogne on 6 August 1840.
and Strasbourg on 30 October 1836, and to the coup d'état in Paris on 2 December 1851 which led to the establishment of Napoleon III's dictatorship and the proclamation of the Second Empire in 1852.—381

Marx probably means the tribute to Johanna Mockel, Gottfried Kinkel's wife, published in *The Daily Telegraph* by the German writer Fanny Lewald (Stahr). Marx mentions it in his letter to Lassalle of 3 March 1860 (see present edition, Vol. 41).—383

The *New-York Daily Tribune* did not publish this article by Marx.—384

On 8 February 1859 Georg Eccarius wrote to Marx saying it had been definitely established that he had consumption. While expressing his readiness to endure his misfortune with fortitude, he wrote about his apprehensions concerning the possible consequences of his disease for his family. In conclusion he asked Marx to send him books for self-education.—386

The letter has not been found.—388

The letter is not dated. The approximate time of its writing can be deduced from Marx's mentioning that his brother-in-law, Johann Carl Juta, would be travelling to Manchester, and from the fact that on 22 February 1859 Marx wrote a letter of recommendation to Engels for him.—389

Engels informed Marx of his intention to write the pamphlet *Po and Phine* (see present edition, Vol. 16) in a letter written in the second half of February 1859 (it has not reached us). In the same letter he obviously outlined the content of the planned work, which Marx then set forth in this letter to Lassalle. Engels finished the pamphlet by 9 March 1859.—391, 393

Engels took part in the Baden-Palatinate uprising in June-July 1849 with the detachment of August Willich, whose adjutant he was. He participated in four battles, including the big one at Rastatt.—392

Marx refers to the fact that Ferdinand Lassalle was close to the opposition elements of the Prussian liberal bourgeoisie grouped round the Berlin *Volks-Zeitung*. On 31 January 1859 Lassalle, who became disappointed in the newspaper, wrote to Marx as follows: 'The *Volks-Zeitung*, the only halfway democratic newspaper in Berlin, has rushed over to the ministerial camp and plays a role unique for its unworthiness in the history of the democratic press.'—396

In this letter, written at the end of February 1859, Lassalle informed Marx that he had reached an agreement with Franz Duncker regarding the publication of Engels' *Po and Rhine*. He stated the terms and suggested that the pamphlet should be published in French translation too.—398

In his speech in the Frankfurt National Assembly on 12 August 1848 General Radowitz asserted that Austria's boundary along the Mincio (in other words, continued Austrian rule in Northern Italy) guaranteed Germany against French invasion. This doctrine was refuted in Engels' pamphlet *Po and Rhine* and in Marx's article 'The War Prospect in Prussia' (see present edition, Vol. 16, pp. 216, 235 and 270).—398

A reference to the national liberation and anti-feudal uprising in the city of Cracow, which had been under the joint control of Austria, Russia and Prussia from 1815. The insurgents seized power on 22 February 1846 and set up a National Government, which issued a manifesto abolishing feudal services. The
uprising was put down in early March 1846. In November 1846, Austria, Prussia and Russia signed a treaty incorporating Cracow in the Austrian Empire.—401

Further events showed that Marx's forecast was true. In April 1859 the British Parliament was dissolved and new elections in June 1859 brought to power a government headed by Palmerston, who had been in opposition until then. The ideas expressed by Marx in this and other letters of that period concerning the situation in Europe in view of the maturing military crisis, were developed in his article 'The War Prospect in France' written for the New-York Daily Tribune (see present edition, Vol. 16).—401, 405, 429

Engels means one of the three annual fairs in Leipzig, the spring fair, at which all German publishing houses used to exhibit their books.—402

After a long imprisonment, the Italian liberal Carlo Poerio and his associates, participants in the 1848-49 revolution, were expelled by the Neapolitan authorities and placed on a ship bound for America. On the way, the captain set them free at a British port. On 12 March 1859 The Times (No. 23252) published a letter to the editor by Lord Shaftesbury hailing Poerio and his friends as 'honest and heroic men'. To support them a committee was set up in London with Lord Shaftesbury as President. Palmerston, too, was a member.—405

The letter is not dated. The time of its writing is clear from the enclosed letter of Eccarius to Marx, written on 20 March 1859, and from Marx mentioning his article on the Reform Bill, which was presumably sent to New York on 22 March, Tuesday, one of the two weekdays when articles were despatched to America.—406

Besides 'The New British Reform Bill' (see present edition, Vol. 16), Marx wrote two more articles on the 1859 Reform Bill, on 22 March and 1 April 1859, but they were not published in the New-York Daily Tribune and have not reached us.—406, 411

Marx has in mind cases when the New-York Daily Tribune reprinted articles from the London Times.—406

From 1693 to 1806 Wetzlar was the seat of the Reichskammergericht (Imperial Court of Justice) which examined disputes between the lands, complaints connected with taxation, and other questions. It was also the highest court of appeal for the lands and cities comprising the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. It was notorious for procrastination and red tape.—408

Marx means the new proposal Max Friedländer had made to him in the course of negotiations on Marx's work for the Vienna newspaper Die Presse (see also Note 254). It was forwarded to him by Lassalle in a letter written at the end of March 1859, and Marx's letter is the reply to it. This time Friedländer did not stipulate that Marx should abstain from criticising Palmerston and proposed that, besides articles, Marx should send telegraphic despatches on current events. In his letter Lassalle also asked Marx for advice concerning his own work for the paper. Marx wrote about the negotiations also in his letter to Engels of 16 April 1859 (see this volume, p. 416).—408

On the letter from Lassalle see Note 392.

In his letter of 15 March 1859 Charles Dana informed Marx that it was impossible to find a publisher in America for the English translation of A
Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy and offered his help in selling 50-100 copies of the German edition of the book in America. Dana also requested Marx to write articles on 'Fortification' and 'Infantry' for The New American Cyclopaedia. Both articles were written by Engels (see present edition, Vol. 18).—410

In 1852 the Tory government of Derby was brought down by the Free Traders led by Bright, and Palmerston became Home Secretary in the new coalition government of Aberdeen. The fall of the Aberdeen government in 1855, caused by setbacks in the Crimean War, cost Russell the post of Foreign Secretary, while Palmerston headed the new, Whig government. During the second Derby ministry (1858-59), opposition by Bright and Russell contributed to the government's resignation, clearing the field for Palmerston's second cabinet.—411

On 31 March 1859 the House of Commons rejected, after a second reading, the Reform Bill proposed by the Tory government of Derby-Disraeli, which led to the government's fall. In the preceding debate, on 24 March, Bright and Gibson spoke against the Bill. Gibson quoted Bright, who said in one of his earlier speeches that 'there was no Bill so revolutionary as a bad Bill'. While favouring the preservation of some elements of the obsolete system of 'rotten boroughs', Gibson opposed the new distribution of electoral districts proposed by the government.

The ideas expressed in this letter were probably discussed in greater detail in Marx's article on the Reform Bill written on 1 April 1859, which was not published by the New-York Daily Tribune editors.—411

The letter was first published in an abridged English translation in K. Marx, On Colonialism and Modernization, New York, 1969.—412

This letter to Charles Dana has not been found.—412

While a member of the House of Commons, Thomas Chisholm Anstey, together with David Urquhart, repeatedly criticised Palmerston's foreign policy. As Attorney-General of Hong Kong in 1854-58, he came out against corruption and abuses by the British colonial administration, for which he was virtually removed from office. Upon his return to England in 1859, The Times printed, on 9 April, a statement by M.P. Edwin James announcing his intention to publish documents bearing on Anstey's dismissal.—412

Marx refers to the India Loan Bill introduced in the British House of Commons on 14 February 1859 by Secretary of State for the Affairs of India Stanley. The loan of £7,000,000 was required to cover the extra expenses of the British administration in India. Marx wrote about the Bill and India's financial position in general in his article 'Great Trouble in Indian Finances' (present edition, Vol. 16).—413

Marx means the Shanghai Anglo-Chinese trade agreement of 8 November 1858, which supplemented the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1858. It established general rules of trade and listed goods free from export and import duties (articles of consumption intended for foreigners) and those subject to duties. The import of opium into China was formally allowed only in the form of foreign medicine which, however, was tantamount to the legalisation of the opium trade, though on a restricted scale.—413

On 5 April 1859 the New-York Daily Tribune, No. 5602, printed a reader's letter signed 'Asboth' with comments on Engels' article 'Chances of the Impending
War' (see present edition, Vol. 16). The author referred to an earlier letter of his, about Engels' article 'The Austrian Hold on Italy' (see Vol. 16). That other letter, signed 'A', appeared in the *Tribune*, No. 5581, on 11 March 1859 (in Asbóth's second letter the date was given incorrectly as '14th inst'). The later letter largely repeated the first. Asbóth considered the assessment of Austria's possibilities in the impending war given by Engels in his two articles insufficiently thorough and exaggerated.—417

402 In a letter which has not reached us, Engels may have informed Marx of a review of American newspapers published in a supplement to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, No. 102, on 12 April 1859. Much space in the review was devoted to the *New-York Daily Tribune* which, in the words of the author, had published 'a number of interesting military-scientific articles on the North Italian theatre of war'. The review stressed that the *Tribune* editors were strongly influenced by the ideas of German revolutionaries.—417

403 Marx wrote this letter in reply to one from Lassalle of 8 April 1859. In his letter Lassalle forwarded a postal order to Marx, informed him of the publication of Engels' pamphlet *Po and Rhine* and asked for Marx's opinion on his drama *Franz von Sickening*. He had sent Marx three copies of his drama (for Marx, Engels and Freiligrath) on 6 March 1859, together with a note explaining the 'tragic idea' of the drama. The aesthetic principles formulated in the note and in the preface to *Sickening*, and embodied in the drama, were at variance with the demands Marx and Engels made upon realistic art, namely, truthfully to depict in the idiom specific to it the concrete reality of a definite social environment at a given period of history. Lassalle saw the essence of drama in the tragic conflict of the hero—the bearer of a certain abstract idea, in this case a revolutionary one—with the masses, who are incapable of grasping this idea in an adequate form owing to their backwardness and ignorance. This compels the hero to deviate from his ideals in practice and resort to 'cunning' (Pfiffigkeit), and ultimately dooms him to defeat.

In his reply Marx gave a critical analysis of *Sickingen* from a dialectical-materialist standpoint and, in effect, argued against Lassalle's principles and the political tendency of the drama.

In English this letter was published, abridged, in Marx and Engels, *Selected Correspondence*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1955, and in full in *The Letters of Karl Marx*, selected and translated with explanatory notes and an introduction by Saul K. Padover, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1979.—418

404 This refers to the Polish national liberation uprising of November 1830-October 1831. Its participants belonged mostly to the revolutionary gentry, and its leaders to the aristocracy. The uprising was crushed by Tsarist Russia aided by Prussia and Austria. Lack of support by the peasants, due to the leaders' refusal to abolish serfdom, contributed to its defeat. See also Engels' speech 'On the Polish Question' (present edition, Vol. 6, pp. 549-52), and his *The Peasant War in Germany*, where he writes about the failure of the nobility to win over the peasants in Germany in 1522 and in Poland in 1830 (Vol. 10, p. 444).—420

405 This refers to the withdrawal of the French troops that had occupied Rome during the suppression of the Roman Republic in 1849 and stayed on in subsequent years, as did the Austrians, who in 1849 had occupied the territory of the Legations, Marke and part of Umbria, belonging to the Roman Republic.—425
At a reception of the diplomatic corps in the Tuileries on 1 January 1859, Napoleon III said to the Austrian Ambassador J. A. Hübner: 'I regret that our relations with your Government are not as good as formerly.' This statement led to a diplomatic conflict with Austria, war against which had been decided on much earlier: in July 1858, in Plombières, a secret agreement had been reached between France and Piedmont, under which France was promised Savoy and Nice in exchange for participation in the forthcoming war against Austria.—425

A reference to the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna held by European monarchs in 1814-15. Signed on 9 June 1815, it laid down the frontiers of European states and their regimes—based on the principle of legitimism—as decreed by the victor powers. The Final Act sealed the political fragmentation of Germany and Italy.—426

Marx refers to the ultimatum the Austrian government presented to Piedmont on 19 April 1859 in a letter by Count K. Buol-Schauenstein, Austria's Foreign Minister, to Count Cavour, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Piedmont (published in the Allgemeine Zeitung, No. 116, supplement, 26 April 1859). It demanded that Piedmont should disarm within three days and disband the detachments of Italian volunteers. Refusal to comply with these demands would be regarded as a casus belli. On 29 April the Austrian army under Field Marshal Gyulay crossed the frontier river Ticino, thus starting the Austro-Italo-French war of 1859.—427

Louis Auguste Blanqui was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for his part in the 1848 revolution. In the spring of 1859, having served his term in Belle-Ile and Corsica, he was deported to Algeria. Following the amnesty of 16 August 1859, he returned to Paris.—427

Ridiculing Karl Vogt, Marx often puns on his name. Vogt or Landvogt was the name of provincial governors or other officials in the German Empire in the Middle Ages.

By calling him 'the great imperial Vogt', Marx alludes to the fact that he was one of the five members of the Regency of the Empire (Reichsregentschaft) formed in Stuttgart in early June 1849 by the 'Rump' of the Frankfurt National Assembly. The Regency's attempts to enforce the Imperial Constitution (see Note 116) by parliamentary means ended in failure.—428, 434, 436, 450, 460, 488, 521

Vogt and his followers intended to publish a weekly, Die Neue Schweiz, in Geneva. Later that title was dropped in favour of Neue Schweizer Zeitung.

On Vogt's letter to Freiligrath and the 'Programme' appended to it see Marx's exposé Herr Vogt (present edition, Vol. 17, p. 115).—428

Marx alludes to Blind's call for the union of 'the leaders of all German popular parties' contained in his article published in the Hermann on 16 April 1859. According to Blind, this was to put an end to the confusion of opinions on the Italian crisis. Blind himself pronounced against both the pro-Austrian and pro-Bonapartist stand in this article.—428

Marx's reply to Friedländer's letter of 12 April 1859 has not been found.—429, 433

The New-York Daily Tribune did not publish this article by Engels, which presumably dealt with the Austro-Italo-French war, then in its early days.—430
The reference is to the secret Paris treaty of 19 February (3 March) 1859 concluded between France and Russia. Russia undertook to adopt a 'political and military stand which most easily proves its favourable neutrality towards France' and not to object to the enlargement of the Kingdom of Sardinia in the event of a war between France and Sardinia on the one hand and Austria on the other. Information about this secret treaty leaked into the press but the Russian Foreign Minister Gorchakov officially denied the existence of any written obligations to France. Marx refers to this treaty in his article 'The Financial Panic' (present edition, Vol. 16).—430, 537

The Holy Alliance—an association of European monarchs founded in September 1815, on the initiative of the Russian Tsar Alexander I and the Austrian Chancellor Metternich, to suppress revolutionary movements and preserve feudal monarchies in European countries. During the 1848-49 revolution and subsequent years, counter-revolutionary circles in Austria, Prussia and Tsarist Russia attempted to revive the Holy Alliance in a modified form.—430

Marx refers to the commercial panic in Vienna started by the bankruptcy on 5 May 1859 of the big firm of Arnstein & Eskeles. Marx deals in detail with this subject in the article 'Highly Important from Vienna' (present edition, Vol. 16).—433

A reference to Lassalle's undated letter to Marx written in all probability in mid-May 1859. Marx discusses it in this letter and in one to Engels dated 18 May 1859.—433, 434

Marx compares the commercial panic in Vienna in the spring of 1859 (see Note 417) to that in Hamburg during the economic crisis in the autumn of 1857.—434

On 9 May 1859 Marx, while attending a public meeting organised by Urquhart in connection with the Italian war, was told by the German democrat Karl Blind that Vogt was in receipt of subsidies from the French government for Bonapartist propaganda and had offered bribes to some writers to induce them to come out in support of Napoleon III (see present edition, Vol. 17, pp. 116-17).—434, 436, 460, 468, 533, 539, 543

In his anonymous pamphlet Der italienische Krieg und die Aufgabe Preußens. Eine Stimme aus der Demokratie, published in May 1859, Lassalle advocated the dynastic unification of Germany under the aegis of the Prussian monarchy, as against the idea of Germany's unification as a democratic republic put forward by Marx and Engels in 1848. Lassalle also tried to justify the neutrality of Prussia and other German states in the Austro-Italo-French war of 1859, an attitude which, he argued, contributed to the weakening of Austria, Prussia's rival, and the establishment of Prussian hegemony. At the same time he justified the policy of Napoleon III, in particular his demagogy on the nationalities question (the so-called principle of nationalities), and hailed the Bonapartist Second Empire as the potential 'liberator' of Italy.—435

Marx uses Lassalle's words here. In a letter to him Lassalle described his work on the pamphlet about the Italian war as follows: 'In the last few days, writing nights through, I have tried to weave from logic and fire something ... which will not be lost on the people in any case..."—436, 458

The Federal Diet—a representative body of the German Confederation, an ephemeral union of German states, founded in 1815 by decision of the
Congress of Vienna. Though it had no real power, it was nevertheless a vehicle for feudal and monarchical reaction. During the 1848-49 revolution in Germany, reactionary circles made vain attempts to revive the Federal Diet, intending to use it to prevent the democratic unification of Germany. After the defeat of the revolution, the Federal Diet received its former rights in 1850 and survived till 1866.—436

The Peace of Basle was concluded on 5 April 1795 separately between France and Prussia, the latter being a member of the first anti-French coalition. The treaty was the consequence of the French victories as well as of the differences between the members of the coalition, in particular between Prussia and Austria.—437

No manifesto was issued.—437, 447, 449

Marx refers to the German Workers' Educational Society in London (see Note 50).—437

The International Committee was set up in London on 25 January 1855 on the initiative of Ernest Jones. On 6 May 1856 it was renamed the International Association. It included English Chartists and French, German, Polish, Italian, Hungarian, Spanish and Russian political refugees in London. The Association's political and ideological heterogeneity hampered the performance of its main function, promotion of the international cooperation of democratic forces. The Association ceased to exist in 1859.—437

The last two issues of the weekly Die Neue Zeit—Nos. 41 and 42 of 10 and 16 April 1859—had only two pages instead of the usual four. It was one of these issues that Marx sent Engels.

The meeting mentioned by Marx was held at the London hotel Germania on 1 May 1859 on Liebknecht's initiative. Attended by members of German workers' societies in London, it decided to start publication of Das Volk, a weekly representing the views and interests of the German workers in Britain.—437

Early in October 1856 the Marx family moved to a London suburb.—438, 464

Das Volk—a German-language weekly published in London from 7 May to 20 August 1859—was founded as the official organ of the German Workers' Educational Society in London. Its first issue appeared under the editorship of the German journalist and petty-bourgeois democrat Elard Biskamp. Beginning with issue No. 2 Marx took an active part in its publication: he offered advice, edited articles, organised material support, and so on. In issue No. 6 of 11 June, the Editorial Board officially named Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Ferdinand Freiligrath, Wilhelm Wolff and Heinrich Heise as its contributors (see present edition, Vol. 16).

Marx's first article in the paper—'Spree and Mincio'—was printed on 25 June. Under Marx's influence Das Volk began to turn into a militant revolutionary working-class newspaper. In the beginning of July Marx became its virtual editor and manager.

Das Volk carried Marx's preface to his work A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy, six of his articles, seven articles by Engels and his review of Marx's A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy.

Das Volk reflected the elaboration by Marx and Engels of questions concerning the revolutionary theory and tactics of the working-class struggle, described the class struggles of the proletariat, and relentlessly fought the
exponents of petty-bourgeois ideology. It analysed from the standpoint of proletarian internationalism the events of the Austro-Italo-French war of 1859 and the questions of German and Italian unification, exposed the foreign policy of Britain, Prussia, France, Russia and other states, and consistently opposed Bonapartism and its overt and covert supporters.

In all, sixteen issues appeared. The newspaper ceased publication for lack of money.—438, 447

431 This refers to a branch of the German Workers' Educational Society in London and to an association, close to it, formed by German refugee workers in London's East End in November 1858.—440

432 In his letter of 24 April 1859 from New York, Albrecht Komp told Marx that there were favourable opportunities for selling copies of the first instalment of his book, *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*, in the USA. Enclosed was a letter from Joseph Weydemeyer of 27 March 1859 confirming Komp's information.—440, 446, 454

433 On 21 March 1859 Lassalle wrote to Engels telling him that he had sent copies of his drama *Franz von Sickingen* to England for him, Marx and Freiligrath. In this connection Lassalle referred to his letter to Marx of 6 March where he had explained his motives for writing the drama, and the aesthetic principles underlying it. He probably meant the note—appended to that letter—in which he elucidated his concept of the 'tragic idea' (see Note 403).

This letter of Engels', with the critical analysis of Lassalle's play, continued the polemic, started by Marx in his letter to Lassalle of 19 April 1859 (see this volume, pp. 418-21), on the evaluation of the historical events and characters presented in the drama, on its political message and on problems of aesthetics and art.

On the first English publication of Engels' letter see Note 100.—441

434 In early 1858 Lassalle published anonymously a stage version of his drama *Franz von Sickingen*. But when the Royal Court Theatre refused to put it on, Lassalle published it as a literary drama (at the beginning of 1859).—442

435 Here and below Engels refers to ideas Lassalle put forward in the preface to his *Franz von Sickingen*. Engels argues against them in one form or another.—442

436 Engels refers to the trial of Lassalle on 3-4 May 1849. He was arrested in Düsseldorf on 22 November 1848 on a charge of inciting people to offer armed resistance to the government in his speech at a popular meeting in Neuss (near Düsseldorf). The proceedings against him were delayed by the legal authorities in every possible way. At Lassalle's request, expressed in his letters to Marx and Engels, the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* came out in defence of him and of other persecuted Düsseldorf democrats (see present edition, Vol. 8, pp. 344-46, 463-65, 474-76; Vol. 9, pp. 339-41, 377-78, 383-88). Marx and Engels also took part in the efforts of democratic organisations to speed up the investigation. The jury acquitted Lassalle.—442

437 Engels calls the leader of the peasant movement of the early 16th century an "agitator" (*Wühler*), the name moderate constitutionalists in Germany in 1848-49 applied to republican democrats.—444

438 The *Bundschiuh* and the *Poor Konrad* were secret peasant associations whose activities prepared the Peasant War in Germany in 1525 (see Engels' *The Peasant
A reference to the German Republicans and petty-bourgeois democrats, the names of whose leaders occur in the refrain of a song popular in South Germany during the 1848-49 revolution:

'Hecker, Struve, Blenker, Zitz und Blum,
Bringt die deutschen Fürsten um!'
('Hecker, Struve, Blenker, Zitz and Blum,
Slay the German princes!').

With these lines Engels opens his work *The Campaign for the German Imperial Constitution*, in which he criticises the petty-bourgeois democrats' attitude during the revolution (see present edition, Vol. 10, p. 149).—

The *Free Press*, No. 5, of 27 May 1859 carried Karl Blind's anonymous note 'The Grand Duke Constantine to Be King of Hungary' exposing the plans for giving the Hungarian throne to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. Marx mentioned this article in his *Herr Vogt* (see Vol. 17, pp. 122-24). Blind also hinted at the possibility of some refugee German democrats and liberals being bribed by the Bonapartists.

The same issue of the journal carried an excerpt from a private letter comparing Kossuth's tendency to yield to Bonapartist demagogy in the nationalities question with Mazzini's critical attitude to it. Marx may have drawn on the two items for the facts he relates to Engels.—

This refers to the proclamation which Garibaldi addressed to the local population upon the entry of his volunteer corps into Lombardy in May 1859 (see 'Garibaldi's Proclamation to the Lombards', *The Times*, No. 23319, 30 May 1859).—

The reference is probably to the workers' demonstrations for better living conditions held in Berlin on 1 and 4 June 1859. Some of the participants were arrested.—

On 14 May 1859 *Das Volk* (issue No. 2) announced the publication of the pamphlet *Po and Rhine*. On Marx's initiative, the announcement suggested that the author of the pamphlet was a prominent member of the proletarian party. In its issue No. 5 of 4 June *Das Volk* carried an editorial on the publication of Marx's *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*. It contained extracts from the Preface to the book and for the first time named Engels as the author of *Po and Rhine*.—

Marx came to Engels in Manchester approximately on 12 June 1859 to discuss questions connected with the publication of *Das Volk*. From Manchester he went to Scotland to visit former members of the Communist League Peter Imandt and Heinrich Heise, with whom he discussed the financing of the paper. Marx returned to London about 2 July.—

This refers to Lassalle's letter to Marx and Engels of 27 May 1859, in which he replied to the criticism of his drama *Franz von Sickingen* contained in Marx's letter of 19 April and Engels' letter of 18 May 1859 (see this volume, pp. 418-21 and 441-46). In essence Lassalle argued against Marx's and Engels' view of the principles of drama and artistic creation and against their conception of the historical events presented in his drama. Lassalle tried to justify his attempts to glorify the German nobility and play down the historical role of peasant
uprisings, describing the peasantry as class with reactionary tendencies, and Thomas Münzer, the ideologist of the plebeian peasant masses, as a religious fanatic.—460, 461

Marx and Engels refrained from openly attacking Lassalle's pamphlet in the press. However, indirect polemic against him could be found in their newspaper articles, in Engels' pamphlet Savoy, Nice and the Rhine and in Marx's Herr Vogt (see present edition, Vols. 16 and 17). It concerned the appraisal of the Austro-Italo-French war of 1859, the policy of the ruling classes of France and Prussia and the ways of unifying Italy and Germany.—462

Marx did not have to issue a public statement because his book, A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy (see present edition, Vol. 30), had appeared, as he soon learned, on 11 June 1859.—463

Marx means the first week after his return to London. He came back about 2 July 1859 (see Note 444).—463

Das Volk regularly published 'Gatherings from the Press', a column with quotations from and critical comments on Kinkel's weekly Hermann. Besides Marx, Elard Biskamp took part in writing it (see present edition, Vol. 16, pp. 625-34). Marx's biting 'Gatherings' forced Kinkel to resign from the editorial board of the weekly. He announced his resignation in the Hermann, No. 26, 2 July 1859.—463, 468

On 8 July 1859 the emperors of France and Austria held a separate meeting—without the King of Piedmont—in Villafranca, at which they reached an agreement on an armistice. The meeting was initiated by Napoleon III, who feared that the protracted war might give a fresh impulse to the revolutionary and national liberation movements in Italy and other European states. On 11 July France and Austria signed a preliminary peace under which Austria was to cede to France its rights to Lombardy and France was to transfer this territory to Piedmont. Venice was to remain under the supreme power of Austria, and the rulers of the states of Central Italy were to be restored to their thrones. It was intended to create a confederation of Italian states under the honorary chairmanship of the Pope.

The Villafranca preliminaries formed the basis of the peace treaty concluded by France, Austria and Piedmont in Zurich on 10 November 1859.—464, 465

Presumably an allusion to Lassalle's letter to Marx and Engels of 27 May 1859 (see Note 445), in which he asserted that 'a collision ... that constantly recurred in all or almost all the past revolutions, and is bound to recur in future ones, is the tragic collision of the revolutionary situation itself'.—465

In publishing the 'Memoir on Russia' on 13 July 1859 the editors of The Free Press wrote that the document had been discovered during the 'Prussian ministerial crisis'. This put Engels on his guard and made him, like Marx (see his letter to Engels of 19 July 1859, this volume, p. 470), doubt the authenticity of some of the passages.

And indeed, from subsequent issues of The Free Press (of 27 and 31 July 1859) it appeared that the publication was based not on the original document but on material published in the German conservative newspaper Preussisches Wochenblatt zur Besprechung politischer Tagesfragen, Nos. 23, 24 and 25, June 9, 16 and 23, 1855. This publication quoted neither the source from which the document had been taken nor its title or the full text. Later Bismarck in his
memoirs (Gedanken und Erinnerungen, Stuttgart, 1898, Bd. 1, S. 111-112) stated outright that the publication had been a forgery.

Though Marx and Engels were sceptical about the document, they did not know that it was completely false. Therefore Marx had it reprinted, from The Free Press, in the New-York Daily Tribune (early August) and in Das Volk (late July-early August 1859) prefacing it with an 'Introductory Note' (see present edition, Vol. 16, p. 415).—468, 470, 476

The 'Memoir on Russia, for the Instruction of the Present Emperor', published in The Free Press, said that Russia's interests demanded the murder of Prince Alexei (son of Peter I) and Peter of Holstein, i.e., Peter III.—469

Marx means his series of articles "Quid pro Quo", which he began publishing in Das Volk (see present edition, Vol. 16, pp. 445-64). The series remained unfinished as the newspaper ceased publication. In the published instalments the 'Memoir on Russia' was not dealt with.—470

The letter has no date. It was written in reply to Marx's letter of 19 July 1859 (this volume, pp. 469-71) and answered by Marx on 22 July (pp. 472-74). So the letter must have been written between these dates.—471

Engels' letter to Duncker has not been found.—474

From late June to 20 August 1859 Das Volk published a series of articles entitled 'Feierstunden-Arbeit eines Arbeiters' ('Spare-Time Work of a Worker'). The author advocated schools for workers and disparaged the bourgeois phrases about the sanctity of private property, the need for forgiveness and conciliation with one's enemies.

The earlier instalments appeared unsigned but the last three were marked by the letter 'P'. The series was written by the Danish refugee N. Petersen.—476

In its 'Feuilleton' column, Das Volk, No. 13, 30 July 1859, carried a poem by a Landwehr soldier from Frankfort on the Oder describing the mechanism of the needle gun. The editors supplied it with ironical comments.—477

Early in May 1851 Peter Nothjung was sent on a tour of Germany as an emissary of the Cologne Central Committee of the Communist League. On 10 May he was arrested in Leipzig. The documents seized from him enabled the authorities of Prussia and other German states to arrest more League members.—478

Crawshay's letter, published in The Free Press, No. 8, 27 July 1859, stated that the 'Russian Memoir' had been published in 1855 in a German newspaper (it was the Preussisches Wochenblatt zur Besprechung politischer Tagesfragen—see Note 452) and that it had been translated for The Free Press by 'a German'. The letter gave no indication as to the identity of that 'German'.—479

About the middle of July 1859 Marx talked with Blind, Liebknecht and Hollinger, the owner of the print-shop in which Das Volk was printed, about the anti-Vogt anonymous pamphlet Zur Warnung (A Warning) which had been reprinted in Das Volk, No. 7, 18 June and the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, No. 173, 22 June. The pamphlet exposed Vogt as a bribed Bonapartist agent. During the conversation, Marx gave it as his opinion that the pamphlet had been written by Blind as it contained facts which the latter had related to him at a public meeting on 9 May 1859 (see Note 420); Marx also pointed out that the proofs of the pamphlet, discovered by Liebknecht in Hollinger's print-shop
in mid-June and sent by him to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* contained corrections in Blind's handwriting. However, Blind, unwilling openly to attack Vogt, denied his authorship. His attitude was later condemned by Marx in his polemical work *Herr Vogt* (present edition, Vol. 17, pp. 122-32).—479, 486, 498, 503, 539

462 The project to publish the *Union Républicaine* did not materialise. See this volume, p. 484.—480

463 Engels means Duncker's letter of 3 August 1859, which was in reply to Engels' letter, no longer extant, of 25 July. Duncker wrote that he had sent six copies of Engels' pamphlet *Po and Rhine*, and would advertise Marx's *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* in German papers several weeks after its publication because, he maintained, this would make for better sales.—481

464 The Urquhartite *Free Press* had been suggesting that Mazzini was a 'Russian agent'. This idea had been expressed, in particular, in the note 'Kossuth and Mazzini' published in *The Free Press, No. 5*, 27 May 1859.

By Mazzini's 'diplomatic revelations' Engels means his assertions in *The Times* (No. 23881, 10 August 1859) about the existence of a secret agreement between Bonapartist France, Tsarist Russia and the Austrian Empire on combating national liberation movements in Europe.—482

465 Marx means the *Union Républicaine*, which was to be published by Ledru-Rollin and Louis Blanc (see this volume, p. 480).

Napoleon III's amnesty for political offenders (16 August 1859) was to ensure his government the support of liberal circles.—484

466 The letter is not dated. The time of its writing may be established by reference to Marx's mentioning his article about Italy and Hungary. He probably means the article 'Kossuth and Louis Napoleon' published in the *New-York Daily Tribune* on 24 September (No. 5748) and dated 5 September 1859. It is quite possible that Marx sent Engels the letter on the same day.—485

467 The letter is not dated. But since it was in reply to Marx's letter presumably written on 5 September 1859 (see Note 466), the time of its writing can be approximately established by comparing the two letters. Marx asked Engels to send him by Friday (i. e., 9 September) 'a military piece on China' (probably in connection with the resumption of the Western powers' second Opium War against China). Being unable to supply the article by the appointed day, Engels informed Marx of this on the eve, i. e., on 8 September.—486

468 Blind's letter to Liebknecht of 8 September 1859 is quoted in full in Marx's *Herr Vogt* (see present edition, Vol. 17, p. 122).—486

469 Marx means the written declaration given to him on 17 September 1859 by August Vögele, the compositor, testifying that the pamphlet *Zur Warnung* had been set in Fidelio Hollinger's print-shop, that the manuscript was in Blind's hand and that Hollinger had named Blind as the author of the pamphlet (see present edition, Vol. 17, pp. 123, 124-25 and 319).—488, 498

470 On 22 June 1859 the *Allgemeine Zeitung* reprinted the pamphlet *Zur Warnung*, which induced Vogt, in July, to bring an action for libel against the paper. The case was heard on 24 October 1859. In early August the editors of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* had asked Liebknecht for proof of the accusations against Vogt contained in *Zur Warnung*. Liebknecht requested Marx to help him obtain Blind's admission that he, Blind, was the author of the anonymous pamphlet. Marx considered such an admission necessary also because Vogt had declared
Marx to be the author of the pamphlet. Besides, Marx wanted to expose the cowardice of this petty-bourgeois democrat who dared not challenge Bonapartee's agents openly and was, as it were, aiding and abetting Vogt in his dispute with the Allgemeine Zeitung. Though Marx emphatically condemned the paper's conservative views, in this case he assisted it in the interests of the common struggle against Bonapartism. The court dismissed Vogt's action (see present edition, Vol. 17, pp. 111-32, also pp. 3 and 8-9).—488, 503, 507, 514, 519, 520

471 Marx refers to the Friends of the Fatherland Society (Vaterlandsfreundegesellschaft)—a republican association of German refugees in London that existed in the 1850s and 60s. Karl Blind, Ferdinand Freiligrath and Fidelio Hollinger were among its members.—488

472 The letter has not been found.—489

473 After the publication, in June 1859, of the first instalment of A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy (see present edition, Vol. 30), Marx intended, as previously agreed with the Berlin publisher Duncker, to prepare for the press and publish as the second instalment the 'Chapter on Capital', which constitutes the bulk of his main economic manuscript of 1857-58; and then publish the remaining parts of his economic work (see Notes 250 and 355).

As he proceeded with his plan, however, he realised that he would have to do more research to formulate the basic propositions of his economic theory. But his journalistic activity and other party obligations, above all the need to refute publicly Vogt's slanderous allegations against proletarian revolutionaries, temporarily diverted him from his economic studies. It was not until 1861 that he resumed them in earnest. Later Marx decided to publish his researches not as the second and further instalments of A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy but as a large independent work.—489, 498, 502, 508, 511, 522, 523, 542, 574

474 The letter has not been found.—489

475 Marx means Engels' return to Manchester on 20 September 1859, after accompanying his parents on a short tour of Scotland (see this volume, p. 490).—491

476 Speculation of this kind probably stemmed from the amnesty for political offenders demagogically granted by Napoleon III on 16 August 1859 (see Note 465) and from the expectations of a similar amnesty in Prussia in connection with the forthcoming enthronement of William I.—491

477 The letter is not dated. It was written in reply to Marx's letter of 23 September 1859. Marx answered it, presumably, on 27 September (see Note 480). So this letter seems to have been written between these two dates.—492

478 Marx's letters of 26 September and 8 October 1859 to Bertalan Szemere, the former Prime Minister of the Hungarian revolutionary government, is evidence of his desire to strengthen contacts with refugee Hungarian revolutionary democrats. In these letters Marx criticises Kossuth's attitude in the years of emigration, in particular his tendency to take Napoleon III's demagogy in the nationalities question at face value, and his illusions concerning the possibility of using the French Emperor as an ally in the struggle for Hungary's liberation. This criticism does not extend to Kossuth's activity during the 1848-49 revolution, when he headed the revolutionary forces fighting for Hungary's national independence and, in the words of Engels, was 'a truly
revolutionary figure, a man who in the name of his people dares to accept the challenge of a desperate struggle' (Vol. 8, p. 227).—493, 504

479 On 23 August 1859 the New-York Daily Tribune published an anonymous item marked 'From Our Own Correspondent' (written by the Hungarian emigrant Ferenc Pulszky) which was an attempt to justify Kossuth's ties with Napoleon III. Early in September Marx sent two articles to the paper exposing the ties of both Kossuth and his followers, including Pulszky, with Bonapartist circles. The facts testifying to Kossuth's dealings with Napoleon III, which Marx cited in the two articles were given to him by Bertalan Szemere on 1 September 1859 when the latter visited him in London. The Tribune published, on 24 September, one article by Marx on the subject, 'Kossuth and Louis Napoleon' (present edition, Vol. 16), possibly combining the two he had sent. Whether Marx's private letter to the Tribune editor, Charles Dana, was used in it is not known, for the letter has not been found. On 28 September the London Free Press published Marx's article 'Particulars of Kossuth's Transaction with Louis Napoleon', which was a condensed version of the Tribune article.—494, 497, 507, 525

480 The letter has no date. The approximate date of its writing has been deduced from Marx's acknowledgment of the money Engels sent him in a letter written between 24 and 26 September (see Note 477), and from the fact that Marx wrote it on an 'article day', i. e., a day when he sent material to the New-York Daily Tribune. In this case it was, most likely, Tuesday, 27 September. It has also been taken into account that this letter preceded the one Marx wrote to Engels on 28 September 1859.—495

481 The letter is not dated. It is the reply to Lassalle's letter of 30 September 1859. In sending the latter on to Engels on 5 October 1859, Marx wrote that he had answered it 'by return' (see this volume, p. 502). Taking into account the time letters took to get from Berlin to London, it may be assumed that Marx received Lassalle's not earlier than 2 October.

On the first English publication of Marx's letter see Note 20.—497

482 The article 'The New Portfolio' published in The Free Press, No. 9, 31 August 1859 reported the forthcoming publication in Berlin of a collection of diplomatic documents and materials corresponding to the Portfolio series published by David Urquhart in London (see Note 18). The German series, edited by Eduard Fischel, appeared in Berlin in 1859-60 under the title Das Neue Portfolio. Eine Sammlung wichtiger Dokumente und Aktenstücke zur Zeitgeschichte. The above-mentioned article also said that the 'Memoir on Russia' first appeared, in German, in the Preussisches Wochenblatt and that the publication in The Free Press was a translation from the German (see Note 452).—500, 547

483 Marx means the lectures on political economy he gave in the German Workers' Educational Society in London in the autumn of 1859, after the publication of his A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. The draft of one of the lectures has been published in the present edition under the title 'On the Division of Labour' (Vol. 16, pp. 617-18).—502, 520

484 This communication has not been found.—503

485 In a letter to Marx written in October 1859 Lassalle again tried to prove the correctness of the tactics he had advocated in his pamphlet Der italienische Krieg und die Aufgabe Preußens (see Note 421). Marx replied to him on 22 November,
supplementing his criticism of Lassalle’s anti-proletarian, pro-Bonapartist position on this question with fresh arguments (see this volume, pp. 536-39).—508, 522

486 Marx refers to the festivities to mark the centenary of Schiller’s birth on 10 November 1859. The preparations in London were handled by a jubilee committee consisting of petty-bourgeois refugees headed by Gottfried Kinkel, who hoped to use the festival for his own publicity purposes.—508, 511, 514, 525

487 This refers to August Vögele’s written declaration (see Note 469), which Marx sent to the editor of the Allgemeine Zeitung on 19 October 1859 in connection with Vogt’s law-suit against the paper (see Note 470).—508, 513, 515, 521

488 Marx’s letter to Ferdinand Freiligrath has not been found.—511

489 Engels seems to refer to the planned march of Romagnese and Tuscan volunteers under Garibaldi to Central and South Italy with a view to reactivating the struggle for Italy’s unification. The plan had been put forward by Italy’s democrates headed by Mazzini, who were not satisfied with the Villafranca treaty (see Note 370). The march was to take place in late October or early November 1859.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and his liberal following at first sought to exploit Garibaldi for the unification of Italy under the aegis of the Sardinian dynasty, but fearing an outbreak of popular unrest in Central Italy they succeeded in having the expedition cancelled.—515

490 In the summer of 1859 hostilities resumed in the second Opium War in China (1856-60).

In October 1859 Spain declared war on Morocco and invaded the country. This colonial incursion met with stubborn resistance and brought the Spaniards no success. The fighting continued until March 1860. In April a peace treaty was concluded under which Spain received indemnities and insignificant territorial concessions.—515, 523

491 At the time, Engels was studying the Gothic translation of the Bible made by the Visigothic bishop Ulfilas. The extant fragments of Ulfilas’ Bible, the main written monument of the Gothic language, were available in a number of editions prepared by different German scholars.—516

492 The Schiller society, founded in Manchester in November 1859 in connection with the centenary of Schiller’s birth, was conceived as a cultural and social centre of the city’s German colony. At first Engels was critical of the society and kept aloof from it. But after certain amendments were made in the Rules, he became a member of its board, in 1864, and later President of the society, devoting much time to it and exercising a considerable influence on its activities.—517, 531

493 Marx means Lassalle’s negotiations with the Berlin publisher Duncker on the publication of the second instalment of A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy (see also Note 473).—518

494 The Communist League—the first German and international communist organisation of the proletariat formed under the leadership of Marx and Engels in London early in June 1847, as a result of the reorganisation of the League of the Just (a secret association of workers and artisans that appeared in the 1830s and had communities in Germany, France, Switzerland and
England). The League's members took an active part in the bourgeois-
democratic revolution in Germany in 1848-49. In 1849 and 1850, after the
defeat of the revolution, it was reorganised and continued its activities. In the
summer of 1850 disagreements arose between the supporters of Marx and
Engels and the sectarian Willich-Schapper group, which resulted in a split
within the League. Owing to police persecutions and arrests of League
members in May 1851, the activities of the Communist League as
an organisation practically ceased in Germany. On 17 November 1852,
on a motion by Marx, the London District announced the dissolution of the
League.

The Communist League played an important historical role as the first
proletarian party based on the principles of scientific communism, as a school
of proletarian revolutionaries, and as the historical forerunner of the
International Working Men's Association.—519

495 Marx refers to the war waged by the mountaineers of Daghestan and Chechnya
under Shamil against Tsarist Russia. Having defeated Shamil's main forces and
taken him prisoner (August 1859), the Russians were breaking the resistance of
separate detachments of Shamil's followers.—523

496 During the Italian war of 1859 Kossuth was in Italy where, on his initiative, a
Hungarian legion has been formed to fight against Austria on the side of
Piedmont and Bonapartist France. He hoped to win independence for
Hungary with the help of the latter.

On the Villafranca peace see Note 450.—524, 532

497 On 26 May 1849 Wilhelm Wolff, who shortly before had taken over the seat of
a moderate deputy in the Frankfurt National Assembly, spoke in the Assembly
against the adoption of an address to the German people drawn up by the poet
Uhland in the name of moderate democrats, and proposed declaring the
Imperial Regent of Germany, Archduke John of Austria, and his ministers
traitors to the people. His speech was sharply criticised by bourgeois deputies,
Karl Vogt in particular.—525

498 Marx puns on the phrase abgerundete Natur ('an intellectually mature character')
used by barrister K. Hermann, who represented Vogt in his lawsuit against the
Allgemeine Zeitung (see Note 470). The phrase can also mean 'well-rounded
character' (in the physical sense), and it is in this sense that Marx later used it
in his polemical work Herr Vogt (see present edition, Vol. 17, p. 28).—525

499 Marx and Engels ridiculed these attributes of Kinkel in their satire The Great
Men of the Exile (see present edition, Vol. 11, pp. 252-55).

Black, red and gold symbolise the unity of Germany; petty-bourgeois
democrats associated the colours with the idea of a union of autonomous lands
in the manner of the Swiss Confederation.—526

500 The letter is not dated. By its contents it is close to Marx's letter to Engels of 16
November 1859. Marx's mentioning that he wanted an article about the war in
Morocco 'by tomorrow', and that he was writing an article about the Suez
question, 'not having written on Tuesday', suggests that 'tomorrow' means
Friday (Tuesday and Friday being the days when Marx sent articles to the
New-York Daily Tribune), and that this letter was written on Thursday,
17 November.—529
Marx's article about the events connected with the building of the Suez Canal, which had aggravated the contradictions between Britain and France, was not published by the *New-York Daily Tribune*—529.

The rifle volunteer movement started in Britain at the end of 1850 as a reaction to Napoleon III's aggressive policy, which was seen as holding the threat of a French invasion of the British Isles. Progressive circles believed that the movement could also help reform the extremely conservative British military system.


On 10 November 1859 the Crystal Palace (see Note 89) was the scene of festivities to mark the centenary of Schiller's birth, with German petty-bourgeois refugees, above all Kinkel, playing the main role.—531, 534

The cutting from the *Volksblatt* presumably was a report on Vogt's lawsuit against the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (see Note 470) containing slanderous attacks on Marx and his followers.—532

Marx alludes to *Batrachomyomachia* (The Battle of the Frogs and the Mice), an old anonymous Greek parody of Homer's *Iliad*.—532

This letter is the reply to two letters by Lassalle, dated mid-November and 20 November 1859. Marx reverts to the disagreements with Lassalle over the assessment of Napoleon III's policy and the tactical line on the question of Italy's and Germany's unification, and answers Lassalle's attempts to prove the correctness of his stand formulated in a letter written in October 1859 (see Note 485).—536

In a letter to Marx written in mid-November 1859 Lassalle praised Freiligrath's poem 'Zur Schillerfeier. 10. November 1859. Festlied der Deutschen in London' and at the same time expressed offence at Freiligrath's failing to acknowledge his drama *Franz von Sickingen*, which Lassalle had sent him for comment.—537

At the beginning of April 1859 Vogt sent Freiligrath and others his political 'Programme' calling on the states of the German Confederation to maintain neutrality in the war France and Piedmont were preparing against Austria. Vogt urged political leaders to support his 'Programme' in the press (see present edition, Vol. 17, p. 115).—539, 543

On 19 August 1851 Marx, accompanied by Ferdinand Freiligrath and Wilhelm Wolff, visited the offices of the London German weekly *How Do You Do?* and demanded satisfaction of the publisher Louis Drucker and the editor Heinrich Beta, who had printed an item containing insulting allusions to Marx's connection with the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Ferdinand von Westphalen (Jenny Marx's stepbrother).—540, 545

Marx decided against making his statement (see this volume, p. 535).—541
On 15 November 1859 the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* published Freiligrath's statement (see this volume, p. 533) appending to it a note by Gustav Kolb, the Editor-in-Chief, claiming that in his letter to the newspaper Liebknecht had named Freiligrath among the persons who could come forward with charges against Vogt. Actually, Liebknecht had only written that Freiligrath could, together with Marx, confirm that Blind was the author of the pamphlet *Zur Warnung* (see Note 461).

Cotta was the publisher of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.—543

The long letter mentioned by Marx has probably not been preserved. Another letter containing the *Gartenlaube* and Beta's article was sent, most likely, on 19 November 1859 though that was a Saturday, not a Tuesday (see this volume, pp. 532-36).—542

This refers to Lassalle's letter of 20 November 1859, written in reply to Marx's letter of 15 November (see this volume, p. 526). In this letter Lassalle tried to persuade Marx not to publish his declaration against Vogt and Blind in the *Volks-Zeitung* (see present edition, Vol. 17, pp. 8-9).—542

This letter to Freiligrath is quoted in full in Marx's letter to Engels of 10 December 1859 (see this volume, pp. 548-49) and has come down to us only in this form. When reproducing the letter Marx did not date it, but he wrote it, as he informed Engels, immediately upon receiving Freiligrath's reply to his letter of 23 November. Freiligrath's reply is also quoted in full in the above-mentioned letter to Engels. Freiligrath, however, had not answered Marx's letter at once but, as Marx wrote, had done so after 'having waited a week', i.e., on 30 November. Marx's letter to Freiligrath quoted in his letter to Engels was written at about this time too.—546

The letter is not dated, but it may be assumed from its contents that it was written in reply to Marx's letter of 10 December 1859. Marx answered on 13 December. So Engels must have written his letter between these two dates.—550

This letter was first published in English in Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *Correspondence, 1846-1895*. A Selection with Commentary and Notes, Martin Lawrence Ltd., London [1934].—551

The note mentioned is a letter to Marx from A. Peza, a London bookseller, of 11 December 1859, communicating Hermann Juch's request to appoint the place and time for a meeting. Juch, the proprietor of the London weekly *Hermann*, wished to see Marx in order to get information on the Cologne Communist trial (see Note 71) which he needed because Wilhelm Stieber, the chief of the Prussian political police and the central figure in that trial, had lodged a complaint in a Berlin court against Karl Eichhoff, the Berlin correspondent of the *Hermann*, who had denounced Stieber on its pages (see this volume, p. 536).

In May 1860 Eichhoff was sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment.—552, 554

The letter is not dated, but since Marx answered it on 20 December 1859, it may be assumed that it was written the day before. This is confirmed by Engels' mentioning that he had been unable to write the article on Morocco for the day when material was usually despatched from London to New York, in this case Tuesday, 20 December. The last day when an article due to get to London
from Manchester by December 20 ought to have been written was December 19, and that was the day when Engels wrote this letter.—553

519 Engels refers to the events of the Spanish-Moroccan war of 1859-60 (see Note 490). His next article on the subject published in the New-York Daily Tribune—'The Moorish War'—was written in mid-January 1860 (see present edition, Vol. 16).—553

520 In a letter published in the Hermann on 17 December, Borkheim maintained that Blind enjoyed the same prestige in Baden and Württemberg as Kinkel in Prussia.—555

521 The letter is not dated, but it has much in common in content with Marx's letter to Engels of 25 March 1856. Mrs Marx's mentioning of the report 'from the Berlin correspondent in to-day's Times' is evidence that she wrote the letter on 28 March.—561

522 Probably one of Engels' articles on Pan-Slavism for the New-York Daily Tribune not published by the editors (see Note 11).—561

523 The letter is not dated. Jenny Marx's asking whether the eye lotion had helped Engels, and the fact that Marx had notified him of the despatch of the lotion in a letter of 9 April 1857 warrant the assumption that Jenny was writing a few days after 9 April. Engels answered her letter about 16 April 1857 (see this volume, p. 121).—563

524 The letter is not dated. Judging by its contents, it was in reply to Engels' letter to Marx of 29 July 1857 and the parcel he had sent the Marx family in London (see this volume, pp. 149-50). Of great help in dating the letter is Jenny's mentioning that Marx was busy 'shaping the Indian news into an article'. Judging by an entry in Marx's notebook, the article was despatched to the New-York Daily Tribune on 31 July 1857.—563

525 The letter is not dated. It is the reply to Engels' letter to Mrs Marx of about 11 August 1857, which has not been found. Marx mentions Engels' letter to Jenny in his letter to him of 15 August (see this volume, p. 151). Mrs Marx presumably answered Engels' letter shortly before that date.—565

526 Jenny Marx means Jones' statement in the press in support of the popular uprising in India (see Note 178).—565

527 The letter is not dated. But since Jenny Marx mentions her intention 'to write straight away' to Lassalle, and her letter to him is dated 9 April 1858, there is good reason to believe that her letter to Engels was written on the same day. This assumption is corroborated by Jenny's mentioning the arrival of the Manchester Guardians sent by Engels to London on 8 April, of which he informed Marx the next day (see this volume, pp. 304-05).—569

528 This is the reply to Lassalle's letter to Marx of 26 March 1858, in which Lassalle wrote that he had come to terms with the Berlin publisher Duncker on the publication of Marx's A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy.—570

529 The letter is not dated. As can be seen from its contents, it was written during Marx's stay with Engels in Manchester in May 1858 (see Note 318). Jenny probably wrote a few days after Marx's arrival there (6 May), since she mentions the enclosure of Cluss' letter to Marx which she had received after Cluss had visited her. On 11 May Engels communicated to Jenny a request by Marx concerning Cluss which probably had something to do with Cluss' letter which Jenny had forwarded to Marx (see this volume, p. 313).—571
The letter is not dated. It was obviously written after 13 August 1859 since Jenny mentions the receipt by Marx of six copies of Engels' pamphlet *Po and Rhine* and Marx's intention to send some of them to Manchester the following week. Marx had promised to send copies of the pamphlet in a letter to Engels of 13 August 1859 (see this volume, p. 483).—572

The letter is not dated. It may be assumed that it was written on 4 November 1859, because Engels answered it on 5 November 1859 (see this volume, p. 518) and because Jenny writes about Marx's 'struggling with Friday's article'. 4 November was a Friday, one of the two days when Marx sent articles to the *New-York Daily Tribune*.—573

This letter, written in reply to Engels' letter of 22 December 1859, is not dated. As can be seen from its contents, Jenny wrote it a day or two before Christmas, i. e., on 23 or 24 December 1859.—573

This article of Marx's for the *New-York Daily Tribune* has not been found.—575
NAME INDEX

Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of (1784-1860)—British Tory statesman; leader of the Peelites from 1850; Foreign Secretary (1828-30, 1841-46); Prime Minister of the Coalition Government (1852-55).—108

Acton—one of Engels' acquaintances in Manchester.—124

Airey, Richard, Lord Airey (1803-1881)—British general; quartermaster-general of the forces in the Crimea (1854-55) and of the whole British army (1855-65).—136

Alexander I (1777-1825)—Emperor of Russia (1801-25).—163

Alexander II (1818-1881)—Emperor of Russia (1855-81).—13-14, 22, 90, 468, 552

Alexander of Macedon (Alexander the Great) (356-323 B.C.)—general and statesman of antiquity.—123

Ali Mehmet Pasha (1815-1871)—Turkish statesman, ambassador to London (1841-44), Foreign Minister (1846-52), Grand Vizier (July 1855-October 1856).—29

Allen—English physician, doctor of the Marx family.—191, 198, 310, 312, 315, 328, 330, 491

Allsop, Thomas (1795-1880)—English democrat, Chartist; was persecuted on suspicion of being an accomplice in Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III in 1858; later collaborated with Marx in helping refugees of the Paris Commune.—276, 297

Ammonius Saccas (c. 175-c. 242)—Greek philosopher.—397

Anders, Albert August (the Laplander) (b. 1802)—German journalist; emigrated to London, member of the Communist League, a leader of the West End branch of the London German Workers' Educational Society (from the end of 1858).—440

Anglessey, Henry William Paget, Marquis of (1768-1854)—British general, field marshal from 1846; took part in the wars against Napoleonic France; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1828-29, 1830-33), Master-General of the Ordnance (1827-28, 1846-52).—137

Anna (Anna Ivanovna) (1693-1740)—Empress of Russia (1730-40).—3

Anson, George (1797-1857)—British general, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India (1856-57).—184

Anstey, Thomas Chisholm (1816-1873)—British lawyer and politician, radical
M.P. (1847-52), Attorney General for Hong Kong (1854-59).—111, 115, 117, 120, 412

**Appleton, William Henry** (1814-1899)—American publisher, from 1848 head of D. Appleton and Company (New York); published *The New American Cyclopaedia* in 1858-63.—251, 266, 272, 274, 288, 337

**Archimedes** (c. 287-212 B.C.)—Greek mathematician and engineer.—75

**Argout, Antoine Maurice Apollinaire, comte d'** (1782-1858)—French statesman and financier, Director-General of the Bank of France (1834-57).—152

**Ariosto, Lodovico** (1474-1533)—Italian poet of the Renaissance, author of *L'Orlando furioso*.—Ill, 131

**Aristotle** (384-322 B.C.)—Greek philosopher.—124, 226, 324, 397

**Arminius (Hermann) the Cheruscan** (17 B.C.-A.D. 21)—leader of the resistance of Germanic tribes to Roman rule, annihilated a Roman army in the Teutoburg Woods in A.D. 9.—366, 375

**Armstrong, William George, Baron of Cragside** (1810-1900)—English inventor of rifled cannon.—403

**Arnšt, Ernst Moritz** (1769-1860)—German writer, historian and philologist; took part in the national struggle against Napoleonic rule; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Right Centre) in 1848-49.—437

**Arrighi de Casanova, duchesse de Padoue**—wife of the French senator Ernest Louis Henri Hyacinthe Arrighi de Casanova, duc de Padoue (1814-1888).—464

**Asbóth, Sándor (Alexander)** (1811-1868)—Hungarian colonel, took part in the revolution of 1848-49 in Hungary; emigrated to the USA in 1851; general of the Northern states during the Civil War (1861-64).—417, 494

**d'Aspre, Constantin Karl van Hooberuck, Baron** (1761-1809)—Austrian general, took part in the wars against the French Republic and Napoleonic France.—177

**Assing, Ludmilla** (1821-1880)—German authorress, Lassalle's friend and Marx's acquaintance.—398

**Attwood, Thomas** (1783-1856)—English banker, economist and radical politician.—301

**Augereau, Pierre François Charles, duc de Castiglione** (1757-1816)—French general, marshal from 1804; took part in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France.—137

**Augustus (Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus)** (63 B.C.-A.D. 14)—Roman Emperor (27 B.C.-A.D. 14).—56

**B**

**Babbage, Charles** (1792-1871)—English mathematician, engineer and economist.—278, 279, 281

**Bakunin, Mikhail** (1814-1876)—Russian democrat, journalist; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Germany; an ideologist of Narodism and anarchism in later years; opposed Marxism in the First International.—249

**Balthasar**—see Siör, Balthasar

**Bamberger, Louis** (b. 1821)—German journalist; in the 1850s emigrated to London, where he was engaged in financial operations at his father's bank.—142, 146, 458, 489, 548

**Bangya, János** (1817-1868)—Hungarian journalist and army officer; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Hungary; later Kossuth's emissary abroad and at the same time a secret police agent; under the name of Mehemet Bey served in the Turkish army and was a Turkish agent in the Caucasus (1855-58).—108, 109, 112, 113, 310, 318, 319, 324, 342, 365, 436
Barclay de Tolly, Mikhail Bogdanovich, Prince (1761-1818)—Russian general and military figure, Scottish by birth; field-marshal general from 1814; took part in the wars against Napoleonic France and Sweden; War Minister (1810-12); commanded a Russian army in the campaign of 1812 against Napoleon and Russian and Russo-Prussian troops in 1813-14.—162-64, 168, 259

Barss, Franciszek (1760-1812)—Polish lawyer, representative of Polish insurgents in France in 1794.—85

Bastiat, Frédéric (1801-1850)—French economist and politician.—249, 303

Bates, Robert Makin (born c. 1791)—English banker, partner of a firm which went bankrupt in June 1855; was sentenced to penal servitude for financial machinations.—72

Bauer, Bruno (1809-1882)—German philosopher and writer, Young Hegelian.—4, 7, 11, 68, 90, 91, 127, 403, 453

Bauer, Edgar (1820-1886)—German philosopher and writer, Young Hegelian; emigrated to England after the 1848-49 revolution; editor of the London newspaper Die Neue Zeit (1859); Bruno Bauer's brother.—12, 68, 90, 106, 122, 127, 187, 353, 358, 363, 366, 369, 403, 415, 437, 438, 440, 453, 458, 459, 466, 519, 565

Bauer, Egbert—German journalist, Young Hegelian, publisher in Charlottenburg; brother of Bruno and Edgar Bauer.—90

Bayle, Pierre (1647-1706)—French sceptic philosopher, critic of religious dogmatism.—269

Bazancourt, César Lecat, baron de (1810-1865)—French military writer, Bonapartist.—45, 51, 71, 73, 80, 93, 124, 126, 128

Beatson, William Ferguson—British general; commanded a Turkish cavalry detachment on the Danube (1854) and in the Crimea (until September 1855).—29, 30

Beauharnais, Eugène de, prince (1781-1824)—French general, stepson of Napoleon I; took part in the wars of Napoleonic France; Viceroy of Italy (1805-14).—175

Becker, Hermann Heinrich ('Red Becker') (1820-1885)—German lawyer and journalist, member of the Communist League from 1850; sentenced to five-year imprisonment at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852); in later years a national-liberal.—209, 568

Bedeau, Marie Alphonse (1804-1863)—French general and moderate republican politician; Vice-President of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies during the Second Republic; expelled from France after the coup d'état of December 2, 1851.—89

Beethoven, Ludwig van (1770-1827)—German composer.—503

Belfield, James—Marx's and Engels' acquaintance in Manchester.—5, 233, 262

Bellegarde, Heinrich Joseph Johannes, Count von (1756-1845)—Austrian field marshal; took part in the wars against Napoleonic France.—177

Belmontet, Louis (1799-1879)—French poet and journalist; Bonapartist.—43

Bem, Józef (1795-1850)—Polish general; took part in the Polish insurrection of 1830-31 and in the revolutionary struggle in Vienna in 1848; one of the commanders of the Hungarian revolutionary army (1848-49); later served in the Turkish army.—166-67, 168-69, 171, 172, 259

Bennigsen, Levin August Theophil (Leonti Leontievich), Count (1745-1826)—general in the Russian army; came from Hanover; participant in the assassination of Paul I; took part in the wars against Napoleonic France; in the campaign of 1812 against
Napoleon was chief of the Russian General Staff (August-November).—162, 163, 173, 175, 259

Beresford, William Carr, Viscount (1768-1854)—British general and Tory politician; took part in the Peninsular war (1808-14); commander-in-chief of the Portuguese army from 1809 to 1820.—259, 268, 273, 274, 281, 285, 288

Berkeley, George (1685-1753)—Irish subjective idealist philosopher; bishop; in economic works regarded labour as the main source of wealth; exponent of the nominalistic theory of money.—377

Berlichingen, Götz (Gotfried) von (1480-1562)—German knight; took part in the peasant uprising of 1525; elected the leader of the Gay Bright Troop of the Odenwald peasants, he betrayed them at the crucial moment.—419, 420

Bermbach, Adolph (1821-1875)—Cologne lawyer, democrat; member of the Communist League; witness for the defence at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852); liberal in later years.—477

Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules (1763-1844)—Marshal of France, took part in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France; heir to the Swedish throne and regent of Sweden in 1810; fought in the war against Napoleon I in 1813; King of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV John (1818-44).—91, 164, 165, 166, 169-70, 173-77, 179, 259, 274

Bernard, Martin (1808-1883)—French democrat, a leader of secret societies during the July monarchy; participant in the 1848-49 revolution, was sentenced to exile, fled to England in the early 1850s; returned to France after amnesty in 1859.—255

Bernard, Simon François (Bernard le Clubiste) (1817-1862)—French republican; emigrated to England after the defeat of the 1848 revolution; in 1858 he was accused by the French Government of being an accomplice in Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III but was acquitted by the British Court.—276-78, 307, 309

Berryer, Arthur—agent of the French Government in the joint-stock company, Docks Napoléon; son of lawyer Pierre Antoine Berryer; in March 1857 was sentenced to two-year confinement for participating in the money machinations of the company's governors.—105

Berthier, Louis Alexandre, prince de Neuchâtel, duc de Valengin, prince de Wagram (1753-1815)—Marshal of France, took part in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France; chief of Napoleon I's General Staff.—164, 165, 166, 170, 175, 259

Besser, W.—publisher in Berlin.—376

Bessières, Jean Baptiste, duc d'Istrie (1768-1813)—Marshal of France, took part in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France.—166, 167, 170, 175, 259

Besson, Alexandre—French refugee in London; fitter; joined a group of republicans, supporters of Félix Pyat; later a member of the First International.—277, 278

Beta (pen-name of Bettziech, Johann Heinrich) (1813-1876) — German journalist, refugee in London, follower of Gottfried Kinkel.—440, 458, 485, 511, 512, 532, 534, 537, 540, 545, 546, 547, 549-51, 556

Bettziech, Johann Heinrich—see Beta

Bibra, L.—owner of a German hotel in London.—477

Birago, Karl, Baron von (1792-1845)—Austrian military engineer, worked out a system of pontoon bridges.—168

Bischoffsheim, Louis Raphaël (1800-1873)—owner of a French joint-stock bank with a branch in London.—535
Biskamp (Biscamp), Elard—German democratic journalist; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Germany; emigrated after the defeat of the revolution; member of the editorial board of Das Volk.—438-39, 450, 452-53, 458, 463, 464, 469, 471, 473, 477, 483, 484, 487, 496, 497, 501, 502, 508, 511, 518, 520-23, 548

Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis (1811-1882)—French petty-bourgeois socialist, historian; member of the Provisional Government and President of the Luxembourg Commission in 1848; pursued a policy of conciliation with the bourgeoisie; a leader of the petty-bourgeois refugees in London from August 1848.—63, 310, 464, 480, 538

Blank, Karl Emil (1817-1893)—German merchant in London, closely connected with socialist circles in the 1840s-50s; husband of Frederick Engels' sister Marie.—65, 422, 424

Blank, Marie (née Engels) (1824-1901)—Frederick Engels' sister, Karl Emil Blank's wife from 1845.—422

Blanqui, Louis Auguste (1805-1881)—French revolutionary, utopian communist.—63, 427

Blenker, Ludwig (Louis) (1812-1863)—German democrat, officer; took part in the Baden-Palatinate uprising of 1849; subsequently emigrated to the USA and fought in the Civil War on the side of the Northerners.—446

Blind, Friederike (née Ettlinger)—Karl Blind's wife.—356


Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von, Prince von Wahlstatt (1742-1819)—Prussian field-marshal general, took part in the wars against Napoleonic France.—164, 170, 172, 173, 176, 178-80, 198, 247, 259

Blum, Robert (1807-1848)—German democratic journalist; leader of the Left in the Frankfurt National Assembly; took part in the defence of Vienna against counter-revolutionary forces in October 1848; court-martialled and executed after the fall of the city.—158, 168, 173, 259, 358, 446

Böckh, Philipp August (1785-1867)—German philologist and historian of antiquity; professor and for the number of years rector of Berlin University.—336

Boisguillebert, Pierre Le Pesant, sieur de (1646-1714)—French economist, predecessor of Physiocrats, founder of classical political economy in France.—377

Bolivar y Ponte, Simón (1783-1830)—South American politician, one of the chief leaders of the South American Spanish colonies in their war of independence; President of the Republic of Colombia (1819-30).—259, 266

Bona—see Napoleon III

Bonaparte—see Napoleon III

Bonaparte, Eugène Louis Jean Joseph (1856-1879)—son of Napoleon III, got the title of Imperial Prince at his birth.—306

Bonaparte, Jérôme (1784-1860)—youngest brother of Napoleon I; King of Westphalia (1807-13), Marshal of France from 1850.—170, 293, 381
Bonaparte, Joseph (1768-1844)—eldest brother of Napoleon I; King of Naples (1806-08) and of Spain (1808-13).—170

Bonaparte, Prince Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul (1822-1891)—son of Jérôme Bonaparte, cousin of Napoleon III; adopted the name of Jérôme after the death of his elder brother (1847); commanded a corps in the Italian war of 1859; went by the name of Plon-Plon and the Red Prince.—381, 487, 532

Boniface, Louis (b. 1796)—French journalist, Bonapartist.—381

Borchardt, Louis—German physician, one of Engels' acquaintances in Manchester.—232, 320, 326, 338, 341, 467, 480-82, 484, 516, 517

Borkheim, Sigismund Ludwig (1825-1885)—German democratic journalist; took part in the 1849 Baden-Palatinate uprising; emigrated after its defeat; London merchant from 1851.—555

Bormann—assessor of commissariat in Berlin; took part in Fabrice's attack on Lassalle in May 1858, was prosecuted.—319, 320, 322

Born, David—Stephan Born's brother.—458

Born, Stephan (real name Buttermilch, Simon) (1824-1898)—German typesetter, member of the Communist League; leaned towards reformism during the 1848-49 revolution; turned his back on the workers' movement after the revolution.—458

Börne, Karl Ludwig (1786-1837)—German writer and critic; advocated Christian socialism towards the end of his life.—32

Bornewest, Adalbert von (1808-1851)—German journalist, founder and editor of the Deutsche-Brüsseler Zeitung (1847-48); supported the adventurist plan of a revolutionary legion's invasion in Germany; member of the Communist League until his expulsion in March 1848; a secret agent of the Prussian police in the 1840s.—278

Börnstein, Heinrich (1805-1892)—German democratic journalist, founder and editor of Vorwärts! in Paris (1844); emigrated to the USA in 1849; publisher of the Anzeiger des Westens in the 1850s.—356

Bosquet, Pierre Joseph François (1810-1861)—French general, Marshal of France from 1856; took part in the conquest of Algeria in the 1830s-1850s, commanded a division (1854) and then a corps in the Crimea (1854-55).—170, 173, 177-78, 259, 297

Bötticher, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm (1798-1850)—German philologist and historian.—186

Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de (1769-1834)—French diplomat and politician, personal secretary of Napoleon Bonaparte (1797-1802), chargé d'affaires in Hamburg (1804-13), went over to the Bourbons.—158, 168, 173, 259

Boustrapa—see Napoleon III

Braun—see Lassalle, Ferdinand

Bray, John Francis (1809-1895)—English economist, utopian socialist, follower of Robert Owen; supporter of the theory of 'labour money'.—301

Bredt, Charlotte—see Engels, Charlotte

Bright, John (1811-1889)—English manufacturer and politician, a leader of the Free Traders and founder of the Anti-Corn Law League; M.P. (from 1843).—104, 110, 113, 115, 116-17, 127, 210, 275, 342, 358, 359, 411

Brockhaus, Heinrich (1804-1874)—German publisher, owner of F. A. Brockhaus Publishing House in Leipzig.—17
Bronner, Eduard—German physician, petty-bourgeois democrat; deputy to the Baden Constituent Assembly in 1849; emigrated to England.—357, 362, 363

Brown, Sir George (1790-1865)—British general; took part in the Peninsular war (1808-14) and in the Crimean war (1853-56).—170, 173, 181, 259

Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne (1763-1815)—Marshal of France, Right Dantonist Jacobin during the French Revolution, later Bonapartist; took part in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France.—165, 167, 170, 259

Brüningk, Maria, Baroness von (d. 1853)—wife of Baron A. von Brüningk; helped Gottfried Kinkel to escape from prison in 1850; maintained ties with petty-bourgeois refugees in London from 1851.—359

Brunswick, Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of (1735-1806)—ruler of Brunswick (1780-1806), field-marshal general of the Prussian army; participant in the Seven Years War (1756-63) and in the wars against revolutionary and Napoleonic France.—561

Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count von Dennewitz (1755-1816)—Prussian general, took part in the wars against Napoleonic France.—4, 164, 179, 259, 268, 274, 281, 285, 288, 293, 294

Bunsen, Christian Karl Josias, Baron von (1791-1860)—Prussian diplomat, writer and theologian; envoy to London (1842-54).—525

Buol-Schauenstein, Karl Ferdinand, Count von (1797-1865)—Austrian statesman and diplomat, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister (1852-59).—368

Bürger, Gottfried August (1747-1794)—German poet.—102, 139

Bürgers, Heinrich (1820-1878)—German radical journalist, contributor to the Rheinische Zeitung (1842-43); member of the Communist League (1848), an editor of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung; member of the Communist League Central Authority from 1850; one of the accused in the Cologne Communist Trial (1852); subsequently a liberal.—27, 209, 337, 383, 388, 452, 477, 479, 554

Burgley—see Cecil, William, Baron

Burleigh—see Cecil, William, Baron

Busse, von—translator into German of texts included in the book Fürst Wladimir und dessen Tafelrunde.—20

Buxhöwden, Fyodor Fyodorovich (Friedrich Wilhelm), Count von (1750-1811)—Russian general; took part in the wars against Napoleonic France in 1805 and 1806.—162
Byron, George Gordon Noel, Lord (1788-1824) — English romantic poet. — 33

Caesar (Gaius Julius Caesar) (c. 100-44 B.C.) — Roman general and statesman. — 123, 124, 241

Campbell, E. S. N. — British army officer, author of a military dictionary. — 142

Campbell, John, Baron (1779-1861) — British lawyer, Whig M.P., Chief Justice of the Queen’s Bench (1850-59), Lord Chancellor (1859-61); handled a lawsuit against Simon Bernard in 1858. — 309

Campbell, Sir Colin, Baron Clyde (from 1858) (1792-1863) — British general, field marshal from 1862; took part in the Crimean war in 1854-55; Commander-in-Chief of the British army during the Indian national liberation uprising of 1857-59. — 184, 186, 234, 293, 308-09, 336, 364

Campe, Johann Julius Wilhelm (1792-1867) — German publisher and bookseller, co-proprietor of the Hoffmann & Campe Publishing House in Hamburg from 1823. — 100, 392

Canning, Charles John, Earl (from 1859) (1812-1862) — British statesman, Tory and subsequently Peelite; Governor-General of India (1856-62); organised the suppression of the Indian national liberation uprising of 1857-59. — 134, 343

Canrobert, François Certain (1809-1895) — Marshal of France, senator, Bonapartist; an active participant in the coup d’état of 2 December 1851; commander-in-chief of the French army (September 1854-May 1855) in the Crimea; commanded a corps in the Italian war of 1859. — 297, 381

Carey, Henry Charles (1793-1879) — American economist, advocated harmony of class interests in capitalist society. — 303

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas (1753-1823) — French mathematician, political and military figure in the French Revolution, Jacobin; took part in the Thermidor coup in 1794. — 21, 30, 123

Castellane, Esprit Victor Elisabeth Boniface, comte de (1788-1862) — Marshal of France, Bonapartist; an active participant in the coup d’état of 2 December 1851. — 256

Castello — Portuguese banker. — 404

Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount (1769-1822) — British statesman, Tory; Secretary for War and for the Colonies (1805-06, 1807-09), Foreign Secretary (1812-22). — 377

Cathcart, Sir George (1794-1854) — British general and military writer. — 293

Catherine I (1684-1727) — second wife of Peter I (from 1712); Empress of Russia (1725-27). — 10

Catherine II (1729-1796) — Empress of Russia (1762-96). — 3, 10

Catherine Ivanovna (1691-1723) — niece of Peter I, from 1716 wife of Karl Leopold, Duke of Mecklenburg. — 11

Catiline (Lucius Sergius Calilina) (c. 108-62 B.C.) — Roman politician, organiser of a conspiracy against the aristocratic republic. — 5

Caussidière, Marc (1808-1861) — French democrat, took part in the Lyons uprising of 1834; Prefect of the Paris Police after the February 1848 revolution; deputy to the Constituent Assembly; emigrated to England in June 1848 and later to the USA. — 319

Cavaignac, Louis Eugène (1802-1857) — French general and politician, moderate republican; took part in the conquest of Algeria; War Minister of France (May-June 1848), directed the suppression of the June 1848 uprising of the Paris workers; head of the executive (June-December 1848); was
in opposition to Napoleon III’s government after the coup d'état of 2 December 1851.—177, 198, 309

Cavanagh—one of Marx’s acquaintances in London.—572

Cavour, Camillo Benso, conte di (1810-1861)—Italian statesman, head of the Sardinian government (1852-59, 1860-61); pursued a policy of uniting Italy under the supremacy of the Savoy dynasty relying on the support of Napoleon III; headed the first government of united Italy in 1861.—309

Cavour, Camilla Benso, conte di (1810-1861)—Italian statesman, head of the Sardinian government (1852-59, 1860-61); pursued a policy of uniting Italy under the supremacy of the Savoy dynasty relying on the support of Napoleon III; headed the first government of united Italy in 1861.—309

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Charras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe (1810-1865)—French military writer, moderate republican; opposed Louis Bonaparte; expelled from France after the coup d'état of 2 December 1851.—258, 285

Cheney, Eliza (born c. 1832)—Felice Orsini’s housemaid.—255

Chester (alias Polly Evans)—mistress of Potter, Mayor of Manchester.—118

Chojecki, Karol Edmund (pseudonym—Charles Edmond) (1822-1899)—Polish journalist, writer and dramatist, lived in France from 1844.—18

Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero) (106-43 B.C.)—Roman statesman, orator and philosopher; helped expose Catiline’s conspiracy in 63 B.C.—5, 269

Cieszkowski, August, Count (1814-1899)—Archduke of Austria, field marshal, took part in the wars against the French Republic and Napoleonic France; War Minister (1805-09).—164

Clarendon, George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of, Baron Hyde (1800-1870)—British statesman, Whig, later Liberal; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1847-52); Foreign Secretary (1858-59, 1866-67, 1868-70).—28-30, 119

Clausewitz, Karl von (1780-1831)—Prussian general and military theoretician.—198, 241, 247

Clotilde, princesse de Savoie (1843-1911)—daughter of Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia; wife of Prince Joseph Napoléon (Plon-Plon) from 1859.—373, 380

Cluss, Adolf (1825-1905)—German engineer; member of the Communist League; emigrated to the USA (1848), where, in the 1850s, he was a member of German-American workers' organisations; one of the first propagandists of scientific communism in America.—96, 313, 317, 365, 366, 374, 375, 571
Cobbett, William (c. 1762-1835)—British politician and radical journalist; published Cobbett's Annual Register from 1802.—42, 266

Cobden, Richard (1804-1865)—English manufacturer and politician, a leader of the Free Traders and founder of the Anti-Corn Law League, M.P.—3, 115, 127

Coehorn (Cohorn or Coehoorn), Menno, Baron van (1641-1704)—Dutch general and military engineer.—247

Colin—see Campbell, Sir Colin, Baron Clyde


Coningham, William (b. 1815)—English radical M.P.; author of the anti-Palmerston pamphlet The Betrayal of England; delegated to the Chartist conference in February 1858.—111, 210

Constantine (Konstantin Nikolayevich) (1827-1892)—Grand Duke of Russia, second son of Nicholas I, Admiral-General, head of the Naval Department (1853-81) and commander-in-chief of the Navy (1855-81).—452

Cookes—owners of textile factory in Manchester.—212

Cornelius, Wilhelm—German radical journalist, refugee in London in the 1850s; one of Marx's friends.—92, 94, 119

Cotta, Johann Georg, Baron von Cottendorf (1796-1863) — German publisher, owner of a large publishing house in Augsburg in 1832-63, publisher of the Allgemeine Zeitung.—363, 541, 543

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, Earl of (1804-1884)—British diplomat; ambassador to Paris (1852-67).—425-26

Coxe, William (1747-1828)—English historian and traveller, archdeacon in Wiltshire from 1804; collected and published historical documents.—17

Crawshay, George—English journalist, supporter of David Urquhart; an editor of The Free Press (1856-60).—479

Cromwell, Oliver (1599-1658)—leader of the English Revolution; Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland from 1653.—182

*Cyples, William (1831-1882)—English journalist and politician, Urquhartite; contributor to The Sheffield Free Press and Secretary of the Sheffield Foreign Committee (1856).—44, 59, 60, 62

Dagobert I (born c. 605-639)—Frankish king (629-39).—19

Dähnhardt, Marie Wilhelmine—see Stirner-Schmidt, Marie Wilhelmine


Daniells—a man from Manchester who started a lawsuit against Engels in 1859.—490, 491, 500, 510, 524

Daniels, Amalie (née Müller) (1820-1895)—Ronald Daniels' wife.—337, 385, 388, 477

* Asterisks are placed before the names of correspondents of Marx and Engels.—Ed.
Daniels, Roland (1819-1855)—German physician, member of the Communist League, from 1850 member of its Cologne Central Authority; defendant at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852); acquitted by the jury; friend of Marx and Engels.—271, 337, 359

Darimon, Louis Alfred (1819-1902)—French politician, journalist and historian; shared and propagated Proudhon’s views.—90

Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-1882)—English naturalist, founder of the theory of natural selection of species.—551

Davout (Davoust), Louis Nicolas, duc d’Auerstaedt, prince d’Eckmühl (1770-1823)—Marshal of France, participant in the wars of Napoleonic France.—164, 165, 166, 174

Delius—one of Engels’ acquaintances in Bradford.—422

Democritus (c. 460-c. 370 B. C.)—Greek philosopher, a founder of the atomistic theory.—269, 316

Demuth, Helene (Lenchen) (1820-1890)—housemaid and devoted friend of the Marx family.—66, 339

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Earl of (1799-1869)—British statesman, Tory leader; Prime Minister (1852, 1858-59, 1866-68).—278, 279, 425-27

Desprez, Félix Hippolyte (1819-1898)—French diplomat, historian and journalist.—18, 20

Destruhles—author of the book Confidences sur la Turquie (1855).—31, 37

Dibich-Zabalkansky, Ivan Ivanovich (Diebitsch, Hans Karl Friedrich Anton), Count (1785-1831)—Russian field marshal, commander-in-chief of the army during the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29, and of the troops which crushed the Polish insurrection of 1830-31.—172

Dingelstedt, Franz, Baron von (from 1876) (1814-1881)—German poet and novelist, court dramatist.—385

Disraeli, Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-1881)—British statesman and writer, a Tory leader; Chancellor of the Exchequer (1852, 1858-59, 1866-68); Prime Minister (1868, 1874-80).—107, 427, 537

Dobner, Job Felix (Gelasius) (1719-1790)—Czech monk, author of works on the history of Bohemia.—17

Dobrovsky, Josef (1753-1829)—Czech scholar and public figure; founder of the scientific philology of the Slavonic languages.—15, 16

Dobrovsky—see Dobrovsky, Josef

Dolch, Oskar—a participant in the Schiller festivals in Manchester in November 1859.—517, 531

Dolleschall, Laurenz (b. 1790)—police official in Cologne (1819-47); censor of the Rheinische Zeitung.—7, 20

Douglas, Sir Howard, Baronet (1776-1861)—British general and military writer, author of works on artillery and fortification.—168

Dowbiggin—British officer, participant in the Crimean war, Lord Panmure’s nephew.—21

Dronke—Ernst Dronke’s brother.—384

Dronke, Ernst (1822-1891)—German journalist, at first a ‘true socialist’, later a member of the Communist League and an editor of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung; emigrated to Switzerland and then to England after the 1848-49 revolution; subsequently withdrew from politics.—83, 104, 113, 147, 201, 209, 251, 374, 384-85, 467, 469, 471-73, 475, 485, 566

Drouyn de Lhuys, Édouard (1805-1881)—French diplomat and politician; Orleanist in the 1840s, Bonapartist after 1851; Foreign Minister (1848-49, 1851, 1852-55, 1862-66).—6
Drucker, Louis—German journalist, democrat; publisher of the comic weekly *How Do You Do?* in London.—535, 537, 540

Duke of Brunswick—see Brunswick, Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand

Dulon, Rudolph (1807-1870)—German pastor, a leader of the Friends of Light movement opposing the official church; editor-in-chief of the *Bremer Tages-Chronik* (1849-51); emigrated to the USA in 1853.—519

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Duncker—Prussian official, Police Superintendent in Berlin in 1848.—536, 552, 574


*Duncombe, Thomas Slingsby* (1796-1861)—British radical politician; participated in the Chartist movement in the 1840s, M.P.—348

Duporté de Saint-Maure, Jean Pierre Emile (1772-1854)—French writer and politician; several times travelled to Russia.—16

Dürr, Alphonse—publisher in Leipzig.—285

Duvivier, Franciade Fleurus (1794-1848)—French general, participant in the conquest of Algeria in the 1830s-40s; took part in suppressing the June 1848 uprising in Paris.—177

E

Eccarius, Johann Georg (1818-1889)—German tailor; prominent figure in the German and international working-class movement, journalist; member of the League of the Just and later of the Communist League; a leader of the German Workers’ Educational Society in London, member of the General Council of the First International; subsequently took part in the British trade union movement.—384, 386, 387, 390, 406, 440

Eichhoff, Frédéric Gustave (1799-1875)—French philologist.—19, 26

Eichhoff, Karl Wilhelm (1833-1895)—German socialist, journalist; in the late 1850s exposed Stieber as a police spy in the press and was brought to trial for this; member of the First International and one of its first historians.—536, 552, 554

Elgin, James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine (1811-1863)—British diplomat, envoy extraordinary to China (1857-58, 1860-61).—347, 349

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of (1790-1871) —British statesman, Tory, member of the House of Lords; Governor-General of India (1842-44), First Lord of the Admiralty (1846), President of the Board of Control for India (1858).—107

Elsner, Karl Friedrich Moritz (1809-1894)—Silesian radical journalist and politician, deputy to the Prussian National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848; an editor of the *Neue Oder-Zeitung* in the 1850s.—226, 416

Emmanuel—see Victor Emmanuel II

Engel, János Keresztyély (Johann Christian von) (1770-1814)—Hungarian historian.—15

Engels, Charlotte (née Bredt) (1833-1912)—wife of Emil Engels, Frederick Engels’ brother.—529

*Engels, Elisabeth Franziska Mauritia (née van Haar) (1797-1873)—mother of Frederick Engels.—422, 424, 490, 529

*Engels, Emil (1828-1884)—brother of Frederick Engels, a partner in the
Ermen & Engels firm in Engelskirchen.—528, 529

Engels, Friedrich (1796-1860)—father of Frederick Engels.—5, 65, 72, 97, 104, 146, 157, 158, 222, 397, 424, 490, 529

Ephraim—see Lassalle, Ferdinand

Epicurus (c. 341-c. 270 B.C.)—Greek materialist philosopher.—124, 226, 269, 316

Erich—American businessman.—92, 95

Erman—editor of the German emigrant newspaper Germania published in London in April-May 1859.—438

Ermen, Gottfried—a partner in the Manchester firm of Ermen & Engels.—37, 104, 146, 343, 397, 528, 530, 554

Ersch, Johann Samuel (1766-1828)—German bibliographer, professor of geography and statistics in Halle, a publisher of Allgemeine Encyclopädie.—147, 187, 247

Erskine (Areskin), Robert (Robert Karlovich) (mid-17th cent.—1718)—Scottish physician, physician-in-ordinary of Peter I.—8

Espartero, Baldomero, duque de la Vittoria (1793-1879)—Spanish general and politician, leader of the Progresista Party; Regent of Spain (1841-43), head of government (1854-56).—61, 173

Espinasse, Charles Marie Esprit (1815-1859)—French general, Bonapartist; actively participated in the coup d'état of 2 December 1851; after Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III (January 1858) was Minister of the Interior during five months.—7, 264, 291

Estien, François—police inspector in Paris, eye witness of Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III, testified at Simon Bernard's trial (April 1858).—308

Etheridge (d. 1857)—British admiral, commanded the British navy in the Anglo-Persian war (1856-57); committed suicide.—134

Eugène—see Bonaparte, Eugène Louis Jean Joseph

Eugène, prince—see Beauharnais, Eugène de, prince

Eugénie Marie Ignace Augustine de Montijo de Guzmán, comtesse de Teba (1826-1920)—Empress of France, wife of Napoleon III.—6

Evans, Sir George de Lacy (1787-1870)—British general and liberal politician, M.P., took part in the Crimean war.—21, 22, 297

Ewerbeck, August Hermann (1816-1860)—German physician and writer, lived in Paris; member of the Communist League until 1850.—73, 356

F

Fabrice—counsellor of commissariat in Berlin; with Bormann's participation attacked Lassalle in May 1858, for which he was prosecuted.—319, 320, 322-23

Fallmerayer, Jakob Philipp (1790-1861)—German historian and traveller.—3

Farina, Giovanni Maria (1686-1766)—Italian businessman, founder of the first factory of eau de Cologne.—120

Faucher, Julius (Jules) (1820-1878)—German writer, Young Hegelian; refugee in England from 1850 till 1861; contributor to The Morning Star.—18, 91, 127, 217, 534

*Faulkner, E. J.—one of Engels' acquaintances in Manchester.—510

Fazy, Jean Jacob (James) (1794-1878)—Swiss journalist and statesman, radical; head of government of the Geneva Canton (1846-53, 1855-61); founder of the Swiss State Bank, pursued a pro-Bonapartist policy in the 1850s.—514, 543, 545, 574
Feibel, Heinrich—German journalist, President of the Workers' Educational Society in Wiesbaden in the 1840s; in 1852 was sentenced to one-year penal servitude by the Wiesbaden court; a refugee in England.—359

Féline.—119

Ferdinand Karl Joseph von Este (1781-1850)—Archduke of Austria, field marshal, took part in the wars against Napoleonic France.—174

Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas (1804-1872)—German philosopher.—55

Finlen, James—Chartist, member of the Executive of the National Charter Association in 1852-58.—32

Fiorentino, Pier Angelo (1809-1864)—Italian writer; lived in Paris from 1835; contributed to the Bonapartist press in the 1850s and 1860s.—7

Fischel, Eduard (1826-1863)—German journalist, editor of the Berlin Urorqusatir journal Das Neue Portfolio (1859-60); criticised the foreign policy of Palmerston and Napoleon III.—547

Fitzgerald, John David, Lord (1816-1889)—Irish lawyer and liberal politician, M.P.; held high judicial posts in British administration in Ireland.—363

Florencourt, Franz von (François Chassot de) (1803-1886)—German writer, editor of a number of periodicals; first liberal and later conservative; brother-in-law of Ferdinand von Westphalen.—562

Flottwell, Eduard Heinrich von (1786-1865)—Prussian statesman, Minister of Finance (1844-46), Oberpräsident of Posen and later of Westphalia; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Right wing) in 1848-49; Minister of the Interior (1858-59).—384

Fould, Achille (1800-1867)—French banker and politician, Orleanist, subsequently Bonapartist; several times was Minister of Finance and held other governmental posts from 1849 to 1867.—194, 208, 275, 305, 321, 437

Fould, Gustave Eugène (1836-1884)—Achille Fould's son.—321

Fox, William Johnson (1786-1864)—English politician and journalist, Free Trader, M.P.—116

Francis Joseph I (1830-1916)—Emperor of Austria (1848-1916).—470, 473, 532

Franck, Gustav (d. 1860)—Austrian democrat; refugee in London in the 1850s.—18

Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790)—American physicist, economist and politician; took part in the American War of Independence.—377

Frederick II (the Great) (1712-1786)—King of Prussia (1740-86).—11, 86

Frederick William I (1688-1740)—King of Prussia (1713-40).—11

Frederick William III (1770-1840)—King of Prussia (1797-1840).—179

Frederick William IV (1795-1861)—King of Prussia (1840-61).—21, 33, 36, 89, 90, 198, 482

Frédérique Sophie Wilhelmine—see Wilhelmine Friederike Sophie, Margravine of Bayreuth

Freiligrath, Ida (née Melos) (1817-1899)—Ferdinand Freiligrath’s wife. —360, 385, 536, 537, 545, 556, 574

Freiligrath, Käthe (Käthchen) (1845-1904)—Ferdinand Freiligrath’s daughter.—535

Freund—German physician in London, doctor of the Marx family in the 1850s.—46, 127, 132, 148, 151, 310, 357

* Friedländer, Max (1829-1872)—German democratic journalist, member of the editorial boards of the Neue Oder-Zeitung and Die Presse (Vienna); Ferdinand Lassalle’s cousin.—227, 237, 250, 269, 408, 409, 416, 418, 429, 432-35, 450, 455, 571

Frisch, Johann Leonhard (1666-1743)—German linguist and naturalist.—16

Fröbel, Julius (1805-1893)—German radical writer and publisher of progressive literature; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848; emigrated to America in 1849; returned to Germany in 1857.—325, 356

Fröbel, Karolina (née von Armansperg) (1821-1888)—Julius Fröbel’s wife.—356

Frost, John (1784-1877)—English radical, joined the Chartist movement in 1838; sentenced to deportation for life to Australia for organising a miners’ uprising in Wales in 1839; was pardoned in 1856 and returned to England.—42, 210

Fuad Pasha, Mehemmed (1814-1869)—Turkish statesman, repeatedly held the posts of Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister in the 1850s and 1860s.—29

Fullarton, John (1780-1849)—British economist, author of works on money circulation and credit; opposed the quantitative theory of money.—377

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von (1799-1880)—German politician, moderate liberal; deputy to and President of the Frankfurt National Assembly (Right Centre).—472

Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807-1882)—Italian revolutionary, democrat; chief organiser of the defence of the Roman Republic (April-July 1849); led the Italian people’s struggle for national independence and the unification of the country in the 1850s-60s; headed the Alpine riflemen in the Italian war of 1859.—452, 455, 515, 544

Garnett, Jeremiah (1793-1870)—British journalist, a founder of The Manchester Guardian, its editor from 1844 to 1861.—113

Garthe—German democrat, a refugee in London in the 1850s; cashier of Das Volk.—464, 482, 484, 501

Gatterer, Johann Christoph (1727-1799)—German historian, professor in Göttingen from 1759.—17

Gebhardt, Ludwig Albrecht (1735-1802)—German historian.—17

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Étienne (1772-1844)—French zoologist, a forerunner of Darwin’s theory of evolution.—244

George I (1660-1727)—King of Great Britain and Ireland (1714-27).—8

Gercken, Philipp Wilhelm (1722-1791)—German historian.—17

Germiny, Charles Gabriel Le Bègue, comte de (1789-1871)—French statesman and financier, Bonapartist, Governor of the Crédit Foncier (1854-56) and Director-General of the Bank of France (1857-63).—152

Gerstenberg, Isidor (d. 1876)—banker in London, a supporter of Gottfried Kinkel.—363, 404, 408

Gibson, Thomas Milner (1806-1884)—British statesman, Free Trader, later
liberal, President of the Board of Trade (1859-65, 1865-66).—115, 116, 118, 273, 275, 411

Gilpin, Charles—managing director of the London branch of the Swiss Bank, credit of The People’s Paper; M.P.—342

Girardin, Émile de (1806-1881)—French journalist and politician; editor of La Presse (the 1830s-60s, with intervals); moderate republican during the 1848-49 revolution, deputy to the Legislative Assembly (1850-51), later Bonapartist, lacked principles in politics.—90, 381

Gladstone, William Ewart (1809-1898)—British statesman, Tory and later Peelite, a leader of the Liberal Party in the latter half of the century; Chancellor of the Exchequer (1852-55, 1859-66) and Prime Minister (1868-74, 1880-85, 1886, 1892-94).—339

Gneisenau, August Wilhelm Anton, Count Neithardt von (1760-1831)—Prussian field-marshal general; an organiser of the liberation struggle against Napoleonic rule, Chief of Staff of Blücher’s army in 1813-14 and 1815.—179, 180

Godfrey, François—lawyer, big landowner and banker in Jersey.—196, 264, 308

Goegg, Amand (1820-1897)—German democratic journalist, member of the Baden Provisional Government (1849); emigrated after the revolution; later member of the First International.—513-14

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832)—German poet.—91, 244, 366, 419, 541

Golovine (Golovin), Ivan Gavrilovich (1816-1890)—Russian liberal landowner, journalist; emigrated to England, was close to Herzen and Baku­n­in in the 1840s and 1850s.—70, 73

Görtsz, Georg Heinrich von, Baron von Schlitz (1668-1719)—Swedish statesman, held several ministerial posts from 1715.—10

Gottfried—see Kinkel, Gottfried

Gottsched, Johann Christoph (1700-1766)—German writer and critic of the early Enlightenment.—375

Götz, Theodor—German democrat, refugee in England, a friend of Marx.—87

Götz—a participant in the Schiller festivals in Manchester in November 1859.—517

Götz, Peter Otto von (Piotr Petrovich) (1793-1880)—Russian official and writer; Baltic German by birth; translated Serbian and Russian folk songs into German.—20, 26

Grant, James (1802-1879)—English radical journalist and writer, editor of The Morning Advertiser (1850-71).—114, 534

Gray, John (1798-1850)—English economist, utopian socialist, follower of Robert Owen, an author of the ‘labour money’ theory.—301, 377

Griesheim, Adolf von (1820-1894)—German manufacturer, partner in the Ermen & Engels firm, husband of Elise, Frederick Engels sister.—529

Griesheim, Elise (née Engels) (1834-1912)—Frederick Engels’ sister, Adolf von Griesheim’s wife.—529

Griesheim, Karl Gustav Julius von (1798-1854)—Prussian general and military writer.—170, 264

Grimm, Jacob Ludwig Carl (1785-1863)—German philologist, author of a historical grammar of the German language and of folklore adaptations; professor in Göttingen and then in Berlin; liberal.—26, 120, 186, 516, 523

Groombridge—publisher in London.—317

Gruber, Johann Gottfried (1774-1851)—
German historian of literature, a publisher of Allgemeine Encyclopädie.—147, 187, 247

Grün, Karl Theodor Ferdinand (pen-name Ernst von der Haide) (1817-1887)—German journalist, ‘true socialist’ in the mid-1840s; petty-bourgeois democrat during the revolution of 1848-49; deputy to the Prussian National Assembly (Left wing).—63

Gumpert, Edouard (d. 1893)—German physician in Manchester, a friend of Marx and Engels.—318, 324, 325, 335, 345, 389, 439, 447, 475, 480

Gurowski, Adam, Count (1805-1866)—Polish journalist; betrayed the national liberation movement; emigrated to the USA in 1849; contributed to the New-York Daily Tribune in the 1850s, disseminated pan-Slavist ideas.—81, 94, 101, 123

Gyllenborg, Carl, Count (1679-1746)—Swedish statesman, envoy to London (1715-17), Secretary of State from 1718 and Prime Minister (1739-46).—9, 10

Gyulay, Franz (or Gyulai, Ferenc), Count von Maros-Németh und Nadaska (1798-1868)—Austrian general, Hungarian by birth; took part in suppressing the 1848-49 revolution in Italy; War Minister (1849-50); during the Italian war of 1859 commanded the Austrian army (April-June 1859).—427, 430

H

Hacquet, Belsazar (Balthasar) (1739-1815)—Austrian scientist and ethnographer.—16

Hájek z Libočan, Václav (c. 1500-1553)—Czech chronicler, priest.—17

Hamelin, François Alphonse (1796-1864)—French admiral, commander-in-chief of the French fleet in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (1853-54); Minister of the Navy (1855-60).—31

Hamilton, Lord Claud (1813-1884)—British politician, M.P. from 1839.—21

Hanka, Václav (1791-1861)—Czech philologist and historian; held conservative pan-Slavist views.—15, 19, 26

Hannibal (c. 247-183 B.C.)—Carthaginian general.—294

Harney, George Julian (1817-1897)—a leader of the Left-wing Chartists, editor of The Northern Star and other Chartist periodicals; was on friendly terms with Marx and Engels; at the end of 1851 temporarily distanced himself from the labour movement and drew closer to democrats.—188, 190, 196, 218, 248, 252-53, 263, 264, 308, 312-13

Harper, James (1795-1869)—American publisher, founder and head of the Harper and Brothers publishing firm.—106

Harring, Harro Paul (1798-1870)—German writer, radical, emigrated in 1828.—264

Hart, Richard—English journalist, Urquhartite, lawyer in Coal Hole.—565

Harvey—English physician.—4

Hatzfeldt, Sophie, Countess von (1805-1881)—German aristocrat who broke with her husband; friend and follower of Lassalle.—23, 24, 27, 227, 257, 260, 478

Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, Edmund, Count von (1798-1874)—Sophie Hatzfeldt’s husband.—23, 27

Haugwitz, Christian August Heinrich Kurt, Count von (1752-1832)—Prussian statesman, Foreign Minister (1792-1804, 1805-06).—537

Havelock, Sir Henry (1795-1857)—British general, took part in several colonial wars and in suppressing the national liberation uprising in India in 1857.—176, 182, 184, 234, 242
Haxthausen, August Franz Ludwig Maria, Baron von (1792-1866)—Prussian official and economist, author of works on the agrarian system and the peasant commune in Russia.—346

Hecker, Friedrich Karl Franz (1811-1881)—German democrat, a leader of the Baden republican uprising in April 1848; after its defeat emigrated to Switzerland and later to the USA where he fought in the Civil War on the side of the Union.—179, 362, 446

Heckscher, Martin—Frederick Engels' physician, a German resident in Manchester; helped Das Volk with money.—131, 132, 145, 149, 154, 191, 195, 198, 200, 247, 361, 366, 448, 474, 475

Heflter, Moritz Wilhelm (1792-1873)—German historian and philologist.—17, 19

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770-1831)—German philosopher.—135, 199, 216, 249, 255, 259-61, 316, 326, 327

Heine, Heinrich (1797-1856)—German revolutionary poet.—14, 32, 42, 45, 55, 69, 71, 392, 541, 557

Heine, Mathilde (née Mirat) (1815-1883)—Heinrich Heine's wife.—69

Heinzen, Karl (1809-1880)—German radical journalist, took part in the 1849 Baden-Palatinate uprising; emigrated to Switzerland, later to England and, in the autumn of 1850, to the USA.—198, 243-44, 257, 356, 449, 567

Heine, Heinrich (1820-1860)—German democratic journalist; took part in the 1848-49 revolution, emigrated to England; friend of Marx and Engels.—12, 18, 87, 320

Henry IV (1553-1610)—King of France (1589-1610).—218

Heraclitus (c. 540-c. 480 B.C.)—Greek philosopher, a founder of dialectics.—227, 259, 260, 262, 268-69, 315, 394-96, 455, 570

Herbert, Sidney, Baron of Lea (1810-1861)—British statesman, at first Tory and later Peelite; Secretary at War (1845-46, 1852-55), Secretary for War (1859-60); nephew of Prince Vorontsov.—119

Herder, Johann Gottfried von (1744-1803)—German writer and literary theorist of the Enlightenment; a founder of the Sturm-und-Drang trend.—15

Hermann—see Arminius

Herrmann, Ernst Adolf (1812-1884)—German historian, author of works on the history of Russia.—3

Herwegh, Georg Friedrich (1817-1875)—German democratic poet.—475, 477

Herzen, Alexander Ivanovich (1812-1870)—Russian revolutionary democrat, materialist philosopher and writer; emigrated in 1847.—46, 310, 349, 428, 467

Hess, Heinrich Hermann Josef, Baron von (1788-1870)—Austrian general, later field marshal, took part in suppressing the 1848-49 revolution in Italy; commanded the Austrian army (June-July 1859) in the Italian war of 1859 after Gyulay's retirement.—430

Hess, Moses (1812-1875)—German radical, writer, a 'true socialist' in the mid-1840s; member of the Communist League; sided with the separatist Willich-Schapper group; Lassallean in the 1860s.—69, 73, 100, 106, 133

Hess, Sibylle (née Pesch) (1820-1903)—Moses Hess' wife.—70, 73

Heydt, August, Baron von der (1801-1874)—Prussian conservative statesman, Minister of Trade, Industry and Public Works (December 1848 to 1862).—34, 571

Hill—employee at the Manchester firm of Ermen & Engels in the 1850s-60s.—89, 232
Hirschfeld, Rudolph—owner of a print-shop in London, which printed Die Neue Zeit and the weekly Hermann; Marx's pamphlet Herr Vogt was printed here in 1860.—438, 464

Hoadley, Benjamin (1676-1761)—English bishop.—9

Hodges, George Lloyd (1792-1862)—British colonel and diplomat, Consul General in Serbia (1837-39), then in Egypt (1839-40); Palmerston's protégé.—365

Hohenscheisesschen (Hohenscheisselden).—32

Hohenzollerns—dynasty of Brandenburg electors (1415-1701), Prussian Kings (1701-1918) and German emperors (1871-1918).—86, 88, 93, 410

Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Karl Anton, Prince von (1811-1885)—Prussian general and statesman, Prime Minister (November 1858 to 1862).—461

Holbein, Heinrich von (1789-1864)—Prussian general and military writer, participant in the wars against Napoleonic France, took part in suppressing the 1848-49 revolution in Germany.—189

Hollinger, Fidelio—German refugee, owner of a print-shop in London which printed Das Volk.—458, 464, 471, 472, 480, 484, 487, 488, 501-04, 508, 513, 519

Homer—semi-legendary Greek epic poet, author of the Iliad and the Odyssey.—339, 512

Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus) (65-8 B.C.)—Roman poet.—9, 271, 353, 453, 541, 546, 549

Hoyoll, Philipp (b. 1816)—German painter, a participant in the Schiller festival in Manchester in November 1859.—517

Hübner, Joseph Alexander, Count von (1811-1892)—Austrian diplomat, envoy (1849-56) and ambassador (1856-59) to Paris.—425

Hugo, Victor Marie (1802-1885)—French writer, republican; deputy to the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, opposed Louis Bonaparte in 1848-51; emigrated to Jersey after the coup d'état of 2 December 1851; deported by the local authorities at the end of 1855.—266

Humboldt, Alexander, Baron von (1769-1859)—German scientist, naturalist and traveller.—4, 325, 336

Hume, David (1711-1776)—Scottish philosopher, historian and economist, an early adherent of the quantitative theory of money.—377, 396

Huss, Jan (Hus, John) (c. 1369-1415)—Bohemian religious reformer and ideologist of the national (Hussite) movement, burnt at the stake as a heretic.—27

Huth, Friedrich—head of a German commercial firm in London, where Ferdinand Freiligrath worked in 1846-48.—126

Hutten, Ulrich von (1488-1523)—German poet, advocate of the Reforma tion, ideologist and participant in the knights' uprising in 1522-23.—419-21, 443, 445

I

Ibrahim Karabatir, Prince—son of the Circassian prince Sepher Pasha, participant in the wars of the Caucasian mountaineers against Tsarist Russia.—310

Igor Svyatoslavovich (1150-1202)—Novgorod-Seversky prince, was defeated by the Polovtsians in 1185. —19

Imandi, Peter (b. 1824)—German teacher; took part in the 1848-49 revolution; emigrated first to Switzerland and, in 1852, to England; member of the Communist League; supporter of Marx and Engels.—12, 18, 44, 53, 87, 147, 149, 152, 374, 431, 449, 532, 572
Inglis, Sir John Eardley Wilmot (1814-1862)—British general; took part in suppressing the national liberation uprising in India in 1857-59.—247

*Ironside, Isaac—English journalist, Urquhartite, editor of The Sheffield Free Press and an editor of the London Free Press (1856-64).—44, 56-62

Jacobi, Abraham (1830-1919)—German physician, member of the Communist League, one of the accused in the Cologne Communist Trial (1852), acquitted; later emigrated to the USA.—98

Jacobi, Fritz (d. 1862)—German democrat; took part in the 1848-49 revolution, emigrated to the USA in 1852.—293

John, Friedrich Ludwig (1778-1852)—German writer, organised the sports movement (Turn- und Sportbewegung) in Germany, prominent in the German people's liberation struggle against Napoleon's rule; nationalist.—437

Jakob—see Robinson, Therese Albertine Luise

James, Edwin John (1812-1882)—English lawyer, M.P.; counsel for the defence at Simon Bernard's trial in April 1858.—309

James Stuart, so-called James III (1688-1766)—son of James II; pretender to the English throne.—8-10

James, William (d. 1827)—English military writer.—84

John (Johann) (1782-1859)—Archduke of Austria, field marshal; fought in the wars against Napoleonic France; Imperial Regent of Germany (June 1848-December 1849).—525

Johnson, Samuel (1709-1784)—English lexicographer, compiler of a dictionary of the English language (1755); published an eight-volume edition of Shakespeare's works (1765).—46

Jomini, Antoine Henri, Baron (1779-1869)—Swiss-born general serving in the French and later in the Russian army; military theoretician, author of several works on strategy and military history.—163, 165, 174-75, 177, 289, 293

Jones, Ernest Charles (1819-1869)—English proletarian poet and journalist, Left-wing Chartist leader, editor of the Notes to the People and The People's Paper; friend of Marx and Engels; in 1858 came to an agreement with bourgeois radicals, which was the cause of Marx's and Engels' temporary break with him (till 1860).—32, 34, 38, 42, 44, 60, 65, 115, 204, 210, 228, 250, 264, 342, 344, 345, 348, 375, 565

Jones, Jane (née Atherley) (d. 1857)—Ernest Jones' wife.—147, 565

Jones, John Felix (d. 1878)—English naval officer and military topographer; agent in Bushire (1855-58).—112, 115

Jordan, Johann Christoph—German historian, author of a book on the origin of the Slavs (1745).—16

Joss, Fritz from Untergrombach (died c. 1525)—organiser of secret peasant alliances and conspiracies in South Germany.—444

Joule, James Prescott (1818-1889)—English physicist, experimentally substantiated the law of conservation of energy.—327

Jouydan, Jean Baptiste, comte (1762-1833)—French general, marshal from 1804, fought in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France.—166, 167

Juch, Hermann—German journalist, petty-bourgeois democrat, refugee in London, Kinkel's supporter, editor of the Hermann (from July 1859).—404, 438, 473, 512, 552, 554
Jung, Georg Gottlob (1814-1886)—German democratic journalist, Young Hegelian, a manager of the Rheinische Zeitung; deputy to the Prussian National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848.—478

Juta, Johann Carl (1824-1886)—Dutch merchant, husband of Karl Marx’s sister Luise, bookseller in Cape Town.—363, 387, 390, 394, 418, 489, 494, 506, 572

Juvenal (Decimus Junius Juvenalis) (born c. 60-died after 127)—Roman satirical poet.—391, 469

K

Kamenski, Mikhail Fedotovich, Count (1738-1809)—Russian field-marshalc general.—162

Kamm, Friedrich (d. 1867)—German artisan, petty-bourgeois democrat; took part in the 1849 Baden-Palatinate uprising; emigrated first to Switzerland and, in 1852, to the USA; an organiser of the Communist Club in New York (1857).—288, 293, 469

Kant, Immanuel (1724-1804)—German philosopher.—356, 392, 519

Kapper, Siegfried (1821-1879)—Czech writer and poet, translator of Slavic legends and songs into German.—20, 26

Karadžić, Vuk Stefanović (1787-1864)—Serbian philologist, historian and folklore specialist, founder of the modern Serbian literary language.—20, 26

Karl Leopold (1679-1747)—Duke of Mecklenburg (1713-28).—11

Karstens—see Lessner, Friedrich

Kerb—owner of a tavern in London.—18


Kinkel, Johanna (née Mockel) (1810-1858)—German writer, wife of Gottfried Kinkel.—356, 359, 361, 363, 371, 372, 375, 382, 385, 388, 458, 513, 541, 553

Kiss, Miklós (1820-1902)—Hungarian army officer, democrat, refugee, Kossuth’s agent in France and Italy.—532

Klapka, György (1820-1892)—general in the Hungarian revolutionary army (1848-49); emigrated in 1849; maintained contact with Bonapartist circles in the 1850s.—324, 452, 523, 532

Klaproth, Heinrich Julius (1783-1835)—German philologist, orientalist and traveller.—26

Klein, Johann Jacob (c. 1818-c. 1896)—Cologne physician, member of the Communist League, one of the accused in the Cologne Communist Trial (1852), acquitted.—477

Koenigswarter, Maximilien (1815-1878)—French banker, deputy to the Corps législatif (1852-63).—90

Koeseritz von—Chief Public Prosecutor in Düsseldorf, took part in the divorce case of Countess Hatzfeldt.—23

Kolatschek, Adolph (1821-1889)—Austrian journalist and politician; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (1848-49); petty-bourgeois democrat.—106
Kolb, Gustav Eduard (1798-1865)—German journalist, editor-in-chief of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung (1837-65).—541, 543, 549

Komp, Albrecht—German refugee in the USA, an organiser of the Communist Club in New York (1857); Joseph Weydemeyer's friend. — 338, 376, 384, 440

Korff, Hermann—Prussian ex-officer, democrat; manager of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung (1848-49); later emigrated to the USA.—434

Kościelski, Władysław (1818-1895)—Polish democrat; took part in the Posen national liberation movement (1848), maintained ties with the editors of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung; general in the Turkish army (1850s).—109

Kościuszko, Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura (1746-1817)—Polish general and leader of the national liberation uprising of 1794; took part in the American War of Independence (1776-83).—85

Kossuth, Lajos (1802-1894)—leader of the Hungarian national liberation movement; head of the revolutionary government (1848-49); after the defeat of the revolution emigrated first to Turkey and later to England and the USA; sought for support in the Bonapartist circles in the 1850s.—258, 318, 324, 342, 382, 452, 456, 458, 465, 476, 494, 497, 505-07, 523, 525, 532, 565, 573

Köster, Heinrich (1807-1881)—German philologist and teacher, an acquaintance of Ferdinand Lassalle and Ferdinand Freiligrath.—353-55

Krasicki, Lisette von (Louise Friederike Ottlie Caroline) (née von Westphalen) (1800-1865)—Jenny Marx's stepsister.—562

Krukowski, Jan (c. 1770-1850)—Polish general, Governor-General of Warsaw during the 1830-31 Polish insur-
don, one of the distributors of Das Volk.—483

Langeron, Alexander Fyodorovich (Louis Alexandre Andraule), Count (1763-1831)—general in Russian service; French by birth; took part in the wars against Napoleonic France.—179

Lannes, Jean, duc de Montebello, prince de Siévers (1769-1809)—Marshal of France, participant in the wars of Napoleonic France.—162, 163, 165, 166, 174

Larrey, Félix Hippolyte, baron (1808-1895)—French military surgeon, a private doctor of Napoleon III; in January 1858 examined those injured by the bomb explosion during Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III.—258


Layard, Sir Austen Henry (1817-1894)—English archaeologist and radical politician; subsequently liberal, M.P.—107

Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste (1807-1874)—French journalist and politician, a leader of the petty-bourgeois democrats, editor of La Réforme; Minister of the Interior in the Provisional Government (February-May 1848), deputy to the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies (leader of the Montagnards); emigrated to England after the demonstration of 13 June 1849.—94, 277, 480, 538

Lefebvre, Pierre François Joseph, duc de Dantzig (1755-1820)—Marshal of France, participant in the wars of Napoleonic France.—166-67

Leiden, Kosmos Damian—wine-merchant in Cologne, juryman in the Cologne Communist Trial (1852).—228, 568

Lelewel (Lelevel), Joachim (1786-1861)—Polish historian and revolutionary; took part in the 1830-31 Polish insurrection; a leader of the democratic wing of Polish emigrants.—85, 105, 106

Lemoine—French journalist, editor of the newspaper Impartial published in Jersey; Bonapartist agent.—188, 190

Lenchen—see Demuth, Helene

Leo, Heinrich (1799-1878)—German historian and journalist, extreme monarchist, an ideologist of Prussian Junkers.—21

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim (1729-1781)—German writer, critic and philosopher of the Enlightenment.—260

Lessner, Friedrich (1825-1910)—German tailor; member of the Communist League, where he was known as Karstens; took part in the 1848-49 revolution; defendant at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852); refugee in London from 1856; member of the German Workers' Educational Society in London; member of the General Council of the First International; friend and associate of Marx and Engels.—464, 472, 480, 484, 496, 500, 501, 511

Lestock—see L'Estocq, Anton Wilhelm von

L'Estocq, Anton Wilhelm von (1738-1815)—Prussian general; took part
in the war against Napoleonic France in 1806-07.—162

Levi, Isaak—see Rodenberg, Julius

Levy, Gustav—German socialist from the Rhine Province; was delegated by Düsseldorf workers to Marx in London in 1856; later an active member of the General Association of German Workers.—15, 22-25, 30-31, 36, 41

Lewald (married name Stahr), Fanny (1811-1889)—German writer, in the 1830s-40s associated with die Young Germany group.—383

Lichtenberg—doctor of a German hospital in London.—181

Liddle—English manufacturer.—204

Liebknecht, Ernestine (née Landolt) (d. 1867)—Wilhelm Liebknecht's first wife.—66, 333

* Liebknecht, Wilhelm (1826-1900)—prominent figure in the German and international working-class movement; took part in the 1848-49 revolution; member of the Communist League; a leader of the German Workers' Educational Society in London; one of the founders and leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party; friend and associate of Marx and Engels.—22, 27, 33, 66, 120, 340, 363, 437-38, 439, 440, 449-52, 459, 464, 473, 475, 483, 484, 503, 504, 507, 508, 520, 539, 541, 543, 546, 549, 567

Link—a participant in the Schiller festival in Manchester in November 1859.—531

Linkenbach—an acquaintance of Frederick Engels' father.—529

Lisle—owner of a print-shop in London, where Das Volk was printed.—501

List, Friedrich (1789-1846)—German economist, advocated protectionism.—305

Livesay, Joseph (1794-1884)—English businessman, philanthropist, Free Trader; presided at a joint conference of Chartists and Radicals in February 1858.—264

Livy (Titus Livius) (59 B.C.-A.D. 17)—Roman historian.—294

Lochner, Georg (born c. 1824)—carpenter; prominent figure in the German working-class movement, member of the Communist League and German Workers' Educational Society in London; later member of the General Council of the First International; friend and associate of Marx and Engels.—437

Locke, John (1632-1704)—English philosopher and economist.—377

Löllchen (Löllgen), Johann Adam—innkeeper in Cologne in the 1840s.—477

Louis XIV (1638-1715)—King of France (1643-1715).—377

Louis XVIII (1755-1824)—King of France (1814-15, 1815-24).—20


Love—bookseller in Glasgow.—469

Lowne, Robert, Viscount Sherbrooke (1811-1892)—British statesman and journalist, Whig and later Liberal, M.P.; Vice-President of the Board of Trade (1855-58); Chancellor of the Exchequer (1868-73); Home Secretary (1873-74).—104, 106, 110, 116

Löwe, Wilhelm (1814-1886)—German democrat, a leader of the Left wing of the Frankfurt National Assembly (known as Löwe von Calbe after the Prussian district of Calbe in which he was elected); leader of the rump of the Assembly in Stuttgart; emigrated to England, then to New York (1853-61), where he edited the Neue Zeit.—32

Loundes, William (1652-1724)—English economist and statesman, Secretary of the Exchequer (1695-1724).—377
Loyd, Samuel Jones, Lord Overstone (1796-1883)—English banker and economist, Whig; inspirer of Robert Peel’s financial policy; leader of the ‘Currency Principles School’.—215, 377

Lucan (Marcus Annaeus Lucanus) (A.D. 39-65)—Roman poet.—446

Lupus—see Wolff, Wilhelm

Luther, Martin (1483-1546)—German theologian and writer; leader of the Reformation; founder of Protestantism (Lutheranism) in Germany; ideologist of the German burghers.—21, 409, 420

Mac Adam, John—Scottish journalist from Glasgow; supported the national liberation movement in Hungary, Italy and other European countries in the 1850s.—505-06

Macdonald, Jacques Étienne Joseph Alexandre, duc de Tarente (1765-1840)—Marshal of France, participant in the wars of Napoleonic France.—166, 167

Machiavelli, Niccolò (1469-1527)—Italian politician, historian and writer.—186-87

Maciejowski, Wacław Aleksander (1793-1883)—Polish historian and lawyer, author of works on the history of Poland and history of law of Slav states.—85

Mackenzie, George—British diplomat, Ambassador in Russia (1710-15).—9

Maclaren, James—English economist of the 19th century, studied the history of money circulation.—317

Magnan, Bernard Pierre (1791-1865)—Marshal of France, Bonapartist, an organiser of the coup d’état of 2 December 1851.—256

Magne, Pierre (1806-1879)—French statesman, Bonapartist; Minister of Finance (1855-60, 1867-69, 1870, 1873-74).—306

Matachowski, Kazimierz (1765-1845)—Polish general, commander-in-chief of the Polish army (from August 1831) during the 1830-31 Polish insurrection; emigrated to France.—169

Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, Earl of (1807-1889)—British statesman, Tory, Foreign Secretary (1852, 1858-59), Lord Privy Seal (1866-68, 1874-76).—427

Mansfield, Sir William Roser, Baron Sandhurst (1819-1876)—British general, military adviser to the British Embassy at Constantinople (1855-56), Chief of Staff of the British army during the national liberation uprising in India in 1857-59.—29

Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron von (1805-1882)—Prussian conservative statesman; Minister of the Interior (November 1848-November 1850), Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (1850-58).—34, 383, 403, 461, 470

Mar, John Erskine, Earl of (1675-1732)—Scottish statesman, leader of the uprising in support of the pretender to the English throne James Stuart (1715).—8

Marcus—a participant in the Schiller festival in Manchester in November 1859.—517, 530

Marei—compiler of hospital reports in Manchester.—325-26

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de, duc de Raguse (1774-1852)—Marshal of France, took part in the wars of Napoleonic France, later sided with the Bourbons.—165, 166

Marx, Edgar (Musch) (1847-1855)—son of Karl Marx.—56, 566, 575

Marx, Eleanor (Tussy) (1855-1898)—Karl Marx’s youngest daughter.—127, 129, 323, 325, 333, 346, 564
Marx, Emilie (1822-1888)—sister of Karl Marx.—356

Marx, Franziska (1851-1852)—daughter of Karl Marx.—56

Marx, Heinrich (1782-1838)—father of Karl Marx; lawyer, Counsellor of Justice in Trier.—315

Marx, Heinrich Guido (Fawksy) (1849-1850)—son of Karl Marx.—56

Marx, Henriette (née Pressburg) (1787-1863)—mother of Karl Marx.—332-34, 336, 341, 345, 347, 350, 356, 387, 408


* Marx, Jenny (1844-1883)—Karl Marx’s eldest daughter.—33, 129, 130, 243, 250, 253, 314, 331, 337, 338, 466, 553, 557, 563, 564, 571, 575

* Marx, Laura (1845-1911)—Karl Marx’s second daughter.—33, 129, 250, 253, 314, 331, 337, 338, 466, 557, 563, 564

Masséna, André, duc de Rivoli, prince d’Essling (1756-1817)—Marshal of France, participant in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France.—164, 165, 166, 177

Mayhew, Horace (1816-1872)—English journalist and humourist writer.—91

Mayne, Sir Richard (1796-1868)—Chief of Police in London from 1850.—255

Mazzini, Giuseppe (1805-1872)—Italian revolutionary, leader of the national liberation movement, head of the Provisional Government of the Roman Republic (1849); in the early 1850s sought for support among the Bonapartists; subsequently opposed Bonapartism.—142, 277, 346, 348, 351, 382, 398, 452, 455, 464, 481, 538

Meecklenburg, Duchess of—see Catherine Ivanovna

Meecklenburg, Duke of—see Karl Leopold

Meissner, Alfred (1822-1885)—German democratic writer, ‘true socialist’ in the mid-forties, subsequently a liberal.—69, 516, 530

Mendel, S.—English merchant in Manchester.—201

Mercer, Ernst von (1811-1863)—German businessman, in 1848-49 deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly and Imperial Minister of Finance, member of the Hamburg Senate.—221, 235

Metternich-Winneburg, Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Prince von (1773-1859)—Austrian statesman and diplomat; Minister of Foreign Affairs (1809-21) and Chancellor (1821-48), an organiser of the Holy Alliance.—318, 324

Mevissen, Elise von (née Leiden) (d. 1857)—daughter of Kosmos Damian Leiden, wife of Gustav von Mevissen.—228, 568

Mevissen, Gustav von (1815-1899)—German banker and politician, a leader of the Rhenish liberal bourgeoisie.—34, 568

Meyen (Mayen), Eduard (1812-1870)—German writer, Young Hegelian; emigrated to England after the 1848-49 revolution; subsequently a national-liberal.—18, 106, 436, 522-24

Miall, Edward (1809-1881)—English writer and radical politician, M.P. (1852-57, 1869-74); flirted with the Chartists in the 1840s.—116, 264

Mierosiawski, Ludwik (1814-1878)—prominent figure in the Polish na-
tional liberation movement; took part in the 1830-31 Polish insurrection and in the 1848-49 revolution in Germany; later a leader of the moderate Polish democratic émigrés; sought for support among the Bonapartist circles in the 1850s.—75, 80, 85, 91, 105, 106

Miklosich, Franz von (Miklošíč, František) (1813-1891)—professor of Slavic philology at Vienna University (1849-86); founder of the comparative grammar of Slavic languages; Slovenian by birth.—403

Mill, James (1773-1836)—English economist and philosopher.—377

Miquel, Johannes von (1828-1901)—German politician, member of the Communist League; later a national-liberal.—31, 42-44, 59, 99, 100, 106, 134, 135, 136

Mirbach, Otto von (born c. 1800)—retired Prussian artillery officer, democrat; commandant of Elberfeld during the May 1849 uprising; emigrated from Germany.—61, 65, 564

Mockel, Johanna—see Kinkel, Johanna

Moleschott, Jakob (1822-1893)—Dutch physiologist and philosopher, taught in Germany, Switzerland and Italy.—55, 282, 356

Molière (real name Jean Baptiste Poquelin) (1622-1673)—French dramatist.—499

Mommsen, Theodor (1817-1903)—German historian, author of works on the history of Ancient Rome.—127, 294

Montalembert, Charles Forbes René de Tryon, comte de (1810-1870)—French politician and journalist; deputy to the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies (1848-51); Orleanist, leader of the Catholic circles; supported Louis Bonaparte during the coup d'état of 2 December 1851, but soon afterwards joined the opposition.—351, 361

Montesquieu, Charles Louis de Secondat, baron de La Brède et de (1689-1755)—French sociologist, economist and writer.—377, 396

Morell, John Daniel (1816-1891)—English philosopher, theologian and man of letters; a participant in the Schiller festival in Manchester in November 1859.—530

Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, duc de (1811-1865)—French politician, Bonapartist; an organiser of the coup d'état of 2 December 1851; Minister of the Interior (December 1851-January 1852); President of the Corps législatif (1854-56, 1857-65); ambassador to Russia (1856-57); step-brother of Napoleon III.—7, 34, 83, 94, 105, 291-93

Mortier, Edouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, duc de Trévise (1768-1835)—Marshal of France, took part in the wars of Napoleonic France.—163, 166, 167

Morton—one of the acquaintances of the Marx family in London.—572

Müffling, Friedrich Karl Ferdinand, Baron von (1775-1851)—Prussian general, later field-marshal general; military writer; took part in the wars against Napoleonic France.—172, 179, 180, 198

Müller, Adam Heinrich, Ritter von Nittendorf (1779-1829)—German journalist and economist, representative of the so-called Romantic school, which expressed the interests of feudal aristocracy.—4

Münich (München), Kristofor Antonovich (Burkhard Christoph), Count von (1683-1767)—Russian field-marshal general, engineer; commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Crimea and Bessarabia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1735-39; German by birth.—3

Muñoz Benavente, José (Pucheta) (1820-1856)—Spanish bull-fighter; active participant in the 1854-56 revolution; a leader of popular masses in Mad-
rid; was killed at the barricades.—61

Münzer, Thomas (c. 1490-1525)—leader of the urban plebeians and poor peasants during the Reformation and the Peasant War of 1525 in Germany; advocated ideas of egalitarian utopian communism.—21, 420

Muralt, Eduard von (1808-1895)—Swiss theologian and historian; Byzantinist; from 1837 curator of theological manuscripts and books at the Imperial Public Library in St. Petersburg.—3

Murat, Joachim (1767-1815)—Marshal of France; took part in the wars of Napoleonic France, King of Naples (1808-15).—107, 165, 166

N

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860)—British general and military historian.—285

Napoleon I Bonaparte (1769-1821)—Emperor of the French (1804-14 and 1815).—83, 85, 124, 162, 163, 164, 165, 170, 174-75, 177, 179-81, 266, 396, 455, 473, 476


Napoléon, Prince—sec Bonaparte, Prince Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul

Naut, Stephan Adolf—Cologne merchant, from 1 April 1849 responsible editor of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung.—209

Négrier, François Marie Casimir de (1788-1848)—French general; took part in the conquest of Algeria in the 1830s and 1840s; participated in suppressing the June 1848 uprising in Paris.—177

Nesselrode, Karl Vasilyevich, Count (1780-1862)—Russian statesman and diplomat, Foreign Minister (1816-56); State Chancellor (from 1845).—468

Ney, Michel, duc d'Elchingen (1769-1815)—Marshal of France; fought in the wars of the French Republic and Napoleonic France.—165, 166, 175

Nicholas I (1796-1855)—Emperor of Russia (1825-55).—17, 432, 436, 468

Nicolai, Christoph Friedrich (1733-1811)—German writer, publisher and bookseller, advocate of 'enlightened absolutism'.—13

Nisard, Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré (1806-1888)—French critic and historian of literature; professor at the Sorbonne in the 1850s.—6

Norgate—bookseller in London.—15

Norris, Sir John (c. 1660-1749)—British admiral, in 1719-21 commanded the squadron in the Baltic sea sent to help Sweden in the war against Russia.—91

Nothjung, Peter (1821-1866)—German tailor; member of the Cologne Workers' Association and of the Communist League; one of the accused at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852).—478

Nutt, David (d. 1863)—English bookseller and publisher in London.—226, 268, 410

O

O'Brien, James (pseudonym Bronterre) (1805-1864)—Irish journalist, ideologist of the Chartist movement; gave up revolutionary positions after 1848-49; founded the National Reform League in 1849.—250

Oelbermann, Hugo—German writer.—509
Olmsted, Frederick Law (1822-1903)—American landscape architect, author of books on England and North America; contributor to the Putnam's Monthly Magazine; in 1856 travelled to Europe to study park designing.—68, 71, 81, 97, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 124

O'Meagher, J. B.—correspondent of The Times in Paris (1850s-60s.).—82

Omer Pasha (Michael Lattas) (1806-1871)—Turkish general of Croatian origin, commander-in-chief on the Danube (1853-54), in the Crimea (1855) and in the Caucasus (1855-56).—30

Oppenheim, Heinrich Bernhard (1819-1880)—German democratic politician, economist and journalist; refugee in Switzerland, France and England (from 1849); subsequently a national-liberal.—100, 106, 437

Orges, Hermann, von (1821-1874)—German journalist; an editor of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung (1854-64).—532

Orleans—royal dynasty in France (1830-48).—293, 317

Orsini, Felice (1819-1858)—Italian democrat and republican; prominent figure in the struggle for Italy's national liberation and unification; executed for his attempt on the life of Napoleon III.—255, 276, 277, 289-91, 359, 380

Ørsted, Anders Sandeø (1778-1860)—Danish lawyer and statesman; Prime Minister (1853-54).—132

Oswald, Eugen (1826-1912)—German democratic journalist; took part in the revolutionary movement in Baden in 1848-49; emigrated to England after its defeat.—18

Otto, Carl Wunibald (born c. 1810)—German chemist, in 1848-49 member of the Cologne Worker's Association and of the Communist League; one of the accused at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852).—69, 75

Overstone—see Loyd, Samuel Jones, Lord Overstone

Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.-c. A.D. 17)—Roman poet.—56

P
Padua, Duchess of—see Arrighi de Casanova, duchesse de Padoue

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784-1865)—British statesman; at first Tory, from 1830, Whig; Foreign Secretary (1830-34, 1835-41, 1846-51); Home Secretary (1852-55); Prime Minister (1855-58, 1859-65).—7, 21, 44, 58, 80, 104, 107-08, 109-11, 113, 115, 116, 119, 128, 134, 226, 228, 255, 275, 276, 278, 284, 347, 349, 365, 368, 387, 401, 405, 411, 412, 416, 426, 427, 429, 431, 468, 470, 516, 520, 541, 547

Panmure, Fox Maule Ramsay, Baron Panmure, Earl of Dalhousie (1801-1874)—British statesman, Whig, Secretary at War (1846-52) and Secretary for War (1855-58).—21, 30

Panzer.—511

Parish, Henry Headley—British historian in the first half of the nineteenth century.—120

Passy, Hippolyte Philibert (1793-1880)—French economist and politician, Orleanist; several times member of the government during the July monarchy; Minister of Finance (December 1848-October 1849).—194

Patkul, Johann Reinhold von (1660-1707)—Livonian nobleman; from 1701 was in Russian service as Privy Councillor and general, Russian envoy to Poland (1704-05).—470

Patow, Erasmus Robert, Baron von (1804-1890)—Prussian statesman, Minister
of Trade, Industry and Public Works (April-June 1848), Finance Minister (1858-62).—379

Pauer, Ernst (1826-1905)—Austrian composer and pianist; from 1851 lived in London; professor at the Royal College of Music and director of a German song society.—512

Paul, Sir John Dean (1802-1868)—English banker; went bankrupt in June 1855; was sentenced to penal servitude for financial machinations.—72

Paula-Kröcher (Paulaw) from Breslau (Wrocław).—341, 383

Pauly, August Friedrich von (1796-1845)—German philologist, from 1830 professor of a grammar school in Stuttgart; publisher and editor of Real-Encyklopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft.—147, 187

Payne, Annie—English ballet dancer.—118

Peabody, George (1795-1869)—American financier, philanthropist; head of a bank firm in London (from 1837).—212, 567

Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850)—British statesman, moderate Tory; Home Secretary (1822-27, 1828-30), Prime Minister (1834-35, 1841-46); repealed the Corn Laws in 1846.—102, 104, 107

Pélissier, Aimable Jean Jacques (1794-1864)—Marshal of France, took part in the conquest of Algeria in the 1830s-early 50s; commander-in-chief in the Crimea (May 1855-July 1856); ambassador to London (1858-59); commander of the army of observation at Nancy (1859).—292, 296, 317, 321, 381

Pelletan, Pierre Clément Eugène (1813-1884)—French journalist and politician, moderate republican.—43

Perczel, Mór (1811-1899)—Hungarian general; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Hungary; after the defeat of the revolution emigrated to Turkey and in 1851 to England.—506

Péreire, Isaac (1806-1880)—French banker, Bonapartist; deputy to the Corps législatif; founded the joint-stock bank Crédit mobilier together with his brother Émile Péreire (1852).—90, 119, 133, 216

Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, comte (1808-1872) —French statesman, Bonapartist; an organiser of the coup d'état of 2 December 1851; Minister of the Interior (1852-54, 1860-63); ambassador to London (1855-58, 1859-60).—278

Peter I (the Great) (1672-1725)—Tsar of Russia (1682-1721), Emperor of Russia (from 1721).—8-11, 58, 91, 120

Petermann, August (1822-1878)—German geographer and cartographer, editor of the periodicals Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' geographischer Anstalt in Gotha (from 1855).—349

Petersen, Niels Lorenzo (1814-died after 1889)—prominent figure in the Danish and international working-class movement; Communist League member; contributed to Das Volk (1859); later member of the First International; a leader of the Left wing of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark.—476

Peto, Sir Samuel Morton (1809-1889)—English businessman, M.P., liberal.—114

Petty, Sir William (1623-1687)—English economist and statistician, founder of the classical school of political economy in Britain.—298, 377

Pfänder, Karl (c. 1818-1876)—German artist; refugee in London from 1845, member of the German Workers' Educational Society in London, of the Communist League and later of the General Council of the First
International; friend and associate of Marx and Engels.—313, 384, 398, 407, 417, 431, 437, 451

Pfeil, Count von—Prussian Junker, member of the Prussian Provincial Diet.—20, 26

Philips—Dutch relatives of Karl Marx.—332

Philips, Lion (1794-1866)—Dutch merchant, maternal uncle of Karl Marx.—336

Philipson, Grigory Ivanovich (1809-1883)—Russian general; took part in the war against Caucasian mountaineers.—310

Pieper, Wilhelm (born c. 1826-1899)—German philologist and journalist; member of the Communist League; refugee in London; was close to Marx and Engels in 1850-53.—8, 14, 22, 32-33, 55, 41-42, 44, 46, 53, 54, 59-60, 61, 65, 66, 69, 76, 98, 120, 124, 125, 128, 171, 174, 225, 232, 242-43, 255, 350, 351, 384, 412, 451, 561

Pierre—see Peter I (the Great)

Pitt, L.K.—cousin of William Pitt the Younger, priest at the English trading station in St. Petersburg.—17

Pitt, William (the Younger) (1759-1806)—British statesman, Tory; Prime Minister (1783-1801, 1804-06).—17

Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti) (1792-1878)—Pope (1846-78).—381, 425

Place, Henri—French financier, a governor of the joint-stock bank Crédit mobilier.—133

Plato (c. 427-c. 347 B. C.)—Greek philosopher.—397

Plon-Plon—see Bonaparte, Prince Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul

Plutarch (c. 46-c. 125)—Greek writer, historian and philosopher.—269

Poërio, Carlo (1803-1867)—Italian liberal, participant in the national liberation movement; Prefect of Police and Minister of Education in Naples (1848); was imprisoned (1849-59); in 1859 was deported to South America but en route fled to England.—405

Pond, John—businessman in Manchester.—235

Potter, Sir John (d. 1858)—British liberal, M.P., was elected mayor of Manchester three times.—104, 113, 115, 117, 121

Potter, Sir Thomas (1773-1845)—English tradesman and politician, a leader of Manchester liberals and founder of The Manchester Guardian, was twice elected mayor of Manchester; John Potter's father.—118

Pozzo di Borgo, Karl Osipovich, Count (1764-1842)—Russian diplomat; Corsican by birth; envoy to Paris (1814-21), ambassador to Paris (1821-35) and to London (1835-39).—9, 468, 470

Prince of Prussia—see William I

Procopius (end of 5th cent.-after 562)—Byzantine writer, author of an eight-volume history of Justinian's wars against the Persians, Vandals and Goths, which contained data on the Slavs.—16

Proudhon, Pierre Joseph (1809-1865)—French writer, economist and sociologist; a founder of anarchism.—18, 90, 106, 301, 303, 377, 396, 460, 473, 538

Prutz, Robert Eduard (1816-1872)—German poet, journalist and historian of literature, liberal; associated with Young Hegelians; publisher of the journal Deutsches Museum in Leipzig (1851-67).—356, 385

Pucheta—see Muñoz Benavente, José

Pulszky, Ferenc (1814-1897)—Hungarian politician, writer and archaeologist; Pole by birth; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Hungary;
emigrated after its defeat; contributed to the *New-York Daily Tribune* in the 1850s.—318, 324, 352, 493, 505, 507, 517, 523, 525

**Putnam, George Palmer** (1814-1872)—American publisher and journalist, published the *Putnam’s Monthly Magazine* (from 1853).—11, 68, 71, 81, 88, 96, 100, 124

**Pyat, Félix** (1810-1889)—French journalist, playwright and politician, petty-bourgeois democrat; took part in the 1848 revolution; from 1849 refugee in Switzerland, Belgium and England; later opposed Marx and the First International.—37, 38, 95, 277-79, 399, 340, 345, 348, 351

**Pythagoras** (c. 571-497 B.C.)—Greek mathematician and philosopher.—60

**Q**

**Quételet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques** (1796-1874) — Belgian mathematician, statistician and astronomer.—286

**Quintilian** (*Marcus Fabius Quintilianus*) (c. 35-c. 96)—Roman rhetorician.—218

**R**

**Radetzky, Josef, Count von Radetz** (1766-1858)—Austrian field marshal; suppressed the national liberation movement in Italy (1848-49); Governor-General of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia (1850-56).—180, 431, 432

**Radewitz, Joseph Maria von** (1797-1853)—Prussian general and statesman; a Right-wing leader in the Frankfurt National Assembly (1848-49).—398

**Raglan, Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron** (1788-1855)—British general, field marshal from November 1854, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea (1854-55).—21, 297

**Raphael Sanzio** (*Raffaello Santi*) (1483-1520)—Italian painter of the Renaissance.—553

**Rechberg und Rothenlöwen, Johann Bernhard, Count von** (1806-1899)—Austrian statesman and diplomat, conservative; Prime Minister (1859-60) and Minister of Foreign Affairs (1859-64).—446

**Redcliffe**—see *Stratford de Redcliffe, Stratford Canning, Viscount*

**Reinhardt, Richard** (1829-1898)—German poet, refugee in Paris, Heinrich Heine’s secretary, friend of Marx and Engels.—69

**Rémusat, Charles François Marie, comte de** (1797-1875)—French statesman and writer, Orleanist; opposed Napoleon III’s regime during the Second Empire.—6

**Reventlow**—American acquaintance of Conrad Schramm and Joseph Weydemeyer; published the newspaper *Der Hochwächter* in Cincinnati (1857-58).—217

**Reynolds, George William MacArthur** (1814-1879)—British politician and journalist, democrat; publisher of *Reynolds’s Newspaper*.—250, 344, 345

**Ribbentrop, Adolph**—Prussian legal officer; refugee in Paris in the 1850s; supported Feuerbach; August Ewerbeck’s friend.—356

**Ricardo, David** (1772-1823)—English economist.—127, 283, 284, 287, 298, 377, 396

**Richard von Greifenklau** (1467-1531)—Elector and Archbishop of Trier (1511-31); opponent of the Reformation; took part in suppressing the knights’ uprising (1522-23) and the peasant uprising (1525).—420, 443, 445

**Ripley, George** (1802-1880)—American writer, journalist and literary critic, an editor of the *New-York Daily Tribune* (from 1849) and *The New American Cyclopaedia* (1857-63);
founded communist colonies in the USA (1840s).—159

*Ripley, Roswell Sabine* (1823-1887)—American officer and military writer; general from 1861, participant in the war against Mexico (1846-48).—159

*Ripperda, Johann Willem* (1682-1737)—Dutch adventurer at the service of Philip V of Spain (1715-26); got the title of Duke and ministerial post.—10

*Robert, Cyprien* (b. 1807)—French journalist and philologist, professor of Slavic literature and Slavic languages at the Collège de France (1845-57).—18, 20

*Rобеспьер, Maximilien François Marie Isidore de* (1758-1794)—Jacobin leader in the French Revolution, head of the revolutionary government (1793-94).—25, 548

*Robinson, Smith P.*—Honorary Secretary of the Anti-Corn Law League.—116

*Robinson, Therese Albertine Luise (née von Jakob)* (1797-1870)—German writer (pseudonym Taluj), translator of Serbian folk songs into German.—20, 26, 123

*Rodenberg, Julius* (real name Levi, Isaak) (1881-1914)—German poet, writer and journalist.—345

*Roesgen, Charles*—clerk at Ermen & Engels in Manchester.—92, 104, 232, 241

*Rogers, John*—English policeman, witness at Simon Bernard's trial (April 1858).—307

*Ruth, Eduard Maximilian* (1807-1858)—German philosopher.—79

*Rothschild, Alfred de* (b. 1842)—son of Lionel Nathan de Rothschild (head of the Rothschild banking house in London); in 1850-52 Wilhelm Pieper's pupil; later a banker.—53

*Rothschild, James, baron de* (1792-1868)—head of the Rothschild banking house in Paris.—133

*Rothschilds*—dynasty of bankers with branches in many European countries.—231

*Rotteck, Karl Wenzeslaus Rodecker von* (1775-1840)—German historian and politician, liberal.—428

*Ruge, Agnes (née Nietzsche)* (1814-died after 1894)—wife of Arnold Ruge.—209

*Ruge, Arnold* (1802-1880)—German radical journalist and philosopher, Young Hegelian; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848; German petty-bourgeois refugee leader in England in the 1850s.—18, 46, 79, 100, 106, 209, 227, 356, 368, 395, 519

*Ruge, Hedwig*—Arnold Ruge's daughter.—209

*Rushdi Pasha, Mehemet* (1809-1879)—Turkish statesman, several times held the post of War Minister (Seraskier) in the 1850s and 1860s.—29

*Russell, John Russell, Earl* (1792-1878)—British statesman, Whig leader; Prime Minister (1846-52, 1865-66), Foreign Secretary (1852-53, 1859-65), President of the Council (1854-55).—119, 411, 431

*Russell, Sir William Howard* (1820-1907)—English journalist, military correspondent of The Times.—308

*Rüstow, Wilhelm Friedrich* (1821-1878)—German officer and military writer, democrat; refugee in Switzerland.—128, 141, 42, 147, 241, 479

*S
d

*Saalfeld.*—225

*Saddleir, John* (1814-1856)—Irish banker and politician, a leader of the Irish Brigade in Parliament; committed suicide when the Tipperary Bank, whose director he was, went bankrupt.—72
Šafařík, Pavel Josef (1795-1861)—Slovak philologist, historian and archaeologist; representative of the liberal wing of the national movement; supported the programme of Austro-Slavism.—16, 19

Saint-Hilaire—see Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Étienne

Saint-Simon, Claude Henri de Rouvroy, comte de (1760-1825)—French utopian socialist.—72

Samelson, Adolph (1817-1888)—German surgeon, oculist, held liberal views; emigrated to Manchester in 1857; took part in the Schiller festival in November 1859.—517-18, 530

Samo (d. 658)—founder and head of the first political union of Western and partly Southern Slavs, named after him (623-58).—19

Sandwith, Humphry (1822-1881)—English military physician, took part in the Crimean war; from February 1855 inspector-general of hospitals and head of medical staff in the Turkish army defending Kars.—22, 27, 34

Sasonov, Nikolai Ivanovich (1815-1862)—Russian radical journalist; emigrated in the early 1840s (lived mainly in France), contributed to various newspapers and magazines.—69

Say, Jean Baptiste (1767-1832)—French economist, representative of vulgar political economy.—377, 395

Schaffarik—see Šafařík, Pavel Josef

Schapper, Karl (c.1812-1870)—prominent figure in the German and international working-class movement; a leader of the League of the Just; member of the Central Authority of the Communist League; a leader of the sectarian group during the split in the Communist League in 1850; again became a close associate of Marx in 1856; member of the General Council of the First International.—38, 41, 317, 319, 329, 330, 361, 389, 449, 451

Schapper, Susannah—wife of Karl Schapper.—389

Scharnhorst, Gerhard Johann David von (1755-1813)—Prussian general, reorganised the Prussian army; War Minister (1807-10) and Chief of Staff (1807-13); an organiser of national struggle against Napoleonic rule.—178, 561

Scherzer, Andreas (1807-1879)—German tailor, member of a Paris commune of the Communist League, which was close to the sectarian Willich-Schapper group in 1850; later emigrated to London, a leader of German Workers' Educational Society in London, publisher of Die Neue Zeit and contributor to Das Volk.—38, 358, 366, 437, 440, 466, 472, 483

Scheuer.—23

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von (1759-1805)—German poet, dramatist, historian and philosopher.—14, 356, 420, 444, 498, 508, 512, 513, 514, 516-17, 525, 527, 530-34, 536, 537, 556, 574

Schleiden, Matthias Jakob (1804-1881)—German botanist, a theorist of the cell structure of organisms.—314, 326

Schleinitz, Alexander, Baron von (1807-1885)—Prussian statesman, Minister of Foreign Affairs (June 1848, 1849-50, 1858-61).—520, 538, 575

Scholes, Friedrich Christoph (1776-1861)—German historian, democrat.—56, 170

Schlözer, August Ludwig von (1735-1809)—German historian and statistician, author of works on the history of Russia and on the ancient Russian chronicles.—16, 17

Schneider II, Karl—German lawyer, democrat; participant in the 1848-49
revolution; counsel for the defence at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852).—554

**Schnurrer, Christian Friedrich von** (1742-1822)—German theologian and Orientalist.—16

**Schöler, Caroline** (1819-1891)—teacher in Cologne, friend of the Marx family.—4, 66, 330, 337, 342, 385, 388, 477

**Schönaich, Christoph Otto, Baron von** (1725-1807)—German poet, author of an epic poem glorifying Arminius (Hermann), chief of the Germanic tribe of the Cherusci.—375

* **Schramm, Conrad (Konrad)** (c. 1822-1858)—prominent figure in the German working-class movement; in 1849 emigrated to London and later to Jersey; responsible editor of the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Politisch-ökonomische Revue*; member of the Communist League and its London Central Authority; friend and associate of Marx and Engels.—41, 119, 171, 187-90, 195, 196, 198, 217, 228, 240, 248, 252-53, 257, 263, 264, 296, 312-13, 324, 564, 566, 568

* **Schramm, Rudolf** (1813-1882)—German democratic journalist, deputy to the Prussian National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848; emigrated to England; supporter of Bismarck in the 1860s; brother of Conrad Schramm.—189, 190, 196, 248, 253, 312, 324, 348, 360, 368, 461, 502

**Schröder, Christian Matthias** (1812-1892)—head of a large banking firm in Hamburg; went bankrupt at the end of 1857.—212, 567

**Schröder, John Henry** (1784-1883)—head of a large banking firm in London; brother of Christian Matthias Schröder.—213, 567

**Schütz, Jacob Friedrich** (1813-1877)—German democrat; took part in the Baden-Palatinate uprising of 1849; later lived as an émigré in England, Switzerland and the USA.—363

**Schwann, Theodor** (1810-1882)—German biologist; a theorist of the cell structure of organisms.—326

**Schwarzenberg, Karl Philipp, Prince zu** (1771-1820)—Austrian field marshal, participant in the wars against Napoleonic France; commander-in-chief of the allied troops of the anti-French coalition in 1813-14.—164

**Scott, Sir Walter** (1771-1832)—Scottish poet and novelist.—424

**Sefer Pasha**—see *Sepher Pasha*

**Seiler, Sebastian** (c. 1810-c. 1890)—German journalist, member of the Communist League; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Germany; refugee in London in the early 1850s; in 1856 moved to the USA.—13, 22, 27, 33, 35, 41, 44, 319, 362, 564

**Selmnitz, Hugo von**—Prussian retired officer, Ferdinand Freiligrath's acquaintance.—104

**Senior, Nassau William** (1790-1864)—English economist, vulgarised Ricardo's theory.—283

**Sepher Pasha (Sepher Bey)** (1795-1859)—Circassian prince; being in the Turkish service, took part in the Russo-Turkish war (1826-28); directed the Circassians' military operations against Russia in 1855-59.—108, 109, 310

**Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of** (1801-1885)—British politician; head of parliamentary group of the Tory philanthropists in the 1840s; from 1847 a Whig; Palmerston's son-in-law.—405

**Shakespeare, William** (1564-1616)—English dramatist and poet.—33, 46, 55, 127, 274, 356, 420, 442, 444, 575

**Shcherbatov, Mikhail Mikhailovich, Count** (1733-1790)—Russian historian and journalist.—10
Siborne (Siborn), William (1797-1849)—English military topographer and historian.—289

Sickingen, Franz von (1481-1523)—German knight who joined the Reformation; leader of the knights' uprising in 1522-23.—419-21, 443-45

Siebel, Emilie (née Kampermann) (1812-1878)—Karl Siebel's mother.—424

Siebel, Karl (1836-1868)—German poet; Engels' distant relative, lived in England (1856-60); helped to propagate works by Marx and Engels.—372, 422, 424, 425, 481, 483, 485, 500, 509, 516, 530, 531, 553, 557

Siebel, Karl August (b. 1805)—merchant in Barmen, Karl Siebel's father.—423

Simon, Ludwig (1810-1872)—German lawyer, democrat; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848-49; one of the five Imperial regents in June 1849; emigrated to Switzerland, lived in Paris (1855-70).—32, 63, 90, 106

Simoumin, Wilhelmine Joséphine (pseudonym Valérie) (b. 1836)—French actress.—321

Simpson, Sir James (1792-1868)—British general, chief of staff (February-June 1855), commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea (June-November 1855).—21

Sismondi, Jean Charles Léonard Simonde de (1773-1842)—Swiss economist, representative of economic romanticism.—127, 377

Slör, Balhasar—participant in the Peasant War of 1525 in Germany, friend and adviser of Franz von Sickingen.—419, 420, 449

Smith, Adam (1723-1790)—Scottish economist.—284, 377

Socrates (c. 469-c. 399 B.C.)—Greek philosopher.—397

Sophie Dorothea (1687-1757)—wife of Frederick William I of Prussia.—11

Sophocles (c. 497-406 B.C.)—Greek dramatist.—257, 397

Soulouque, Faustin Elie (c. 1782-1867)—President of the Republic of Haiti (1849), Emperor of Haiti under the name of Faustin I (1849-59).—266, 405, 427

Soul, Nicolas Jean de Dieu, duc de Dalmatie (1769-1851)—Marshal of France and statesman; took part in the wars of Napoleonic France; War Minister (1830-34, 1840-45), Foreign Minister (1839-40) and Prime Minister (1832-34, 1839-40, 1840-47).—165, 166, 174

Speck—assistant manager of Das Volk.—463, 464, 501

Spinoza, Baruch (Benedictus) de (1632-1677)—Dutch philosopher.—316

Stahr—see Lewald, Fanny

Stalker, Forster (d. 1857)—British general, commanded British land forces in the Anglo-Persian war of 1856-57; committed suicide.—134

Stanislaus II Augustus (Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski) (1732-1798)—King of Poland (1764-95).—85

Stanley, Edward Henry, Earl of Derby (from 1869) (1826-1893)—British statesman, Tory, Conservative in the 1860s and 1870s, then Liberal; Colonial Secretary (1858, 1882-85) and Secretary of State for India (1858-59), Foreign Secretary (1866-68, 1874-78); son of Edward Derby.—363

* Steffen, Wilhelm—former Prussian army officer, witness for the defence at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852); emigrated to Britain in 1853 and afterwards to the USA; closely associated with Marx and Engels in the 1850s.—36-37, 41, 123, 125, 128, 140, 141, 147, 171, 174, 189, 209, 385, 440, 469, 566

Stein, Maximilian, Baron (1811-1860)—Austrian army officer; during the 1848-49 revolution in Hungary was
chief of the General Staff of the revolutionary army; after the defeat of the revolution emigrated to Turkey where he assumed the name of Ferhad Pasha; fought against Russia in the Caucasus (1857-58).—318

Steinthal—owner of the Manchester trading firm in which Georg Weerth was employed in 1852-56.—72, 100, 103, 484

Stephens (Stevens), John Edward—English banker, a governor of the London and the Eastern Bank, was brought to trial for financial machinations in December 1857.—223

Stewart (afterwards Vane), Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry (1778-1854)—British general.—164

Stieber, Wilhelm (1818-1882)—Prussian police officer, an organiser of the prosecution at the Cologne Communist Trial (1852), chief of the Prussian political police (1850-60).—31, 41, 56, 378, 379, 536, 552, 554

Stirner, Max (real name Schmidt, Johann Caspar) (1806-1856)—German Young Hegelian philosopher, an ideologist of individualism and anarchism.—70

Stirner-Schmidt, Marie Wilhelmine (née Dähnhardt) (1818-1902)—Max Stirner’s wife.—71

Stockum, Franz August von—merchant in Düsseldorf, Count Hatzfeldt’s solicitor in his divorce case, was sentenced to prison for forgery in 1855.—23

Stocqueler, Joachim Hayward (1800-1885)—English journalist, compiler of the military encyclopaedic dictionary.—135

Strohn, Wilhelm—member of the Communist League, refugee resident in Bradford; an acquaintance of Marx and Engels.—69, 84, 439, 467, 475, 480, 481

Streu, Gustav von (1805-1870)—German democratic journalist; a leader of the Baden uprisings in April and September 1848 and of the Baden-Palatinate uprising of 1849; one of the leaders of the German petty-bourgeois refugees in England; fought in the US Civil War on the side of the Northerners.—359, 446

Sturze, Joseph (1793-1859)—British politician, Free Trader; joined Chartists with the purpose of retaining the working class under the influence of the radical bourgeoisie.—264

Swan—see Sandwith, Humphry

Swingwood.—150

Svoboda (Svoboda), Václav Alois (1791-1849)—Czech writer and poet, translated Czech folk songs into German.—19, 26

* Szemere, Bertalan (Bartholomäus) (1812-1869)—Hungarian politician and journalist; Minister of the Interior (1848) and head of the revolutionary government (1849); emigrated after the defeat of the revolution.—493-95, 497, 504-05, 523, 525, 532, 573
T

Talandier, Pierre Théodore Alfred (1822-1890)—French democratic journalist; took part in the 1848 revolution; emigrated to London after the coup d'état of 1851.—38, 277, 278

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice, prince de (1754-1838)—French diplomat, Foreign Minister (1797-99, 1799-1807, 1814-15); represented France at the Vienna Congress (1814-15).—416

Talvij—see Robinson, Therese Albertine Luise

Tassilier—French printer; exiled to Cayenne in June 1848.—31

Tausenau, Karl (1808-1873)—Austrian democrat; participant in the 1848 revolution; emigrated to London in 1849.—18, 456

Taylor, Bayard (1825-1878)—American traveller, writer and journalist, correspondent of the New-York Daily Tribune.—197, 566

Taylor, Tom (1817-1880)—English dramatist and journalist, in the 1850s contributor to and in 1874-80 editor of the satirical magazine Punch; Secretary to the Board of Health from 1854.—113

Tchorzewsky, Stanislaw—Polish refugee in London, owner of a bookshop; Alexander Herzen's friend, his agent in publishing and distributing Russian emigrant literature.—349

Teleki, László, Count (1811-1861)—Hungarian politician and writer, represented the Hungarian Republic in France (1848-49); after the defeat of the revolution remained in France.—532

Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (c. 190-159 B.C.)—Roman author of comedies.—310, 410

Terentianus Maurus (latter half of the 2nd cent.)—Roman grammarian.—441

Thackeray, William Makepeace (1811-1863)—English writer.—441

Theodores—a participant in the Schiller festival in Manchester (November 1859).—530

Theyls, Willem—Dutch diplomat; at the beginning of the 18th century served at Dutch Embassy in Turkey; carried out diplomatic missions for the Russian government.—470

Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877)—French historian and statesman, Prime Minister (1836, 1840), deputy to the Constituent (1848) and Legislative (1849-51) Assemblies; head of the Orleanists after 1848; organised the suppression of the Paris Commune (1871); President of the Republic (1871-73).—292

Thiersch, Friedrich Wilhelm (1784-1860)—German philologist and teacher; sympathised with the Greek national liberation movement; travelled to Greece in 1831-32.—120

Thimm, Franz—bookseller in Manchester.—447, 467, 473, 492, 496, 500, 511

Tholuck, Friedrich August Gottreu (1799-1877)—German Protestant theologian, pietist.—4

Thurneyssen, Auguste—one of the governors of the Crédit mobilier.—133

Titian (Tiziano Vecellio) (1477-1576)—Italian painter of the Venetian school.—131

Tooke, Thomas (1774-1858)—English economist, adherent of the classical
school in political economy.—102, 126, 284, 377

Touroute—French retired colonel, lived in Germany.—30, 45

Troost, Abraham Eduard Robert (1816-1874)—German businessman, co-owner of Abr. Troost u. Söhne, a firm which had branches in Elberfeld and Manchester.—235

Trübner, Nikolaus (1817-1884)—German bookseller and publisher in London, David Nutt’s partner.—46, 52, 285, 399

Truelove, Edward—publisher in London, in February 1858 was put on trial for publishing a pamphlet justifying Orsini’s attempt on the life of Napoleon III.—275, 276

Tucker, E.—London publisher.—110, 111, 115

Turner, Jack—son of James Aspinall Turner.—118

Turner, James Aspinall (1797-1867)—English cotton manufacturer and politician. Tory, President of the Manchester Commercial Association, M.P.—113, 118

Türr, István (Ahmet Kiamil Bey) (1825-1908)—Hungarian officer, participant in the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy and Germany; refugee in Turkey, fought in the Crimean War on the side of the Allies and in the war of the Caucasian mountaineers against Russia.—324, 326

U

Uhland, Johann Ludwig (1787-1862)—German romantic poet; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Left Centre) in 1848-49.—436, 525

Ulfilas (Wulfila) (c. 311-383)—Westgothic bishop, founder of the Gothic alphabet, translator of the Bible into Gothic.—516

Urquhart, David (1805-1877)—British diplomat, writer and politician, Turkophile; carried out diplomatic missions in Turkey in the 1830s; M.P. (1847-52). Tory, opposed Palmerston’s policy; founder and editor of The Free Press.—4-5, 32, 44, 61, 64, 66, 73, 75, 88, 94, 110, 111, 113, 117, 120, 126, 243, 277, 284, 301, 412, 428, 440, 468, 470, 482, 487, 494, 500, 503, 521, 523, 533, 539, 547, 565

V

Valdenaire, Victor (1812-1881)—German democrat, deputy to the Prussian National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848.—87

Valérie—see Simonin, Wilhelmine Joséphine

Venedey, Jakob (1805-1871)—German radical journalist; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848-49; liberal after the 1848-49 revolution.—32, 290

Veselovsky (Wesselowsky), Fyodor Pavlovich (died in the 1760s)—Russian diplomat, Secretary of the Embassy (1707-11, 1716) and envoy to London (1717-20).—9

Victor Emmanuel II (1820-1878)—King of Piedmont (Sardinia) (1849-61), King of Italy (1861-78).—231, 380, 515

Victoria (1819-1901)—Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1837-1901).—29, 117

Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro) (70-19 B.C.)—Roman poet.—9, 315, 399

W

Wischer, Friedrich Theodor (1807-1887)—German Hegelian philosopher, critic and writer; member of the Frankfurt National Assembly (1848); author of a voluminous work on aesthetics.—270

Vivian, Sir Robert John Hussey (1802-1887)—British general; commanded
the Turkish troops on the Kerch Peninsula (1855-56).—28-30
Vögele, August—German refugee, composer in Hollinger's print-shop in London (1859).—521
Vogt, Karl (1817-1895)—German natural scientist, petty-bourgeois democrat; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848-49; one of the five imperial regents (June 1849); emigrated in 1849; later received subsidies from Napoleon III; slandered proletarian revolutionaries.—428, 434, 436, 458, 460, 465, 468, 477, 479, 486-88, 498, 503, 514, 515, 519, 520, 521-22, 523-25, 533, 537, 539-43, 546, 549, 550
Voigt, Johannes (1786-1863)—German historian, author of a voluminous work on the history of Prussia.—16
Voigt, Mikuláš (Aduactus) (1733-1787)—Czech historian, philologist and numismatist of the Enlightenment; collector of ancient literary texts.—16
Voltaire, François Marie Arouet (1694-1778)—French philosopher, writer and historian of the Enlightenment.—75
Vorontsov (Woronzoff), Mikhail Semenovich, Prince (1782-1856)—Russian statesman, general, commander-in-chief of the troops in Transcaucasia and Governor-General in the Caucasus; uncle of Sidney Herbert.—119

W
Wachsmuth, Ernst Wilhelm Gottlieb (1784-1866)—German historian, professor in Leipzig.—259
Walenski, Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, comte (1810-1868)—French diplomat and statesman, son of Napoleon I and Polish Countess Marie Walenska; Foreign Minister (1855-60).—42.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio (Horace) (1806-1898)—British statesman, Tory, Home Secretary (1852, 1855-59, 1866-67).—278
Watts, John (1818-1887)—English utopian socialist, follower of Robert Owen; later a liberal and philanthropist; a founder of the People's Provident Assurance Society in London (1853), in 1857 set up a branch of this society in Manchester.—332
Weerth, Georg Ludwig (1822-1856)—German proletarian poet and journalist, member of the Communist League, an editor of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung in 1848-49; friend of Marx and Engels.—68, 72, 100, 103, 226, 374
Weerth, Karl (1812-1889)—German naturalist, teacher of a grammar school in Detmold, brother of Georg Weerth.—100, 103
Weerth, Wilhelmine (1785-1868)—Georg Weerth's mother.—100
Weilting, Wilhelm Christian (1808-1871)—German tailor; one of the early leaders of the working-class movement in Germany; theorist of utopian egalitarian communism; emigrated to the USA in 1849.—358, 440, 451
Wesely, Eugen (1799-1828)—Austrian poet and writer, translated folk songs of Southern Slavs into German.—20
Wesselovsky—see Veselovsky, Fyodor Pavlovich
Westphalen, Anna Elisabeth Franziska von (b. 1807)—Jenny Marx's stepsister.—562
Westphalen, Caroline von (née Heubel) (1779-1856)—Jenny Marx's mother.—59, 63, 562, 575
Westphalen, Christian Heinrich Philipp von (1724-1792)—secretary and friend of the Duke of Brunswick; took part in the Seven Years War, author of a work on its history; Jenny Marx's grandfather.—561, 562, 575
Westphalen, Edgar von (1819-c. 1890) —Jenny Marx's brother, member of the Brussels Communist Correspondence Committee (1846); lived in America in 1847-65.—41, 63, 92, 564, 575

Westphalen, Ferdinand Otto Wilhelm Henning von (1799-1876)—Prussian statesman, Minister of the Interior (1850-58); Jenny Marx's step-brother.—68, 336, 379, 561, 562, 574-75

Westphalen, Heinrich Georg von (1768-1855)—Jenny Marx's uncle.—561, 575

Westphalen, Johann Ludwig von (1770-1842)—Jenny Marx's father, Privy Councillor in Trier.—561, 575

Wette, Wilhelm Martin Leberecht de (1780-1849)—German theologian, author of works on the so-called biblical archaeology.—259

*Weydemeyer, Joseph (1818-1866) —prominent figure in the German and American working-class movement; member of the Communist League; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Germany; emigrated to the USA in 1851, one of the first propagandists of scientific communism there, participant in the US Civil War on the side of the Northerners; friend and associate of Marx and Engels.—338, 374, 384, 440, 469

Weydemeyer, Louise (née Lüning) (b. 1822) —wife of Joseph Weydemeyer.—374

Whiteside, James (1804-1876)—Irish lawyer and politician, Tory, M.P., Attorney-General (1858-59, 1866).—431

Wilhelmine Friederike Sophie, Margravine of Bayreuth (1709-1758)—the eldest daughter of Frederick William 1 of Prussia, sister of Frederick the Great.—10

Wilkinson, G. B.—correspondent of The Times in Berlin in the 1850s.—561

Wilks, Washington (c. 1826-1864)—English radical journalist, an editor of The Morning Star.—111, 115

William I (1797-1888)—Prince of Prussia, Prince Regent (1858-61), King of Prussia (1861-88) and Emperor of Germany (1871-88).—292, 336, 346, 348, 368, 470

William III (1650-1702)—Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the Netherlands (1672-1702), King of England, Scotland and Ireland (1689-1702).—9

Williams—bookseller in London.—15, 141, 520

Williams, Sir William Fenwick, Baronet 'of Kars' (1800-1883)—British general; in 1855, during the Crimean War, directed the defence of Kars, M.P. (1856-59).—31

Willich, August (1810-1878)—retired Prussian officer, member of the Communist League; participant in the Baden-Palatinate uprising of 1849; a leader of the sectarian group that split away from the Communist League in 1850; in 1853 emigrated to the USA, took part in the US Civil War on the side of the Northerners.—41, 346, 348, 366-67, 375, 376, 449

Wilson, George (1808-1870)—British manufacturer and politician, Free Trader, President of the Anti-Corn Law League (1841-46).—116-17

Wilson, James (1805-1860)—English economist and politician, Free Trader, founder and editor of The Economist; M.P. (1847-59), Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1853-58), Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer (1859-60).—377, 413

Windham, Sir Charles Ash (1810-1870)—British general, took part in the Crimean war in 1854-56; suppressed the Indian national liberation uprising of 1857-59.—244, 247, 249, 254
Wintzingerode, Ferdinand Fyodorovich, Baron von (1770-1818)—German-born Russian general, participant in the wars against Napoleonic France.—179

Wiss, Georg Eduard—German physician and journalist, Young Hegelian; took part in the 1848-49 revolution in Germany; in the early 1850s emigrated to London and later to the USA; associate of Kinkel.—363

Withers—London creditors of the Marx family.—572

Wohl-Straus, Jeannette (1783-1861)—friend of Ludwig Börne.—32

Wolff, Ferdinand (Red Wolf) (1812-1895)—German journalist, member of the Communist League; an editor of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung (1848-49); emigrated from Germany; associate of Marx and Engels; subsequently gave up politics.—88


Woronzow—see Vorontsov (Woronzoff), Mikhail Semyonovich, Prince

Wuk—see Karadžić, Vuk Stefanović

Wurm, Christian Friedrich (1803-1859)—German historian and journalist, professor in Hamburg.—432

Wylde.—11

Y

York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster (1763-1827)—second son of George III of Great Britain; field marshal from 1795; commander-in-chief of the British army (1798-1809; 1811-27).—42

York (Yorck von Wartenburg), Hans David Ludwig, Count (1759-1830)—Prussian general, later field-marshal general, participant in the wars against Napoleonic France.—179

Z

Zitschke—creditor of Marx in London.—45, 52, 61

Zitz, Franz Heinrich (1803-1877)—German lawyer, democrat; deputy to the Frankfurt National Assembly (Left wing) in 1848; took part in the Baden-Palatinate uprising in 1849; emigrated to the USA.—446

INDEX OF LITERARY AND MYTHOLOGICAL NAMES

Achilles (Gr. Myth.)—the bravest Greek warrior in the Trojan War, hero of Homer's Iliad, the first song of which describes Achilles' quarrel with the Greeks' leader Agamemnon and his withdrawal into his tent.—512

Agamemnon (Gr. Myth.)—legendary king of Argos, leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War, a hero of Homer's Iliad.—512

Balthasar (Slör, Balthasar)—a character
in Lassalle's *Franz von Sickingen*—419, 420, 443

**Benedick (Benedict)**—a character in Shakespeare's comedy *Much Ado About Nothing*; a wit and mocker who pretended to be a women-hater but soon fell in love and married.—33

**Berlichingen, Götz (Gottfried)**—a character in Goethe's play of the same name and in Lassalle's *Franz von Sickingen*—419, 420

**Brey**—a character in Goethe's *Ein Fastnachtspiel auch wohl zu tragieren*; vom *Pater Brey*, dem falschen Propheten, a lewd hypocrite.—541

**Briseis (Gr. Myth.)**—prisoner and beloved of Achilles who caused a quarrel between him and the Greeks' leader Agamemnon in the Trojan War.—512

**Caliban**—a character in Shakespeare's comedy *The Tempest*, half-a-man, half-a-monster.—81

**Capuchin**—a character in Schiller's *Wallenstein's Lager*—530

**Charles V (Emperor)**—a character in Lassalle's *Franz von Sickingen*—419-21, 443, 445

**Crispinus**—a character from Juvenal's satire, a courtier of the Roman Emperor Domitian.—391

**Don Quixote**—the title character in Cervantes' novel.—419

**Falstaff, Sir John**—a character in Shakespeare's tragedy *King Henry IV* and his comedy *The Merry Wives of Windsor*; a sly fat braggart and jester.—41, 444

**Faust**—hero of a medieval German legend, the title character in Goethe's tragedy and Marlowe's play *The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*—91

**Fidelio**—fictitious name of Léonore, heroine in Beethoven's opera *Fidelio oder die eheliche Liebe*; a dedicated woman ready to sacrifice herself in the name of love.—508

**Fridolin**—character in Schiller's ballad *Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer*, a kindly and modest enamoured youth.—14

**Hermann**—a character in Goethe's poem *Hermann und Dorothea*, a philistine who sought to keep aloof from the storms of life.—366

**Hutten, Ulrich von**—a character in Lassalle's *Franz von Sickingen*—419-21, 442, 445

**Jacques le bonhomme (Jack the Simpleton)**—ironic nickname of the French peasant; in a broad sense—a mocking name of the French.—216

**Jenkins**—a name which came to denote a flatterer and toady in England.—278

**John, Saint (the Baptist)** (Bib.).—370

**John Bull**—the main character in John Arbuthnot's book *The History of John Bull* (18th cent.); the name is often used to personify England or Englishmen.—73, 113, 116, 215, 275, 276, 297, 413, 431, 457

**Jonathan (Brother Jonathan)**—the jocular nickname of Americans (from the name of Connecticut's Governor Jonathan Trumbull, whom George Washington called Brother Jonathan).—215-16

**Joss, Fritz**—a character in Lassalle's *Franz von Sickingen*—444

**Kobes I**—the title character in a satirical poem by Heine; the German journalist Jakob Venedey was ridiculed under this name.—32

**Legat (Der päpstliche Kardinal-Le­gal)**—a character in Lassalle's *Franz von Sickingen*—443

**Mammon**—the idol of wealth among some ancient peoples.—535

**Marie**—a character in Lassalle's *Franz von Sickingen*, Sickingen's daughter.—421
Matthew (Bib.)—one of the evangelists.—122

The Moor of Venice—see Othello

Munchausen—an extravagant mendacious story-teller.—127

Nothanker—a character in Christoph Friedrich Nicolai’s novel Das Leben und die Meinungen des Herrn Magisters Sebaldus Nothanker, a priest.—13

Oedipus (Gr. Myth.)—King of Thebes, hero of Sophocles’ tragedies Oedipus Tyrannus and Oedipus at Colonus.—397

Orlando Furioso—title character in Lodovico Ariosto’s epic poem.—111

Othello—the title character in Shakespeare’s tragedy Othello, the Moor of Venice.—55

Pistol—a character in Shakespeare’s tragedies King Henry IV and King Henry V and his comedy The Merry Wives of Windsor; braggart and liar.—127

Priapus (Gr. Myth.)—God of fields, gardens and fertility, patron of sensual pleasures.—11

Quasimodo—a character in Hugo’s Notre-Dame de Paris; his name came to personify ugliness.—351

Richard von Greifenklau—Elector and Archbishop of Trier, a character in Lassalle’s Franz von Sickingen.—420, 443

Samson (Bib.)—a hero famous for his supernatural strength and courage.—213

Sickingen, Franz von—title character in Lassalle’s play.—419-21, 443-45

Teiresias (Tiresias) (Gr. Myth.)—a blind prophet who predicted Oedipus tragic destiny; a character in Sophocle’s tragedy Oedipus Tyrannus.—397

Visvamitra—mythical King in ancient Indian epic poem Ramayana who tried to get hold of the miraculous cow Sabala, which would fulfil all his wishes; a character in Heine’s poem from the cycle Buch der Lieder. Die Heimkehr.—14

Waschlapski—a character in Heine’s poem Zwei Ritter, a Polish nobleman, who leads a life of idleness in emigration.—264

Zoroaster (or Zarathustra) (6th cent. B.C.)—legendary founder of Persian religion.—63
INDEX OF QUOTED AND MENTIONED LITERATURE

WORKS BY KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS

Marx, Karl


A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy, Part One (present edition, Vol. 30)

— [Zur Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Vorwort.] In: Das Volk, Nr. 5, 4. Juni 1859 (Karl Marx).—459, 482, 502


Declaration (present edition, Vol. 17)
— Erklärung. In: Allgemeine Zeitung, Nr. 325 (Beilage), 21. November 1859. See also: C. Vogt, Mein Prozess gegen die Allgemeine Zeitung, Genf, 1859.—326, 527, 542, 545

Difference Between the Democritean and Epicurean Philosophy of Nature (present edition, Vol. 1)
— Differenz der demokritischen und epikureischen Naturphilosophie.—226, 316

— [Grundrisse der Kritik der politischen Ökonomie (Rohentwurf) 1857/58].—318, 358


The Fall of Kars (present edition, Vol. 14). In: The People's Paper, Nos. 205-08, April 5, 12, 19, 26, 1856.—28, 31, 38, 42, 44, 561
— New-York Daily Tribune, No. 4671, April 8, 1856.—28, 31, 38, 561


— Ludwig Kossuth und Louis Napoleon. In: Allgemeine Zeitung (Beilage), Nr. 276, 8. Oktober 1859.—505, 507


Lord Palmerston (present edition, Vol. 12). In: The People’s Paper, Nos. 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85 and 86, October 22, 29, November 5, 12, 19, December 10, 17, 24, 1853.—541, 547


— Palmerston and Russia, London, E. Tucker [1853] (Political Fly-Sheets, No. 1).—115


— The Story of the Life of Lord Palmerston, Sheffield, 1856. In: The Free Press Serials. V.—44, 58

— Der “wahrhaft” englische Minister und Russland am Bosporus (Excerpts from Marx’s pamphlet). In: Das Neue Portfolio. Eine Sammlung wichtiger Dokumente und Actenstücke zur Zeitgeschichte, Berlin, 1859, Heft I.—547

— Lord Palmerston und die polnische Insurrection. 1831 (Excerpts from Marx’s pamphlet). In: Das Neue Portfolio. Eine Sammlung wichtiger Dokumente und Actenstücke zur Zeitgeschichte, Berlin, 1860, Heft II.—547


Notebooks on Epicurean Philosophy (present edition, Vol. 1)

— Hefte zur epikureischen Philosophie.—226


The Poverty of Philosophy. Answer to the ‘Philosophy of Poverty’ by M. Proudhon (present edition, Vol. 6)
Index of Quoted and Mentioned Literature

— Misère de la philosophic. Réponse à la philosophie de la misère de M. Proudhon. Par Karl Marx. Paris-Bruxelles, 1847.—396


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[Statement by the Editorial Board of the Newspaper ‘Das Volk’] (present edition, Vol. 16). In: Das Volk, Nr. 6, 11. Juni 1859.—461


A Traitor in Circassia (present edition, Vol. 15). In: The Free Press, No. 34, April 1, 1857.—112, 113


Engels, Frederick


The Campaign for the German Imperial Constitution (present edition, Vol. 10) — Die deutsche Reichsverfassungskampagne. In: *Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Politisch-ökonomische Revue*, Nr. 1, Januar 1850; Nr. 2, Februar 1850; Nr. 3, März 1850.—63


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The Italian War. Retrospect (present edition, Vol. 16)


The Peasant War in Germany (present edition, Vol. 10)
— Der deutsche Bauernkrieg. In: Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Politisch-ökonomische Revue, Nr. 5-6, 1850.—21


Po and Rhine (present edition, Vol. 16)


Marx, Karl and Engels, Frederick

Address of the Central Authority to the League, March 1850 (present edition, Vol. 10)
— Die Zentralbehörde an den Bund, London im März 1850 (distributed as handwritten copies).—56

Address of the Central Authority to the League, June 1850 (present edition, Vol. 10)
Index of Quoted and Mentioned Literature

— Die Zentralbehörde an den Bund. [London, Juni 1850] (distributed as handwritten copies).—56


Review, May to October [1850] (present edition, Vol. 10)
— Revue, Mai bis Oktober. In: Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Politisch-ökonomische Revue, Nr. 5-6, 1850.—191


WORKS BY DIFFERENT AUTHORS

Acta litteraria Bohemiae et Moraviae. Pragae, 1774-1783.—16

Adalbert’s Prayer—see Prière d’Adalbert


Ammonius Saccas. Vita Aristoteles.—397

Anstey, Th. [Speeches in the House of Commons]

Ariosto, L. L’Orlando furioso.—111


Babbage, Ch. On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures. London, 1832.—278, 279, 281

Balzac, H. de. L’Histoire de la grandeur et de la décadence de Cézar Birotteau.—70

Bastiat, Fr. Harmonies économiques. 2-me édition augmentée des manuscrits laissés par l’auteur. Publiée par la Société des amis de Bastiat. Paris, 1851.—249, 303

Batrachomyomachia.—51, 532

Bauer, B. Deutschland und das Russenthum. Charlottenburg, 1854.—90
— Die jetzige Stellung Rußlands. Charlottenburg, 1854.—90
— Kritik der Evangelien und Geschichte ihres Ursprungs. Bände I-IV. Berlin, 1850-1852.—91
— Kritik der evangelischen Geschichte der Synoptiker. Bd. 1-2, Leipzig, 1841; Bd. 3, Braunschweig, 1842.—4
— La Russie et l’Angleterre. Charlottenburg, 1854.—90
— Rußland und England. Charlottenburg, 1854.—90
— Rußland und das Germanenthum. Charlottenburg, 1853.—90
— Rußland und das Germanenthum. Zweite Abtheilung. Die deutsche und die orientalische Frage. Charlottenburg, 1853.—90

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Bazancourt, de. L’expédition de Crimée jusqu’à la prise de Sébastopol. Chroniques de la guerre d’orient. In 2 parts. Paris, 1856.—5, 51, 71, 73, 80, 93, 124


Berkeley, G. The Querist Containing Several Queries, Proposed to the Consideration of the Public. London, 1750.—377

Die Beschwerden und Klagen der Slaven in Ungarn über die gesetzwidrigen Uebergiffe der Magyaren. Vorgetragen von einem ungarischen Slaven. Leipzig, 1843.—20

Index of Quoted and Mentioned Literature


— *Vorletzte Sitzung des Schillerfest-Comités*. In: *Hermann*, Nr. 48, 3. Dezember 1859.—547

**Betrachtungen über das Fürstenthum Serbien.** Wien, 1851.—20

**Bible.**

*The Old Testament*—15

*The New Testament*—15

1 Corinthians 5:7.—483

Matthew.—122

The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians.—327


— *Der Friede von Villa Franca. I-II*. In: *Das Volk*, Nr. 11, 12, 16., 23. Juli 1859.—469

— *Der Reichsregent*. In: *Das Volk*, Nr. 2, 14. Mai 1859.—450, 520

— [An item.] In: *Das Volk*, Nr. 4, 28. Mai 1859 ('Vereins-Nachrichten').—439, 448, 459


Blind, K. *Der Befreier Napoleon*. In: *Hermann*, Nr. 15, 16. April 1859.—428


[Blind, K.] *Flugblätter des Vereins 'Deutsche Einheit und Freiheit' in England, 1858.—351, 353


— *Warnung zur gefälligen Verbreitung*. In: *Das Volk*, Nr. 7, 18. Juni 1859 ('Die Reichsverraetherei').—520

— *Zur Warnung* (pamphlet).—488, 498, 503, 504, 520, 539, 543


Blücher's *Kampagne-Journal der Jahre 1793 und 1794*. [Berlin,] 1796.—179

*Der böhmische Cato*. In: Dobrowsky, [J.] *Slavin*, Prag, 1834.—16

Boniface, L. *Paris, le 29 janvier*. In: *Le Constitutionnel*, No. 30, 30 janvier 1859.—379, 381

Borkheim, S. L. *An die Redaction des 'Hermann'.* In: *Hermann*, Nr. 50, 17. Dezember 1859.—555

Bötticher, W. *Geschichte der Carthager nach den Quellen bearbeitet*. Berlin, 1827.—186
Bray, J. F. Labour's Wrongs and Labour's Remedy; Or, the Age of Might and the Age of Right. Leeds, 1839.—301

Bright, J. [Speech at a meeting of Birmingham constituents on October 27, 1858.] In: The Times, No. 23136, October 28, 1858.—358
— [Speech in the House of Commons on 24 March 1859.] In: The Times, No. 23263, March 25, 1859.—411

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Bürger, G. A. Lenore.—102, 139

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Report from the Select Committee on Bank Acts; Together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 30 July 1857.—342

Report from the Select Committee on the Bank Acts; Together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Index. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 1 July 1858.—342

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the High Price of Gold Bullion. Ordered to be printed, 8 June 1810.—377

Reports of the Inspectors of Factories to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the Half Year ending 31st October 1858. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. London, 1858.—389


Situation de la banque de France et de ses succursales. In: Le Moniteur universel, Nos. 163, 191, 12 juin, 10 juillet 1857.—152

Situation de la banque de France et de ses succursales. In: Le Moniteur universel, Nos. 282, 317, 345, 9 octobre, 13 novembre, 11 décembre 1857.—230

Société générale de Crédit mobilier. Rapport présenté par le conseil d'administration dans l'assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires du 28 avril 1857. In: Le Moniteur universel, No. 120, 30 avril 1857.—133

Traité de garantie entre l'Autriche, la France et la Grande-Bretagne, signé à Paris, le 15 avril 1856.—107

Traité de limites entre la Russie et la Chine, signé à Aighoun, le 16/28 mai 1858.—349

The Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed at Tien-sin, June 26. In: The Times, No. 23109, 27 September 1858 ('The Treaty with China').—347, 362

[Wesselowsky, F. P.] Mémoire Présenté à Sa Majesté Britannique, par Monsieur Wesselowsky, Ministre de Sa Majesté Czarienne (A Memorial Presented to His Britannic Majesty, by Monsieur Wesselowsky, Minister from His Czarish Majesty), London, 1717.—9

ANONYMOUS ARTICLES AND REPORTS PUBLISHED IN PERIODIC EDITIONS

Allgemeine Zeitung (Augsburg), Nr. 169, 16. Juni 1856: [Report from] Hannover. 'Deutschland'.—56
— Nr. 63 (Beilage), 4. März 1857: [Reports from] Pera, 20 Febr.; Konstantinopol, 20 Febr. 'Türkei'.—109

Berlinerische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrten Sachen. 27. Februar 1856.—21


The Economist, No. 744, November 28, 1857: (From Our Correspondent.) Paris, Thursday. 'Foreign Correspondence'.—216
— No. 745, December 5, 1857: The Deeper Causes of the Recent Pressure.—217
— No. 756, February 20, 1858: (From Our Correspondent.) Paris, Thursday. 'Foreign Correspondence'.—273

The Free Press, No. 15, January 19, 1856: The Chartist Correspondence.—4
— No. 2, January 13, 1858: Exports and Imports. Continuation of Correspondence of the Manchester Committee.—243
— No. 16, May 12, 1858: Recent Treachery in Circassia. To the Editor. Constantinople, April 28, 1858.—318, 319
— No. 16, May 12, 1858: [Extracts from correspondence relating to the 'Hungarian Refugees' between L. Kossuth and D. Urquhart].—494
— No. 18, June 30, 1858: Charge of Hungarian Treachery. From The Star of June 28.—324, 326
— No. 20, August 25, 1858: The Russian Agent in Circassia.—342
— No. 24, December 22, 1858: Revelation by a Russian of the Object of the Chinese War and Treaty. (From The New-York Herald of September 14, 1858.) Our St. Petersbourg Correspondence.—387
— No. 5, May 27, 1859: Data by which to judge of Kossuth.—482
— No. 9, August 31, 1859: The New Portfolio.—500

— Nr. 7, 19. Februar 1859: Amerikanische Literatur. Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature.—399
— Nr. 7, 19. Februar 1859: Commerzielle Briefe.—399
— Nr. 43, 29. Oktober 1859: Die Sitzungen des Schiller-Comité's.—512
— Nr. 45, 12. November 1859: Das Schillerfest in London.—526, 527

Das Jahrhundert. Zeitschrift für Politik und Literatur, Nr. 1, 1857: Erziehung zum Glauben und Erziehung zur Humanität.—106
— Nr. 1, 1857: Notiz.—106


Le Moniteur universel, No. 320, 9 août 1802: Paris, le 19 thermidor.—266
— No. 298, 24 octobre 1856: Paris, le 23 octobre.—82
— No. 336, 1 décembre 1856: Rapport à l'Empereur. Paris, le 30 novembre 1856.—230, 231
— No. 24, 24 janvier 1858: Situation des entrepôts à la fin du mois de décembre.—273
— No. 68, 9 mars 1858: A Châlon-sur-Saône, dans la soirée.—290

The Morning Advertiser, No. 19832, January 12, 1855: The Sham Blockade of Russia.—119
— No. 21344, November 11, 1859: Crystal Palace.—The Schiller Commemoration.—533

The Morning Post, No. 25955, March 9, 1857: From Our Own Correspondent. Brussels, March 6.—111, 116
— No. 26298, April 13, 1858: Trial of Simon Bernard.—308
Neue Preußische Zeitung, No. 51, 29. Februar 1856: Leo über Thomas Münzer.—21
— Nr. 54, 4. März 1856: Den Streitenden.—20, 26

Die Neue Zeit, Nr. 37, 12. März 1859: Zank (Aphorismen zur Agitation).—403

New-York Daily Tribune, No. 4903, January 6, 1857: That France is rapidly taking the leadership.—95
— No. 5170, November 14, 1857: Troops for India.—193
— No. 5319, May 8, 1858: New Publications.—339
— No. 5420, September 4, 1858: To the Editor of the 'N.Y. Tribune'.—342
— No. 5420, September 4, 1858: [The editors' reply to the letter of a reader, signed 'Banker'].—342
— No. 3455, October 15, 1858: Our London correspondent suggests...—363
— Le Nord, No. 65, 6 mars 1857.—116

The Times, No. 22266, January 17, 1856: (From Our Own Correspondent.) Vienna, Jan. 12: 'Austria'.—3
— No. 22267, January 18, 1856: Over the sounds of warlike preparation...—3
— No. 22278, January 31, 1856: We are informed that it is not the intention...—6
— No. 22279, February 1, 1856: The brevity of a Royal Address has often been constructed...—6
— No. 22280, February 2, 1856: One must dive rather low into human motives...—6
— No. 22304, March 1, 1856: [Report on the parliamentary sitting on 29 February 1856].—21
— Nos. 22320, 22322, 22323, 22324 and 22325, 20, 22, 24, 25, and 26 March 1856: The Capitulation of Kars.—31, 32
— No. 22327, March 28, 1856: (From Our Own Correspondent.) Berlin, March 25: 'Prussia'.—561
— No. 22512, October 30, 1856: The improved prices from the Paris Bourse... Money Market and city Intelligence'.—105
— No. 22524, March 10, 1857: (From Our Own Correspondent.) Paris, Sunday, March 8: 'France'.—105
— No. 22634, March 21, 1857: One of the greatest advantages...—116
— No. 22641, March 30, 1857: Sir De Lacy Evans is the first-born...—113
— No. 22670, May 2, 1857: The Crédit Mobilier of France. (From Our Own Reporter.)—128, 133
— No. 22860, December 10, 1857: Adjourneed Examination of J. E. Stephens.—223
— No. 22861, December 11, 1857: Examination of J. E. Stephens.—223
— No. 22865, December 16, 1857: [Report on the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench on 15 December].—223
— No. 22866, December 17, 1857: [Report on the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench on 16 December].—223
— No. 22930, March 2, 1858: [Report from] Paris, Saturday, Feb. 27, 6 p.m. 'France'.—277
— Nos. 23070 and 23071, August 12 and 13, 1858: Mr. Gladstone's Homeric Studies.—339
— No. 23131, October 22, 1858: The theory of war...—350
— No. 23181, December 20, 1858: There is nothing in the Message of President Buchanan...—364
— No. 23196, January 6, 1859: *The Revolution in Servia.* (From Our Own Correspondent.) Vienna, Jan. 1.—366

— No. 23219, February 2, 1859: *(From Our Own Correspondent.*) Paris, Monday, Jan. 31, 6 p.m. 'France'.—379

— No. 23276, April 9, 1859: *Mr. Chisholm Anstey. Parliamentary Intelligence*.—412

— No. 23284, April 19, 1859: *[Account of the debates in the British Parliament on 18 April 1859.] Parliamentary Intelligence*.—425

— No. 23295, May 2, 1859: *In our long list of telegrams...*—431

— No. 23321, June 1, 1859: *(From Our Own Correspondent.) Paris, Monday, May 30, 6 p.m. 'France'.*—455

— No. 23428, October 4, 1859: *One of the most remarkable results...*—505

*Das Volk*, Nr. 6, 11. Juni 1859: *Zur Warnung* (Anonymous article by K. Vogt reprinted, with editorial comments, from the *Schweizer Handels-Courier*).—458


— No. 13, 30. Juli 1859: *[Explanation by the Editorial Board of 'Das Volk']. 'Feuilleton'.*—477
INDEX OF PERIODICALS

Advertiser—see The Morning Advertiser

Allgemeine Zeitung—a conservative daily founded in 1798; from 1810 to 1882 it was published in Augsburg.—3, 13, 22, 26, 56, 95, 110, 169, 345, 392, 417, 474, 488, 498, 503, 505, 507, 508, 513, 515, 519, 520-27, 532-34, 537, 540, 542, 543, 545, 549, 554

Der Anzeiger des Westens—a German-language newspaper published in Saint-Louis (USA) from 1835; in the 1850s it took a democratic stand; during the Civil War it supported the slave-owning states (from 1863).—356

Augsburger—see Allgemeine Zeitung

Berliner Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrten Sachen—a German semi-official government newspaper of a constitutional-monarchist trend (from 1848); it appeared in Berlin from 1740 to 1874 six times a week; also called Spenerische Zeitung after its publisher.—21

Bremer Tages-Chronik. Organ der Demokratie—a German democratic newspaper published in Bremen from 1849 to 1851 under the title Tages-Chronik. It was edited by Rudolph Dulon. From January 1851 it appeared under this very title.—519

Le Charivari—a French republican satirical newspaper published in Paris from 1832 to 1934; during the July monarchy it sharply criticised the government; in 1848 it supported Cavaignac's dictatorship.—278

Cobbett's Annual Register—a radical weekly published in London from 1802 to 1835 under different titles.—266

Le Constitutionnel—a French daily published in Paris from 1815 to 1817 and from 1819 to 1870; during the 1848 revolution it voiced the views of the monarchist bourgeoisie (the Thiers party); after the coup d'état of December 1851 it became a Bonapartist newspaper.—73, 290, 381

Constitutionelles Blatt aus Böhmen—a German-language daily published in Prague in 1848-49.—26
The Daily News—a liberal newspaper of the British industrial bourgeoisie; it appeared under this title in London from 1846 to 1930.—237, 247

The Daily Telegraph—an English liberal and, from the 1880s, conservative newspaper; it was published under this title in London from 1855 to 1937.—296, 337, 359, 362, 431, 506

Deutsche-Brüsseler-Zeitung—a newspaper founded by the German political refugees in Brussels and published from January 1847 to February 1848. From September 1847 Marx and Engels regularly contributed to it and under their influence it became an organ of revolutionary communist propaganda.—439

Deutsche Jahrbücher—see Deutsche Jahrbücher für Wissenschaft und Kunst

Deutsche Jahrbücher für Wissenschaft und Kunst—a Young Hegelian literary and philosophical journal published in Leipzig from July 1841 under the editorship of Arnold Ruge. Earlier (1838-41) it appeared under the title Hallische Jahrbücher für Wissenschaft und Kunst. In January 1843 it was closed down by the government.—209, 227

Deutsches Museum. Zeitschrift für Literatur, Kunst und öffentliches Leben—a German democratic weekly published in Leipzig from 1851 to 1867; in 1851-66 Robert Prutz was its publisher.—356, 385

Dio e Popolo—an Italian republican newspaper published in Genoa up to 1858.—346


Examiner; Examiner & Times—see Manchester Daily Examiner & Times

Le Figaro—a French conservative daily published in Paris since 1854. From 1826 to 1833 it appeared under the title Figaro, journal nonpolitique; in the 1850s it took a Bonapartist stand.—119

The Free Press. Journal of the Foreign Affairs Committees—a journal on questions of foreign policy, opposed to the Palmerston government; it was published by David Urquhart and his supporters in London from 1855 to 1865 (weekly until April 1858 and then monthly); in 1866 it was renamed Diplomatic Review; it printed several works by Marx.—4, 44, 60, 62, 76, 110, 117, 120, 138, 318, 319, 324, 326, 342, 347, 387, 465, 468, 471, 476, 479, 487, 494, 495, 497, 500, 504, 505, 507, 521, 533, 540, 544

The Free Press Serials—a series of political pamphlets published in the 1850s by the Sheffield Free Press editorial board.—57, 58

Der Freischütz—a literary and artistic newspaper published in Hamburg from 1825 to 1878.—436, 522-24, 553

Die Gartenlaube. Illustriertes Familienblatt—a German literary weekly published in Leipzig from 1853 to 1903 and in Berlin from 1903 to 1943.—532, 534, 537, 541-42, 546, 550, 556

Germania—see Londoner Deutsche Zeitung
Index of Periodicals

Index of Periodicals 725

rojioca tua Pocciu (Voices from Russia)—periodical collections of articles and reports from Russia published by Alexander Herzen in London from 1856 to 1860.—349

Grenzboten. Zeitschrift für Politik und Literatur—a German weekly of a liberal trend; it was published in Leipzig from 1841 to 1922.—99

Guardian—see The Manchester Guardian

Hamburger Correspondent—see Staats- und Gelehrten Zeitung des Hamburgischen unpartheyischen Correspondenten

Handels-Courier—see Schweizer Handels-Courier

Hermann. Deutsches Wochenblatt aus London—a weekly of the German petty-bourgeois democratic refugees; it was published in London from 1859; Gottfried Kinkel was its publisher and editor from January to July 1859.—363, 366, 367, 370, 372, 375, 382, 385, 388, 399, 404, 415, 428, 438, 439, 447, 449, 456, 464, 466-68, 480, 482, 485, 500, 502, 512, 519-20, 526, 527, 532, 534, 536, 537, 547, 552, 555

Der Hochwächter. Ein Organ des Gesamtfortschritts—a weekly of the German petty-bourgeois democrats; it was published in Cincinnati (USA) from 1850 to 1858.—346

L'Homme: journal de la démocratie universelle—a weekly published by French petty-bourgeois refugees in Jersey and in London from 1853 to 1856.—31, 37, 70, 95

Die Hornisse—a German democratic satirical newspaper published by Heinrich Heise and Gottlieb Kellner in Cassel from 1848 to 1850.—519

How do you do?—a German-language humorous weekly; it was published in London in the 1850s by Louis Drucker and edited by Beta (Bettziech).—458, 535, 537, 541, 545

The Illustrated London News—a weekly published since 1842.—91

L'Impartial—a Bonapartist newspaper published in Jersey in 1857 under the editorship of Lemoine.—188

Indépendance—see L'Indépendance belge

L'Indépendance belge. Journal mondial d'informations politiques et littéraires—a liberal daily founded in Brussels in 1831.—34

Independent—see The Jersey Independent

Das Jahrhundert. Zeitschrift für Politik und Literatur—a German weekly, organ of the petty-bourgeois democracy; it was published in Hamburg from 1856 to 1859.—100, 106

The Jersey Independent—an English democratic newspaper published in Jersey from 1855 to 1875 (twice weekly until 1858, then—daily); from July 1856 to November 1862 it was edited by George Julian Harney.—190, 263, 308

Journal des Proscrits—a weekly of the French petty-bourgeois democratic refugees; it was published in London in the 1850s.—95
Kölner—see Kölnische Zeitung

Kölnische Zeitung—a daily published in Cologne from 1802 to 1945; it took an anti-revolutionary stand and attacked the Neue Rheinische Zeitung in 1848-49; in the 1850s it expressed the interests of the Prussian liberal bourgeoisie.—26, 103, 336; 375, 382, 385, 388, 437, 463, 474, 571

Колокол (The Bell)—a revolutionary-democratic newspaper; it was published by Alexander Herzen and Nikolai Ogaryev from 1857 to 1867 in Russian and in 1868-69 in French (La Cloche) with Russian supplements; it was published in London until 1865, then in Geneva.—349, 467

Kreuz-Zeitung—see Neue Preußische Zeitung

Londoner Deutsche Zeitung—a daily of the German refugees, supporters of the unification of Germany under Austria's supremacy; it appeared in 1858 and 1859 first under this title, then under the title Germania; in 1859 Ermani was its editor.—438

Der Maikäfer, eine Zeitschrift für Nicht-Philister—a handwritten weekly founded by Gottfried Kinkel and Johanna Mockel in Bonn in 1840; it ceased publication in 1848, with the outbreak of the revolution in Germany.—370

Manchester Daily Examiner & Times—a liberal newspaper founded in 1848 by the merger of the Manchester Times and Manchester Examiner; it supported the Free Traders in the 1840s and in 1850s; the newspaper was published until 1894 under different titles.—5, 6, 11, 113, 203, 233

Manchester Examiner—see Manchester Daily Examiner & Times


Mannheimer Abendzeitung—a German radical daily founded by Karl Grün; it was published, from 1842 to 1848.—351

Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' geographischer Anstalt über wichtige neue Erforschungen auf dem Gesammtgebiete der Geographie—a German geographical monthly published in Gotha under the editorship of August Petermann from 1855.—349

Moniteur—see Le Moniteur universel

Le Moniteur universel—a daily published in Paris from 1789 to 1901 (under this title from 1811); official government organ from 1799 to 1869.—82, 94, 133, 193, 266, 273, 290, 336, 357, 381, 384, 473, 476

The Morning Advertiser—a London daily published from 1794 to 1934; organ of the radical bourgeoisie in the 1850s.—42, 99, 112, 114, 119, 243, 318, 362, 363, 431, 533, 534

The Morning Herald—a London conservative daily published from 1780 to 1869.—75
The Morning Post—a London conservative daily published from 1772 to 1937; in the mid-nineteenth century it was the organ of the Right-wing Whigs grouped around Palmerston.—111, 116, 278, 308

The Morning Star—a daily of the Free Traders published in London from 1856 to 1869.—91, 127, 218, 237, 294, 324, 326, 342

La Nation, organe quotidien démocrate socialiste—a newspaper of Belgian petty-bourgeois democrats published in Brussels from 1848 to 1856.—70, 95

Le National—a Belgian moderate-democratic newspaper published in Brussels.—70, 95

Le National—a daily published in Paris from 1830 to 1851; organ of moderate republicans in the 1840s.—90, 309

National-Zeitung—a daily published in Berlin from 1848 to 1915; it voiced liberal views in the 1850s.—5, 75, 81, 385, 505

Neue Oder-Zeitung—a German democratic daily published in Breslau (Wrocław) from March 1849 to 1855; it was founded as a result of the split in the editorial board of the opposition Catholic Allgemeine Oder-Zeitung published from 1846; in the 1850s it was the most radical German newspaper. Marx was its London correspondent in 1855.—416

Das Neue Portfolio. Eine Sammlung wichtiger Dokumente und Aktenstücke zur Zeitgeschichte—a periodical collection of diplomatic documents and papers published in German in Berlin in 1859-60 under the editorship of Eduard Fischel, Urquhart's supporter.—547

Neue Preußische Zeitung—a conservative daily published in Berlin from June 1848 to 1939; organ of the Prussian Junkers and Court circles; it was also known as the Kreuz-Zeitung because the heading contained a cross bearing the device 'Forward with God for King and Fatherland!'—20, 21, 26, 94, 107, 435, 446, 520, 538, 561

Neue Rheinische Zeitung. Organ der Demokratie—a daily newspaper of the revolutionary-proletarian wing of the democrats during the 1848-49 revolution in Germany; it was published in Cologne under the editorship of Marx from 1 June 1848 to 19 May 1849 (with an interval between 27 September and 12 October 1848); Engels was among its editors.—103, 249, 370, 392, 434, 525, 526, 540, 541

Neue Rheinische Zeitung. Politisch-ökonomische Revue—a theoretical journal of the Communist League published by Marx and Engels from December 1849 to November 1850.—21, 64, 263

Neue Schweizer Zeitung—a radical weekly published by the German refugee August Brass in Geneva in 1859-60.—428

Neue Zeit—a weekly of the German petty-bourgeois democratic refugees in the USA; it was published in New York from 1855 to 1858.—32, 119

Die Neue Zeit. Organ der Demokratie—a newspaper of German refugee workers; it was published in London from June 1858 to April 1859.—324, 341, 353, 358, 366, 403, 415, 437, 438, 519

New-York Daily Tribune—a newspaper founded by Horace Greeley in 1841 and published until 1924; it was an organ of the Left wing of the American Whigs

_The New-York Herald_—a daily newspaper of the Republican Party published from 1835 to 1924.—96, 98, 387


_New-Yorker Demokrat_—a German-language newspaper published by the petty-bourgeois refugees in the USA from 1848.—44

_New-Yorker Staatszeitung_—a German-language democratic daily published from 1834; later an organ of the US Democratic Party.—22

_Le Nord. Journal international_—a monarchist daily published in French in Brussels (from 1855 to 1892) and in Paris (from 1894 to 1899); it was connected with the ruling circles in Tsarist Russia.—107, 109, 111, 116

_The Observer_—a conservative weekly published in London since 1791.—216

_Overland Mail_—a government weekly published in London from 1841 to 1914.—237

_Pensiero ed Azione_—a bimonthly organ of the Italian democrats edited by Giuseppe Mazzini; it was published in London in 1858 and 1859, and in Lugano and Genoa in 1860.—346, 452, 455

_The People's Paper_—a Chartist weekly published by Ernest Jones in London from 1852 to 1858. Marx and Engels contributed to it from October 1852 to December 1856 and helped with its editing. In June 1858 it fell into the hands of bourgeois dealers.—31, 34, 38, 42, 44, 46, 65, 210, 274, 342

_Der Pionier_—a weekly published in New York (1854-58), then in Boston (1859-79); organ of the German petty-bourgeois democratic refugees; its editor-in-chief was Karl Heinzen.—243, 356, 567

_La Pologne. Annales contemporaines politiques, religieuses et litteraires des peuples de l'Europe orientale_—a pan-Slavist weekly; it was published in Paris from 1848 to 1850 under the editorship of Cyprien Robert.—18

_Portfolio_—see _Das Neue Portfolio_

_The Portfolio_—a collection of diplomatic papers and documents published by David Urquhart in London. The series _The Portfolio; or a Collection of State Papers_ came out from 1835 to 1837, and a new series, _The Portfolio. Diplomatic Review_, from 1843 to 1845.—115, 468, 470

_Post_—see _The Morning Post_
Die Presse—a liberal daily published in Vienna from 1848 to 1894; in 1861-62, when the newspaper held anti-Bonapartist views, it printed a number of articles and reports by Marx.—226, 228, 269, 272, 275, 409, 416, 429, 432-37, 452, 455, 459, 502, 571

La Presse—a daily published in Paris from 1836 to 1866; mouthpiece of the opposition to the regime of the Second Empire in the 1850s; later a Bonapartist newspaper.—42

Preußische Correspondenz—see Preußische Litographische Correspondenz

Preußische Litographische Correspondenz—a semi-official organ of the Prussian Ministry of Foreign Affairs published in Berlin.—32, 34

Preußisches Wochenblatt—a conservative weekly published in Berlin from 1851 to 1861.—349, 500

Protection for Trade—a London weekly, organ of the society for the protection of small tradesmen.—32, 35

Punch, or the London Charivari—a comic weekly of a liberal trend, founded in London in 1841.—113

Putnam—see Putnam’s Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science, and Art

Putnam’s Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science, and Art—a Republican monthly published in New York from 1853 to 1857 and from 1866 to 1870; in 1855 it carried Engels’ series of articles *The Armies of Europe*.—11, 45, 73, 93, 124

Die Reform—a liberal daily published in Hamburg in 1848-92.—522-24, 537, 542

Revue; Revue der Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung—see Neue Rheinische Zeitung. Politisch-ökonomische Revue

Revue des deux Mondes—a literary and political fortnightly published in Paris since 1829.—18

Reynolds’s Newspaper. A Weekly Journal of Politics, History, Literature and General Intelligence—a radical weekly published by George Reynolds in London from 1850; it was connected with the labour movement.—114, 228, 250, 342, 344, 345, 348

Rheinische Zeitung—see Neue Rheinische Zeitung. Organ der Demokratie

Rheinische Zeitung für Politik, Handel und Gewerbe—a daily founded by the Rhenish bourgeois opposition and published in Cologne from 1 January 1842 to 31 March 1843. In April 1842 Marx began to contribute to it and in October of the same year became one of its editors.—7, 20

Russia and the United States Correspondent—a liberal weekly; it was published in London from 16 August to 19 November 1856 under the editorship of I. G. Golovin in Russian, English, German and French.—70, 73

Schweizer Handels-Courier—a daily published in Biel (canton of Berne). It appeared under this title from 1853 to 1909; expressed Bonapartist views in the 1850s-1860s; its editors were closely connected with Karl Vogt.—458, 525, 546, 550

The Sheffield Free Press—an English newspaper published in Sheffield from 1851 to 1857 by David Urquhart and his supporters.—62
Die Sociale Republik—a weekly of the German petty-bourgeois democrats; it was published in New York from 1858 to 1860 under the editorship of Gustav Struve (until 1859).—359

The Spectator—a literary journal published in London in 1711-12 and 1714.—377

Die Spenerische—see Berlinische Nachrichten von Staats- und gelehrten Sachen

Staats- und Gelehrten-Zeitung des Hamburgischen unpartheyischen Correspondenten—a monarchist daily published in Hamburg from 1814 to 1869.—418

Star—see The Morning Star

The Sun—a liberal daily published in London from 1798 to 1876.—275

Telegraph—see The Daily Telegraph

Telegraph Morning Express—a daily published in London from 1855 to 1858.—362


Tribune—see New-York Daily Tribune

Die Turn-Zeitung. Organ des socialistischen Turnerbundes—a newspaper of the German democratic refugees in the USA; from 1851 to 1861 it was published monthly, then—twice a month; published in New York, and from 1 November 1853 in Philadelphia; Adolf Cluss and Joseph Weydemeyer contributed to it.—366

L'Univers religieux, philosophique, politique, scientifique et litteraire—a clerical newspaper founded in Paris in 1833; in the 1850s it supported Bonaparte.—356


Das Volk—a German-language weekly published in London from 7 May to 20 August 1859; it was founded as the official organ of the German Workers' Educational Society in London; Marx took part in its publication beginning with issue No. 2 and in early July he virtually became its editor and manager.—439, 447, 449-52, 456, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465-68, 469-71, 473, 476-77, 480-82, 484, 492, 495, 496, 501, 502, 508, 511, 512, 515, 519, 520, 525, 533, 543, 545 548, 556

Volksblatt—a German newspaper published in Trier.—532

Volks-Zeitung—a democratic daily published in Berlin from 1853.—458, 522, 524, 526, 537, 542

Vorwärts! Pariser Deutsche Zeitschrift—a German newspaper published in Paris from January to December 1844 twice a week. Marx and Engels contributed to it.—439

The Weekly Mail—a Tory weekly published in London from 1858 to 1860.—544

Weser-Zeitung—a German liberal daily published in Bremen from 1844 to 1930.—502, 505, 507, 511
SUBJECT INDEX

A
Abstraction, abstract and concrete—261, 298, 301-03, 304, 328, 396, 420-21, 444
Aesthetics—135, 419-21, 440-45
Agriculture—49-50, 220, 305, 347
Algeria—381
Anglo-Persian war of 1856-57—107-08, 115
Anti-Corn Law League—113-14, 116
Appropriation—303
Army—160, 177-79, 186
— Austrian—204, 382, 515
— British—161, 234, 412
— French—6, 216, 290-91, 381, 402, 405, 427
— German—204, 235, 381-82
— Prussian—161, 366, 381-82
— Russian—234
See also Cavalry
Art
— and artistic taste—423, 441
— realism in art—419-21, 443, 444
See also Literature: Music; Painting, different national schools; Poetry; Theatre
Art of war—124, 178, 181, 186-87, 204, 241
— its foundations—186-87
See also Army; Navy
Australia—71, 347
Austria—21, 26, 86, 89, 292, 346, 381-82, 401, 431, 436
See also Army—Austrian; Austro-Italian war of 1848-49; Austro-Italian-French war of 1859
Austro-Italian war of 1848-49—431-32
Austro-Italian-French war of 1859 (Italian war of 1859)
— general characteristics—380-81, 392, 399, 405, 415, 430-31, 435-36, 464, 465, 469-70, 473-74, 537, 538
— preparations for war, Plombières Agreement of 1858—401
— course of military operations—414, 448, 473-74, 475
— Villafranca preliminary peace treaty of 1859—464, 469
— and Austria—382, 401, 414, 425-28, 430-32, 464, 465
— and Italy—465, 537
— and Piedmont—426, 465
— Mazzini's attitude—382, 452, 455, 464
— actions by Garibaldi's detachments—452, 455
— and France (Second Empire)—368, 380-81, 401, 405, 425-27, 432, 465, 537-38
— and diplomacy of European states—368, 380, 401, 405, 411, 425-27, 430
— and Britain—368, 381, 401, 405, 411, 425-27, 431-32, 465, 538
— and Germany—382, 401, 435-36, 537
Subject Index

— and Prussia—381, 430, 464, 465, 537, 538
— and Russia—368, 381, 382, 401, 405, 411, 426-27, 430-31, 432, 465, 537, 538
— and revolutionary movement in Europe—381-82, 414, 430, 464, 465, 538
— and European democracy—381-82, 403-04, 428, 435-36, 439, 452, 464, 465, 538, 543

Balance of trade—73, 229, 230, 243
Bank(s)
— and banking capital—133
— reserve fund—126, 208, 229-30
— profit—133, 215
— and bill operations—208, 211, 219, 220, 229-31, 256, 291-92, 343
— and deposits—133, 208-09, 229, 231
— and money circulation—126, 208
— and discount rate—71, 83, 199, 208-09, 211-12, 229
— and railways—216, 230-32
— and the state—133, 208, 214-16, 230-32, 256, 73
— and financial aristocracy—133
— and economic crises—126, 133, 197, 202, 208-09, 212, 215-17, 218-19, 220-21, 222-23, 229-31, 235-36, 303
— joint-stock—34, 81, 144, 208-09
— in Proudhon’s theory—90
See also Bank legislation; Bank of England; Bank of France; Bankruptcy; Belgian Bank; Credit; Crédit mobilier; Royal British Bank; Stock Exchange
Bank legislation—202, 208; 214-15
Bank notes—152, 208, 213, 222-23
Bank of England—72, 73, 208-09, 212, 567
Bank of France—93, 133, 152, 193, 208, 216, 229-31, 256, 273
Bank rate—126, 229
Bankruptcy—81, 83, 197, 200-01, 207, 208-09, 211, 212, 215, 219, 222-23, 235-36, 567

Belgian Bank—71
Berlin—286
Bill of exchange—208, 211-14, 220-21, 229-31, 256, 291-92, 343-44
Bimetallism—71, 73, 90
Bohemia, Bohemians—19, 26-27, 87, 346, 381
Bonapartism—90, 108, 109, 291, 537-38
See also France—Second Empire
Bourgeoisie—216, 291
— English—115, 344, 374-75
— French—6, 215, 216, 229, 256, 291, 381-82, 401, 405
— German—27
— Prussian—292, 349, 358, 436
— Spanish—61
Bourgeois political economy—102, 126, 136, 249, 282, 283, 287, 298-301, 303, 317-18, 377
See also Abstraction, abstract and concrete; Ricardianism, Ricardo’s theories
Brandenburg—see Prussia
‘Bundschuh’ (peasant association in Germany in 15th-16th cent.)—445

California—71, 203, 344, 347
Capital—191-92, 215-216, 249, 287, 298, 303
— accumulation of—303
— fixed—278, 279, 281, 282, 283; see also Machines
— circulating—212-13, 256, 281, 282-83, 287
— loan (monetary)—71, 273; see also Bank(s); Credit; Loan interest
— share—298

‘Capital’ by K. Marx
— first stage in writing it—270, 286-87, 297-98, 301-05, 498
— manuscript of 1857-58 as the first variant of Capital—216, 224, 226, 244, 269-70, 272, 286-87, 295, 298, 317-18, 353-54, 358, 368, 376, 498, 508, 511-12, 523
### Subject Index

- Marx's method of economic research—249, 270, 298, 304-05, 470-71
- dialectics in Marx's economic works—249, 298, 304-05
**Capitalism** (as socio-economic formation)—301-02
- transient character of—473

**Carbonari**—380

**Cavalry**—289

**Causality**—435

**Cell**—326-27

**Chartism, Chartist movement**
- in 1848—31-32, 44, 210, 249-50, 375, 376
- Chartist press, the—38, 44
- part played by Marx and Engels in Chartist movement—38, 418
- causes of its decline—344

**China**
- general characteristics—347
- economy—203, 347
- foreign trade—73, 344, 347, 362
- as object of colonial expansion by capitalist states—347, 413
- opium trade—347, 362, 413
See also Opium wars

**Commodity circulation**—301-03

**Commerce, trade**—81, 222-23, 226, 255-36, 256, 271, 342
See also Commercial (merchant's) capital; Foreign trade; World market

**Commercial (merchant's) capital**—303

**Commodity**
- its analysis in Marx's work *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*—298-303, 358, 368, 376-77, 473
- criticism of Proudhon's views—377

**Commodity circulation**—301-03

**Commune (community)**
- in Germany—20
- in Poland—75, 80
- in Romania—80
- in Russia—18, 75

**Communism (social formation)**
- prerequisites for communist transformation of society—298
- necessity of proletarian revolution—38, 41, 346
See also Revolution, proletarian, socialist

**Communism in Germany** (theories and trends)—502-03, 519-20

**Communism, primitive**—298

**Communism, scientific**—377, 518

**Communism, utopian**—21
See also Communism in Germany; Weitlingianism, Weitlingians

**Communist League, the**—38-41, 376
See also Cologne Communist Trial; German Workers' Educational Society in London (1840-1918)

**Communists, communist movement**—555
See also Communist League

**Competition**—35, 298, 305

**Conflict**—322, 419-20, 445

**Consignment**—191, 202

**Content and form**—298-301, 316, 442-443

**Contradiction**—133, 287, 298, 301, 445

**Corn Laws (in England)**—215
See also Anti-Corn Law League

**Credit**—71, 83, 126, 220-21, 229-32, 236, 291-92, 298, 302, 344

**Crédit mobilier**—34, 119, 126, 128, 133, 142, 145, 216, 225, 240, 244, 291-92, 296, 349, 567

**Crimean war of 1853-56**
- and European diplomacy—119
- military operations in the Crimea in 1854-56—22, 177-78, 297
- capture of Kars by Russian troops in 1855—22, 28-30
- its results, Paris Peace Treaty of 1856—7, 42, 346, 368
- and England—31-32
- and Turkey—346
- and France—7
- and Sweden—3

**Criticality**
- general features—260, 441
- of various social phenomena and social consciousness—91, 260, 261, 270, 316
— Marxism as critical revolutionary teaching—261, 270, 441, 446
Cuba—340
Customs Union (Germany, 1834-71)—230

D
Darwinism—551
Definition—287, 298, 301, 303, 327
Demand and supply—235-36, 350
Democracy, petty-bourgeois—25, 90, 568
Democracy, vulgar—436, 522, 525
Denmark—132, 229
Development—186, 270, 278, 298, 303, 325, 326-27, 443, 551
Dialectical materialism—326-27
Dialectics
— in nature—326-27
— in politics—537
— and natural science—326-27
— and political economy—260-61
— Hegelian—249, 259-61, 316, 326-27
See also ‘Capital’ by K. Marx—dialectics in Marx’s economic works; Hegel, Hegelianism
Dividend—201, 244
Division of labour—186-87
Drama (literature)—419-21, 441-45
Duel—319, 320, 322-23, 324

E
Economic categories—270, 301
Economic crises
— as phase of industrial cycle—202-03, 214-15, 220-21, 222-23, 278, 281, 282
— their chronic character—83, 126, 203, 291
— overproduction as main form of their manifestation—220-21, 343, 344
— their forecasting—34-35, 71-72, 73-74, 152, 199, 202-03, 216-17
— industrial—215-16, 220, 273, 282
— commercial—81, 222-23, 226, 256, 271, 343
— monetary and financial—32, 70, 71-72, 83, 152, 200, 207, 212-13, 220-21, 235, 236, 302-03
— and condition of working people—216, 221, 223, 241, 350
— and bourgeois state—81, 83, 133, 202, 208, 214, 216, 221, 229, 232, 256, 273, 291, 292
— crisis of 1837—221
— crisis of 1846-47—202, 208, 221, 229, 232, 240, 243
Economic laws—126, 282-83, 301-03
Emigration, emigrants
— as social phenomenon—50-51
— bourgeois-democratic, petty-bourgeois—37-38, 359, 375-76, 382, 455-56
— revolutionary—37-38
— proletarian—37-38, 359-60, 386
— French—37-38, 359-40, 465, 480
— Irish emigrants in the USA—50
— Italian—346, 381-82, 452, 455, 464
Engels, Frederick

- friendship with Marx and his family—51-52, 96-97, 109, 114-15, 121, 143-44, 149-50, 307-08, 311, 313, 314, 331, 332-33, 517-18, 542, 555-57, 563-64, 565, 568-69, 572, 573-75
- joint work with Marx—51, 122-25, 182-83
- Marx on Engels—186, 248-49, 391-92, 393, 400-01
- during the 1848-49 revolutions (general)—392
- contribution to New-York Daily Tribune—207, 393, 417
- Marx on significance of Engels' study of military theory—186-87, 248-49, 391
- study of natural sciences—326-27, 551
- studies in languages and history of Slav peoples—26-27, 73, 105, 403, 516
- and working-class movement in England—188-89, 190, 196, 264, 344, 348
- and working-class movement in Germany—24-25, 36
- his friends and associates—72, 252-53, 386, 509
- his family—421-24, 528-29

See also Chartism, Chartist movement—part played by Marx and Engels in Chartist movement; Marx, Karl

England (Great Britain)

- general characteristics—344
- in the 1850s (from 1849)—35, 42, 71-72, 104-05, 113-14, 115-16, 221, 239, 253, 270, 273-78, 344, 349, 401, 405, 411, 429
- economy—72, 81, 305, 344
- trade with Asia (Turkey, Middle East, India, China)—201-02, 211-12, 253, 344, 347, 362, 413
- finances—413
- aristocracy—344
- social and political system—108, 358, 411
- electoral system—115
- Peelites—104
- Radicals—210, 374, 411
- bourgeois-democratic movements—357-58
- colonial policy—49-51, 413
- foreign policy, diplomacy—8-10, 80-81, 107, 115, 429

See also Anglo-Persian war of 1856-57; Anti-Corn Law League; Army—British; Bank of England; Bourgeoisie—English; Chartist, Chartist movement; Corn Laws (in England); Economic crises—crisis of 1857-58 in England; Free Traders; Literature—English; Opium wars; Poetry—English; Royal British Bank; Tories (England); Urquhartism, Urquhartists; Whigs (England); Working-class movement in England

Epic—19
Epicureanism—124, 226, 269, 316
Equality—303
Estate—80
Europe—203, 272, 358
Exchange—301, 303

F

Feudalism—86, 298, 302, 346, 418-19, 442-45

See also Serfdom; Society—feudal

Feuerbach, Feuerbachianism—55
Forecast—34-35, 71-72, 73-74, 152, 199, 202-03, 216
Foreign trade—73, 191, 200, 201-02, 208, 212, 216, 229-30, 243, 347, 362, 412, 413
See also World market
France
— general characteristics—85-86, 229-30
— July revolution of 1830 and July monarchy—380
— foreign policy and diplomacy, colonial policy—7, 94, 291, 357, 425-26, 427, 473, 538
See also Army—French; Bank of France; Bourgeoisie—French; Crédit mobilier; Economic crises—crisis of 1857-58 in France; Emigration, emigrants—French; French Revolution (18th cent.); Literature—French; Peasantry—French; Poetry—French; Revolution of 1848 in France; Working class—in France; Working-class movement in France
Freedom—49, 303
Free Traders—104, 113, 115-16, 127
See also Anti-Corn Law League; England (Great Britain)—Radicals
French Revolution (18th cent.)—38, 84, 86, 473

G
Galicia—381
German Confederation (1815-66)—437
German philosophy—124, 127, 135, 260
See also Feuerbach, Feuerbachianism; Hegel, Hegelianism
German Workers' Educational Society in London (1840-1918)—41, 363, 437, 451, 519-20
Germany
— and the French Revolution (18th cent.) and Napoleonic wars—38, 41, 164-65, 169, 174-75, 178-81
— fragmentation of the country and the task of its unification—435-36
— economy—34, 81, 213, 229, 243, 253
— bourgeois liberalism—393
— democratic movement—25, 90, 393, 435, 458, 568
— science—355
— revolutionary movement—38, 41, 435, 445-46
— foreign policy—21, 75, 86-87, 346, 435, 537
See also Army—German; Bourgeoisie—German; Customs Union (Germany, 1834-71); Economic crises—crisis of 1857-58 in Germany; Emigration, emigrants—German; German Confederation (1815-66); German philosophy; Hanse; Literature—German; Nobility—German; Peasantry—German; Peasant War in Germany, 1524-25; Poetry—German; Prussia; Reformations; Revolution of 1848-49 in Germany; Rhine Province
Gold and silver
— as money—213, 260, 301, 377
— output of—203
— significance of discovery of gold in Australia and America—71, 203, 344, 346
— relative to each other—71, 73
— circulation of—208, 212, 216, 229
— demonetisation of—90
— and crises—208, 212, 217, 229
— as seen by Proudhon and Proudhonists—90
— miscellanea—260, 377
Goths—26
Greek philosophy—124, 226, 227, 259-60, 262, 270, 316, 324, 394-96
See also Epicureanism; Pythagoreanism; Scepticism, sceptics; Stoicism, stoics

H
Hanse—229, 243
Hegel, Hegelianism—249, 259-61, 270, 316, 326-27
See also Old Hegelianism
Subject Index

Historical materialism, materialist conception of history—186-87

Historiography
- ancient—270
- of Renaissance—187
- of Enlightenment—16, 187
- Junker—21, 346-47
- bourgeois, in 19th cent.—16-17, 58, 85
- progressive and democratic trends in bourgeois historiography—85

History—419

Holland—230

Hungary—86, 292, 381, 382

I

Ideas
- and interests—420
- and classes—442
- intellectual content—442-43
- ideas of equality—303
- as conceived by Hegel—326-27
- as conceived by Proudhon and Proudhonists—303

Ideology, ideologists—419

India—74, 192-93, 201-02, 249, 413

See also Indian uprising of 1857-59

Indian uprising of 1857-59
- and Sepoy troops—185
- military forces of England—249
- course of—152, 175, 182-85, 192-93, 197, 198, 234-35, 242, 244, 247, 249, 356
- and situation in England—218
- and English and European working class—346-47, 565
- its results—413

Industrial reserve army—83, 223

Industry—220, 237, 281, 282

Inventions—280

Ireland
- as British colony—49-51

Italian war of 1859—see Austro-Italian-French war of 1859

Italy
- economy—221, 275
- national movement (1850s)—142
- revolutionary upsurge in 1859—452, 455, 515
- foreign policy—381

See also Austro-Italian war of 1848-49; Austro-Italian-French war of 1859; Emigration, emigrants—Italian; Kingdom of Sardinia; Painting, different national schools; Revolution of 1848-49 in Italian states

J

Jacobin dictatorship, Jacobins (1793-94)
- Comité du salut public—85

Japan—347

Joint-stock companies
- setting-up and development of—81, 82-83, 208-09, 231, 295-96
- activity of—114, 119, 133, 208-09, 231, 295-96
- and Stock Exchange—133
- and railways—229-31
- and the state—119
- in Germany—34, 81
- in France—119, 133, 229-32, 295-96

See also Capital—share; Crédit mobilier; Shares, speculation in shares

Junkerdom, Prussian—20

K

Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont)—426-27, 515

Knighthood—419
- knights' uprising in Germany in 1522-23—443-46

L

Labour aristocracy (in England)—344

Labour, social—301
- right to work—215

Land-division—80

Landed property—49-50, 80, 298

Language—26, 132, 402, 516

Lassalleanism, Lassalleans
- Lassalle and his role in German working-class movement—23-25, 27, 36, 44, 129, 391-93, 435, 461, 498, 542
- and peasantry—420, 444-45
— criticism of Lassalle's aesthetic views—419-21, 441-45, 461
— criticism of Lassalle's personality cult—24

Law of conservation and transformation of energy—326-27
See also Economic laws

Law, Roman—186

Linguistics—19, 26, 403, 516

Literature
— general features—441
— Realism—419-20, 442-45
— Romanticism—4
— typical and individual in—419-20, 442-45
— form and content—441-43
— topicality—419, 420
— folklore—6, 19-20, 26
— literary criticism—441, 445
— irony—91
— Greek—257, 339, 397, 443
— Roman—56
— Bohemian (Czech)—19-20, 26
— English—33, 46, 91, 356, 424, 441-44
— French—42, 266, 278
— Polish—20, 26
— Russian—15, 19, 26, 31, 37
— Serbian—19-20, 26
— Slav—19-20, 26
See also Drama; Epic; Novel; Poetry; Tragedy, tragic; Writers

Loan interest—287

Loans (state)—380

Love—54-57

M

Machines (machinery)—278, 279-81, 283, 305
See also Capital—fixed; Inventions
Manchester School—see Free Traders

Man, individual, personality—322, 324-25, 327

Marianne (secret republican society in France)—37, 42

Market—35, 71, 212-13, 240, 347

Marx, Karl
— joint work with Engels—43, 51, 133, 169, 181, 186, 224, 259
— from 1856 to late 1859 (general)—37-38, 38-41, 43-44, 53, 54, 210, 312, 369-70, 374-75, 376, 436, 440, 450-51, 458-59, 520
— as editor of Das Volk—438-39, 449, 452, 456, 457, 459, 461, 463-64, 466, 471, 473, 477, 480, 482-83, 484, 497, 501, 508, 511, 519-21
— study of political economy—102, 126, 135, 216, 224, 226, 238, 244, 249, 256, 269-70, 295, 298-304, 310, 315, 317-18, 354-55, 369, 376-77, 395-96, 432, 566
— study of world history and history of diplomacy—8-12, 17-18, 21, 67
— study of military history and military-theoretical problems—100, 158-59, 169, 170, 173-74, 182, 197, 259, 263, 266, 273, 294, 297, 403
— study of Greek philosophy—226, 268, 315-16
— and working-class movement in England—32, 37-38, 87, 210, 228, 250, 263, 342, 345, 375, 418
— and working-class movement in Germany—15, 25, 30, 38, 42, 43, 44, 99, 100, 134, 135
— and working-class movement in the USA—338, 374-77, 384, 440
— his friends and associates—68-69, 100-01, 218, 226, 228, 249, 271, 374-75, 376, 384-85, 387, 390, 396-97, 406, 440, 566-68
See also 'Capital' by K. Marx; Chartism, Chartist movement—part played by Marx and Engels in Chartist movement; Engels, Frederick

Marxism (general characteristics)—377, 482
See also Communism, scientific; Dialectical materialism; Engels, Frederick; Historical materialism, materialist conception of history; Marx, Karl; Marxist political economy

Marxist political economy
— as theoretical basis of scientific communism—518
— subject of its research—376-77
— Marx's use of mathematics in political economy—244
— its superiority over bourgeois and petty-bourgeois political economy—249, 270, 298-304, 354-55, 396, 473
See also 'Capital' by K. Marx

Material, the—282, 302, 303

Materialism—209, 326-27, 478
See also Greek philosophy; Historical materialism, materialist conception of history

Means of communication
— navigation—347
— and trade—235-36

Means of labour
— their moral wear and tear—280-81

Method—249, 270, 471, 551
See also 'Capital' by K. Marx—Marx's method of economic research; dialectics in Marx's economic works

Military science
— military history—170, 172
— military literature—189, 241
See also Art of war; Engels, Frederick—study of military history and military-theoretical problems

Mode of production—298

Moldavia—80

Money
— general features—126, 301-03
— as measure of value—301-03, 377
— as medium of circulation—301-03, 377
— as means of hoarding—302-03
— as means of payment—135, 212-13, 220-21, 241-42, 302, 377
— of the world—377
— metal—186, 260, 301, 377
— credit—126
— amount in circulation—301-02
— value of—301, 303
— transformation into capital—303
— depreciation of—212-13
— and possibility of crises—302
— Engels' evaluation of Marx's theory of money—304-05
— its analysis in Marx's work A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy—286, 301-03, 358, 368, 369, 378
— bourgeois theories on origin and essence of money—90, 102, 126, 135, 301-04, 370, 378
— quantity theory of money—395-96
— metallic theory of money—377
— criticism of 'labour money' theory—90, 301, 303, 378
— critique of Proudhon's theory of money—90, 301, 303, 377-78
— criticism of Lassalle's views on money—260, 394-96
See also Bank notes; Bill of exchange; Coin; Gold and silver; Money circulation; Money market; Paper money

Money circulation—71, 126, 208, 301-03, 317, 342, 358, 368


Mongolia, Mongols—187

Moravia—381

Music—8, 512, 530
— opera—503

Napoleonic wars—165-67, 170, 174-75, 177, 179, 180-81, 436
Subject Index

Nation—86
National debt—193-94, 413
Nationality—21, 552
Natural science—209, 326-27
  See also Cell; Darwinism; Dialectics—
  in nature; Law of conservation and
  transformation of energy
Navy—84, 169
Necessity and chance—291
  — in history—445
Nobility
  — German—26, 419-20, 444-45
  — Polish—552
  See also Knighthood; Junkerdom, 
  Prussian
Northern War (1700-1721)—8-10, 91
Novel (literature)—441

O
Objective and subjective—55, 298, 315-16
Old Hegelianism—227, 255, 261
Opium wars
  — Anglo-Chinese war of 1840-42—
    107, 362
  — Anglo-Franco-Chinese war of 
    1856-60—105, 115, 350, 362, 387
  — Tientsin treaties of 1858—347, 
    362
Opposition—152, 259, 260, 419
Organism (biological)—327

P
Painting, different national schools—131
Pan-Slavism—5, 17, 51, 73, 75, 100, 
  381
Paper money—133, 216-17, 231
Party, proletarian
  — its character—460
  — Marx’s party, ‘our party’—409, 
    440, 446, 538, 540, 547
  — criticism and self-criticism—446
  — theoretical discussions—538
  — its tactics—409, 446
  — party discipline—436, 538
  — and opposition parties—210
  — conditions of its coming to
    power—446
See also Communist League; Communists, 
  communist movement; Marxism
Peasantry
  — in feudal society—80, 419-20, 444
  — in bourgeois-democratic revolu-
    tion—419-20
  — as ally of proletariat—38
  — French—358, 381
  — German—444-45
  — Irish—49
  — Polish—80
  — Russian, peasant movement in 
    Russia—358, 552
See also ‘Bundschuh’ (peasant associa-
  tion in Germany in 15th-16th cent.);
  Peasant War in Germany, 1524-25;
  ‘Poor Konrad’ (peasant association in 
  Germany in 16th cent.); Serfdom
Peasant War in Germany, 1524-25—38
Petty bourgeoisie
  — in England—264
  — in Prussia—292
Philistinism—116, 467, 537
Philosophy—133, 226, 241, 268-69, 315-16, 326-27
See also Dialectical materialism; Dialec-
  tics; Epicureanism; Feuerbach, Feuer-
  bachianism; German philosophy; Greek 
  philosophy; Hegel, Hegelianism; Histori-
  cal materialism, materialist conception of 
  history; Materialism; Roman philosophy; 
  Scepticism, sceptics; Stoicism, stoics
Physiocrats—4, 377
Piedmont—see Kingdom of Sardinia
Poetry
  — verses—418-19, 442
  — political—6
  — Roman—56
  — Bohemian (Czech)—19, 26
  — English—356, 444
  — French—6
  — German—32, 69, 356, 360, 372, 
    375, 388, 418-19, 423, 442, 458, 
    475, 477, 508, 511-13, 514, 516, 
    530-31, 534-36, 555-56
  — Polish—19-20, 26
  — Serbian—19
  — Slav—19-20, 26
  — poet—371, 372, 458, 514, 556-57
Poland—19, 26, 75, 80, 85-86, 172
  See also Emigration, emigrants—Polish
Political economy (as science, its 
  method)—244, 260-61, 282-83, 354-55, 396
See also Abstraction, abstract and concrete; Marxist political economy; Bourgeois political economy

'Poor Konrad' (peasant association in Germany in 16th cent.)—445

Prerequisites—282, 298, 303

Press, the—113-14, 218, 487, 494-95

Price(s)—35, 102, 126, 201, 202, 205, 208, 209-10, 212, 213, 214, 216, 220-21, 235-36, 239-40, 253, 267, 301, 302, 304-05, 342, 350, 357, 381

Price (value) of land—95

Production—187, 347

Productive forces—186

Profit—215, 249, 283, 287

Protectionism—304-05

Proudhonism, Proudhonists
— general characteristics—377, 473
— as trend in French petty-bourgeois socialism—303, 377
— as expression of tendencies of small private property—377
— criticism of Proudhon's economic views—90, 303, 377
— on commodity, failure to understand its relation to money—377
— on money—90, 301, 377
— on exchange—90, 303, 377
— idealisation of commodity production—377
— idea of equality—303

Prussia—21, 72, 86, 87, 89, 90, 94, 114, 179, 243, 266, 346, 348, 436, 537

See also Army—Prussian; Bourgeoisie—Prussian; Junkerdom, Prussian; Petty bourgeoisie—in Prussia; Working class—in Prussia

Pythagoreanism—56

Reformism, struggle against it—344

Relations of production—55, 298-301, 303

Relativity—322

Reserve, insurance fund—208, 229-30

Revolution (general characteristics)—291

See also Revolution, bourgeois, bourgeois-democratic; Revolution, proletarian, socialist


See also French Revolution (18th cent.); Revolution of 1848-49 in Europe; Revolution of 1848 in France. Second Republic; Revolution of 1848-49 in Germany; Revolution of 1848-49 in Italian states

Revolution, proletarian, socialist—41, 203, 347

Revolution of 1848-49 in Europe (general characteristics)—419

Revolution of 1848 in France. Second Republic—291, 310

Revolution of 1848-49 in Germany—25, 90

Revolution of 1848-49 in Italian states—425

Rhine Province—24-25, 32, 34, 44, 464

Richardianism, Ricardo's theories—283-84, 287, 298, 395-96

Roman philosophy—270

Royal British Bank—72, 209

Russia (Russian Empire)
— history—8-10, 310, 346, 381, 552
— economy—34-35, 230, 236
— science, culture, spiritual life—19
— revolutionary movement in 19th cent.—349, 552
— agrarian revolution—381
— prospects, character and motive forces of revolution in—381, 552
— Tsarism, autocracy—423
— foreign and colonial policy of Tsarism, its diplomacy—3, 8-9, 86, 310, 346, 368, 381, 401, 405, 426, 537-38, 552

See also Army—Russian; Crimean war of 1853-56; Nobility—Russian; Peasantry—Russian, peasant movement in Russia

R
S

Saint-Simonism—72
Scepticism, sceptics—226
Schiller Society, the (Manchester, 2nd half of 19th cent.)—517, 527, 530-31
Science
— classification, system of sciences—241, 260, 354-55, 396
— scientific cognition—261
— historical development of—261
— miscellanea—187, 270, 278, 327, 354
See also Communism, scientific; History; Natural science; Philosophy; Political economy
Serfdom—80
Seven Years War (1756-1763)—289, 294
Shares, speculation in shares—32, 72, 73, 119, 133, 200, 207, 216, 230, 240
See also Capital—share; Joint-stock companies
Sixteenth century (general)—346-47, 420
Slavs—21, 26-27, 85-86, 292, 346
Socialism (theories and trends)
— petty-bourgeois—303
See also Lassalleanism, Lassalleans; Proudhonism, Proudhonists
Social relations—186, 354
Société du dix Décembre (France, from 1849)—157
Society—298
— feudal—419-20, 443-46
— bourgeois—303, 322, 347, 356, 374
See also Man, individual, personality; Social relations; Socio-economic formation
Socio-economic formation—302
See also Capitalism; Feudalism; Mode of production; Social relations; Society; Relations of production
Song—6, 20, 26
Spain—61
See also Spanish-Moroccan war of 1859-60
Spanish-Moroccan war of 1859-60—515-16, 523, 527, 529, 530, 547, 553
Speculation (in money, in stock)—34, 71-72, 73-74, 119, 133, 200, 214, 216, 219, 231, 347
Speculation (speculative philosophy)—260-61, 402
State, the—298, 376
See also Loans (state); National debt
Statistics—35, 83, 224, 243, 285, 347
Stock Exchange
— as centre of speculation and corruption—71-72, 119, 133, 214-15, 230, 343
— and banks—202, 215, 229-32
— and the state—230
— and economic crises—202
Stocks (of goods)—201, 211, 212, 221, 235-36, 239, 273, 305-06, 357, 381
Stoicism, stoics—226
Sweden—10, 86
Switzerland—86, 89-90, 94, 230
System—261, 270, 315-16

T

Teleology—551
Theatre—441-42, 530-31
Theory and practice—256, 282-83, 316, 443, 445, 418
Thinking, thought—259, 260, 283-84, 328
See also Abstraction, abstract and concrete
Tories (England)—8, 104, 358, 411, 431
Town
— in Middle Ages—86, 419-20, 443-44
Tragedy, tragic—46, 256-57, 418-19, 443-45

U

United States of America
— trade—35-36, 214, 347
— Protectionism—209, 304-05
— agriculture—35, 211, 305-06
Urquhartism, Urquhartites—4, 44, 61, 62, 64, 75, 93-94, 120, 243
Use-value—298, 302-03

V

Value—287, 298-301, 302-03, 377
See also Commodity; Money; Use-value
Vienna Congress of 1814-15 and Vienna treaties of 1815—426, 427
Wallachia—80

Wage labour—270, 298, 303

Wages
— minimum—298
— fall of—212
— workers' struggle for higher wages—348-44, 349
— and profit—283
— and use of machinery—281, 283
— and rotation of capital—283
— analysis in Marx's works—297-98
— criticism of Proudhon's views—301, 303

War(s)—50, 189, 241, 380, 381
See also Art of War; Austro-Italian war of 1848-49; Austro-Italian-French war of 1859; Military science; Northern War (1700-21); Opium wars; Seven Years War (1756-63); Spanish-Moroccan war of 1859-60; Wars of the First French Republic (late 18th-early 19th cent.)

Wars of the First French Republic (late 18th-early 19th cent.)—86-87, 178, 189, 473-74

Weitlingianism, Weitlingians—440, 451

Whigs (England)—8, 10, 358, 411

Working class
— and peasantry—41
— in England—250, 344
— in France—6, 82, 83, 216, 290, 291, 310, 427
— in Prussia—25, 129
See also Party, proletarian; Revolution, proletarian, socialist

Working-class and socialist movement in Bohemia—26-27

Working-class and socialist movement in Switzerland—89

Working-class movement in England—204, 249-50, 344, 375
See also Chartism, Chartist movement

Working-class movement in France—82, 289-90

Working-class movement in Germany—15, 25, 44, 348-49

Working-class movement in the USA—244

Working day—212

World market—34-35, 202-03, 305, 344, 346-47
See also Foreign trade; Money market

Writers—423, 555-56