THEN POUNDS REWARD .-- ABSCONDED.

TWO POUNDS REWARD .- LOST, on Monday

CREMORNE FETE.—TICKETS LOST.—LOST, an ENVELOPE, containing four admission tickets to the fête on Friday next. They can possibly be of no use but to the owners (a gentleman and three ladies), whose names are inscribed thereon. A RE-

WARD of FIVE SHILLINGS will be given if brought to 53, Mon-

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

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On the 4th inst., at 36, Lower Brook-street, the Duchess of Mari-On the 10th Mag, at Belgrane, near Buenes Ayres, the wife of C. F. Woodgate, Esq., of a son. On the 23th June, at Gravesend, Mrs. J. H. Gramshaw, of On the 30th June, at Altrincham, Cheshire, the wife of Mr. William Tuder Mabley, of a daughter, stillborn.
On the 1st inst., at Clarence Cottage, Richmond, the wife of Mr. James Neville, of a son.

On the 2d inst., at Banchory Lodge, Kincardineshire, N.B., the wife of the 2d inst., at Banchory Lodge, Kincardineshire, N.B., the wife of Lieut. Col. Burnett Ramsay, of a daughter.

On the 2d inst., at Bray, county Wicklow, the wife of Captain Benjn.

Hawes, 2d Bengal Fusiliers, of a son. On the 2d inst., at No. 3, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, the wife of Mr. W. F. Hammond, of a son.
On the 2d inst., at Midford Castle, near Bath, the wife of George On the 2d inst., at Hate Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. R. B. Stewart, of a daughter. Stewart, of a daughter.

On the 3d inst., at the vicarage, Beeston, Notts, the wife of the Rev.

T. J. Oldrini, of a daughter.

On the 3d inst., at Harwich, the wife of George II. Lake Wise, Esq.,

Paymaster of H.M.'s ship Pembroke, of a son.

On the 3d inst., at Lee, Kent, the wife of Hudleston Stokes, Esq., On the 3d mst., at the House of Finnarts, Mrs. Kennedy, of Bennane and Finnarts, of a daughter. On Sunday, the 4th inst., at the Rectory House, Tydd St. Mary, Mrs. Henry Mackenzie, of a son. Henry Mackenzie, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 3, Camden-street, the wife of Ernest Adams,
Esq., of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at No. 1, Lansdowne-road north, Notting-hill, the
wife of Robert Taylor, Esq., of a daughter. On the 4th inst., at 27, Eaton-place, the wife of C. Munro, Esq., of a On Sunday, the 4th inst., at St. Stephen's Parsonage, Tunbridge, the wife of the Rev. W. Owen, of a son. stillborn.

On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Henry Alfred Mallam, of Munstersquare. Regent's-park, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Bradford, Yorkshire, Mrs. S. Bergel, of a son. On Sunday, the 4th inst., the wife of W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Ken

On Sunday, the 4th inst., at Wargrave, the wife of the Rev. Alan Cheales, of a daughter. On the 5th inst., the wife of Geo. F. Ansell, of the Royal Mint, Esq., On the 5th inst., at Blackheath-park, Mrs. William Kynaston, of a On the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. J. D. Squic', of the Wellington-arcade, Dover, of a son (their 12th child). On the 5th inst., at Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham, the wife of Mr. On the 5th inst., at the Rectory, North Petherton, Somerset, the wife of Thos. Palfrey Broadmead, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 74, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Captain Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, of a son. On Monday, the 5th inst., at Grove-road, Clapham-park, the wife of John Filkington, Esq., of a son.

On Monday, the 5th inst., at Billacombe, Plymstock, South Devon, the wife of Major H. J. Frampton, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Roupell-park, Streatham-hill, Mrs. John Montefiore, of a son. MARRIAGES.

On the 19th June, at the Cathedral. Gibraltar, by the Rev. Canon Alder, D.D., N. C. Mathiasen, Esq., Consul for Denmark and Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, in that city, to Charlotto Eliss, youngest daughter of Edward Bracebridge, Esq., of Bella Vista, Gibraltar. On the 1st inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stockton-on-Teesby the Rev. H. M. White, M.A., James Gilmour. Esq., the Grove, Londonderry, to Mary Frances, second daughter of G. Skinner, Esq. On the 1st inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Hertford, by the Rev. J. Murrell, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Skrimshire, rector of St. Andrew's, J. Gardener, Esq., of Mangrove Cottage, to Rebecca Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Wadsworth, of Knebworth. of Knebworth.

On the 1st inst., at Pensax, Worcestershire, by the Rev. Thomas
Harris, B.D., rector of Swerford, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Henry Harris,
B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, and rector of
Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, to Elinor Marian, youngest daughter of
the late J. H. Whitmere Jones, Esq., of Chastleton House, in the

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., at Kingsland Congregational Church by the Rev. Thomas Aveling, Thomas, youngest son of James Whiter, Esq., of Spital-square and Bethnal green. to Lydia Sarah, eldest daughter of Charles Lea, Esq., of Kingsland and Mildmay-park.

On the 15th May, at Lucknow, of confluent small-pox, Captain William Frederick Forster, 18th Regiment, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, only surviving son of Colonel Forster, Deputy M.N.I., aged 24, lyoungest son of the late Alex. Inglis Cherry, Esq., of M.C.S. On the 20th June, at Colworth, Bedfordshire, Miss Mary Anne Magniac, daughter of the late Francis Magniac, Eq., of Kensington.
On Monday, the 28th June, at her residence, No. 25, Garnault-place, Clerkenwell. Sarah Maria, the beloved wife of Giovanni Franchi, and only daughter of Mr. Frederick Ulmer, sen., printers' broker, aged 22. On the 1st inst., at 103, Fleet-street, Ann Timmins Williamson, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Williamson, in her 55th year, deeply regretted by her family and friends. On the 2d inst., at 9, Queen's gardens, Hyde-park, Frederick Cutler, Esq., late of Furnival's-inn, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 2d inst., deeply lamented, Stephen Cody, Esq., merchant, 249, Tooley-street, son of Patrick Cody, Esq., Dungarvin, county of

On the 3d inst., at Lowestoft, after a protracted illness, Joseph Col On the 4th inst., at 11, Queen's-road, Regent's-park, William Cecil Wrny, aged two years and two months On the 4th inst., John Friend, Esq., of Brooksend, near Margate, Esq., aged 79.
On the 4th inst., at 8, Montpellier-crescent, Brighton. George St. George, Esq., Lieut. 25th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 27.
On the 4th inst., at Moseley-hill, near Liverpool, aged 71, the Rev. Edward Wilson, incumbent of Buglawton, Cheshire, and formerly for many years Master of the Free Grammar School, Congleton. on the 5th inst., at Canterbury, Sarah Ann. wife of Mr. G. T. Davis, and daughter of the late John Farebrother, Esq.
On the 5th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, at Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. Thos. Day, late of Maidstone, deeply lamented. On the 5th inst., at 14, Upton-place, West Ham, in her 83d year, Barah, widow of the late Thomas Sharp, Esq., of 96, Newgate-street. On the 5th inst., at his residence, 8, Charles-street, Lowndes-square,

PINSBURY PANTECHNICON, II, Olty-road, opposite the Artillery Ground, exclusively for warehousing furniture and valuable property of all kinds, M. MATTHEWS, proprietor. The arrangements at this establishment will be found very and charges exceedingly moderate. Estimates free for removal and warehousing, including use of packages, mats, and wrappers.

PURNITURE WANTED.—WANTED, to PURCHASE, the FURNITURE, &c., of a nine-roomed house; must be good and reasonable in price. Hithe house is situate in the upper part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and street and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful and part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be marked and successful CHASE, the FURNITURE, &c., of a nine-roomed house; must be good and reasonable in price. If the house is situate in the upper part of St. John's-wood, Kentish-town, or Hampstead it might also be taken. This would suit any person about to relinquish housekeeping, or called away from London, as the transaction could be closed at once. Address Z., Mr. Waller's, solicitor, Gray's-inn, W.C. or called away from London, as the transaction could be closed at once. Address Z., Mr. Waller's, solicttor, Gray's-inn, W.C.

PICKCLOTHS for the approaching HAY HAR-the attention of farmers to his stock of EICKCLOTHS, made from the best navy canvas, and selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

WATER YOUR GARDENS and MANURE YOUR LANDS with GUTTA PERCHA OF INDIA RUBBER TUBING.—HALF-INCH GUTTA PERCHA TUBING for gardens, medium 4d., stout 4d., per foot. Brass hand branch, stopcook, and sose, 5a, 6d. Apply for illustrated price lists to LAMES SUPPORT. REAT EASIERN.—SOLL AGENT, at the wonders in magic, at the wonders in ma

CAMINS X.—I CANNOT LECTURE at Coventry as contemplated. Although reported in the "Endowed Schools Commission" as receiving £30 per annum, I get but \$20, and you know with that without board &c.—E. J. W., Cygne.

O NOT PARADE MY INITIALS!—All other points remaining unanswered, this is to intimate to you an impending calamity, which it is more than doubtful cannot be warded off. You can learn full particulars by applying to those kind gentlemen who, being friends to both parties, are anxious to make you acquainted with this distressing affair—S., June. W. H—y. J., W. D. W.

**Y to KATE R.—I have your note. I forgive you

**Y to KATE R.—I have your note. I forgive you Coventry as contemplated. Although reported in the "Endowed Schools Commission" as receiving £80 per annum, I get but \$250, and you know with that without board &c.—E. J. W., Cygne. n great profusion and beauty. in great profusion and beauty.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Lectures.—THIS DAY

(Wednesday), July 7, the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A., will
deliver a LECTURE, in the Concert Room, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, on the GREEK COURTS and GALLERIES. At its conclusion
the lecturer will proceed to the department referred to in his lecture,
to give any further information that visitors may desire. These lectures
will be continued daily (except Friday) on the different departments
of the Crystal Palace till further notice.

Land therefore pity more than blame you. Return at once to your parents love and hereafter. You brother shall see you on the 7th, at the post-office. You will then know all through him. JOSEPH CALDICOTT, late of Walnut-street, Waterloo-road, Hulme. Manchester, after robbing his employers, the Overseers of Manchester.—A warrant has been granted by the magistrases, and the above reward will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to his apprehension. Joseph Caldicott is 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, very erect, of resolute aspect, blue eyes, light complexion and freckled, hair and whiskers inclining to red, face slightly bloated, as if from drinking; generally dressed in a blue frock or swinger coat, with light-coloured vest and trousers. Information to be given to the Chief Constable, Captain Palin, Town-hall, Manchester.

The County of the Lynness of REWARD.—ABSCONDED, dividing the give any further information that visitors may desire. These lectures will be continued daily (except Friday) on the different departments of the Crystal Palace till further notice.

(RYSTAL PALACE.—Organ Performance.—Mr. W. T. BEST, of St. George's hall, Liverpool, will Pickform on the GREAT FESTIVAL ORGAN, THIS DAY (Wednesday), the 7th inst. at half-past 2 o'clock. Programme:—1. Chorus (Samson), "Fix'd in His everlasting seat." Handel; 2. Pastoral, Kullak; 3. Fugue (Green to the Chief Constable, Captain Palin, Town-hall, Manchester.

The County of the Crystal Palace till further notice.

W. T. BEST, of St. George's hall, Liverpool, will Pickform on the Green Palace till further notice.

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TOST, 27th June, a BLACK and TAN rough-hair TERRIER. He ran after an open carriage in the Uxbridge-road, about 5 p.m. If found information is requested to 9, Cleveland-gardens, Bayswater, W.

CST, on Monday, between Grosyenor-square and

Palace are now in their prime.

(RYSTAL PALACE.—Royal Italian Opera Concerts.—The FOURTH CONCERT of the Series will take place on Friday next, July 9, to commence at 3 o'clock. Programme:—Part I. 1. Overture, Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Rossimi; 2. Duo, Ah si di mali miei, Il Tancredi, Rossimi—Mesdames Didice and Signor Neri-Baraldi; 3. Romanza, Agnese la Zitella, Fra Diavolo, Auber—Signor Gardoni; 4. Quartett, Un di si ben, Rigoletto, Verdi—Mesdames Bosio, Didiée, Signor Gardoni and Graziani; 5. Romanza è Preghiera, "Assis a piè salice," Otello—Madame Grisi; 6. Morning Prayer, Eli, Costa—Madame Didiée; 7. Sestetto, Sola Sola, Il Don Giovanni, Mozart—Mesdames Grisi, Bosio, Marai, and Signors Gardoni, Polonini, and Zelger; 8. Overture, Der Freischutz, Weber. Part II. 1. Overture, Zampa, Herold; 2. Valse, Ah, che assorte, Venzano—Madame Bosio; 3. Duo, Eben ate ferisce, Semiramide, Rossini—Mesdames Grisi and Didiée; 4. Song, Good bye, Sweetheart, Hatton—Signor Mario; 5. Duo, Da quel di, Linda, Donizettl—Mile. Marai and Signor Gardoui; 6. Aria, Il Balen, Il Trovatore, Verdi—Signor Graziani; 7. Finale, Oh, ciel teror, Il Comte Ory, Rossini—Mesdames Bosio, Marai, Didiée, Signor Gardoni, Soldi, Tagliafico, and Zelger. Conductor, Mr. Costa. The orchestra will comprise the celebrated full Band of the Royal Italian Opera. Doors open at 1. Admission 7s. 6d. each; children under 12, 3s. 6d.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Tickets for the series (not transferable), one guinea; to season tickets-holders, half-a-guinea; may be obtained at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter-hall; or at the box-office of the Royal Italian Opera. Season tickets may now be had available till the 30th of April, 1859, one guinea; children under 12, half-a-guinea. OST, on Monday, between Grosvenor-square and Oxford-street, a GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, with five gold ball lockets. Whoever will bring the same to 22, Hertford-street, Mayfair, will be handsomely REWARDED. OST, on the 24th ult., a BROWN SKYE TERRIER DOG, with gray hairs on his back, in Swallow-street, Regent-street. Whoever will bring the same to the Masons' Arms, Maddox-street, will receive ONE POUND REWARD. OST, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, the 3d inst., a GOLD RING, with a boar's head upon a blood stone. TEN SHILLINGS REWARD will be given to the finder by leaving it at 19. Friday-street, Cheapside; or at Mr. George's, post-office, Acrelane weat, Brixton, Surrey. OST, on Monday, July 5, between St. John's-wood and the Post-office, a PURPLE LEATHER POOKET-BOOK, containing drawings on tracing paper, &c. Wheever will return the same to Mr. Sandys, 5, Gray's-inn square, will be hand-somely REWARDED. N ONDON DOCKS WARRANT LOST, for two hogsheads of Sherry, marked O.S.P., No. 67, 68, warehoused by Bolger, January, 1852, ex Marchioness of Bute, Orferr and Cadiz. Any person bringing the above to A. J. C., at F. Syrett's, 47, Old Broads reet, will be REWARDED for his trouble,—A. J. da Cunha.

last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, a SILVER WATCH, gold chain, seal, and key. Whoever will take it to Mr. Cousins, Jack's Coffeehouse, Mark-lane, will receive the above. Pigeons, and Rabbits.—The ENTRIES CLOSE on Saturday next, the 10th July. All communications to be addressed to Mr. William Houghton, Secretary to the Poultry Show, Crystal Palace, Syden-NE POUND REWARD.—LOST, on July 4, near St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, a HAIR BRACELET, with aerpent's head, set with an emerald and several small diamonds. Apply at Simmons' library, 64, Edgeware-road, W. near St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, a HAIR BRACELET, with serpent's head, set with an emerald and several small diamonds. Apply at Simmons' library, 64, Edgeware-road, W.

DOG LOST.—TEN SHILLINGS REWARD,—STRAYED, on Sunday, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a young DOG, of the Skye terrier breed, dark drab or gray colour, inclining to black about the face, is about half grown, and answers to the name of Pepper. Apply at 4, Cirencester-terrace, Glocester-road north, near Primrose-hill.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—STOLEN, on Thursday last, July 1, from the shop of Mr. Zucker, watchmaker, 322 Oxford-street, a CASH BOX, containing about £1,000

—£300 in rold, £700 in notes. The above reward will be given to any person giving information for the restoration of the said property and conviction of the offender.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Sunday, in going from Piccadilly to Tottenham, a CANE, with red stone

CRYSTAL PALACE .- Grand Exhibition of Poultry,

MONT BLANC IS CLOSED.

TYEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Sunday, in going from Piccadilly to Tottenham, a CANE, with red stone handle, mounted in gilt.—Mr. Elliott, 9. Albany court-yard, Piccadilly. M. CHARLES DICKENS will READ, at St. Martin's-hall, To-morrow Evening. July 8th, at 8 o'clock, his OHIMES. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; area and galleries. 2s. 6d.; unreserved seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acro. county of Oxford.

On the 2d inst., at the district church of St. Peter, Islington, by the Rev. K. N. Brandon, Robert Cadogan Rothery, Esq. of No. 8, Queen-square, Westminster, to S. Laure Muraour, only daughter of the late P. N. Muraour, of Paris.

Apply to Oakford and Co., 67. Gracechurch-street.

POR CALCUTTA direct.—Messrs. Green's ship and the Rhine, Lost, in red myster of libstrations, by Mr. and Mrs. CERMAN REED's NEW ENTER
I DARIS, Marseilles, Brussels, Cologne, and the Rhine, Lost, in red myster of libstrations, by Mr. and Mrs. CERMAN REED's NEW ENTER
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MONEY.—FOUND, in Clapton, on the 22d June, a PAPER, containing sovereigns, &c. Apply to Mr. Flood, Brook-street, Clapton. PAPER. containing sovereigns, &c. Apply to Mr. Flood, Brook-street, Clapton.

TIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Hansom Cab.—

Ediney is now prepared to arrange with literary institutions, &c., for the ensuing season. For terms, syllabus, &c., address 224, Pentonville-road, N.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS, at St. Case with letters, and a Dent's patent silver watch, No. 12,692, without a key, with the initials "H. M." on the back. Whoever brings the same to Mr. Dent, 61, Strand, shall receive the above reward.

If this should MEET the EYE of Mrs. ANN OWEN (formerly Mrs. Cummings), who resided in London 16 years ago, her daughter ELLEN will be glad to HEAR of her WHEREABOUTS, by addressing Mrs. Ellen Smith, post-office, Stratford-on-Avon.—June, (formerly Mrs. Cummings), who resided in London 16 years ago, her ughter ELLEN will be glad to HEAR of her WHEREABOUTS, by dressing Mrs. Ellen Smith, post-office, Stratford-on-Avon.—June, DOSHERVILLE-GARDENS.—Mr. GELLINI and Grandens, is informed that his APPEARANCE. at the Gardens, is REQUIRED immediately.—D. GYNGELL Secretary.

DANK of ENGLAND.—Unclaimed Dividends.—D. Application having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the payment of one dividend on the sum of £3,200 New £3 10s. per Cent. Annutities, heretofore standing in the name of JOHN WHITELOCKE, deceased, of Butcombe Court, near Bristol, Esq., and which dividend was paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction or the National Debt, in consequence of its having remained unclaimed since the 5th January, 1834;—Notice is hereby given, that on the expiration of three months from this date, the said Dividend will be Paid to Maria Whitelocke, spinster, the surviving executor, who

William-street, Strand.—OPEN EVERY NIGHT.—353d Concern London. On Saturday a Morning Entertainment, commencing at

MATEUR THEATRICALS and FANCY

A DRESS BALLS furnished with every REQUISITE in the most magnificent style, at JOHN SIMMONS's, the Court Costumier. 4, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden. The portable drawing-room theatre, which can be fitted in any sized room or grounds, complete with seenery and decorations, forming the most superb model theatre for private theatricals, to be had on hire. Country orders promptly at-tended.

A MATEUR THEATRICALS and FANCY

STEAM to EXETER from LONDON (via Teign
MEM ALGOA BAY, the superior Al clipper barque mouthly and three excellent cabins of the court of the seenery saturday, the superior Al clipper barque mouthly.—The new and powerful iron steam ship ST. ELMO, will leave the Custom-house Quay, Lower Thames-street, every Saturday, taking goods at moderate rates for Exeter and all places adjacent. For further particulars apply at 62, Lower Thames-street, to Cheeswright and Miskin.

FOR ALGOA BAY, will sail in a few days, the superior Al clipper barque mouthly.—The new and powerful iron steam ship ST. ELMO, will leave the Custom-house Quay, Lower Thames-street, every Saturday, taking goods at moderate rates for Exeter and all places adjacent. For further particulars apply at 62, Lower Thames-street, to Cheeswright and Miskin.

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THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COL URS.—TheTWENTY-FOURTHANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN, at their Advisor 53, Pail-mail, near St. James's Palace, daily, from 9 till dusk. Admission, Is.; season ticket, 5e JAMES FAHEY, Sec. PAN RAMA, from the RIGHI KULM, of Switzer-land at Sunrise, is now OPEN, embracing the range of the sub-ime snow-lad mountains and the beautiful lakes below them. Luck-now and Delhi are also open. Admission 1s. to each view. Daily, from 10 till dusk.—Burford's, Leicester square.

TRENCH EXHIBITION.—Will Shortly Close.—
The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is now OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; gatalogue, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 7 daily. NOW EXHIBITING, CHARLES the FIRST's long-lost inimitable SLEEPING VENUS, the chef-d'œuvre of Titian. A large number of connoisseurs from all parts of the globe pronounce it faultles. I am willing to exhibit the picture against any other Titian for beauty of feature and perfection of colour, drawing, and design.—. C. BARRATT, 369, Strand. Admission is. WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—MUNICH GAL-LERY of ENAMEL PICTURES.—This rare COLLECTION, the works of Wustlich, Chas. Deininger, Langhamer, Muller, Schade, Proscholds, and Meinelt, now EXHIBITING at 2, Frith-street, one door from the corner of Soho-square. Admission is, to those not presenting cards of invitation. The collection to be sold, entire or generated.

REAT GLOBE.—Campaign in India.—DIO-W R.MA of the SCENESof the INDIAN MUTINY, and the advance of the British Armies, with descriptive lectures. at 12, 6, 3, and 8 o'clock; Lucknow, at 1, half-past 3, and half-past 8 o'clock; the War in China, Diorama of Canton, and the Cities of China, at 2 and 7 o'clock; Lectures on India, China, the Atlantic Cable, every hour.— Great Globe, Lectester-square. Admission to the whole 1s. Open

DOYAL COLOSSEUM.—Open Daily, from 12 to 15 and 7 to half-past 10 p.m.—Great Attractions—Mr. George Buckland's New Humorous, Musical, and Pictorial Entertainments—Dr. Bachhoffner, F.C.S., Illustrations of Popular Science—Magic and Mystery, by Mr. J. Taylor—Clairvoyance, by Mile. Prudence—Views of China, and Gleanings in Science, by Mr. W. H. J. Traice—Gorgeous Panorama of Paris by Night—and all the numerous Exhibitions of the magnificent Establishment. Admission, 1s.; children under 10 and schools half-price. Schools half-price.

DOYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—

Reverse Pairon, His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT—Under the New Management.—The Present State of the Thames Water Chymically Considered by Professor Griffiths. The Thames Pictorially Illustrated, from its Source to the Nore, by a Series of Dissolving Views, with Discourse by Mr. Malcolm. Chymistry, Natural Philosophy, Music, Microscope, &c., daily, Mechanical Models in Motion explained without expense to the inventors. A Trip to the Adopted Land of our Young Princess, Illustrated by a panorama, painted by Charles Marshall, Eq. Lecture on the Music of Many Nations, with Vocal Illustrations, by Thorpe Peed, Esq., every evening at 8. Open from 12 to 5; evenings, from 7 to 10. Admission is.; schools and children under 10 years of age, half-price.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—A full-length Portrait Model of the PRE-SIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA is now added, being continuation of selection and approximation of the property of th

ADAME CAPLIN'S ANATOMICAL GALdaily. Illustrative lectures on clothing in accordance with the anato
mical construction of the body and the physiological laws of the human
organism, by Madame Caplin, every Wednesday, commencing at 2.
Medical gentlemen admitted on Saturdays by leaving their cards. A LHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square (the best ventilated and coolest building in Europe).—WALLETT's celebrated OIRCUS COMPANY. Extraordinary and brilliant success of the unrivalled troupe of equestrian and gymnastic artistes and splendid stud of horses. General Havelock's Entrance into Lucknow every performance. Two performances daily, Mid-day entertainment at halfpast 2; evening at 8 o'clock. Admission:—Private boxes £2; stalls, 5s.; reserved seats, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; ptt. 1s.; gallery, 6d. Box office open from 10 a m. until 5 p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price. Under the direction of Messrs.

obtained at the chief effice, 56, Lombard-street.

DARIS, vià Newhaven and Dieppe.—Shortest Route.
LastTrainfrom London-bdge. Acrive in Parls, weather permitting.
July 8, at 8.0 a.m.
July 9, at 10.0 a.m.
Through fares:—First class, 28s.; second, 20s. To Dieppe, 18s. and 14s.; return tickets to Dieppe, 27s. and 21s. Steward's fee, first-class, 1s., second, 6d. Apply at the Brighton Railway stations; at the offices, 43, Regent-circus; or to Henry P. Maples, 4, Arthur-street east. N.B. Excursionists' passports to Dieppe to be obtained free at the booking-offices of the Company. Passports and visas for Paris to be had of the respective agents at Newhaven.

DARIS TWICE DAILY by the MAIL PACKETS, 2 via Dover and Calais.—The Shortest Sea Passage.—The newest and

*DARIS, via Southampton and Havre, for 20s. or 28s.,

PARIS, via Southampton and Havre, for 20s. or 28s.,

every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by the new and unrivalled fast steam ships HAVRE and ALLIANCE, now replaced on
the station for the season, after refitting. The steam packets leave
Havre on the same days. Passengers by this route can book their
luggage through to Paris.

Latest train from Waterloo Station, London, on
Monday, July 5, 5,0 p.m. | Friday, July 9, 8,30 p.m.
Wednesday, July 7, 5.0 p.m. | Monday, July 12, 8,30 p.m.
Wednesday, July 7, 5.0 p.m. | Monday, July 12, 8,30 p.m.
Fares:—London to Paris, or vice versa, 20s. second class, or 28s. first
class. Tickets include railway, pier, or dock dues, and steam packet
fares. Greatly reduced rates for goods. Apply in London, at 53, King
William-street, city; in Paris, at 3, Place Vendôme; 8, rue de la Paix;
or 30, rue Bergère: at Havre, 47, Grand Quai. DARIS, vià Folkestone and Boulogne, by Tidal

MONDON to PARIS.—A THIRD CLASS SER
VICE daily, by the short sea route, fare 25s., leaves London:—
Thursday, July 8 6 30 a.m., via Dover and Calais.
Friday, July 9, 6.30 a.t.2. ditto ditto.
Saturday, July 10, 6.30 a.m. ditto ditto.
Sunday, July 11, 8 30 a.m., via Folkestone and Boulogne.

AIL and STEAM .- London to Jersey, via Brighton. —Wednesdays and Saturdays.—The steamer ALAR leaves Kingston This Evening, 7th July, at 9 p.m. Last train from London at 6.0 p.m. Through fares:—First-class, 18s.; second and best cabin, 15s.; third, 10s. Steward's fee, cabin, 1s. Apply at 4, Arthurstreet east, E.C.—Henry P. Maples.

Captain RACKHAM, leaves Nicholson's-wharf, London-bridge, n Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 s.m., returning from pswich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, calling at Blackwall

GAMINS X.—I CANNOT LECTURE at Coventry as contemplated. Although reported in the "Ended Schools Commission" as receiving £30 per annum, I get but and you know with that without board. &c.—E. J. W., Cygne.

AO NOT PARADE MY INITIALS!—All other

ORYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the week contemplated as the contemplated in the "Endows as the contemplated and co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

ONOT PARADE MY INITIALS!—All other

ORYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the week contemplated as the contemplated in the "Endows as the contemplated and co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

ONOT PARADE MY INITIALS!—All other

ORYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the week contemplated as the contemplated in the "Endows as the contemplated and co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mail east, close to Trafalgar-square, for freight or passengers. Fo FOR BOMBAY, Calcutta, and Australia.—First-class fast-sailing SHIPS, 1,000 tons, ably commanded, now loading in London, sail monthly for the above presidencies. For freight or passage (having superior accommodation for passengers) apply to Bishop, Farbridge, and Braham, 69, Cornhill, E.C. Midshipmen and Apprentices Wanted.

Apprentices Wanted.

FOR BOMBAY direct, with despatch, the very fast sailing American clipper ship EAGLE SPEED, 3-3ds Veritas, 1,345 tons British measurement, D. S. FULLER, Commander; loading in the East India Dock. This vessel will take but a limited quantity of dead weight. Has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to T. Haviside and Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR BOMBAY, calling at Cannanore to land passengers only, Messrs, Green's ship WINDSOR CASTLE, 1,250 tons, Capt. W. H. PARE; will sail from Graverend July 20. Has some desirable cabins disengaged. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C.; or 9, 8t. Martin's place, Charing-cross, W.C.; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C. FOR BOMBAY direct, will have immediate despatch, the very fast-sailing American clipper ship MORNING LIGHT, 3-3ds Veritas, 1,778 tons British measurement, E. D. KNIGHT. Commander; loading in the EastIndia Docks. This fine vessel will take but a limited quantity of dead weight, and has splendid poop accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to T. Haviside and Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

BOMBAY direct.—Notice to Shippers.—All goods intended for shipment by the British-built clipper CHANDER-NAGORE must be alongside and cleared in the West India Docks by Saturday next, as she is fast filling up, and has only room disengaged for a few tons of measurement. Has excellent poon accommodation for passengers.—Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes, 2, Queen's-chamber, Market-street, Manchester, and 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Market-street, Manchester, and 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

DOGERS, GLADSTONE, and Co.'s LINE of PACKETS.—With quick despatch, taking only a limited quantity of dead weight, being under engagement to the H.E.I.C., to follow the Cheviot, for BOMBAY direct, the magnificent fast-sailing British-ship CHARLES, newly coppered, A 1, 1,074 tons register, 2,000 tons burden, JAS. W. CALLOW, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This splendid ship will carry a surgeon, and has unrivalled accommodation for passengers. To be followed by other first-class vessels. For freight or passage apply to Rogers, Gladstone, and Co., 24 Billiter-street, E.C. Messrs, Green's ship BARHAM, 1,200 tons, Capt. C. WILTSHIRE, will sail from Gravesend 20th August. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C.; or 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, W.C.; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C.

GAR, 1,250 tons, Captain J. H. TAYLOR, will sail from Gravesend on the 20th September. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C., or 9, St. Martin's place, Charing-cross, W C.; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C. FOR MADRAS direct, with immediate despatch, being under engagement to the Hon. East India Company, the magnificent British-built ship BRITISH EMPIRE, A1. 503 tons register, THOMAS F. HAINES, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This vessel has excellent accommodation for chief cabin passengers.—Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 132, Leadenhall-street; Temperleys, Carter, and Darke, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

ADRAS direct.—T. and W. SMITH will de spatch the following high-class VESSELS (loading in the East India Dochs) at their respective dates:— Ships. | Tons Reg. | Captains. | Last Shipping Day.

Alphington . . . 326
Procymatia . . . 363
George Loram
James Kelly
Henry Toynbee
August 2
August 28
For freight or passage apply to Mr. Southern, at T. and W. Smith's,
Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. FOR CORINGA and MADRAS, with early despatch, under engagement to the Hon E I.C., the well-known British-built ship CRESSY, 720 tons, A 111 years. E. GOOCH, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Mr. Edwd. Gellatly, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.; or to W. O. Young, 4, Sun-court, Cornhill. FOR CALCUTTA direct, to follow the Vision, the fine American clipper ship NOONDAY, 1,115 tons register, 3-3ds Veritas, W. W. HENRY, Commander; loading in Victoria Docks-Apply to Oakford and Co., 67. Gracechurch-street.

POR CALCUTTA, touching at the Cape to land passengers only, the HOTSPUR, 1,200 tons, JOSEPH TOYNBEE, Commander. This ship is now lying in the East India Docks, and will leave as customary, 13th July, and embark passengers at Portsmouth, 20th. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Southern, at T. and W. Smith's, 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. FOR CALCUTTA direct, with immediate despatch,

SUNDA for COLOMBO.—Notice to Shippers.—All goods intended for this vessel must be down and cleared at the London Docks by noon on the 10th inst., as no goods can be received after that time. Apply to Toulmin, Livingston, and Co., 31, Great St.

AURITIUS direct, with immediate despatch, the clipper barque INKERMANN, A 113 years, 405 tons register, MICHAEL PASSMORE, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. For freight or passage apply to David C. Thomas, Lombard-street-chambers, E.C.

SPORTING in BRITTARY—For but LEFT, interest to the control of the PEGULAR LINE of PACKETS.—For BAHIA, but of sail with quick despatch, the well-known, fast-sailing, first-class barque NEWTON, 18I tons per register, coppered and copper fastened, WM. GIBSON, Commander; loading in the London Dock. Apply to Leach and Clark, 3, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, E.C.

PRICE 4d.

Aurora 202 J. Mason St. Katharine Sierra Leone Regina 237 T. Castle West India Sierra Leone Buller, 2, Riches-court, Lime-street, E.U. FOR ALEXANDRIA (Egypt) direct (having rooms for a small quantity of light goods only, and under engagement to sail on the 25th July), the first-class clipper barque, VICTOR EMANUEL, A 1, 620 tons register, J. BLAMPIED, Commander is now loading in the Victoria Docks. Will be positively despatched our above date. Has excellent accommodation for cabin passengers at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Charles Joyce and Co., 61, Moorgate-street. Co., 61, Moorgate-street.

HOR MADEIRA, Rio de Janeiro, and Valparaiso.

To sail on Wednesday, the 28th July next, the Pacific Steams
Navigation Company's Royal Mail iron steam-ship PRINCE OF
WALES, of 700 tons and 200-horse power, W. H. ELLIS, Commander.
This vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers. For terms of passage or freight of treasure (no other description of cargo will be taken) apply at the Company's office, 27, James-street, Liverpool; or in London to Messrs, Griffiths, Tate, and Fisher, White Hart-court,
June 26, 1858.

WILLIAM TAGGART, Secretary.

N.B. Passengers for the undermentioned ports will have an opportunity of leaving Valparaiso by the contract mail packets of the Company on the 1st or 9th of each month—namely. Coquimbo, Huasco, Caldera, C. piapo, Cobija, Iquique, Arica, Islay, Pisco, Callao, Huacho, Casma, Huanchaeo, Lambayeque, Payta, Guayaquil, and Panama. TEAM (under 60 days) to AUSTRALIA.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's Steam Olippers, in conjunction with the Eagle Line of Packets, are despatched on the 15th of each month.—For MELBOURNE, the MIDDLESEX, PARMALEE, 3,800 tons, 15th July. Apply to Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool; or to Roberts and Irving, 9, Cornhill, London. STEAM to AUSTRALIA, via Suez and Point de Galle.—The Royal Mail steamer CAMBRIA will sail from South-ampton on the 12th of July, taking goods for Malts, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, Melbourne, and Sydney. For freight, passage, and railway order apply to James Dawson, 2, Billiter-square, London; and 5, Oriental-place, Southampton. A USTRALIA, vià ALEXANDRIA.—The Royal Mail steamer CAMBRIA will sail on 12th July. For rates of freight on goods and parcels apply to Dunlop and Schoales, South

A USTRALIA, New Zealand, America.—Reduced Rates.—First-class CLIPPER SHIPS despatched fortnightly to Australia. New Zealand, and Canada, and weekly to America; also steamers fortnightly to Quebec and New York. Passengers booked in one payment to all the principal towns in Canada and the United States per Grand Trunk and other railways. For passage and freight apply to Wm. Barnett and Co., 49, King William-stree, London bridge A USTRALIA. — The WHITE STAR, Captain T. C. C. KERR.—White Star Ex-Royal Mail Packets — The celebrated mammoth elipper WHITE STAR, 2 363 tons register, 5,000 tons burden, will be despatched on the 20th August, with mail, cargo, and passengers. The White Star is celebrated for having made some of the most remarkable running on record, on her last homeward passage from Melbourne to Liverpool she beat the celebrated steam elipper Royal Charter ten days. Her last passage out was made in 69 days, on which occasion she ran the astonishing distance of 3,267 nautical miles in ten successive days, a feat unparalleled by any ship or steamer aftor Her saloons are sumptuously furnished, and found in bedding, linen, and all necessaries; cow, piano, library for saloon passengers. Her second cabins are in the spacious deck-house. Passengers embark on the 19th August. For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, or 9, 8t. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, London. A USTRALIA. —Red Jacket —WHITE STAR LINE of British and Australian Ex-Royal Mail Packets, sailing from Liverpool to Melbourne on the 20th and 27th of every month passage money £14 and upwards) :-| Captain. | Register. | Burden. | To Sail.

 Red Jacket ... O'Halloran
 2,460
 5,600
 July 20

 White Star ... T.C.C.Kerr
 2,360
 5,000
 Aug. 20

 White Star I T.C.C.Kerr | 2,360 | 5,000 | Aug. 20

The Red Jacket is admittedly the handsomest and fastest clipper afloat. The following passages denote her extraordinary speed: —From Liverpool to Melbourne in 69 days, Melbourne to Liverpool in 68 days, Liverpool to Melbourne in 68 days, and England to Melbourne in 63 days. Her saloons are sumptuously furnished. A cow, piano, library, and linen provided for cabin passengers. Passengers embark on the 19th of every month. For freight or passage apply to H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, or 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, London. BERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For SYDNEY
the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship BRITISH MERCHANT, 1,500 tons, A 1 at Lloyd's, ALEX, DUTHIE, Commander,
loading in the London Docks. Will receive goods till the 20th of July
if not previously full, and sail from Gravesend punctually on the 26thThis vessel has just returned from her first voyage. She is remarks
the contract beginning reads the year from Sydney to the Downs in 82 days.

ably fast, having made the run from Sydney to the Downs in 82 days Has spacious poop, is well worthy of the inspection of first-class passen gers. For freight or passage apply to Geo. Thompson, jun., and Co. 12, St. Helen's-place, E.C. A BERDEEN CLIPPER SHIPS.—For SYDNEY.

—Notice to Shippers.—The following first-class Aberdeen-builtslippers and regular traders will be despatched as under, and can be
recommended to shippers for their fast-salling qualities, and have ex-Granite City . W. Leask 1,400 London July 10. Lochlel . . R. Hadden 1,200 London July 30. Jason (new ship) G. Stuart 1,600 London To follow Apply to Toulmin, Livingston, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, E.C. SYDNEY.—Notice to Passengers.—To sail the 30th of July, (cabin passage money 40 guineas,) the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship LOCHIEL, A 1, 1,200 tons, is now on the berth for SYDNEY. This beautiful vessel—one of the fastest in the trade—made her last voyage out in 79, and home in 82 days, and has a full of the fastest in the trade—made her last voyage out in 79, and home in 82 days, and has a full of the fastest in the trade—made her last voyage out in 79, and home in 82 days, and has a full of the fastest in the trade—made her last voyage out in 79, and home in 82 days, and has a full of the fastest in the trade—made her last voyage out in 79, and home in 82 days, and has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fastest in the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship has a full of the fast splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship ha

splendid British-built ship MARY ANN WILSON, A 1 14 years, ROBERT CARR, Commander, lying in the West India Docks, has the principal part of her cargo engaged and shipping, and will be despatched on the 15th July. This ship is well known for her rapid passages, and offers a most desirable opportunity to shippers of fine goods, for which immediate application should be made. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. For freight or passage apply to Philips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., and 4, India-buildings Liverpool.

WRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA and AUSTRALIA.

The Austrian Liverian Liverian Liverian Company despatch there.

This ship is rapidly completing her loading, and all goods intended for her must be alongside and cleared by Thursday, the 8th inst. There is still room for two or three cabin passengers, from 25 to 39 gs. Apply to James Thomson and Co., 6, Billiter-square; or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 104, Leadedhall-street, E.C.

CABIN PASSAGE, 40 guineas; Intermediate £16.

—For PORT PHILLIP direct, with immediate despatch, the splendid first-class American-built clipper INDIAN HUNTER, 1,346 tons, A. AUSTIN, Commander; loading in the London Dock. This remarkably fine fast-sailing vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to Thomas R. Edridge, 11, Leadenhall-st., E.C.

DASSENGERS to PORT PHILLIP are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodation of the SPITFIRE, Cap

nificent American Ohina clupper SPITFIRE, is now rapidly loading in the London Docks, and shippers are requested to complete their engagements at once. Will be followed by the fine Dutch Indiaman Amalia Augusta, 3-3ds Veritas, and newly coppered, 647 tons register, H. A. Marle, Commander; now loading in the London Docks. For freight or passage apply to Houlder, Brothers, and Co., 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

denhall-street, E.C.

PORT PHILLIP.—The renowned clipper ship, war spirit, A 1, burden 1,234 tons, lying at the Jetty, London Dock, has much of her cargo on board, is fast progressing with her loading, and will have very quick despatch. This splendid vessel has invariably made most rapid passages; her last run from Lizard to Bombay was accomplished in 69 days. Takes poop-cabin passengers only at 30 guineas each. For freight or passage apply to Pickernell, Brothers, 38, Fenchurch-stree t. FOR PORT PHILLIP direct, a regular trader, the well-known fast-sailing British-built ship MEDWAY, A1, 1,000 tons burden, J. B. KENNEDY, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This splendid ship (a regular trader to the colony) has a full poop, with first-rate accommodations for passengers. Apply to the owners, Messrs. Tindall and Co., Clement's-lane; or to Thomas R. Edridge, 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

have quick despatch, having a large parcel of goods already engaged, the magnificent nearly new American clipper ship BELLE OF THE SEA, A 1 at New York Lloyd's, 1.255 tons register, CHRISTO-PHER LEWIS, Commander; lying in the East India Import Docks, First-class passengers, and a limited number of second class will be taken. Shippers of goods requiring despatch are respectfully requested to give this ship a preference, being one of the fastest afloat. For terms of freight or passage apply to Hotchkin and Mobbs, 116, Bishopsgatestreet within, E.C.

Mary-axe; or to John Bomis, Sons, and Co., 18, Cannon-street, E.C.

LACKWALL LINE of PACKETS.—For PORT

PHILLIP direct, to sail from Gravesend Aug. 1, and will call
at Plymouth, Messrs, Green's splendid clipper ship ANGLESEY,
1.150 tops, A1 13 years, J. W. GILL, Commander; lying in the
East India Docks. This fine ship has a full poop and lofty tween
decks, with very superior accommodations for chief cabin, second, intermediate, and steerage passengers on moderate terms. For freight
or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchangebuildings; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C. Agent at Plymouth, J. B. Wilcocks. Passengers by this line of packets can traves
from Paddington to Plymouth, first class, for second class fares, and
second class for third class fares. maniferent style at JOHN SIMMONS, the Court Costumer, 4, Taristock-street, Covenigarden. The portable drawing-room theatre, which can be fitted in any sized room or grounds, complete with security and decorations, forming the most superb model theatre for private theatricals, to be had on hir. Country orders promptly at tended.

NEW THEATRE.—PIT TICKETS, 7s. each, or less it more than four taken. Boxes, two guineas each. Grid, and faith.

NEW THEATRE.—PIT TICKETS, 7s. each, or less it more than four taken. Boxes, two guineas each. Grid, and faith.

New Analysis in the first of the state of the state. And plays it is necessary to the state of the state of the state. And plays it is opera bureau, 25 Box-street, convenigation, and known, can be heard at the covening and the state of the sta

TEAM to MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, booking passengers through to New Zealand.—The splendid and power Royal mail s'eamship PRINCE ALFRED. THOMAS JARVIS for first, second, and third class passengers, and will carry only a limited quantity of cargo. Loading in the London Docks, and will call at Milford Haven, to embark passengers. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Z. C. Pearson, Coleman, and Co., 34, Great St. Helen's, London, and 98, High-street, Hull; or to Bake, Adam, and Co., 8, Philpot-lane, E.C. She has spacious and elegant accommodat MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS, of

ESSRS. MONEY WIGHAM and SONS, of Blackwall-yard, London.—Line of Packet Ships to Australia.—To leave the East India Docks, where she is now lying for inspection.—For MELBOURNE (Port Phillip) direct, on the 29th July, the magnificent new clirper ship NORFOLK, A1, 1,100 tons, E. A.R.EYNELL, Commander. This splendid ship, so celebrated for her two outward passages of 67 and 68 days respectively, has just returned from the colony, conveying the largest quantity of gold (upwards of 82,000 cz.) brought by any ship this year. Her accommodation for all classes of passengers are unrivalled, and the rates of passage moderate. Carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to McLeod, Allport, and Morgan, (with Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons,) 156, Leadenhall-street.

MERSEY LINE; of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. sailing punctually 25th of every month, passage, £14 and above. Ships | Tons Reg. | Burden | Capt. | Port | To Sail. Morning Star | 1,634 | 4,000 | Allen | Melbourne | July 25. Empress | 1,591 | 4,000 | Lyons | Ditto | Aug. 25. The magnificent clipper ship Morning Star is now in her fifth voyage to Melbourn, and has made the most regular passages of any ship in the trade. On her last voyage she left Melbourne 26 days after the steamship I stamboul, and arrived in the Channel at the same time. She has invariably delivered her cargoes in the best possible order, and her accommodation for all classes of passengers are unsurpassed by any ship in the trade. For freight or passage apply to Edmund Thompson and Co., Water-street, Liverpool; or to Jno. Viney and Co., 17, Gracechurch-street, and 17, Tower-hill, London.

THAMPION OF THE SEAS, for MELBOURNE. HAMPION OF THE SEAS, for MELBOUKNE.

—Black Ball Line of Packets.—The ex-Royal Mail ship CHAMPLON OF THE SEAS, 2,480 tons register, 5,000 tons burden, Captain
J.M'KIRDY, will sail from Liverpool on the 5th of August. This
splendid ship, allowed by all judges of naval architecture to be the
handsomest clipper afloat, is distinguished as being one of the Black
Ball liners honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was
most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such
magnificent ships in her merchant navy. The Champion of the Seas
was built expressly for the Black Ball line, by Donald M'Kay, of
Boston, the builder of the celebrated ships James Baines, Lightning,
Great Tasmania. Donald M'Kay, and Commodore Perry, and is fitted
with luxurious splendour for the conveyance of passengers. The poon with luxurious splendour for the conveyance of passengers. The poop state rooms are 8 feet by 10, with large windows, and are furnished with settees, beds, bedding, &c. The second cabin and lower classes are most conveniently arranged, and ventilated on the best cientific principles, as proved by the conveyance of upwards of 1,000 officers and soldiers from England to Calcutta without a casualty. Apply to the owners, James Baines and Co., Liverpool; or to T. M. Mackay and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

MINAL NOTICE.—ANNUAL PACKET SHIP the 7th July, and goods coming down later must chance reception the vessel leaves the Jetty early on Monday, July 12, as originally nounced. Has still room for poop cabin passengers—no others taken. Apply to the owners, Messrs. E. J. Wheeler and Co., 4. Cullumstreet; or to Devitt and Moore, 9, Billiter-street. N.B. Consignees' letters by 5 o'clock on the 13th of July at latest. MEEEONG direct, having a considerable part of her

Or cargo engaged, will meet quick despatch, the fine clipper barque and regular trader ARLEQUIN, 324 tons register, 3-3ds in veritas; loading at the Jetty London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers only. Apply to John Lidgett and Sons, 9 Billiter-street. OR GEELONG-WHARF, with immediate

despatch, the beautiful clipper barque FLEDA, A1, 300 tons register, CHARLES MATHIESON, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This ship is a regular trader to the colonies, and is well and favourably known for the quickness and regularity of her passages. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to George Duncan, 147, Leadenhall-street; or to McLeod, Allport, and Morgan, 156, Leadenhall-street. FOR PORT ADELAIDE direct, with simmediate despatch, the British-built first class ship GLENBERVIE, 387 tons register, J. ANDERSON, Commander; lying in the London Dock. Apply to Thomas R. Edridge, 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

A DELAIDE direct, the fine first-class British-built ship ALICE MAUD, A1, for 12 years, 463 tons register, JAMES S. ROBERTSON, Commander; loading at the Jetty, London Docks. Has a very large and spacious poop, admirably adapted for the comfort of cabin passengers. For freightor passage apply to John Lidgett and Sons, 9, Billiter-street. A DELAIDE direct.—The splendid, nearly new barque ROBERT and ALEXANDER, A 1, 397 tons register; loading in the London Docks. Has the principal part of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch, the greater part of her remaining space being engaged. For freight apply to Pickernell, Brothers, 38, Fenchurch-street.

A DELAIDE direct, (Grierson and Tweeddale's Monthly Line,) to sail 20th of July, the well-known favourite clipper ship GRANTON, A 1, and newly coppered, 502 tons register, R. McKAY, Commander; lying at the Jetty, London Docks. This beautiful vessel has just returned from Adelaide, and is well known in the trade, and offers a very desirable opportunity to shippers desirous of despatch. She has very elegant accommodations for chief cabin passengers, and will carry a few second-class. For freight or passage apply to Grierson and Tweeddale, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. TRENE, for ADELAIDE.—This ship will leave the London Dock Jetty on Saturday next, and passengers are requested to embark at Gravesend on Tuesday. 13th inst., before noon. Has room for a few cabin passengers, at 30 guineas each, and light cargo. Apply to Capt. Bruce, on board; or to Peter Tindall, Riley, and Co., 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

— For ADELAIDE direct, the nearly new and very fast sailing British-built clipper ship HARWICH, A1, 613 tons per register, coppered and copper fastened, GEORGE FRANKLIN, Commander. Has beautiful poop accommodation for a limited number of cabin and second class passengers, to whom, as well as shippers, this guperior vessel affords the most desirable opportunity. Loading at the Jetty, London Docks. For freight or passage apply to Budden, Bevan, and Tozer, 2, Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary-axe; or to John Bonus, Sons, and Co., 18, Cannon-street, E.C.

FOR PORTLAND BAY, a regular trader, the fine fast-sailing British-built ship SEVERN, A 1 13 years, 800 tong turthen, T. PARK, Commander; loading in the London Dock. This splendid ship has a full poop, with first rate accommodations for passengers, and being well-known in the trade for her fast sailing qualities, of the sailing delivery delivery delivery delivery delivery. offers a most eligible opportunity for shippers desirous of despatch.

Apply to the owners, Messrs, Tindall and Co., Clement's lane; or to MORSWAN RIVER (Western Australia), to follow

the Dolphin, and will have quick despatch, the fine fast-sailing ship SWIFTSURE, A 1, 500 tons, J. GRONSUND, Commander. This ship has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Thomas Wright and Co., 4, Clement's-lane, Lombard-

MOR SWAN RIVER, Western Australia, will have immediate despatch, the regular trader DOLPHIN, A 1, 500 tons, JOSHUA S. DIXON, Commander: lying in the St. Katharine Docks. This ship has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Thomas Wright and Co., 4, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

HOBART-TOWN direct, a regular trader, with immediate despatch, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping, the clipper ship HARROWBY, A 1, 850 tons burden, WILLIAM STORIE, Commander; now loading at the C jetty, Victoria Dock. This splendid ship, justly celebrated for the rapidity and regularity of her passages as well as for the good order in which her cargoes have always been delivered, offers a most favourable opportunity to shippers; has elegant accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. Stephen Kennard and Co.. 27, Austinfriars, E.C.; or to W. Balchin, 52, Lime-sqreet, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.—Notice to Intending Emigrants.

—ASSISTED PASSAGES will be granted to the above colony on application at once to W. Rufus, Powell, and Co., 138, Leaden-NEW ZEALAND.—Auckland.—The first ship will be the SPIRIT OF TRADE, 559 tons register, loading at the London Docks Jetty. All goods must be down by the 15th inst, as she

NEW ZEALAND.—Young and Co.'s Line.—Notice to Passengers and Shippers.—The REGINA. 1,200 tons, H. B. THORNTON, Commander, for CANTERBURY direct, calling at

Otago to land passengers, is unavoidably POSTPONED for a few days, but will be able to leave the East India Docks positively on the 10th NEW ZEALAND, Auckland.-W. Rufus Powell and Co.'s Line of Packets.—To follow the Spirit of Trade, and will meet with quick despatch, the beautiful clipper ship TAMORA, A 1 for nine years, A. COCHRANE, Commander; now in the St. Katharine's Docks. This unrivalled vessel has successfully competed with some of the fastest ships afloat, and offers the best opportunity to

shippers and cabin passengers. Apply to W. Rufus Powell and Co., 138, Leadenhall-street. Line of Packets.—To sail the first week in August, for OTAGO direct, and CANTERBURY, the fast and favourite clipper-ship EQUATOR, A 1, 500 tons register, JOHN McGILLIVRAY, Commander, loading in the London Docks. This beautiful vessel, one of the fastest afloat, having already a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched punctually. Her accommodations for passengers are all first-rate. For freight or passage apply to W. Rufus Powell and Co., 138, Leadenhall-street.

of Packets.—For Well-INGTON and NELSON (to follow the Oliver Lang, and sail in July), the well-known and favourite clipper ship LADY GREY, A 1, 597 tons register, 1,100 tons burden, S. ROBERTSON, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This splendid ship, built upon similar lines to some of the most celebrated clippers of the day, is confidently expected to make one of the fastest passages of the season. Her unusual height between decks offers a great inducement for second and third class passengers, and her magnificent poop (now being re-decorated) is well worthy the inspection of intending chief cabin passengers. For freight, passage, or further information apply to Henry Ronaldson, 11, Rood-lane; or to W. Rufus Powell and Co., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.O NEW ZEALAND.—The PASSENGERS' LINE of PACKETS.—The following unrivalled VESSELS will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from London:—

Canterbury.

Ditto. Aug. 5

These ships are all Al at Lloyd's. They have spacious cabins and lofty and well ventilated between decks, fitted with every modern Improvement for the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers. The utmost care will be taken to provide a dietary of the most liberal character. For further information apply to John Lidgett and Sons, 9, Billiter-street or to Shaw, Savill, and Co., 24. Billiter-street, London, E.C. N.B. Descriptive pamphlets of each settlement, written by old colonists, to be had of Shaw, Savill, and Co., price 4d.

TEAM from LONDON to ST. PETERSBURG.

The superior fast and powerful steamships OSSIAN, ADONIS, FLORA, and RANGER, trade regularly between the above ports, starting weekly. These vessels have superior accommodation for passengers, and will make the voyage under six days. The OSSIAN, J. CARTER, Commander, on Sunday next, July 11. For particulars of freight or passage money, &c., apply to Smith, Sundius, and Co., 76, Cornhill; or at the St. Petersburg Steamship office, 64, Mark-lane,—A. G. Robinson. don, E.C. N.B. Descriptive pamphlets of each settlement, written by old colonists, to be had of Shaw, Savill, and Co., price 4d.

UCKLAND, New Zealand.—Important Notice to A Emigrants.—Forty Acres of Land and a Passage to the Colony for £17 and upwards, by the Passengers' Line of Packets.—The Auckfor £17 and upwards, by the Passengers' Line of Packets.—The Auckland Regulations come into active operation after the arrival of the next mail from the colony. Persons emigrating under the regulations by the Passengers' Line of Packets, may obtain a free grant of land for 40 acres for each person over 18 years of age, or 20 acres for each person between 18 and 5 years of age. The ships of the Passengers Line of Packets are despatched at short intervals. They are all A 1, full poop clipper ships, ably commanded, carrying surgeons, and equipped in a style of the greatest comfort. The first ship is the KINGSTON, 1.300 tons, to sail 31st July. For full particulars apply to John Lidgett and Sons, 9, Billiter-street, E.C.; or to Shaw, Savill, and Co., 24, Billiter-street, E.C. N.B. Read the Auckland Hand-Book for Emigrants by T. S. Forsaith, Esq., (sixth edition,) to be had of Shaw, Savill, and Co., price 3d.; post free, 4d.

A UCKLAND, New Zealand.—Important Notice to Emgrants.—Passage to the Colony and 40 acres of land for £16 and upwards, by WILLIS and Co.'s LINE of PASSENGER SHIPS: established in 1843. By the Land Regulations, recently enacted, any person emigrating at his own cost to Auckland can obtain an order for a free grant of 40 acres of land, as well as for a further quantity of 40 acres for every member of his family, or servant, of 18 years of are (or 20 acres if between five years and 18), whom he may take with him. Land orders will be obtainable after the arrival of the next mail from New Zealand. The following splendid clippers will be despatched to Auckland direct about the undermentioned dates:—Ship's Name, | Tons. | Captain. | Date. | Docks. UCKLAND, New Zealand,—Important Notice to Ship's Name. | Tons. | Captain. | Date. |

Evening Star, A 1 . . . 1,400 Ewen July. East India.
William Watson, A 1 1,000 Ferguson Aug. St Katharine.
Joseph Fletcher, A 1 1,000 Pearson Sept. St. Katharine.
Joseph Fletcher, A 1 1,000 Pook Oct. St. Katharine. With, at short intervals, other equally favourite vessels of this line, For plans and prospectuses of ships, &c., abstract of Land Regulations, or further information, apply to A. Willis, Gann, and Co., 3, Crosby-

CITEAM to NEW YORK direct, and the cheapest and shortest route to Canada West.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered, Clyde-built, iron screw steam ships from Liverpool to NEW YORK, as follows:

KANGAROO, Wednesday, July 7.

OITY OF EALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 21.

OITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 4.

Cabin passage, 15, 17, and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation; forward passage, 8 guineas, including provisions. Passengers for Oanada and the United States booked through on very advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to William Inman, Tower-buildings south, Liverpoel; or to the American-European Express Company 21, King William street, London-bidge.

TINITED STATES and CANADA, by steam ships, from Southampton, Liverpool, or Galway; also by the celebrated line of clipper ships, of 3,000 tons burden:—From Liverpool to New York, the J. A. Westerwelt, July 11; for New Orleans, the Windermere, the 25th; and the H. M. Hayes, July 27; for Quebec, the beautiful clipper Highland Light, July 14. To engage passage apply at the Steam and Clipper Sailing ship office, 33, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, London.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS between SOUTHAMPTON and NEW YORK.—The following splendid. NEW YORK direct every fourth Wednesday:—
ARAGO, Captain LINES, 3,000 tons, 800 horse power, July 28,
FULTON, Captain WOTTON, 3,000 tons, 800 horse power, Aug. 25.
Passage money—Saloon, £26; second class, £14 and £16, according to accommodation. For particulars apply to the agents, Croskey and Co., Southampton, and 84, King William-street, city, E.C.; or to Grindlay and Co., Charing-cross.

STEAMERS between Liverpool and NEW YORK.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam PacketCompany beg to inform shippers that, with a view to accommodate the trade, the first-class screw steamship ALPS will be despatched from Liverpool for NEW YORK direct, on Saturday, July 17. Freight £3 per ton, and 5 per cent. primage, payable here, or in America at \$4 80c. to the pound sterling. Coarse goods by agreement. Apply to J. E. Foord, 52, Old Broad-street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; E. C. and and J. G. Bates and Co., Boston; E. Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Iver, Water-street, Liverpool. CORTNIGHTLY LINE of splendid STEAM SHIPS to NEW YORK, from Southampton.—The magnificent amers of the Hamburg American Steam Packet Company, cele-

steamers of the Hamburg American Steam Packet Company, celebrated for having made passages across the Atlantic among the fastest on record performed by screw power, are appointed to leave Southampton for New York on the 4th and 18th of every month, as follows:—

HAMMONIA, 2,500 tons, 500-horse power, July 18.

BAXONIA, 2,500 tons, 600-horse power, August 4.

BORUSSIA, 2,200 tons, 500-horse power, August 18.

AUSTRIA, 2,500 tons, 600-horse power, Sept. 4.

The passenger accommodations and the dietary are unexceptionable, and the fares—First-class, £22; second class, £12; steerage, £8 8s.; freight \$15 per ton. For further particulars apply to Oroskey and Co., Southampton, and 84, King William-street, city, E.O.; to Alfred Brett and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street; or Grindlay and Co., 8t. Martin's-place, Charing-cross. N.B. The 18th July falling on a Sunday tin's-place, Charing-cross. N.B. The 18th July falling on a Sunday passengers must be on board the previous day. STEAM between GALWAY and NEW YORK.-

The shortest and most direct route to America — The splendid and powerful Ocean Mail steam-ship AMERICAN EMPIRE, 3,000 tons burden, 1,000-horse power, will leave Galway for New York, on Tuesday, the 27th July next, calling at Halifax to land Her Majesty's Mails. Through rates. Passengers booked for New York from all the principal towns in the United Kingdom at one fare, viz., 1st class £18, 2d class £10, steerage £7; from Galway, 1st class 16 guineas, 2d class 9 guineas, steerage £7; steerage £7. or guineas, steerage 6 guineas, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. A limited quantity of light freight only can be taken. To be followed by the Indian Empire, 5,000 tons burden, 1,000-horse power, on the 10th of August next. For freight, and further particulars, apply to Bake, Adam, and Co., 8. Philpot-lane, London; Jackson and Eastman, I, Rumford-place, Liverpool; Elias Levy, Market-street, Manchester; Peter Jones, Eden-quay, Dublin; Gregory O'Neil, Cork; Ryan, Brothers, Limerick; and at the Steam Packet-office, Galway. PRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.—Notice, Reduction in Passage-money—The passage-money by these steam-ships from Liverpool to New York, is now, chief cabin, £26; second cabin, £18. For passage or other information apply to J. B. Foord, 52, Old Broad-street, London; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or in Liverpool, to D. and C. MacIver, 8, Water-street.—April 19, 1858.

BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL

MAIL STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only calling at Halifax, to land
and receive passengers and Her Majesty's mails, The following or
other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool:

AMERICIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, July 10.
EUROPA, for BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.
PERSIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, July 24.
Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without
wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board:—To Halifax and
Boston, chief cabin, £22; second cabin, £16. To New York, chief
cabin, £26; second cabin, £18. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and
New York, £3 per ton and 5 per cent, primage. Dogs £5 each. Small
parcels, 5s. each and upwards. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers. For passage or
other information apply to J. B. Foord, 52, Old Broad-street, London;
8, Cunard, Halifax; E. C. and J. G. Bates and Co., Boston; E. Cunard,
New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris;
G. and J. Burns, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or D. and O. MacIver,
Water-street, Liverpool.

BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL

FOR BOSTON, with despatch, the splendid American clipper KINGFISHER, 3 T. French Lloyd's, 1,308 tons register, Z. CROSEY, Commander; lying in the Victoria Docks. This celebrated ship is well known for her rapid passages. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., and 4, India-buildings, Liverpool. CALIFORNIA direct.—The magnificent clipper ship LOCKETT, A 1 14 years, in the St. Katharine Docks, is no upfast, and will be despatched on the 20th inst. Early application necessary for freight or passage to Oswald, Fitze, and Co.,

EMIGRATION to CANADA and the UNITED STATES by MAIL and other STEAMERS, fortnightly; also by the favourite ship CULLODEN, from Liverpool, on the 24th of July, and by ships from London, Plymouth, Bristol, Hull, and Glasgow, For through tickets from London (Including railway to Liverpool) through rates of freight on goods, money orders on Canada and Chicago, the Government and other pamphlets, maps, and tariffs of rates (which are distributed gratuitously), and every information, apply to Carman and Pearse, Grand Trunk Railway, 21, Old Broad-street, E.O. LIMA direct, the clipper-built barque FALCON, A 1 and metalled, 452 tons per register, S. SMITH, Commander; loading in

For freight or passage apply to Seymour, Peacock, and Co., or Smith and Gregory, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C. RIVER PLATE REGULAR LINE of PACKETS. For BUENOS AYRES and ROSARIO, the clipper barque ISTRIA, A 1, 362 tons register, G. F. SANDERS, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first and second cabin passengers. For terms, &c., apply to Alexr. Howden and Son, 19, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, E.C. RIVER PLATE REGULAR LINE of PACKETS. —For BUENOS AYRES direct, the FLORENCE NIGHTIN-GALE, Captain WINSLOW; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock.

For MONTE VIDEO and ROSARIO, the LIRIOPE, Captain EDMUND FLIJOTT; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Martin and Co., 21, Great St. Helen's. E.C.

YANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—First opportunity for passengers and freight, and will sail 20th inst.—Merchants are hereby informed that goods can be shipped in transit for this port by the splendid ship LOCKETT, A 1 14 years, now loading in the St. Katharine Docks, for San Francisco, California. Forwarding charges guaranteed very moderate. For passage or freight early application is necessary, to Oswald, Fitze, and Co., 4, George-yard, Lombard-street, London agents for the Panama Railroad Company.

INE of PACKETS for the GOLD DISTRICTS in the HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—For (VIOTORIA) VANCOUVER'S ISLAND and FRASER RIVER, the well-known clipper-built ship SABRINA, A 1 and metalled, 670 tons register, 1,100 tons burden, JOHN FOX, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This well-known ship has most comfortable and convenient accommodation for passengers, who are strongly recommended to make immediate application to the brokers, Seymour, Peacock, and Co., 17, Grace-church-street, E.C. S. P. and Co. will despatch a succession of first-class vessels with cargo and passengers. Shippers are informed that consignments will be taken charge of by the above house, and they are reminded that all British produce, provisions, liquids, manufactures, &c., are not subjected to any duties or charges in the Hudson's Bay territories, and which, from the immense immigration from San Francisco, China, &c., is likely to be the most extensive field ever offered to isco, China, &c., is likely to be the most extensive field ever offered to

-The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS leave Southampton The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS leave Southampton on the 9th of each month, conveying Her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, &c., for CAPE DE VERDS, Pernambuco, Bahla, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Videe, and Buenos Ayres. Return tickets issued with an abatement of 25 per cent, from the passage money. For any details and the Company's hand-book, giving information respecting the conveyance of specie, goods, and parcels, apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, or to Japtain Vincent, superintendent of the Company, Southampton.

R. T. REEE, Secretary.

Specie, goods, parcels, or luggage sent to Southampton should be addressed to a shipping agent there. EST INDIES, Mexico, Colon, or Aspinwall, Central America, Panama, and the Pacific.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S VESSELS, with Her Majesty's mails, leave Southampton on the 2d and 17th of each month, conveying passengers, specie, cargo, and parcels. Return tickets issued, with an abatement of 25 per cent. from the passage-money. Trains run dally across the Isthmus of Panama, and from Panama steamers start for California and the South Pacific. For any details, and for the Company's hand-book, apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, or to Captain Vincent, Superintendent of the Company, Southampton.

8. T. REEP, Secretary.

55, Moorgate-street, London.

Specie, goods, parcels, or luggage, sent to Southampton, should be ddressed to a shipping agent there. and ODESSA, calling at Havre, Malta, and Smyrna.—The fine and powerful screw steamer BELLONA, 1,200 tons, 300 horse-power, O. E. SMITH, Commander, is intended to clear from Eastlane tier for the above ports on Saturday, July 10. Has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to A. G. Robinson, 64, Mark-lane; or Smith, Sundius, and Co., 76, Cornhill, E.C.

GIBRALTAR and CADIZ.—The fine powerful screw steamer PENINSULA, 626 tons, J. JONES, Commander, is appointed to leave the London Dock, on the 17th July, to be followed by the Britannia, 917 tons, and Gibraltar, 985 tons. These screw steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers, and will remain three days at Gibraltar, and eight days at Cadiz, affording an excellent opportunity for parties desirous of visiting the above places, as also Seville. Return tickets are issued at a reduction, with the advantage of returning by either of above steamers during a period of two months, For terms of passage or freight, apply to John Hall jun., and Co., 1, New London-street, E.C.

STEAM from LONDON to MALTA, Corfu, Zante, and Patras.—The fine fast sorew steamer CARBON, 399 tons, 120 H.P., will be despatched punctually on the 7th of July for the above ports; leading at the Spirit-quay, London Docks. For freight or passage apply to Alfred Laming and Co., 70, Cornhill, E.C. STEAM from HULL to ST. PETERSBURG.—The splendid paddle steam ship LION, JOHN F. KRUGER, Commander, is intended to be despatched from Hull to CRONSTADT, on Friday evening, July 9. The passenger accommodations of this fine vessel are of the first order, and replete with every comfort and convenience. Return tickets, available during the season, granted for a fare and a half.—Brownlow and Co., Hull; or George Russell, St. Lower Thames-street, E.C.

STEAM to NORWAY from HULL.—The steam ship SCANDINAVIAN, Captain D. FAIRBURN, is intended to sail from Hull for CHRISTIANSAND and CHRISTIANIA, July 9, and every 14 days,
STEAM to GOTHENBURG.—The steam ship KINGSTON or
HUMBER sail from Hull regularly every Friday evening. These
steamers have superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply in London at 33, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; to J. J. Andrews,
No. 44, Lombard-street; or to Thos. Wilson, Sons, and Co., Hull. TEAM from HULL to NORWAY.—For CHRISTIANSAND and CHRISTIANIA, carrying Her Majesty's ship letter mails, the splendid and powerful new steam shlp GANGER ROLF, F. GLOERSEN, Commander, 513 tons, 120-horse power, with superior accommodation for 60 first-class passengers, is intended to leave Hull on Friday, July 23, at 6 p.m.; and every succeeding 14 days, leaving Christiania every intermediate Friday. Best cabin passage £3 3s. Return tickets, available all the year, £4 14s. 6d. Average passage 43 hours. Goods can be forwarded by the Ganger Ro.f at through rates of freight from Hull viå Christiansand to Bergen, Mandal, Flekkefjord, Stavanger, Saudesund, Herro, Molde, Farsund, Egersund, Haugesund, Moldoen, Aalesund, Christiansund, Drontheim, Arendal, and Langesund. Passengers can proceed from Christiansand by the Government steamers (which await the arrival of the Ganger Rolf at Christiansand) to Bergen, Drontheim, and all the northern ports. For freight and passage and to secure berths apply to Thos. B. Moriey and Co., shipbrokers and general forwarding agents, 3, Humber-place, Hull.—Hull, July 1, 1858.

TEAM from Hull to COPENHAGEN and CRON-STADT, carrying Post-ofice Letter-bags.—The favourite paddle-wheel steam ship EMPEROR, J. H. BROWN, Commander, is intended to sail from Hull on Thursday evening, the 8th of July. Shippers will please request the carriers to deliver their goods to the Emperor, at the Victoria Dock sheds. Hull. For through rates of freight or passage apply to Rayden and Reid, 12, King William-street, London, E.C.; or to Gee and Co., Hull.

MOLOGNE.—Cheapest Route to Cologne and the Chief Ri.—Cheapest Route to Cologne and the Rhine, by Antwerp and Ostend.—The General Steam Navigation Company's STEAM SHIPS leave St. Katharine's wharf, for ANT-WERP, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon, and for OSTEND, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fares:—London to Cologne, via Antwerp. 1st class, and saloon, £2 7s. 9d.; 2d class and fore cabin, £1 16s.; via Ostend. 1st class and saloon, £2 5s. 2d.; 2d class and fore, £1 12s. 7d. Tickets to be obtained only at the Company's offices, 7l. Lombard-street, or 37, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. A NTWERP, Tuesdays and Thursdays.—The General A Steam Navigation Company's steam ships DOLPHIN and RBINE leave St. Katharine's wharf for ANTWERP every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon. Saloon, £1 7s, ; fore, £1. London to Cologne, 36s,—Offices, 71, Lombard-street, and 37, Regent circus.

NTWERP, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, &c.—Sea Passage Five Hours only.—Reduced Fare, 27s. and 20s.—The Antwerp Company's new, splendid, and very powerful steamship BARON OSY, F. W. PEIROE, Commander, eaves the St. Katharine's wharf, Tower, every Sunday, at 12 noon, returning from Antwerp every Wednesday afternoon, at 1. Traveller may proceed by railroad from Antwerp to Cologne, Hamburg, Eerlin Leipsic, Dresden, &c., with the short sea passage of five hours only. All applications for the shipment of goods must be made to the London agents, Messrs. Lightly and Simon, 123, Fenchurch-street, where as well as at the packet-office, 314 A, Oxford-street, berths may be secured and TEAM to BREMEN TWICE a WEEK .- The

first-class screw steamers ADLER, MOWE, or SCHWAN, with excellent accommodation, on Monday and Thursday evenings, with goods and passengers; returning from Bremen also on Monday and Thursday. Farcs—saloon, £2; fore cabin, £1; deck, 10s. See also Bradahaw's Guides, For freight or passage apply to the agents, Poillipps, Graves, and Phillipps, 11, Rood-lane, city, E.C. Passengers can also book at the Universal Office, Regent-circus, W. TEAM between LONDON and ROTTERDAM.—
The fine powerful steam-ship SCHIEDAM, A 1 12 years, 400 tons burden, trades regularly between the above ports, leaving London every Saturday morning (clearing Friday), and Rotterdam Tuesday evening. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight, passage, &c., apply to Seeuwen and Co., Rotterdam; and to Loewe and Langford, 92, Circus, Minories, city, E.C.

OVER and OSTEND, daily, by the MAIL PACKETS, en route to Brussels, Cologne, &c., Antwerp Rotterdam, &c.—The new English mail packet PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM Leaves Dover Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 11.15 p.m.
Leaves Ostend Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6.15 p.m.
In correspondence with trains from London-bridge, 5.30 and 8.30 p.m., and to and from all parts of Europe. Information at 56, Lombard-street. Luggage can now be registered to and from London, Brussels, and Cologne. MPERIAL and ROYAL AUSTRIAN DANUBE

MPERIAL and ROYAL AUSTRIAN DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of VIENNA.—The Directors of this Company have made arrangements for the direct TRANSMISSION of GOODS from VIENNA to FRANCE, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Foralberg, and also from Rotterdam and Amsterdam direct to Vienna and other places on the Danube, at fixed rates, which, with any further information required, may be obtained from the Company in Vienna, or the agency for the United Kingdom, 81, London-wall, E.C., London. MPERIAL and ROYAL AUSTRIAN DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of VIENNA.—The steamers of this Company are now running from VIENNA to GALATZ, Ddessa, and Constantinople, in connexion with the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's, calling at intermediate stations.—See Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide.

The Directors of the Company have made arrangements for carrying grain on the Danube, in iron barges towed by steamers, to the harbour of Sulina and over the bar, by which means vessels intended to be laden at Galatz or Braila may avoid the risk and delay attending the mayigation of the Danube, while shins of larger size, which hitherto have been

ated from getting up the Danube, are afforded the opportunity of The freight is as follows:—From Ibrail or Galatz to Sulina, about 2s, 9d. per imperial quarter, exclusive of cost of loading and discharge; if across the Sulina bar, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter extra, according to whether their own crews effect the discharge wholly or in part.

Contracts for the transport of grain may be entered into, and further particulars obtained, at the agency for the United Kingdom, SI, London-wall, E.C., London.

STEAM BOAT for SALE.—To be SOLD, a bargain, a small RIVER STEAMER, length 106 feet, breadth 12 feet 6 in., depth 6 feet 4 in., draft of water about 3 ft., fitted with a pair of 12 horse vibrating engines, with powerful boiler, both in very good condition. Further particulars, together with price, can be obtained at the office of the Woolwich Steam Packet Company (limited), Woolwich. OVERLAND PARCELS.—WEEKLY MAILS.— To Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Singapore, China, Manilla, 4th and 20th; Bombay, Aden, 11th and 26th; Mauritius, 4th; Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Ceylon, 12th July. Pre-payment optional, on certain conditions. Prospectuses, with rates and dates of despatch, apply to G. W. Wheatley and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-st., E.C.; or Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W. Overland Guides, price 1s. 6d. RANSATLANTIC EXPRESS .- WILLIAMS CAMPSON, Bright Bay Cob, one of the handand Co., New York and Boston: G. W. WHEATLEY and Co., London Agents, 150, Leadenhall-street, FORWARD PARCELS Packages, and Merchandise by steam to all parts of the United States, Oanada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, California, and Oregon. Despatches by every steamer. Freight from 5s. upwards.

A MERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS COM-PANY FORWARDS PARCELS and FREIGHT, at low rates, to all parts of the United States and Canada. Offices, 61, King William-street, London; and 9, Chapel-street, Liverpool. ▲ USTRALIA, East and West Indies, New Zealand. Canada, and America.—OUTFITS for all classes of passengers ded by Mesers. N. HEMMING and Co., 93, Gracechurch-street, the cheapest outfitting establishment in London. Copy the adprovided by Messrs. N. HEMMING and Co., 93, Gracechurch-street, city, the cheapest outfitting establishment in London. Copy the address. N. B. Cabius fitted up with every requisite. Lists of absolute necessaries for the voyage may be had gratis, either upon application or by post. Baggage warehoused and shipped.

**COLLISION at SEA PREVENTED.—MILLER's Enabled and Section 1. SALD BLE MALLE, aged, good courage and temper, quiet, and fast, and is nearly thorough-bred; is an excellent charger, and has been ridden to hounds. Her owner had her direct from the breeder, and she has never been in any other hands, May be seen between 10 and 4, at Gray's livery stables, Earl-street, near Blackfriars-bridge, and her owner in the city may be communicated with. Lowest price £38. Majesty's steam navy, with unqualified success, the system of coloured

bow lights has now been extended to all sea going vessels, whether under sail or steam.—Miller and Sons, lamp manufacturers to the Admiralty, 179, Piccadilly. EA-BATHING. — AYCKBOURN's celebrated FLOAT, improved in construction and reduced in price, is the best swimming instructor and life-preserver that can be used by either sex. Price 8s. only, or sent by post for 9s. Wholesale and retail of WIL-DASSPORTS and VISAS procured .-- West-end

office, W. and A. WEBSTER, 60, Piccadilly, opposite St. James's-BROUGHAMS and BASKET CARRIAGES .quare. A Cab Phaeton, with head, doors, and splashers. NEW STANHOPE PHAETON, with door behind.

Also a second-hand Phaeton, with head in front-suitable for a small horse.—At T. ELDRIDGE's coach manufactory, Gray's inn-road, near Guildford street,

A LIGHT STANHOPE PHAETON, the property of a gentleman, in excellent condition, with lamps, to be SOLD a l bargain, namely, 17 guineas. Apply at 16, Hamilton-mews

A Good STOCK of CARRIAGES, part off the season work; comprising broughams, sociables, phaeton, &c. May be had on hire, with or without liberty to purchase, or a liberal deduction for cash. Apply at 26, North Audley-street, Oxford-street. First-class short-legged BROUGHAM, Phaeton, or Match HORSE, a Dark Brown Gelding, 7 years old, 15 hands inches, with grand action, perfectly decile, sold for no fault, and invaluable for use. Warranted sound. Price, the lowest to save trouble, 50 guineas.—17, Little Portland-street, Regent-street. W. PASKET CARRIAGES, Waggonettes, and Park Phaetons.—J. J. FELTON, carriage and harness manufacturer, 1 and 3, Old-street-road, established 50 years, begs to call the attention of noblemen, gentlemen, and others to his large stock. A choice of 100 constantly on sale and to order from 10 guineas. Also every other description of light carriages. Drawing of 34 carriages for six stamps. STAREY (of Nottingham) has a selection of choice fashionable CARRIAGES, of his peculiar make, on view at the Crystal Palace, combining lightness, strength, and comfort, in a greater degree than has hitherto been attained. A comparison with the best London builds is respectfully solicited. For particulars apply at the Palace; or the manufactory, Nottingham.

RIAGES:—31 dog and domestic carts, from 15 gs.; headed and enclosed cab phaetons, from 25 to 55 gs.; superb step-piece barouch, 65 gs.; stanhope and dennet, 15gs.; pony phaetons from 15 gs.; pony carts and dennets, from 10 gs.; park phaetons, 20 gs. Also 100 basket and other carriages, at low prices.—BALEY's carriage, harness, and saddlery depot. Liverpool-street, King's-cross: established upwards of 40 years. BASKET and PARK PHAETONS.—A very choice STOCK of CARRIAGES in every design for the park or road, suitable for horse, cob, or pony, from £15; Stanhope phaetons very roomy and light, from 20 guineas; and the admired phaetons for ladies and invalids, easy of access, in panel and basketwork, at £15. Upwards of 50 on view. All carriages warranted for two years, and exchanges made.—At 2 A. South-place, Finshury. Barket carriages at £10. made.—At 2 A, South-place, Finsbury. Basket carriages at £10. ESSRS, LENNY and Co., Croydon, beg to call the particular attention of purchasers of close carriages to their REGISTERED HOLFORD and their Holford Coach, suitable for a cob, one or pair of horses. Their lightness, comfort, or appearance cannot be exceeded, Building to order and on view. The saving to owners of horses is very great: a cob in these carriages can do the work of a large horse in the ordinary brougham. Carriages of every kind built to order or on hire, and for exportation. Carriages repaired and painted.

TO ORNITHOLOGISTS and others.-A gentle and all perfect specimens. Lowest price, five guineas. Address, post paid, to M. D., post-office, Bristol. TO DRAPERS, &c.—Mr. Livett has been instructed by Mr. W. A. Vaughan, draper, of Aldgate, who is relinquishing business, to offer for SALE, by Public Tender, his STOCK in

quishing business, to offer for SALE, by Public Tender, his STOCK in TRADE, amounting to £313 2s. 3d. at cost or stock-book prices. The same will be sold at a discount therefrom in one lot. The stock may be viewed from the present time until Thursday, the 8th inst., on which day, at 12 o'clock at noon, the tenders will be opened and the purchaser declared at the office of James Livett, accountant, 12, Brgad-street, Chespside, E.C. PUMPS.—FOWLER and Co., Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C. BRICKMAKING MACHINES and TILE MA-CHINES.—H. CLAYTON, Patentee, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, N.W. "The problem solved"—Artizan. BREWERS' CASKS for SALE, in first-rate order, and perfectly sound and sweet: hogsheads 15s. each; barrels, 10s. each; kilderkins, 7s. each. Apply to Alex. Berwick, and Co., Swan Brewery, Queen's road west, Chelsea.

NUPPER and Co., manufacturers of GALVANIZED IRON and GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, in sheets, tiles, iron roofs, cisterns, tanks, iron fences, telegraph wires, and stores, Merchants and shippers supplied.—Offices 61, Moorgate-street, E.O. RON BUILDINGS and IRON ROOFING, manufactured by SAML. C. HEMMING and Co., sent to all parts of the world. Offices 23, Moorgate-street, city. Iron churches, chapels, schools, ornamental villas, concert rooms, theatres, warehouses, and every description of building, and iron roofing.

ARTESIAN WELLS, Boring for Water, Sinking Shafts, &c.—The nobility, gentry, water companies, towns, baths, brewers, and manufacturers of every description may be supplied with any quantity by DAVID GREENLEY, civil engineer and patentee of boring tools, 10, Cumming-street, Pentonville. Pumps and machinery for raising water from deep wells, boring tools, and well pipes for exportation. Men and tools supplied to bore for railroads, minerals, &c. THE best and cheapest PAINT for PARK FENC. ING, all outside Wood and Iron Work, is MITCHELL'S ANTI-SEPTIO MINERAL BLACK PAINT. Sold ready for use, 17s. 6d. per cwt. Used largely now and for many years past by the West India Dock Company, for fencing, barges, &c. Recommended to the nobi-lity and gentry, stewards, land agents, &c. A liberal allowance to the trade, &c.—Manufactory, Kennington-lane, Lambeth.

TRON COLLAR BAR HURDLES.—These hurdles obtained the silver medal of the Royal Agricultural Society. The round bars are made of cable iron, such as is used in Her Majesty's Dockyards for making cables. By their construction they have more than twice the strength and durability of those in ordinary use, and are no more expensive. Address the Managers of the St. Pancras Iron Works, Old St. Pancras-road. Every description of fencing and Iron work. Price lists by post or on application.

DATENT WROUGHT NAILS, manufactured by J. J. CORDES and Co., frequently known as Ewbank's nails. These nails being greatly in demand in the colonies, merchants and shippers are respectfully informed that HIGGS and GEORGE are the appointed agents for the sale of them. Any orders entrusted to their care will be duly attended to. For prices and terms apply to Higgs and George, wholesale and export ironmongers, 82, Cannon-st. west, London. TO CONNOISSEURS and ARCHITECTS .- A costly GOTHIC WINDOW, having alternate groups of the rose hamrock, and thistle, made of very thick stamped glass, producing a ure crystal and frosted light of the most delicate effect, in an ellipti

oak frame. Originally cost 120 guineas. Size, 3ft. 2 wide, height 6ft. 6.
To be SOLD for £20, a great bargain. To be seen at Mr. W. F. Hammond's, auctioneer, 3, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. ADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S AMUSEMENTSments, riding whips and canes, rackets, boxing gloves, umbrellas, &c.
Just published, gratis, The Young Archer's Guide, British Angler's
Manual, Rules of Cricket, and Catalogue of Prices.—132c, Oxford-st., W. RCHERY SEASON, 1858 .- G. JACOBS, manufacturer, 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.—A complete ent for a lady, 36s.; for a gentleman, 40s.; comprising the follo ment for a lady, 36s.; for a gentleman, 40s.; comprising the following well-seasoned articles:—Lancewood bow, 12 polished pine arrows, belt, armguard, glove, tassel, grease-box, quiver, handbook of archery, and packing cases. Great advantages are offered to ladies, gentlemen, archery societies, &c., by selecting from his large and well assorted stock. Ladies' self-lance and two-piece bows, at 10s., 12s., 15s., and 20s.; ditto, gentlemen's, 16s., 18s., 20s., and 25s., any strength. A fine collection of foreign and English yew bows, from 30s. ladies'; 50s. gentlemen's. Youths and young ladies' complete equipments, at 10s., 15s., 20s., and 30s. The Handbook of Archery, by G. Jacobs, sent for 12 postage stamps. Frinted lists on application.

FINO BONNET MAKERS and MILLINERS .- SIN-CALOR INODOROUS INDIA RUBBER CLOTH, unaffected by heat, grease, or perspiration, for bonnet preservors and dress preservers, at considerably less cost than oil silk. Sole manufacturers, WM, WARNE and Co., 9, Gresham street west, E.C.

TRONG COB PONY, Harness, and Chaise, for ORSE WANTED, a good hack, six years old, 15½ hands high, warranted quiet to ride and in single harness. Will be examined at the college as to soundness. Address, stating price and particulars, E. S., 7, Park-crescent Mews, west, N.W. PONY, 134 hands, with Phaeton and Harness, for SALE. Price £16. Would be sent for inspection if word sent to Mr. Burnham, saddler, Symond's street, Chelsea. This is a useful sound

dam and Eve livery stables, Peckham, S.E. DARK BAY MARE for SALE, belonging to a gentleman who may be referred to—a well-bred sound hack, h capital action, a good hunter, carries a lady. Age nine years; ght 15½ hands. Standing at Sherston's stables, Haymarket. PIDING HORSE.—A handsome CHESTNUT MARE, well bred, with substance, 15 hands 2 in. high, five years old, very quiet to ride, carries a lady in a superior manner, has fine action, is private property, and price £50. To be seen at Mr. Miller's, 5, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, W. DERFECT LADY'S OF CHILD'S PONY for SALE. 13 hands high, and parted with for no fault. A veterinary examination not objected to. Also the Chaise and Harness, May be seen the Arnall's livery stables, Rochester-mews, Camden-road Villas, Cam-

Pony, 13 hands 2 inches, new Plated Harness, and Albert Phaeton, all complete. Lowest price £30. To be seen at Mr. Tilling's,

A BARGAIN.—The property of a Gentleman.—To be SOLD, nearly thorough bred BAY HORSE, 15 hands 2 in., together with a moveable-hooded Phaeton, Harness &c., price 70 guineas, can be seen, and further particulars had, at Brooks's livery stables, 68a, New Bond-street. GENTLEMAN, having two HORSES, wishes to PART WITH ONE. They are bays, 6 and 7 years old, 15 hands linch, short legged, fast, with grand action. Price 30 and 35 guineas. A warranty given, and trial allowed. Apply at the Swan livery stables,

MARE, 14½ hands high. Price 20 guineas. She is quiet to ride, quiet in harness. Parted with for no fault, only not being large ugh. Inquire of Mr. Howlett, 2, Surrey-place, Newington, next FOR SALE, a handsome BAY CARRIAGE HORSE, in good working condition, the property of a gentle n going to the country, 15 hands 3 inches high, nine years old

e £40. He may be seen, between 9 and 11 a.m., at 6, Clarendon TROTTER, Mr. Harrison Weir's Jessie. She is a bright bay, stands 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) hands high, and has lately done a mile in three minutes and a half. To be sold with or without dog cart and harness. 80 guineas for the whole. On view at No. 3 stables, Burletonyard, Hanover-street, Peckham. Parted from in consequence of the severe illness of the owner. No dealer need apply.

THE property of a gentleman, who will be alone treated with, a remarkably handsome BAY Phaeton, Brougham, or Match HORSE, 16 hands 1 in. He is of fine temper, good action and courage, and a capital hack. Satisfactory reasons for parting. This is a bona fide advertisement. Apply to Mr. Austin, saddler, Parliament-

DERFECT LADIES' COB, one of the handsomest in London, the Park Phaeton, and silver-plated Harness, equal to new, a bargain; also the small minature Brougham, price 40 guineas, sold by order of the Administrator. The set of new double pony harness, saddles, bridles, stable utensils, cloths, and under duty pony phaeton, 16 guineas. Stand at Felton's, 1 and 3, Old-street rd. FORTY GUINEAS for a handsome well-bred BAY GELDING, six years old, 15 hands 2 in. high, quiet in harness, with grand action and fast, rides remarkably well and easy in all his paces, carries a lady in a superior manner, and a perfect hunter. A warranty given. 10 days' trial allowed. Apply at 71, Curtain-road, Finsbury. Private property.

Somest in London, master of 20 stone; is a first-class phaeton orse, six years old, 14 hands 2 inches, and black points. Will be old a bargain, or the owner will let him for four months for his keep. e £45. Warranted sound. Apply at Horseshoe-yard, Brook-street, THE property of an officer's widow, a PAIR of very

a superior well-bred mail phaeton or brougham HORSES. Colour nestnut and gray, six years old, 15 hands 3 inches; a perfect match, tep together, with grand action, high courage, and quiet in any kind f harness; are also good saddle horses. Price moderate, and wared sound. See the coachman, Horse-shoe yard, Brook-street, New POR SALE, a handsome GRAY SADDLE MARE,

MOR SALE, a HORSE, Cart, and Harness, the property of a master baker, who has no further use for them. The horse is of a bright chestnut colour, about 14½ hands high, extremely fast, and nearly thorough bred. The cart is lately new, and in thorough repair. The above lot is most suitable for any tradesman, either for huseiness or pleasure. Apply at 6 Wallianton pleas Wandawather of

ORSES on HIRE.—Mr. GAPP begs to inform those ladies and gentlemen requiring saddle horses for country use, that on account of the advancement of the London season, he has several first-class highly trained HORSES to LET, by the month or otherwise, upon the most reasonable terms, with the option of purchasing. Mr. Gapp having had the honour of being specially selected to supply Her Majesty and the Court with saddle horses, he hopes that that will be a sufficient guarantee of his ability in the selecting and training of horses. Great Western Royal Biding School 50 Clargest Regular and the court with saddle horses.

ALDRIDGE's, St. Martin's-lane.—Wednesday's Sale.—THIS DAY, July 7, will be SOLD by public AUCTION, a bright BAY PONY, six years old, 13 hands high, quiet to ride, quiet in single and double harness, and has been driven by a lady. On view.

LDRIDGE's, St. Martin's-lane.—Wednesday's Sale.—THIS DAY, July 7. will be SOLD by public AUCTION, a GRAY GELDING, 15 hands 2 inches high, quiet to ride, has been ridden as a charger. Winner of several steeple chases. On view. LDRIDGE's, St. Martin's-lane. -- PAIR of HORSES, Brougham, and Harness.—THIS DAY, July 7, will be SOLD, by public Auction, the property of a gentleman, a PATR of HORSES, a Black and a Bay, 15 hands 2 inches high, which have been constantly driven together, and are also quiet in single harness, a double Brougham in good condition, and the pair Harness. On view. LDRIDGE's, St. Martin's-lane, London.—Public Sales by Auction every Wednesday and every Saturday throughout the year, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.—ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTEEN HORSES are submitted to public COMPETITION, by Mr. MATTAM, the auctioneer, on each of the above days, comprising young and fresh horses, direct from the breeders; hunters, hacks, and carriage horses, from the stude of noblemen and gentlemen. THIS DAY (Wednesday), July 7, active and powerful Horses, from the stocks of Mr. Joshua East, Messrs. Brown and Son, Mr. Wm. Wyke, and other leading jobmasters; ladies' horses, hacks, cobs, and ponies; with phaetons, broughams, clarences, dog carts, gigs, harness, saddles, and bridles. On view two days before either sale day.

MITY REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Superior BAY MARE, the property of a gentleman, to be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. J. GOWER, on Friday next, July 9. A powerful bay Cleveland mare, with black points, 16 hands 2, rising six years old, mistress of great weight, rides well, and goes beautifully in harness. On view the day prior and morning of sale.

CITY REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Friday's Sale.— Powerful Belgian Cart Horses.—To Brewers, Builders, Contractors, and others.—Mr. J. GOWER has received, direct from the importers, THIRTY upstanding, powerful, active BELGIAN CART HORSES, which will be submitted to AUCTION, on Friday next, July 9. The above are worthy the notice of persons requiring shaft or any kind of heavy drught horses, being meeting roughly statement of the persons of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. eavy draught horses, being mostly young, with immense substance.

REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Friday's Sale.—Troop Horses from Her Majesty's Regiment of 1st Life Guards.—Mr. J. GOWER is directed by the commanding officer of the above superiorly-mounted regiment, to SELL by AUCTION, on Friday next, July 9th, EIGHT capital long-tailed BLACK TROOP HORSES, supernumeraries of the regiment; suitable for farmers, funeral carriage masters, carmen, and others, On view.

REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Tuesday and Friday Sale by Auction, and by Private Treaty daily.—Mr. J. GOWER will SELL by AUCTION, on each of the above days, commencing at 12 o'clock, ONE HUNDRED RIDING and HARNESS HORSES, and release and rele consisting of backs, brougham, clarence, and phaeton horses, cobs and ponies. Property intended for sale must be sent two days prior, to ensure stalls and insertion in the catalogue. There are always from 30 to 60 harness and cart horses on view and for private sale. RICK-LANE, Spitalfields. — To-morrow. — Dissolution of Partnership.—Superior Cart and Van Horses.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. J. GOWER, at the Eastern Counties Coal Company's Depot, Phemix-street, To-morrow, July 8, at 1 o'clock, the entire STOCK of Messrs. Handley and Sainsbury, carmen and contractors; comprising 25 good useful cart and van horses, with their harness; a handsome chestnut mare, six years old; bay cob gelding, six years old, quiet in harness; trotting chestnut gelding, chaise cart, and plated harness, carts, coal and other vans, phaeton, chaff machine, bean and oat crusher, &c.,—which have been employed in carting coals from the above depot. Sold in consequence of the dissolution, and the contracts being completed. On view. Catalogues had on the premises, and of Mr. J. Gower, auctioneer and valuer, Repository, Barbican.

DURCHASERS of HORSES .- F. J. SEWELL, veterinary surgeon, engages to assist gentlemen in search of HORSES, and particularly in respect to soundness &c. Veterinary examinations. Horses selected or sold on commission. Commission stables, 21, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square.

DOGS.—For SALE, the TWO handsomest, very small, and most highly bred BLACK and TAN ENGLISH TOY TERRIER DOGS in the world, aged 12 months. Will both fetch and carry, are capital house dogs and rat destroyers, and very tricky. Warranted over the distemper. Apply to W. S., 43, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea.

DOGS.—A gentleman has a splendid BLACK RE-TRIEVER DOG, which he will EXCHANGE for a small house dog. He must be a good rabbiter, vermin killer, and water well. Either of the following animals preferred, namely, as Skye dog terrier, a broken hair Scotch, or a Dandy Dinmont; or he will sell the retriever, a bargain, being too large. Can be seen after Tuesday until Saturday at Eno's breeding kennels, Milton Cottage, Neat-street, Cobourg-road, Old Kent-road.

ADY'S PETS.—For SALE, a very handsome BLACK TANTERRIER DOG, warranted over the distemper, two years' old, weight 4 lb., bred from the celebrated dog, Hero, lare the property of Mr. C. Cota. Can be brought to any residence after o'clock evening. Apply to J. S., 10, Harwick-street, Blackfriars-road N.B. J. S. is the proprietor of the dog Hero.

ENTON'S PATENT ELASTIC SADDLES, so highly approved by those gentlemen and ladies who have used them for the last three years, will be exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show, Chester, by the patentee, who will be at the stand No. 60, when he will have much pleasure in explaining the improvement to those gentlemen who may favour him with their patronage,—Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Surrey side of Westminster-bridge. HARNESS, Saddlery, &c.—A. DAVIS, 33, Strand.

Horse clothing, blankets, saddlery, harness brushes, sponges, whips, bridles. &c., at nearly half the saddlers' prices. The best and most extensive stock in England. None but articles of the most superior manufacture kept. Harness and saddlery of the most approved quality at unprecedently low prices. Horse blankets, rollers, &c. Great advantages are offered in the prices of all articles procured from this great magazine. Hunting establishments and officers in the army can have a list of prices forwarded. Saddlers for the first statements. can have a list of prices forwarded. Saddlery for the East Indies and colonics.—A. Davis, 33, Strand. WHY do you DRIVE a RATTLE TRAP?—
PATENT CAOUTCHOUC WHEELS preserve the carriage
and last many many years without repairs or wear, for carts, cabs,
omnibuses, gigs, and all rolling stock.—Caoutchouc wheel works, 5,

MANGOLD-WURZEL.-WANTED, a quantity. JEW OUT-DOOR GAME, CROQUET, played on

the lawn or grassplot, and especially adapted for ladies' play. Price, with arches, mallets, balls, &c., complete, 25s.; superior, 45s.; polished hardwood, £3. Sold by Spurin, Bond-street; Spratt, Brookstreet, Miller, Lowndes-street; Izzard, Brook-street; Merry, North Audley-street; Leuchars, Cheapside; Dixon, Graocchurch-street; Arnold, King Wijliam-street; Meade and Powell, London-bridge, Wholesale by JAQUES, patentee, Hatton-garden. NOTICE.—The SULTAN'S VAPOUR BATH, as in Turkey.—HOT PEDILUVIUM, fragrant vapour, perfumed hower, with siests to follow, 5s. each.—10, Argyll-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad-street, city. Warm bath for ladies, families, and gentleman, 21 for a guinea; tickets transferable. Warm baths send out within 10 miles of London.

TESMERISM.—Mr. F. J. TUCKER, medical mesmeriser, begs to announce that he continues to ATTEND PATIENTS. Also the celebrated clairvoyante, Miss Ellen Dawson. can be consulted on disease, or on other subjects, either personally at bis house or by letter, daily.—89. Milton street, Dorset-square, N.W. R. ADOLPHE DIDIER, the SOMNAMBULE, eives his MAGNETIC SEANCES and CONSULTATIONS for ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES, their Causes and Remedies, every day from 1 till 4, at his residence, 19, Upper Albany-street, Regent's-park, Consultation by letter. His last work, price 5s.

WANTED, a YOUNG LAD'Y who has had years. Apply to John Williams, 33 and 35, Chur, h-street, Liverpool. WANTED, a TURKEY CARPET, in good condi-WANTED, a SUGAR or FRUIT COMMIS-SION, for the Midland Counties, by a party well acquainted with the trade. Address X., post-office, Birmingham.

WANTED, a SITUATION as UPPER NUR'SE, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family. Can take the baby tooth; many years' experience; two years' town character. Age WANTED, an active respectable YOUNG Wo-MAN, not under 18, to take part in the work of a house, in the city, where another servant is kept. Wages £3. Apply after 5 o'clock, at 8, 9, and 10, Staining-lane, Gresham-street west.

WANTED, a COOK, who can make bread. Must have a twelvemonth's personal character. Apply to day and to morrow, between the hours of 10 and 4, at 56, Hunter-street, WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Must be cleanly, active, and industrious, a good plain cook, and an early riser. Irish objected to. Apply, after 12 o'clock, at the surgery, 2, stones' end, Borough, near the Queen's Bench. WANTED, by an officer, a LAD, from 14 to 18 years of age, who can look after a horse, make himself geneally useful in the house; and produce an unexceptionable character.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION either as COACHMAN or GENERAL SERVANT, to go abroad. Apply by letter to A. N., at Mr. George's, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, WANTED, in a finishing school, a PARISIENNE, to instruct in her own language and drawing (landscape, crayons, and heads). A comfortable home and adequate salary offered. Address D. D., post-office, Romsey, Hampshire.

WANTED, by an accountant, a PERSON, competent to take chargeful drapery stocks. Apply by letter only to A Z., care of Mesers. Wm. Dawson and Sons, stationers, &c., 74, Can-WANTED, a SITUATION as STOREKEEPER, Messenger, or in any similar situation. Writes a good hand, nick at accounts. Good testimonials. Address Y. Z., 7, Deptford. WANTED, an ENGLISH SERVANT of ALL-WORK, of good character, age 20 to 26, in a small family, y, this day and to morrow, from 11 to 5, at 32, Cambridge-road,

WANTED, by a middle-aged woman, a SITUA-TION as an ASSISTANT to a MATRON at a union or institu-tion. Can read and write. Direct to L. N., 42, Newman-street, Ox-WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, for a respectable inn. 12 miles from London. A good character rerespectable inn, 12 miles from London. A good character required from her last situation. Apply, on Thursday, between the hours of 2 and 3, at 3, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, or a good Kitchenmaid; wages from £12 to £15 per annum; no extras. Also a Housemaid; wages £10. Ages between 25 and 35. Apply personally, between 10 and 12, at 3, Cross-street, Regent-street. WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting and clothing establishment of Davis and Co. Green's end, Woolwich, as SALESMAN and WINDOW DRESSER. Must be of good character in every respect, and of some experience in the trade. Apply to-day or to-morrow, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED, by an Italian young man, a SITUA-TION as VALET or TRAVELLING SERVANT. He can speak English, French, and a little German. Seven years' respectable character. Address E. B., Lewis's, stationer, 34, Mount-street, Grosve-

WANTED, a respectable young man, as CLERK. He must be a good accountant, and thoroughly acquainted with bookeeping by double entry. One having a knowledge of the slate and stone trade preferred. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to Stone, care of Hunt and Coy, stationers, Bow, E. WANTED, an experienced BOOKKEEPER.

One who has been accustomed to the wine and spirit trade preferred, and who knows double entry practically. None need apply who cannot furnish the highest testimonials. Apply personally to W. L., 2, South-place, Finsbury, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock this day (Wednesday), and on Friday. WANTED, in the country, 12 miles from London Two SERVANTS-a Nursemaid for three children, the younge

an infant; and a Housemaid, who is a good needlewoman, and willing to assist a little in the nursery. None need apply who have not good characters. Apply, this day, at Mr. Roberts's, stationer, &c., 195, Shoreditch, opposite the Eastern Counties Railway. WASHING by STEAM.—Dirty blankets, counterpanes, and house-linen cleaned; chintz furniture, moreen and damask curtains, &c., cleaned and finished to equal new. Smith and Daintree, dyers and bleachers, 98, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, and

GOVERNESS.—A young lady desires a SITUA-TION to undertake the tuition of the junior scholars. Would prefer Boulogne or Calais. Salary required 12 guineas, Address to A. B., 95, Leadenhall-street, city, E.C. OVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady, a SITUA-TION as GOVERNESS in a family residing in Hanover or Bonn. She is competent to impart English thoroughly, with music, singing, French, drawing, dancing, and calisthenic exercises if necessary. She offers excellent references and testimonials. Address Beta, Moutrie's music warehouse, 55, Baker-street, Portman-square, W. OVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT in a gentleman's family. She is compent to take the management of young children, and instruct them in English, French, drawing, &c. A small salary only required. Address L. L., care of Mr. Hannah, post-office, Southampton row, Russell-square, W.C.

COVERNESS.—A young lady, of French parentage (Pretestant), having relinquished the situation of governess in a gentleman's family, where she has resided four years, is desirous of a REENGAGEMENT. She speaks French fluently (the accent acquired in Paris), and imparts a solid English education, with French, Italian, German, music, singing, and drawing. Address T. V., 165, Grove-street, Camden-town. PAILY or MUSICAL GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as above, in Holloway, Highbury, or their vicinities. Terms moderate. Young children preferred. Address A. Z., Mr. Horwood's library, 4, Pleasant-row, Holloway-road, near Highbury-place.

MUSICAL GOVERNESS.—A good TEACHER of MUSIC is REQUIRED, for a ladles' school. She must be a tolerable performer, and willing to render occasional assistance in the school-room. Applicants will be required to play to the principal. Apply, personally, on Monday, the 12th of July, at 21, Grosvenor-street, Camberwell, between the hours of 11 and 3. MORNING GOVERNESS, 1½ guinea per month.—
who can be well recommended, wishes to attend a family every alternate morning, upon the above terms; or daily tuition, 2½ guineas per month. Her qualifications consist of a first-rate English education, including music, French (acquired on the continent), writing, arithmetic, the use of the globes, &c. Address A. C., Morley's library, Park-terrace, Regent's-park.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A lady, with five years' experience in tuition, highly recommended, and capable of imparting a sound English education, with French (acquired in Parls), music, and the rudiments of drawing, &c., desires a RE-ENGAGE-MENT, in or near town. Address L. W., Messrs, Hatchard's, Piccadilly, W.

REQUIRED, immediately, in a lady's school, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a GOVERNESS, to teach the French language, which she must have acquired on the continent, music, and assist in the English department. Address S. T., Havelocklodge, Wokingham, Berks. REQUIRED, in a gentleman's family, a SITUA-young lady, the daughter of a deceased officer. She undertakes to teach thoroughly French (having acquired the accent abroadly English). and music. She will furnish unexceptionable references. Addres. A. Z., Mr. Nall's, Bedford.

RENCH GOVERNESS.—WANTED, in a small ladies' school, a young FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, to teach her own language, German, and music. The salary will depend upon the introduction of pupils, French or English. Address Mary, MINISHING GOVERNESS. - An acc and zealous preceptress desires an immediate RE-ENGAGE-MENT as above. Besides a thorough knowledge of her own language, a long residence abroad has given her a perfect fluency in and a quick method of imparting French, German, and Italian. She is also a brilliant pianiste, and draws in several styles. Address Wilna, 1, Brookstreet, Glocester-place, Hyde-park.

TINE JEUNE DEMOISELLE ALLEMANDE. qui a demeuré en France pendant a sez long temps, dé lans une bonne pension, pour enseigner l'Allemande et le les renseignements nécessaires à Mile. Kohler, 1 ADIES of NEGLECTED EDUCATION rapidly improved in strict confidence, by a lady who has adapted her system specially to adults. English and other languages taught; also music, drawing, and painting.—R. M. Brookes' library, 24, Old Cavendish-street, W.

TO FAMILIES.—A lady wishes to RECOMMEND the GOVERNESS who has educated her children for five years, either as Daily Governess in Notting-hill or Kensington, or as Companion or Instructress in a family about to travel. Address M. W., Boddington's library, Notting-hill-gate, W. TO PRINCIPALS of LADIES' SCHOOLS.-A lady, formerly a student in the Royal Academy of Music, and four years a pupil of Signor Crivelli, wishes to place her little girl in a first-class school, where her LESSONS in SINGING or PIANOFORTE would be required. The strictest references given and expected. Address J. A. D., post-office, 63, High Holborn.

TO SCHOOLS.—A young lady, in her 20th year, accustomed to and fond of tuition, is desirous of re entering a ladies' establishment. Her qualifications are French, conversationally and grammatically, acquired on the continent, music, and sound English, with arithmetic. A moderate salary only required. A family not objected to. Address E. F., 3, Sussex-place, Camden town, N.W. A LADY wishes to meet with a young lady, a Protestant, as NURSERY GOVERNESS, to instruct and take the entire charge of two little boys. She must be a good needlewoman.

Address R. W., post-office, Nantwich, Cheshire. YOUNG LADY, who has just relinquished an A ENGAGEMENT, is desirous of forming another. Acquirements—English, music. French, water-colour and pencil drawing Address M. N., Mrs. Dickenson's, 46, St. Peter's-road, Mile-end-road

A WIDOW LADY desires a SITUATION for her daughter as JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, where in return for her services she could receive the advantage of masters. Highest references given. Address S. M. H., post-office, Hemmingford place, A LADY, experienced in tuition, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MORNING or OCCASIONAL GOVER. NESS. She is qualified to undertake the routine of a sound English education, with French, German, Italian, drawing, and the pianoforte -A. M., Mrs. Sabine, repository, Denmark-hill, Camberwell

YOUNG LADY, who has been engaged in tuition for eight years, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVER-ESS in a private family. She instructs in English generally, with usic, French, and drawing. Address, stating terms, to H. R., post-lice, Reignts, She and drawing. Young PROTESTANT GERMAN LADY well recommended, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGE MENT as GOVERNESS. She teaches, besides her own language French, music, and drawing. Address M. D., 9, Stebon-terrace, Lon

YOUNG LADY, age 24, who is extremely fond of and accustomed to children, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Her acquirements are music, singing drawing in pencil and water-colours, French (acquired in Paris) the rudinents of German, and all the routine of an English education. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address M. W., Booty's library, King's-road, Brighton. WIDOW LADY, who has one little boy nine

A years of age, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in a establishment for young gentlemen, where her son can be received as a pupil. She feels confidence in offering her services as an assistant in the instruction of the junior pupils, and in taking charge of the wardrobes, having been successful in the management of a boarding school of her own. Address P. A. H., 21, Rose-crescent Cambridge. MRS. SKELTON, Governess Institution, 10, Caro-line-street, Bedford-square, W.C., invites the attention of the nobility clergy, genery, and principals of schools to her REGISTER of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES and COMPANIONS. School property transferred. Schools recommended. Hours from 11 to 4. MENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, 38, Berof new street, Oxford-street.—Mrs. WILSON invites the nobility, gentry, and schools to her REGISTER of superior RESIDENT and DAILY GOVERNESSES, Companions, Tutors, and Professors, l property transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France,

distinguished patronage), 9, New Bond-street, W., conducted by Mrs. HOPKINS, to whom the nobility and gentry requiring efficient English and Foreign Governesses. &c., are invited to apply, her thorough knowledge of continental languages qualifying her especially to estimate correctly the competency of instructors. SCHOLASTIC AGENCY, Scholastische Agenschaft, Agence Scolastique et Musicale, Alhambra House, 24. Leicestersquare (Panopticon).—Professor BIVER requires immediately, for colleges, schools, and families, professors of music, French and German; classical, mathematical, and writing masters; tutors and superior governesses; an English master for a school in Paris, and an articled appli.

COMPANION.—WANTED, by a young woman, respectably connected, a SITUATION as DOMESTIC COMPANION to a lady. Good references. Address to E. A. Davies, Grecian Villa, Plaistow, Essex, E.

S LADY's MAID, by a thoroughly competent pera son. Age 28. Speaks French fluently. Understands Spanish, having resided in both countries. Address, post paid, L. L., 182, Strand. A N active single WOMAN, age 46, wishes to EN-GAGE herself as ATTENDANT on an invalid lady or gentle-man, in the middle station of life. Address H. Stoner, North Chapel, Bareilly

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A CLERGYMAN, who takes a few young gentlemen as boarders, WANTS a thoroughly respectable woman as COOK and GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. Address or call at 5, Monter-row, Blackheath, S.E. HOUSEKEEPER to a widower, a lady, 37 years of age, competent to superintend the finishing education of young ladies. Address A. Z., Mr. Tozer's, 2, Granby street, Hamp-

OUSEKEEPER to take charge of offices of chambers.—A gentleman wishes to RECOMMEND for such situation bers.—A gentleman wishes to RECOMMEND for such situation a SERVANT, who can have 18 years' unexceptionable character. Apply to K., care of Messrs. Algar and Street, Clement's lane, Lombard-

HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION in the above capacity. She can have a satisfactory character, and reference to her last place. An excellent waiter at table, &c. A small family would be preferred. Address H.B., Welch's, fruiterer, Angel.terrace, High-street, Hammersmith. NO SALARY REQUIRED.—A lady, 35 years of age, is desirous of finding a SITUATION as COMPANION to an invalid, or Housekeeper to a lady. Would not object to a school, where she might instruct the junior classes, or make herself useful in any way not positively menial. Address free to M. M., care of Mr. Guthrie, 39, St. John's-wood-terrace, Regent's-park.

A Steady confidential PERSON wishes to meet with a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman or widower. Having a small income, salary would be a secondary consideration. A comfortable home the great consideration, Highest references. Address E. W., 10, Coburg-street, Euston-square. HOUSEMAID WANTED, from 20 to 25 years

of age, of good character, Apply this day and to-morrow, from to 3 o'clock, at 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Insti-A Good GENERAL SERVANT WANTED.

Apply, between the hours of 11 and 4, at Mr. Lillywhite's, 5, house of business, a FIRST HAND DRESSMAKER, also an In-loor Apprentice. For particulars apply to Madame Gallois, 45, Wig-

SCHOLASTIC.—A gentleman, age 27 years, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as MASTER of a SCHOOL. Salary commence at £60 a-year, with house. Address O. R., post-office, SCHOLASTIC. — ASSISTANT MASTERS RE-QUIRED—French, German. Drawing. Salary £100. French and German, £70. German and Music, salary liberal. Apply to Messrs. Alien and Hugall, scholastic agents, 26, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C. Other foreign gentlemen are invited to apply.

CHOLASTIC.—To Graduates and others.—RE-QUIRED, in a first-class school, a GENTLEMAN of high ma-thematical distinction and attainments. The salary is £120 a-year; non-resident. Apply to Messrs. Allen and Hugali, scholastic agents, 26, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C. CHOLASTIC.-French and German.-A foreign gentleman (married), who has been engaged as FRENCH and ERMAN MASTER for the last six years in one of the public schools a London, would be glad to meet with one more ENGAGEMENT. either in a school or private family. Address Y. Z., 48, Upper Albanystreet, N.W. CHOLASTIC .- WANTED, an ASSISTANT principally to instruct the juniors in reading, parsing, geography, history, &c., but capable of taking higher classes in arithmetic. Good moral character and aptness to teach indispensable. Duty alternate. Church of England. Salary £30 per annum, with board and looking.

MUTORSHIP WANTED, by a French gentleman. who has taught for several years, in England and in Paris, the English, French, Italian, and Lutin languages, also drawing in all its branches. Apply to A.C., 58, Gopsal street, Bridport-place, Hoxton. TO WRITING MASTERS.—WANTED, a RESI-DENT ASSISTANT, to teach writing and assist generally in the nglish department. Address, stating salary required, and with speciens of handwriting, to M. N., post-office, Wakefield. None but firstrate penmen need apply.

school of high standing, in the neighbourhood of London, as SENIOR CLASSICAL MASTER, resident or non-resident, as may be arranged. Age from 25 to 35. Classical honours and proficiency in Latin composition required. Address R. B., Mr. George Phillipson's library. Kingston, S.W. A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE in Classical Honours (1857), wishes to obtain a few PUPILS to READ with him this vacation, at Lausanne, Switzerland. Address Alpha, post-office, Winchester.

TTO GRADUATES of OXFORD.-WANTED, in a

A SUPERIOR RESIDENT FRENCH (Parisian)
MASTER REQUIRED, to take the French entirely, drilling and
fencing thoroughly. Address, the Principal of the Holbrooke-house
School, Richmond-hill, S.W., stating age, acquirements, experience, references and salary required ferences, and salary required. A GENTLEMAN, educated at Harrow and one of the first colleges in Oxford, who has taken high honours in the classical schools, would be happy to TRAVEL for a year or two as TUTOR with a young nobleman or gentleman. The highest references and unexceptionable testimonials can be given. Apply by post to X. Y. Z., at 9, Albion-place, Hyde-park-square, W.

CLERGYMAN, graduate in honours of Cambridge, and of experience in tuition, whose engagement in a family of rank has just expired, would be happy to take CHARGE of a YOUTH abroad during the summer, or to accompany a family in the capacity of tutor. Terms not a primary consideration. References and testimonials of the highest character. Address Rev. M. N., care of Mesers. Hatchard, Piccadilly. CLERGYMAN, graduate in honours of Cam-

A N EVENING MATHEMATICAL TUTOR.—A young gentleman, age 18, wishes fo an ENGAGEMENT in the above capacity, between the hours o 5p.m. and 10p.m. The branches he would teach embrace arithm t talgebra, Euclid, and plain and spherical trigonometry. Terms, at pupil's house, 2s. 6d. the lesson of two hours for a single pupil, or 3s. 6d. for two. High testimonials as to competency can be given. Apply to Galileo, 7, Upper Eaton street, Pimlico, S.W. OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE.—A graduate, of high character as a scholar and tutor, wishes to READ with a pupil who looks for honours and means to work; or with one whose education has been neglected, with whom former masters have failed, and who seeks to recover lost years. Address A. M., 162, Marine-parade, Prighton.

THREE TUTORS WANTED, in a first-class school in Scotland, chiefly for house duty. Senior tutor, salary up to £60, good general qualifications, with peumanship. Two junior tutors, salaries £30 and £20, thoroughly educated in English and arithmetic. Facilities may be afforded these for prosecuting their own studies. Christian principle, and interest in boys, indispensable. Applications, with references and one testimonial, specifying qualifications in detail, to be lodged with Mr. Law, school bookseller, 113, Great Russell-street. In same school a place is offered on favourable terms to several English boys, of approved character and studious habits, anxious to prosecute their education under highly qualified masters. For information apply at Mr. Law's: or at Mossrs, Nisbet masters. For information apply at Mr. Law's; or at Messrs. Nisbet and Co.'s, Berners street. TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—RELFE, BRO-

THERS' REGISTERS are now OPEN, and they request all well-qualified and respectable assistants (ladies as well as gentlemen) to call immediately and enter their names. No charge of any kind is made. Office hours 10 to 4 o'clock.—150, Aldersgate-street, E.C. COMMERCIAL.-A traveller, having considerable experience in the sugar trade, and a first-rate connexion in the most populous districts of England, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Address A. B., post-office, Bristol. CLERK.—WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUA-TION as COPYING CLERK in a solicitor's, insurance, or any other office, in town or country, where his services would be required, or as Clerk to a barrister. Age 24. Six years' good character. Ad-dress W. E. H., 55, Fleet-street, E.C.

CLERK WANTED, in a merchant's office : he must be thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping by double entry, correspondence, and general counting-house routine. Address A.Z.Z., care of Messrs. Davies and Co., advertising agents, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, E.C., and state references, former situations, and salary required. COLLECTOR, Traveller, Clerk, or Bookkeeper, a young man, age 32, who can be highly recommended, and is anxious for employment. Bookkeeping by double and single entry. Knows stockbroking business. Address R. F., post-office, Beckenham,

CEA .- WANTED, TWO MIDSHIPMEN for a first-class passenger ship to India or Australia. Premium for a term of three years 45 to 55 guineas. Apply to Captain Wake, 132, SALESMAN WANTED, by a leather cloth and oil baize manufacturer: one who has had some experience in the trade will be preferred. Address to Mr. John Baldrey, 262, High

OIL and BICKLE TRADE.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, who has been used to the above trade, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to G. Coppley, oilman and pickler. 2. Beckford-row, Walworth, S. RAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—To a YOUNG MAN, who can make a first-rate ticket a liberal salary will be paid. Wanted also, a Junior Clerk, who writes a first-rate hand. Apply to Mr. J. Mills, 292, Pentonville-road King's-cross. RAPER'S CLERK.—WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK. Must write a good hand and be quick at accounts, and bear an irreproachable character for honesty and sobriety. Apply by letter to B. Cleveland, 16, Gutter-lane, E.C. ROOM and COACHMAN.-WANTED, 12 miles racter indispensable. Apply to-morrow, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at 121, Long-acre.

DUPIL WANTED.—An eligible opportunity is offered for a well-educated youth as OUT-DOOR PUPIL with an experienced architect. Every facility will be given for acquiring a thorough practical as well as artistic knowledge of the profession. Address H. H., Izzard's fancy repository, Upper Brook-street, W TOVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED .- A gentleman, who is engaged during the day, is desirous of keeping accounts, or managing a set of books, between the hours of 5 and 9 p.m. Address A. B. C., Messrs. Winfield Hora, and Co., 58, Minories. References and security if required.

WILSON, NEWTON, and Co., WANT first-class translation of their various patents, the magic bassinet, the new patent nursing chair, patent invalid chairs and beds, and patent sewing machines.—144, High Holtom. SEA.—Parents and guardians desirous of procuring berths for youths as MIDSHIPMEN or first-class APPRENTICES in ships bound for Australia or India, can ascertain (free of charge) what owners are requiring the same by applying to J. Dawbarn, manager of the Bloomsbury Money-order-office, 1, Broad-street, W.C. Premium from 10 guineas.

MEDICAL.—The advertiser, age 40, legally qualified and well experienced in the management of the retail and general practice, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT during the day till 4 p.m. Address Medicus, 20, Marylebone-street, Regent's-quadrant. ORE AGENTS WANTED, over the whole of England, for a new patent article of daily use, sold by oil, colour, and Italian warehousemen with great success. Terms being cash on delivery, only parties of respectability need apply. For particulars at 8, Bayham-terrace, Camden-town.

MAN COOK.—WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as COOK in an officers' mess. He thoroughly understands every branch of English and French cookery, and can give good testimonials from one of the first houses in London, and from the mersmaster he has just left. Address R. B., 2, Dorset-street, Clapham. road Surrey A N eminent ARTIST in WATER COLOURS, from Munic, gives LESSONS to nobility and gentry. Terms one guinea per four lessons. Address S., 74, Great Portland-street. Portland-place.

GENCY.-Santiago de Chili.-WANTED, to meet All with a respectable and energetic firm in the above place, as AGENTS, for the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For particulars apply to Thos. Holloway, 244, Strand, W.C. A S CLERK OF UNDER BOOKKEEPER. A A young man, age 24, can be highly recommended by his present employers, whose service he is leaving on account of a change in their ng house arrangements, Address B.O., care of Mr. Hailing,

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FUREEDPORE, MAY 15. Although the works necessary for the defence of Bareilly are not yet completed, Sir Colin Campbell, gently required at some station on the main Trunk Road where he can be in communication with the pickets and defence of the camp), a wing of the sent for to Bareilly, to increase our force of cavalry, Belooch Battalion, a regiment of infantry and one of the road. I have already endeavoured to describe

have knocked up their Aides-de-Camp completely. Sir D. Baird is ill of a fever. Captain Alison is

just recovering from smallpox, and both of them shared my hasty flight from the doolies at Bareilly, and rode away almost equally destion, with a wet towel round his head, writing memos. amidst an army of "punkahwallahs." march henceforth after 10 o'clock in the morn. ing must be attended with loss of life, and for the Commander-in-Chief, who is exceedingly ported. anxious to get the men under cover before the rains commence, as soon as it can be done consistently with the public service. If you could look into the head-

ment. The 39th Native Infantry, 766 strong, encumber Dera Ismail Khan; 779 of the 531 Native Infantry are stationed, with part of Her Native Infantry Inf Cavalry and the 64th Native Infantry, numbering 1,327 men, are protected, poor fellows! by 1,630 of Her Majesty's 81st and of the 8th Punjab Infantry. at Noosherah; and 1,577 of the 24th and 27th Native Infantry are stationed, in presence of an overwhelming force of Europeans and Punjabees, at Peshawur. Without reckoning the troops employed in the various field forces and moveable columns, there are no less than 107 military posts and stations in the Presidency of and beautiful bright blue jays, small green parro-Bengal among which English regiments or detachments are stationed. Some notion may be formed from this statement of the mode in which an English army is absorbed in India, and of the

cause which diminishes the active force in the

the truth, that if we had 30,000 additional English soldiers landed in India by the last week in September, we should have ample employment for every

CAMP, FUTTEHGUNGE, MAY 16. The Head-quarters Staff and escort marched at halfpast 1 this morning, and arrived here about an hour after sunrise. Information was brought to his Exunwilling to lose time when his presence is so ur- cellency during the course of the march that the enemy, headed by the Moulvie, Khan Bahadoor Khan, and the Bareilly Chiefs, who had fled to and indeed the rays do strike through every internumerous columns whose movements he directs, Mohumdee, had attacked Brigadier Jones at Shajehan- stice like red-hot shot. There is no indecision of made his first march towards Futtehghur this morn- pore on two several occasions, but had been repulsed ing, leaving behind him a respectable force under | with loss. It was stated also that Nana Sahib ac-Brigadier Walpole for the security of the city and companied these troops, who are still hovering in a fervid blazing pattern on the gray ground of the district. His Excellency, Major-General Mansfield, the neighbourhood. As we are but two short marches and the Head-quarters Staff, are escorted by Her from Shahjehanpore it is probable we may have an Majesty's 64th Regiment, under Colonel Bingham | opportunity of getting the enemy between two fires, (to whom is intrusted the arrangement of the and the remainder of the 9th Lancers have been

The most important effect of the movement is the cavalry, a wing of the 9th Lancers, and Tombs's interruption of our communications, actual or pro-Troop of Horse Artillery; and we take with us also bable. We have already partially lost the English all that remain, of the siege train under command mails of the 26th. When Brigadier Jones entered of Lieutenant Todd Brown. Although up to Shahjehanpore he found two large mail bags conthe time of our departure I was quartered in taining letters and papers for our army, one una doorless and windowless house, actually within | touched, the other gutted and the contents scata short distance of the city, I was never able tered over the streets. As I have received no to be found. As a measure of precaution the to go out to see it. To Major Lennox, R.E., the letters or papers for some time back, I am forced | Chief of the Staff ordered some of Tombs's guns task of completing the Bareilly defences has been to conclude that my correspondence was contained intrusted, and Colonel Harness, R.E., accompanies in the second mail. Unsatisfactory as the loss of the Commander-in-Chief. The execution of the one's letters is, it is scarcely less annoying to be works, indeed, has been more tedious than con- obliged to calculate the chances of my letters hometemplated. But Brigadier-General Walpole has an wards ever reaching those for whom they were inefficient, admirably-appointed little army, and in tended. In addition to the irregularities of the Brigadier Coke and others he has got admirable Indian postal establishment, consequent on the dislieutenants. We also left Mr. Alexander installed | location arising from internal troubles, must be as Commissioner, and doing his best to get the dis- added the neglect, indifference, or ignorance of trict into order. Sir Colin, who stands this ex- the native post-office clerks, as well as the traordinary life better than any one of his force, actual interruption of the routes by the enemy. ordered us off at half-past I in the morning, and we | As Rohun Ali has crossed the Ganges from commenced our practical existence just at the hour Rohilcund into the Allyghur districts, the at Tilhur that the enemy, under the Moulvie, had that the members in the smoking-rooms in London | Bombay route is no longer safe, for he can denot withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Shahclubs begin to think of going to bed. Fortunately scend at any time upon the main road, and the nights are bright starlight, and the plains are so cut off the dawks. He has a rabblement of 1,000 the Mohumdee road, a few miles to the N.E. of the white, that there is little difficulty of keeping to men and four native guns only, and I dare say we shall soon hear of his utter rout, although there some precautions before approaching the place, and are few troops in the district. It will be seen that the course of an Indian midnight march, and I have nothing to add to the description.

are few troops in the district. It will be seen that the baggage and all encumbers to add to the description.

it was ordered that the baggage and all encumbers to preletters by the shortest route.

Yesterday Brigadier General Jones, at Shahjehanpore, received intelligence that the rebels would atupon our position, but at too long a range to do any Koonch; eight men fell dead in the ranks, and upwhole force quickly disappeared. There is a rumour Forster, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Colin Campbell, and acting as Assistant Prize Agent, a gallant young under such circumstances the prolongation of operations in the field becomes a very serious question brother of the surgeon of the 93d, are also re-

CAMP, TILHUR, ROHILCUND, MAY 17.

Mansfield equally occupied; the indefatigable were informed that the Moulvie and the confede-Adjutant-General Major Norman struggling rated rebels, whose force is said to be 20,000 men, quire the attention of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment | his foes with great activity and courage for some | the head-quarters' staff as they passed us. and of a detachment of sailors. There are others at time, but finally he was obliged to fly, wounded in As to Artillery, there was Tombs's troop, and the Calcutta under similar surveillance; the 63d Native | several places, and to take refuge in a neighbouring | mention of their name is surely enough for English Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry are tank. The guard over the treasure was also obliged ears by this time. watched by part of the 35th at Berhampore; toabandontheir post; thenatives wrapped themselves Of the native portion of the force, or its neutral at Benares the disarmed Sepoys of the 17th, up in their cotton robes, and lay flat on the ground, component, one could scarcely speak with so much 25th, 37th, and 50th Native Infantry require and in a short time the bees were completely victo- confidence. I would wish to regard with every the care of part of Her Majesty's 97th. At rious. During the struggle all the Head-quarter respect the Lahore Light Horse, which is composed Jullundur, 1,056 disarmed Sepoys of the 6th Staff armed themselves with green boughs, so that of Eurasians, or of Christian offspring of marriages Light Cavalry, the 33d, 36th, and 61st Native it looked as if they were rehearing a second march of Europeans with native women; but their appear-Infantry, are watched by Her Majesty's 52d, a Pun- to Dunsinane. As soon as the tents were pitched we ance does not encourage one to think that an army jab regiment, and a troop of Horse Artillery; and had shelter from our enemy. These mango groves or a nation, or a colony composed of such materials 2,140 of the 16th Cavalry, 26th, and 49th Native | are, indeed, most welcome shelter to man and | would achieve any great success. There are many Infantry, require the presence of Her Majesty's 7th beast, and bird, and every living thing, from tall, well-formed men among them, but few possess Fusileers, and strong detachments of artillery, &c., the relentless cruelty of the Indian sun. The at Lahore. At Mooltan there are 1,504 of the 62d trees attain a great size, and they stand have, I am told, the quickness of vision which disand 69th Native Infantry in the same case; and at as close together as their massive branches, tinguishes the native when aroused, combined with Umritzir 1,707 of the 35th and 59th Native Infantry are under the wing of a light field battery, a Punjab will permit. At this season of the year they are regiment, and part of Her Majesty's 24th Regi- laden with fruit, each hanging from a long slender Majesty's 24th and Her Majesty's 87th Regiments, and a battery, at Rawul Pindee; the 5th Light successfully, for it struck me that the fruit of seeing how they behave in action. successfully, for it struck me that the fruit of seeing how they behave in action. was like a lump of inspissated turpentine. The fine soldier-looking men in turbans and green mess cooks, however, make a very respectable tunics, with red facings and dark-blue pantaloons, compound, called "mango fool," out of the fruit. equipped with musket, sword, and bayonet. It The tree seems subject to a curious sort of decay, strikes me, however, that they are great stragglers which is betokened by large deep holes in the trunk and upper branches, without any apparent influence upon its foliage or vitality. In these recesses large upon its foliage or vitality. In these recesses large

frequent them, -in fact, these topes abound with life. All day they are mute, but at night become vocal with discordant sounds, not redeemed by the call of the gaudy mango bird, the pleasant note of the bulbul. or the incessant chattering of the minors. It may be easily imagined how anxiously each man surveys the trees about his tent as the site is marked out, and calculates what shelter it will give him, and at what time the sun will find out his weak points during the day: shadow, no infirmity of outline, for wherever the sun falls on the side of a tent it seems to punch out canvass. It is a poor consolation to see that the birds themselves, "to the manner born" though they be, seem to suffer inconvenience from the sun as well as ourselves. The gray-headed black pie, uncommonly like our own mag, and properly called a crow or rook, comes from the fields during the heat of the day, and seeks shelter in the tope, and there he sits with his bill wide open and his tongue out, uttering sultry calls from time to time, gasping for breath, and looking decidedly as if he wanted some iced claret. Parrots, kites, and all the natives of the groves give similar evidence of their suffering from the heat, and the natives seek for shade wherever it is from the battery to be placed in position on our flank, and the cavalry and infantry were ordered to he ready to turn out at a moment's notice; but, although the natives brought in reports that a portion of the enemy were in our immediate neighbourhood, and one of our picket saw, or thought he saw, a party of Sowars in the distance, our repose was not disturbed during the day. Our next march will be to Shahjehanpore to-morrow morning, and I have no doubt that measures will be taken to dissipate the enemy who have so long held together at

CAMP, SHAHJEHANPORE, MAY 18.

Last night information was brought out to camp

jehanpore, but that they were strongly posted on

town. It became necessary, therefore, to take

Both Sir Colin Campbell and General Mansfield vent them; but, even if no enemy existed, the on the line of march. We encamped, as usual, in a Baboos would frustrate my attempts to send your fine mango tope, outside the ancient and fast-decaying town of Tilhur. Although these trees afford such beautiful, pleasant, and indeed necessary shade ack at daylight in three columns. At 2 o'clock in during the day, I believe that at night they the morning he took up his position, and awaited | constitute unhealthy sleeping-places. After suntute of covering from the charge of the Sowars. their approach. It was 12 o'clock in the day before set the breeze generally falls quite dead, and Murray has gone to the hills, quite done up and exhausted, and only Hope Johnstone still struggles on, with a wet towel round his head, writing distilled from every leaf falls like lead upon the harm. Our artillery replied with effect, and after a sleeper, who wakes less refreshed than he would be From all sides we hear of casualties caused by the time the enemy's cavalry, which was very strong, if he had slept out in the open. Most of us sleep heat. Sir Edward Lugard writes that his men have crossing the nullah a few miles above us, charged out under the trees instead of in the tents, presuffered severely in Rose's attack on the enemy at our artillery, but were received with such a destruction ferring the assaults of odd nocturnal insects of great habits of research which haunt these groves to wards of 20 officers and men had to be carried from to the effect that they resumed their attack, with a the closeness of the canvass. Last night, however, the field through the heat of the sun, and 19 of similar result, in the afternoon or early this morning. one of those thunder-storms which are frequent in our casualties at Bareilly, ten of which were fatal, The intelligence from Lucknow gives rather a Rohilcund at this time of the year, and precede the were caused in the same way. In fact, every belief that sickness is on the increase. Captain advent of the rains by a few weeks, swept like a circle of fire around the tope in which we were encamped, and somewhat cooled the atmosphere. We had an early morning of it again. The first bugle sounded at half-past 12, and in a very few moments afterwards the flare of a torch, carried by a native on foot, flashed through the dark network of the As it was quite possible that the enemy might | trees, and lighted up the path for two horsemen, have received intelligence that the Lord Sahib was followed by a small body of Sikh Cavalry. The quarters camp between 12 and 4 o'clock, and visit | marching with a very small escort to Shahjehanpore, | Commander-in-Chief and General Mansfield were the various tents, you would see Sir Colin | the camp was not moved until 3 o'clock this morn- riding out thus early to superintend the order of the perhaps busied with maps and papers; General ing, and our march was cautiously conducted. We march. Our force was small, the quantity of baggage to be guarded was very considerable, and an enemy, powerful in cavalry, were known to be with a mound of returns; Colonel Pakenham, and which was probably one-half that number, had within two hours of us. The composition of our with a mild expression of endurance, contending retired after their defeat at Shahjehanpore little force, especially as it regarded the European with red tape and General Orders, the Quarter- along the Mohumdee road to a place about element, was admirable. The remaining wing of master-General M'Pherson sharply interrogating eight miles distant from Brigadier Jones's outposts, the 9th Lancers, which had been sent for the mornhis emissaries and spies; and Captain Goldsworthy so that it was possible for them by a night march ing previously, had joined us from Bareilly, and incessantly arranging his commissary returns. But to fall upon our flank. Our advance guard was the regiment was now complete. It would be a peep into most of the other tents would discover | sent well on in front, with flankers well extended | unjust to officers and men if one were to allow them many of the Head-quarters Staff panting on their along the open, and from time to time halts took to pass without a word of praise for their appearcharpoys, in the nearest possible approach to place to allow the baggage to close up. The enemy, ance in the field and their efficiency in all points. Adamite costume, and gasping for breath like carp | however, did not display any intention of molest- | They have been now 16 years in India, and it would on the banks of a moat. It may readily be ima- ing us, and our march was uninterrupted by any be difficult to find any cavalry regiment in the world gined if officers, each of whom has a tent to hostile demonstration. I was gratified to observe which could compete with them in all the qualities himself, with "kuskus tatties" and punkahs, that the two or three villages through which we which constitute a perfect service regiment. Not and similar appliances, to reduce the tempera- passed seemed tolerably full of people. In withstanding the sickness from which they have ture, suffer so much from heat, what the men the early morning they came out of their suffered during their long-continued and arduous endure, packed 10 or 12 in a tent, or in some regi- houses, and thronged the roadsides to watch duties, the squadrons are tolerably strong, and ments 18 and 20, without such resources, and with- the passing column, and some of them pro- horses and men are in good condition, although out change of light clothing, and how heavily picket | duced stores of flour, rice, and native luxuries for | the former seem occasionally to overweigh duty, outlying and inlying, presses upon them. sale. This confidence must be attributed to the their chargers, all of them being tall and But as yet the army is singularly healthy. The conduct of our troops in passing through to Bareilly, muscular men. Most of the troopers have fever which prevails is of a light type, and and the pains taken to prevent plunder. The march seen much service before Delhi, and under Sir most of our casualties are caused by the direct | was singularly weary, in consequence of the slowness | C. Campbell they have acted as cavalry, as infantry, action of the sun; but this cannot last, and of our pace as the morning advanced, and the pro- as artillery, and as military train; and the quickwe must expect great mortality if the troops are digious dust, of which the unfortunates in the ness with which they turn out, after a long and much longer exposed at this season of the year. doolies had the full benefit. We passed through the dusty march, in clean white cap covers and pan-By the last return of our effective strength the large village of Tilhur, and encamped about taloons and well brushed jackets, with horses well British army in India presented a total of 48,571 offi- 8 o'clock in a large mango tope to the south of it, groomed and polished accourrements, show that cers and men; of whom 44,514 were effective, and not without considerable opposition from some of the the men have a soldierly pride in looking smart. 4,057, or less than 10 percent., were sick. Our artillery inhabitants, for it so happened that the first camp They have taken the flag off their lances, and many numbered 355 pieces effective; and you will be fire that was lighted disturbed a community of the of the men have substituted the long bamboo used. surprised to hear that the grand total of native most vindictive bees in a hollow of the tree by the Native Lancers, instead of the ash shaft, troops mustered no less than 121,906 non-commis- above that I ever heard of ; they at once de- according to regulations. Equally efficient as sioned officers and men, being in the proportion of scended to the assault, and in a few minutes most infantry are Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, about three to one of the European troops; but there of their enemies were utterly routed. The Com- the soldiers of Persia, who returned to India is a still more striking item in the strength mander-in-Chief himself was attacked and driven but to share proudly in that series of wonof our force, under the head of disarmed native right out of the field, or rather out of the tope, for derful combats which marked the progress of Havetroops of all ranks ; there is a return of 20, 227 men; the enemy did not desist until they had forced him to lock and the band of warriors whom he led to the these men are receiving pay, and, more than that, take refugein the open plain. The Chief of the Staff too Residency of Lucknow. After a long, dusty, and they are paralyzing the action of a certain number | was attacked, and utterly defeated in a few seconds. | tedious march this morning they came into camp at of British soldiers; for instance, there are upwards | Colonel Althorp, after a gallant stand, was obliged | Shahjehanpore to the strains of a band which it was of 3,000 Sepoys of the 2d, 19th, 32d, 34th, and 431 to fly with the loss of his spectacles. Mr. Mackinnon, surprising to hear so good, with a lightness, steadiregiments Native Infantry at Barrackpore who re- using a large mango branch as a claymore, resisted ness, and martial bearing which was admired by all

the air of a soldier, and many are slouching and slovenly in aspect and gait. On outpost duty they

I am told, too- for I have no personal experience

When we marched off in the morning my quets, three or four kinds of gaudy woodpeckers, unfortunate companions in doolydum were by no bees, snakes, and the small brown horned owl, reside | means pleased to find that we came under the head during the greater part of the year. A dust- of "encumbrances," and that we were accordingly coloured squirrel with brown bars, and a large placed in the rear of the column, not alone of the field to numbers so insignificant when compared with bat covered with dark brown fur and having the ammunition, surrounded by the vast horde of

the troops sent out from England. I fear it is only | fine and extremely delicate membranous wings, also | camp followers, shuffling up the dust with their boat- | secured the services of the drivers and insured effishaped slippers, and adding, if possible, to the ciency of transport. cloud which threatened to choke us. It was by no means encouraging either to observe that the that the rear guards were not strong. Our what cooled the air, all were glad to rest after the videttes were well thrown out in front of the advance guard, and our flankers explored the country as had smuggled a saddle-horse to be in readiness if wanted. The motion of a dooly is by no means unpleasant, but I confess my experience of its com-several villages on our march to-day, and I was the very existence of which in Rohilcund proves gratified to observe that many of the inhabitants how little power we have in the country, or how fearlessly to the roadsides to watch us pass. Around each village there was a pleasant oasis of country to civilize and secure order in the gardens beautifully laid out, irrigated with the land. It was occupied by the enemy, who a private as well as a public co-operation in the common greatest care and labour; but as the camp followers also, as it turned out, had four guns there. passed through they found the patches of vegetables, As soon as the Colonel and his party came pulse, lentils, onions, too much for their honesty, and the property of the poor villagers was most recklessly plundered. With the small force at our disposal it was impossible to prevent the horde mediately the enemy's cavalry advanced from the most appropriate, and the most appropriate appropriate, and the most appropriate appropriate appropriate appropriate appropriate appropriate appropriate appropria which follows us like a swarm of flies from the rear and showed in large numbers all along committing such excesses. They are neces- our front. The report of those guns aroused the sary evils, and for some of the results of their presence there is no help. Our march this morning was one of the hottest and most tedious we have yet had, and glad indeed wards our pickets. The Lahore and Mooltanee the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny in India. the rich topes around it came in view. Passing our Horse, the Lancers, the Carabineers, the Troop to his Worship the Mayor of Melbourne for his active cothe city to the bridge of boats, and, crossing it, filed and 79th were at once turned out, and prothrough the long main street of the city right away ceeded to take ground in front of the camp. The various parts of the colony. through the long main street of the city right away to the tope beyond the cantonments at the other side. We found the city greatly changed since the last time of our occupation. Brigadier Jones, in advancing to the relief of the garrison, had shelled the place sharply, and had subsequently considered it necessary to burn ceeded to take ground in front of the camp. The cavalry of the enemy displayed themselves in great force, and brought down some five or six pieces of field artillery, as if preparing for an attack upon our position. The 79th, under Colonel Taylor, were at once advanced on our right front to support our pickets and the party of the 82d, and to be covered to take ground in front of the camp. The cavalry of the enemy displayed themselves in great force, and brought down some five or six pieces of field artillery, as if preparing for an attack upon our position. The 79th, under Colonel Taylor, were at once advanced on our right front to support our pickets and the party of the 82d, and to be cavalry of the enemy displayed themselves in great force, and brought down some five or six pieces of field artillery, as if preparing for an attack upon our position. The 79th, under Colonel Taylor, were at once advanced on our right front to support our pickets and the party of the 82d, and to be cavalry of the enemy displayed themselves in great force, and brought down some five or six pieces of field artillery, as if preparing for an attack upon our position. The 79th, under Colonel Taylor, were at once advanced on our right front to support our pickets and the party of the security sequently considered it necessary to burn port our pickets and the party of the 82d, and to the papers of this country. many of the houses situated near, which had hold some slightly elevated ground covered by given shelter to the enemy in the attack upon the mango topes, on the road to Mohumdee. gaol and its little garrison under Colonel Hale, or Tombs's guns advanced with him, supported by a which were indicated to him as the property of body of cavalry. The field battery took post upon rebels. The ruins of those blackened houses and our left, supported by a portion of the Rifles and a their embers were numerous in the main street, and detachment of Horse, and the 64th were posted in vellum by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of Birchin-lane, combined with the deserted houses and the

> India, an aspect of utter desolation. dismantled and ruined, as if to deface the site of

were at once got into position to protect our flanks, ford upon our left; here, however, our field battery and infantry sent over to take two hamlets, in order met them, and opened with shot and shell, while a to prevent the enemy from bringing down guns to party of the 60th advanced along the front in open

from sunstroke. It was pitiable, I am told, to see poorly covered with a few folds of dark cotton. What shall we say of the 79th Highlanders, who still wear that picturesque and extraordinary headdress, with the addition of a flap of gray cloth over the ears? If it were white perhaps it would afford some pro- Shah, both of whom were in the field to-day, are tection against the sun, but, as it is, this mass of black feathers is surely not the headdress that would be chosen by any one, except a foolish fantastic savage, for the plains of India. The most decisive argument against it, however, high aquiline nose, deep-set large dark eyes, beetle when the trade in ostrich plumes between Africa man, of a fine person, and is reputed to and the Highlands was so brisk as to afford material be a most admirable horseman. The old Khan for this national military headdress? I regret to Bahadoor Khan was present at the first, and some of say, indeed, that in some points our soldiers here the natives say that the Begum herself was a spectaare not so well provided for as they might be. At tor of the day's proceedings. It is probable enough home you will be surprised, and perhaps disgusted, that the enemy were merely acting on the defen-

over these burning plains equipped in such a fashion. artillery. One of their shots very nearly de-But there is another consideration still more important,—the Enfield ammunition of some regiments is so bad, so infamously made, that it almost destroys the utility of the weapon. When will the authorities have the courage to hang a fraudulent contractor? Imagine the men of the 79th being India, and that it does not bear the Enfield mark. cate web of combinations the key of which is It seems, indeed, do what we will and pay what in his possession alone. To-day a round shot we will, that a hopeless blight hangs over some of our passed so close to him and the Chief of the arrangements. The men of the 35th at Arrah were Staff, striking the earth at their feet, that left without food on the day they attacked the those of the Staff who were near thought enemy from the previous evening, and they were an escape scarcely possible. Had Sir Colin marched out under an Indian sun with their thick Campbell wished to make an offensive movecloth coatees and leathern stocks-in fact, they were | ment, no doubt he should have compelled the enemy prepared expressly as an offering to coup de soleil. to retire precipitately, but it was late in the after-Some officers use their brains and save their men's noon when the affair commenced, and even if our lives. You know what a pretty thing a busby is; men had been in a condition to pursue nightfall the 7th Hussars have got theirs all complete and would have checked them. Sir Colin, therefore, nice, but Colonel Hagart has put them up carefully contented himself with occupying the hamlets in a cart, which follows in the rear of the column, and topes in force, and with ordering up regardless of the results which may be produced by a 24-pounder and a heavy howitzer from the the circumstance on the Inspector-General of siege train, under Captain Todd Brown, which, Cavalry. Compared with other departments, I acting in conjunction with the rapid services of must say, as far as I can judge, the commissariat Tombs's troop, soon drove the enemy off the field of the Indian army is worthy of unreserved out of range, and forced them to withdraw their commendation. Colonel Ramsay and his officers guns, one of which at least was disabled by our all seem animated by one motive-viz., to feed fire. Some time after sunset the Commander-in-

the Government an enormous sum of money, but exhaustion,

carriage in lieu of the fixed establishment the chief | wards of 50 of the enemy. Our own casualties of the Commissariat Department has not only saved | were but five or six, not including a few cases of

long train of carts was weakly guarded, and although at midday another thunderstorm somemarch. Sir Colin, too, was anxious to give the men as long a rest after fatigue as possible. Our delusions on the subject were, however, rudely broken.

Colonel Percy Herbert went out reconnections. they advanced, and searched the topes and villages as long a rest after fatigue as possible. Our deluin which an enemy might be concealed. After our sions on the subject were, however, rudely broken. experience at Bareilly, however, we could feel no Colonel Percy Herbert went out reconnoitring ; great sense of security in our doolies, so we each part of his regiment occupied the village on the right of the camp, and it was his duty to make himself acquainted with his post. With forts has now lasted quite long enough. It his natural feverish and fitful activity, excited is a long cot slung from a bamboo pole, by the sun, and aggravated, too, by reminiscences borne on the shoulders of four men, two in of the Crimea. Colonel Herbert went out down the heat becomes insupportable. We passed a little more, there is one of those small mud forts how little power we have in the country, or how distant subjects. But to this official and legislative proof of small were the pains taken by the officials of the patriotic and noble feeling on the part of the local Parliament personal sympathy has claimed to add its separate As soon as the Colonel and his party came Mayor of Melbourne, your committee feel, require more well in view they were saluted by those four than an official acknowledgment, however strongly exour front. The report of those guns aroused the whole camp; horses were saddled on the instant, the Staff mounted at once, and Sir Colin, the first of Staff mounted at once, and Sir Colin, the first of Council, and to the House of Assembly of the said province, old camping ground, the column swept right round and the Battery of Artillery, the 60th, 64th, operation and valuable support, and through him to the the city to the bridge of boats, and crossing it, filed and 79th were at once turned out, and pro-

the same direction, with their left flank covering handsomely framed and glazed, and transmitted to Melpaucity of inhabitants to give the city, one of the the road from the upper ford; to their right bourne by the ship Conflict, which sailed on the 22d of cleanest and most respectable which I have seen in on a spur of rising ground were posted two 18- June. pounders, in front of the ruined bungalow occupied Mosques and Hindoo temples were, however, as by two companies of the 60th; for nearly two miles far as I saw, with one exception, respected,—a contact on the other side of the river, along our front, were trast to the enemy's treatment of our own beautiful displayed the enemy's Sowars, some in very loose little church near the cantonments, which they have order, in very small groups of twos and fours, others in regular formation, wheeling to and fro in | the cruel massacre of our women and countrymen within its walls. Our camp was pitched close to the river, which winds here round to the bridge in a very them; the range was considerable, certainly over a day from Mrs. Livingstone, dated Cape Town, May 19, 1858, in which she states that they arrived at the Cape on the 21st of April, and that the doctor left for the Zambesi about 10 days after, accompanied by a ship of war, which will see them

The enemy's horse were rather more steady than As the enemy were on the other side, and their I expected under this iron shower, and seemed de-Sowars could be seen under the topes, some guns | termined as the day advanced to get down to the skirmishing order towards the river, and drove back We found close to us the 60th Rifles, the 79th the enemy on the other side till they were beyond Highlanders, and the rest of Jones's force, and I regretted to learn from some of my friends that the march of the column to the relief of Shahjehanpore had told heavily upon the men. Upwards of 30 rank and file of the 79th fell out in marching to and through the city. The 60th Rifes, accustifing lady fashion, got to the Rifle picket, from deprived of the services of upwards of 40 men selves. Fortunately for our men, the day was uncommonly cool, and the sun was veiled by white the poor fellows lying in their doolies, gasping their fleecy clouds which had been left in the sky by the last. The veins of the arm were opened, and leeches | departed thunder-storm. It was not my first sight | applied to the temples, but notwithstanding every of the Rohilla horsemen, but I confess I watched care the greater number of the cases were fatal almost immediately, and even among the cases of and I could have almost admired their aspect as, like those who recovered there are few who are fit for leaves careering in the autumn breeze, they whirled in soldier, whose loss is much regretted. What false, cruel, and murderous; but for the most part is the exact reason of this terrible visitation? Is it they seemed very well mounted. The Rohillas are apoplexy or not? Before I left England a military a nation of horsemen; the native stock of the surgeon of some experience in India told me that he country is crossed with Arabs and with stud-bred had opened the heads of seven or eight men who horses, and some of the chargers on the field seemed Whatever the exact nature of the attack may be, received two severe cuts, one across the face and it is evident that the best preventive must be another which severed the flesh from his elbow to found in protecting the head and the body from the his wrist. The Rohilla rode forward, struck the sun, and I own I am distressed when I see the gun with his sword over the muzzle, as if claiming absorb the heat almost as much as if they were calling on his followers to come on. With somemade of black cloth, and their cloth forage caps what similar spirit a few of the enemy to-day gallant and desperate men, and that our task would not be so easy if their followers partook of their is afforded by the objection of the men, who say brows, long beard, and coarse black hair falling in they would much rather be without the bonnet. Can masses over his shoulders. Feroze Shah is to hear that many of the men of the Highland sive. However, when these demonstrations on our prived us of our Commander-in-Chief. Sir ings he is careless to a fault of his own life. I would not wish to do so gallant and so brave a soldier an the troops as well as possible, and to provide them with every procurable comfort. By introducing the system of hired camels and transport ascertained that our fire killed and wounded up-

The following report and resolutions of a sub-committee We had all lain down to rest in the tents, and of this fund have been unanimously approved by the general committee, and have been forwarded to the Governor of the colony of Victoria and to the Mayor of Melbourne :-Sufferers by the Mutiny in India; and also a letter from the Mayor of Melbourne, stating that, in addition to this public grant, a large amount had been raised by private donations (the subscription lists of which were not then closed), having been referred to us, as a committee, to deliberate upon the most appropriate mode of acknowledging them, we beg leave

The undersigned are at a loss how to express in adequate terms their admiration of the active sympathy, cordial co-operation, and munificent liberality of the Legispreciated by the people of Great Britain, as equally honourable to the Legislature of Victoria and to our common ountry, which thus retains the affections of its absent and contributions of a like liberal character, in order to evince cause. Such communications, therefore, as those of his Excellency the Governor of Victoria and his Worship the

"That the thanks of this Board be also communicated

"T. C. HALIBURTON.
"T. Q. FINNIS.
"H. M. PARKER. "T. P. WOODCOCK, M.A.

"G. B. TREMENHEERE, Major-General."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-Having seen it reported that the above celebrated missionary and explorer was still at the Cape, I beg to inform your readers that a letter was received at Hadley last Satur river, which winds here round to the bridge in a very tortuous course, with the breadth of some 20 or 30 yards, but of such a depth at this season as not to offer more than two fords passable by artillery within the space of a mile and a half.

Presently the two 18-pounders began to speak to the river, which winds here round to the bridge in a very them; the range was considerable, certainly over a mile, but our shot, with a heavy rush through the air, plumped, throwing up pillars among them, and bounded away towards the fort.

The enemy's horse were rather more steady than

Dr. Livingstone met with a most cordial and gratifying reception from his friends at the Cape. They presented him with a small silver box containing a purse of 800 guineas, and entertained him at a grand dinner. I am sorry to say he has been obliged to leave Mrs. Livingstone behind, as she suffered so dreadfully from sea sickness that it was doubtful whether she could reach the East Coast alive. She intends proceeding with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, to his missionary station at Kuruman, and thence hopes to rejoin issionary station at Kuruman, and thence hopes to rejoin England than the few months they all passed at Hadley last

and through the city. The 60th Rifles, accus-tomed though they be to Indian warfare, were which I had a good view of the enemy and our-siting lady fashion, got to the Rifle picket, from a dreadful state. The former are destroying all the mis-sionary stations, and one poor missionary's wife is described as flying to the mountains in the middle of the night with all their children, "and that in the time of snow.

THE NEW INDIAN PENSIONS.—The pensions granted by the East India Company during the year ended April 30, 1858, amount to an annual charge of 11,140% on the Home Establishment, of which 8,8171. is on account of sums payable in this country to the widows, orphans, and other elatives of officers who have fallen during the revolt, and active service again, except after a long interval of rest. 'Among the former were the Bugle-Sergeant-Major of the Rifles, a fine old Sir A. Wilson, "in consideration of his skill, sound judg-ment, steady resolution, and gallantry in the operations whose loss is much regretted. What Neill receives 500l., "as a mark of the high sense enter-tained by the Court of the services of her late husband," in addition to the allowances which his family are entitled to under the regulations of the Indian army; and Mrs. Nicholson a pension of like amount, "in recognition of the had died from sunstroke; that he had invariably found the vessels empty, besides being contracted and flaceid and all the cavalry wheeled round and round, as if to avoid the cavalry wheeled round and round, as if to avoid hill, widow of Mr. J. B. Thornhill, of the Bengal Civil flaccid, and all the appearances indicative of the reverse of congestion. The external aspect of those ridge in our front and searched out the mange ridge in our front and searched out the mange ridge in danger of fallthe shot which ploughed up long lanes along the reverse of congestion. The external aspect of those cases I have seen would lead me to a conclusion different from that of my smart professional friend Men so seized become purple in the face, the breathing is stertorous, and the eyes are fixed and staring. The surgeons, indeed, here call the attack solar apoplexy. The head of an artillery horse which fell dead at its picket veins were found to be gorged with clotted blood. Whatever the exact nature of the attack may be, it is evident that the best preventive must be the revolt, receives 2001. and two surviving children 251. each. which the Cashmere-gate was blown open, in the attack on 60th Rifles dressed in dark green tunics, which absorb the heat almost as much as if they were calling on his followers to come on. With somewhat similar spirit a few of the enemy to-day congregated round a tree, which again and again was covered with dust from the shot of our 18-pounders. But they held their own with persistency. It is said, indeed, that the Moulvie and Feroze orphan sister of Sergeant Carmichael, who lost his life on the same occasion, receives 10t.—the smallest pension granted during the year. Mrs. Mason, widow of Captain Mason, who fell in the disastrous defeat of Arrah, receives 70t., and 16t. for each of her five children. The Cawapore massacre has furnished numerous recipients of pensions, as, in a less degree, have the outbreaks at Sealcote, Jhansi, and Bareilly; and the pensions granted to those bereaved by murder are more numerous than those conferred upon the relatives of officers who have fallen in action. Of the latter spirit. The Moulvie is described as a tall, lean, and muscular man, with lantern jaws, long thin lips, high aquiline nose, deep-set large dark eyes, beetle high appropriate the large dark eyes and the large dark eyes appropriate the large dark eyes and the large dark eyes appropriate the large dark widow and three children of Surgeon Garbett, the son of they would much rather be without the bonnet. Can the most learned antiquaries ascertain the period when the trade in ostrich plumes between Africa and the Highlands was so brisk as to afford material surgeon Bowling, and the mother of Assistant-surgeon Harris. Many of the children have lost both parents by the outbreak, and some of them had also brothers and sisters at Cawnpore. The fate of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart is still doubtful, but he is believed to have perished, with regiments are without stockings to their feet, and left were encountered by the fire of our heavy artilthat their shoes are worn through and through, nor can they get any others.

You can readily imagine what it must be to march

You can readily imagine what it must be to march

Ich were electricated by the first only the flattery added to the first only the flattery add shared his fate. The Sealcote list is more numerous, con prising the names of the widow of Dr. Graham, the widow and two children of Captain Bishop, and the widow and Colin is a very cool and cautious leader; he three children of Colonel Brind. The Bareilly calamity is chary of the lives of his men almost to a fault; adds only the name of Miss Eliza Sibbald, daughter of but amid the noise of the captains and the shoutsufferer by the Meerut outbreak on the list, viz., the widow of John Philips, veterinary surgeon of the 3d Cavalry, who receives 70%. The widow of Major the Hon. R. R. P. Byng. obliged to hammer down their cartridges by striking injustice, but it is felt by those about him that on who fell in action at Alumbagh, in December last, rethe head of the ramrod against a stone in the wall, the day of battle the Commander-in-Chief does not ceives 120%, and 20% for each of her six children, which and, even when loaded after this fashion, the weapon is rendered useless by the rim of the bullet sticking in the breach. It is but right to say that this ammunition appears to have been made up in sabre cut might have destroyed for ever the deli- fallen in action and those who were murdered at the commencement of the revolt. Sir Norman Leslie, who was assassinated by his own men while sitting in his tent, and Captain Mason, who fell in the ambuscade at Arrah, have their fates recorded alike as "killed by the mutineers." It is proper to note this circumstance, because the same con-fusion marks most of the lists which have been published of the victims of the revolt, which lead the public to form exaggerated notions of the number of those who have been murdered. It is impossible to ascertain, except by reference to the memoirs which have been published, whether certain officers mentioned in this and other returns as having been killed by the mutineers were the victims of Sepoy bloodthirstiness and revenge or fell in battle. The matter is of some importance, as affecting the estimation to be formed by the public of the character of the revolt and the conduct of the rebels.—Birmingham Daily Post. Passengers from India.—The following is a list of the passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamship Salsette, Captain J. Brown, which is expected at Southampton this day (Wednesday), with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails:—From Bombay.—Captain and Mrs. Bamfield and child, Captain Lloyd, Mrs. Cole and two children, Dr. Brett, Captain Wyatt, Colonel and Mrs. Plumbe, Lieutenant and Mrs. Probyn, Lieutenant Mrs. Probyn, Lieutenant and Mrs. Plumbe, Lieutenant and Mrs. Probyn, Lieutenant Mew, Mrs. Ashburner and infant, Mrs. Fenton, Lieutenant Bellington, Mrs. King and child, Lieutenant Mason, Captain O'Callaghan, Mr. F. Cooper (late purser, Ottawa), Dr. Meheux (late surgeon, ditto), Captain Corry, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Addinall, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. J. Evans, Lieutenant Seaward, R.N. From Alexandria.—Miss Wingate. From Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Galletley, four children, and servant; Mrs. Sullivan, three children, and servant.

FOREIGN.-(CONTINUED.)

OBLIGATIONS.

AMERICAN.

Rallways. | Closing Prices. | Business done

21 5 dis.

67 51/2 6

871/2 7

10 Norweg. Trunk Pref. All 58½ 9½
20 Paris, Lyons, & Medit. All 30¾ 31
20 Recife & S. Francisco
(Pernambuco), 7 p.c. Sambre and Meuse ... All 50 - 52
20 Southern of France ... All 58½ 9
20 Southern of France ... All 20¼ 20¾ x.d. 8¾ 9
20 W. & N.-W. of France All 23 - 24

4 Gt. Luxemb'g, 5 p. c. All 3%to 3½
20 Do., issued at £15... All 17% 17%
20 Lyons & Medit., 3 p. c. All 10 10½
20 N. of France, 3 p. c. All 11½ 11½ x.d.
20 Do. (late Charleroi), 3% per cent. ... All 21 11½ x.d.

Paris and Lyons, New 3 per cent. ... All 22 12½ x. in.
20 S. of France, 3 p. c. ... All 10½ 11¼ x.d.
20 W.&N.-W. of France, 3 per cent. ... All 10½ 11 x.d.
21 10¾ 11¼ x.d.
22 J. 24 J. 25 J.

| Railways. | Closing 1 | Railways. | Closing 1 | Railways. | Rail

Canada Gov. 6 p. ct., Jan. and July ... Do. 6 p. c. Feb. & Aug. 100 113 to 114 x, d. 113 ½ x, d. Do. 6 p. c. Mar. & Sep. 100 114 — 115

Nova Scotia Gov. 6 p.c. stlg. Deb., red. 1875
S. Australian Govt., 6 p.c., Jan. & July
Victoria Government,

Paid. Closing Prices. Business fore

Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done.

Banks, |Paid. | Closing Prices. |Business done

DOCKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Companies. Paid. Closing Prices. Business donc.

Birmingham, 93 4 Rochdale, 84
Leeds and Liver., 504½ Warwick & Napton, 9
WATERWORKS.

Chelsea, Guarante-d, 25 East London, 1121/2 Southwark and Vauxhall, 96 ex div. BRIDGES.

Hungerford, 6% Waterloo, 21/2 Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 30

GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.

Equitable, 42½ x. d. Imperial, 81 Ratcliff, 15½

European, 13½ London Parliamentary, United General, 18½

Great Central, 10½ 30 West. Chartered, 57½

Imperial Continental London Blue Pref., 50 Western, A, 9½

(2d Capital), 63½ x. d. Phœnix, 54 Ditto, B, 8½

INSULPANCE COMPANIES.

Alliance, British and Guardian, 50% ex. div. London, 39 8

Foreign, 18 173/
County, 86

Eagle, 63/
Eng. & Scot. Law Life, 4 and Life, 91/4

Phoenix, 174 2 5

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS.

(From the official list, containing the business actually transacted.)

ENGLISH FUNDS.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Stock Victoria Do., New ...

Paid. | Closing Prices. , Business done.

106 1/2

New Brunswick Gov. 6
p. c., Jan. & July .. 100

N.S. Wales Gov. 5 per cent. Debentures .. 100

99½ — 100½ x. d. 99½ x. d.

Stocks. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done.

Railways. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business do

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING. The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25.02½ per 1l. sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 4-10ths per cent. dearer in Paris than in

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.55 per 11. sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 3-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 1094 per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly against England. But, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold between the two countries.

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, and have closed at an improvement of a quarter per cent. Consols were first quoted 951 to , at which they remained until towards the afternoon, when there were general symptoms of animation, followed by a rise to $95\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$, which was well maintained. For the 5th of August the last price was 95% to 3. The receipt of better accounts from the Paris Bourse gave the chief impulse to the market, but confidence was also supported by the circumstance that, although it was the first transfer day in Consols after the shutting for the dividends, the sales of stock for the public were very small. Money was consequently abundant, and loans on Government securities were obtainable with ease at from 11 to 2 per cent. In the discount-market also the supply was ample. Bank Stock left off at 220½ to 221½; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 95¾ to ½; India Debentures, 99½ to ¾; India Bonds, 16s. to 20s.; and Exchequer-bills

(March) 31s. to 34s., (June) 18s. to 21s. premium. The chief feature in the foreign stock-market is the continued advance in Peruvian, the Three per Cents. having touched 70, or about 1 per cent. higher. In several other descriptions there was an improvement, particularly Spanish, Dutch, and Turkish. During the last few days there has been a disposition to purchase stocks in which dividends are falling due in a month or two. Brazilian Fourand-a-Half per Cents. were negotiated at 96½ and 96; ditto, Scrip, 1¾ and 1½ discount; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents., for the account, 83; Grenada New Active, 211; ditto, Deferred, 6 and 57; Mexican, for the account, 20; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., for the account, 892 and 90; Dollar Bonds, 682, 70, and 702; ditto, Three per Cents., Cent. Certificates, 1001 and 1011.

were generally the same as last post. The final quotations of the French Three per Cents, on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 35c. for money and 68f. 45c. for the end of the month, showing a further advance of an eighth. the Bank to-day for exportation.

Some arrivals of Russian gold may be expected in

the course of a few days. Parcels to the amount of nearly 100,000l. are known to be on their way. tone of the Bourse to a report which was circulated | Pixley :last evening that the applications for the 3,000,000l. of railway obligations, the subscription for which was opened yesterday, already exceeded the required amount. It was positively asserted, also, that Queen Victoria intends to be present at the naval display at Cherbourg, and that the recent asperities with Austria are all to be smoothed down.

As regards the pending issue of French railway obligations it now appears that the step taken by the Bank of France amounts to this-stopping the daily sale of bonds of the various railway companies, and inviting a subscription for the whole of the remainder at a fixed price of about 11l. This subscription will be open in Paris and the provinces until the 10th inst. The number of bonds to be disposed of is 271,000, paying 5 percent. interest on 12l., or nearly 51 at the price of emission, and redeemable at 201 by annual drawings, spread over nearly 100 years. The total to be raised is thus close upon 3,000,000l.; and the Bank of France has engaged to supply the railway companies with all the means they may require up to the 1st of July, 1859, so that there will be no further issue of such bonds for a year from the present date. The payments are to be made as follows :- 3l. on subscribing, 4l. in September, and

4l. in November. The bar silver brought by the last West India steamer has been sold at 613d., showing no variation. The small amount of dollars brought on this occasion have been taken at 601d., which, although the current rate last week, is an advance of &d. on the price obtained in the early part of last month.

The report of Senor Souza France, the Finance Minister of Brazil, was made to the Legislative Chambers in May. According to a summary of this document, transmitted by a correspondent, it is very satisfactory, and likely to increase the confidence already felt in the resources of that country. In 1837-8 the Imperial revenue of Brazil (taking the exchange at 27) was only 1,495,282l.; in 1856-7 it had risen to 5,486,211l.; in 1857-8 the actual receipts of nine months encouraged the Minister to estimate it at 6,111,000l., and the average income of the three years 1854-5, 1855-6, 1856-7, was 4,592,333l. Although the expenditure in the current year had been unusually heavy (the frontier provinces of Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul having been put in a state of complete defence, while large additions had been made to the army and navy, and considerable sums had been voted to make arterial lines of roads as well as to assist railways and promote colonization), on the 30th of April, 1858, there was a disposable balance in the Treasury of 1,744,135l., besides a large increase of material of all kinds in the naval and military arsenals. In consequence of this the Government in December last were able to place a very considerable sum at the disposal of the Bank of Brazil to avert any contraction of its power of discount and to assist the liquidation of commercial transactions, and further arrangements are now in progress gradually to redeem the paper circulation and to replace it by metallic money. During the current year and up to the 30th of April it was unnecessary to issue for the public service a single and to replace it by metallic money. During the current year and up to the 30th of April it was Treasury Bond (Exchequer-bill), and there had in that period been remitted to the financial agents of the Government in London, in money, 812,650l., and in Brazil wood, 795,10ll. On the 28th of February, 1858, there was a large balance with the agents at the credit of the Government. and the Minister calculated that after discharging all claims for public disbursements on the agency, the payment of the dividends, and the sinking fund, the balance on the 30th of June, 1858, would amount to 262,679l. Considerable reductions had been made in 1856 in the import duties of the empire, and it had been estimated by Senor Souza Franco's predecessor that in consequence of those reductions the Customs' receipts would fall off in the following year. The result has been the re-verse. Notwithstanding the lower rates of duties the Customs' receipts of Rio de Janeiro had increased 77,966l., and those of the other provinces 274,054l. Encouraged by these additions to the Customs' revenue the Government had when launched, and that so far as they are concerned the in August, 1857, and March, 1858, made further ship might be got ready for sea at a very short period. reductions in the import duties on several articles, the most important of which was coal. By the operation of the Sinking Fund the foreign debt of the empire had in 1857 been reduced to the extent of 147,500%; and at the end of 1857 the total amount outstanding was 5,345,500l., a sum considerably less than the partially received and partly estimated income of the State in the financial year 8,000 bales, 2,500 on speculation and for export, at the 1857-8. During the currency of the foreign debt full rates current yesterday. there has been extinguished in this way an amount THE FISHING SEASON.—The following report of of 1,294,3001.; and the total debt of Brazil stands | the success of the vessels engaged in the Northern Fishery is

Foreign Debt, December 31, 1857 ... £5,345,500 New Railway Loan New Railway Loan ... 1,525,000 Internal Debt, December 31, 1857 ... 6,100,000

the revenues of the empire, each of the 20 provinces been tolerably successful this season. Prices of mackerel have ranged from 25s. to 30s. per 100; herrings have that the finances of all the leading provinces are in | realized from 4s, 6d, to 5s, 9d, per hundred,

spending out of revenue large sums on public works, and the credit of all standing high. The trade statistics of Senor Souza Franco's report are likewise interesting. The official value of the imports and exports of Brazil in 1856-7 amounted to 26,484,3751., or at a general advance. The final quotations at 4 upwards of 40 per cent. above the average of the o'clock show an improvement of fully 1 per cent. in previous five years, and 27 per cent. in excess of the South-Eastern, 3 to 1 in Lancashire and Yorkshire, value in 1855-6. Of that sum the value of the imorts was 13,761,773l., or 33 per cent. greater than that of the previous year, and 39 per cent. above the of the other principal stocks. Great Western and 1,830,674l., or 13 per cent., from France; and 864,1551., or 6 per cent., from the United States. Of the exports of that year those to England were valued at 3,954,128l., or 31 per cent. of the whole; those to France, 1,058,611l., or 8 per cent.; those to the United States, 3,516,079l., or 27 per cent. Thus, it appears that in 1856-7 the total trade of man Bank and Bank of Egypt closed respectively England with Brazil reached the enormous value of 10s. and 5s. better. In miscellaneous securities a 12,144,244l. "And yet," it is observed, "Brazil | rise of 1 to 2 per cent. took place in Electric Teleis the only country in the world our commerce with graph. Atlantic Telegraph were quoted 300% to which has not the security of a single treaty stipu- 400%. the 1,000%. share. The following relates to the new Bill on joint-

"Sir,—I suppose it is now too late to mend matters, but I find on inquiry that Mr. Headlam's Bill for allowing the establishment of Joint-Stock Banks with limited liability will leave the regulation as to the amount of the shares and the sum to be paid up—namely, 100l. shares, 50l. paid, untouched.

"This rule I never could see the reason for. It was supposed to insure respectability in the proprietary body. How it has succeeded may be judged from the fact that the Royal British Bank was established under its influence, while the London and Westminster, the London Joint-Stock, Union of London, London and County, and Commercial of London have all less than 50l. paid up. Are the shareholders of the London Joint-Stock, with its 10l. paid, less respectable than those of the Royal British? Away with such page 1800. those of the Royal British? Away with such nonsense. "If commercial enterprise is to be left free, do not lengthen the chain in this way an inch at a time, but let banking or any other companies make their own arrangements, and the State content itself with seeing, as far as it can, that they act honestly, and punishing them when they do otherwise.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently, "L. R. S."

A meeting of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company took place this morning, Mr. H. Hughes in the chair, when the report was adopted and a dividend declared of 2s. per share, free of incometax. The total profit for the past year was 10,294l. arising chiefly from the success of the pastoral operations, which have produced a return of 32 per cent. upon the capital employed in them. The numfor the account, 69½, 70, 69½, and ½; Portuguese, ber of sheep, when compared with preceding years, 45 ex dividend; Russian Five per Cents., 112½ and shows a decrease, the scarcity of eligible stock 112; Sardinian, 89½ and ½; for the account, 88¾ having prevented the judicious outlay of a sum of and 89½; Spanish, for the account, 44½ and 43¾ ex 1,770l. derived from the previous sale of 7,262 old dividend; ditto, Deferred, for the account, $27\frac{3}{8}$ ewes. The net income from miners' licenses at the and $\frac{1}{8}$; Turkish Six per Cents., 95 and $\frac{1}{2}$; for the goldfields was 300l. Five tons of quartz are account, 95g and 3; ditto, Four per Cents. Guaran-teed, for the account, 104; Venezuela Five per The working expenses have diminished, and further teed, for the account, 1041; Venezuela Five per The working expenses have diminished, and further Cents., for the accounts, 38; Dutch Two-and-a-Half reductions will be made. Of the 24,500l. due from per Cents., 65g ex dividend; and the Four per Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., 2,283L Cent. Certificates, 1004 and 1014. remains unpaid, or, after receipt of the dividend on the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates the estate of that firm announced this morning, about 1,700l. only. Some conversation took place on the proposed purchase of squatting stations, and it was stated that Mr. Hamilton, the Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company, who is prononth, showing a further advance of an eighth.

About 72,000l. in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation.

Ceeding to the colony, has been requested to survey the Peel River property, and that purchases will be effected in cases where he and the General Superintendent may concur upon their advisability.

The following statement of the export of bullion from London during the six months ending the 30th The accounts from Paris attribute the better | ult. has been published by Messrs. Haggard and

som som som orb but	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Total of correspond- ing period last year.	
India, including Ceylon China and the Straits	£ 44,540 370	£ 2,228,080 702,230	£ 2,272,620 702,600	£ 5,639,910 3,166,180	
Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius Australia, Tasmania, and	183,840	25,650	209,490	262,500	
New Zealand United States Hamburg, Belgium, and	252,630	9,000	261,630	ng laly is	
Rotterdam	818,600	1,025,700	1,844,300	411,500	
France, viâ Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk Peninsula and Mediterra- nean, with Constanti-	5,181,440	216,700	5,398,140	1,985,000	
nople	81,480	10,100	91,580	403,300	
West Indies	10,280 126,320 720	62,230 56,790 500	72,510 183,110 1,220	433,500 579,600 24,900	
Total	6,700,220	4,336,980	11,037,200	12,906,390	
TRADE REPORT.					

SUGAR.—The market has shown increased firmness, and the trade were more disposed to do business. The public sales went off as follows:—Barbadoes, 353 hogsheads 10 tierces low to good bright yellow, 36s. to 44s.; Berbice, 103 hogsheads middling yellow crystallized, 41s. to 44s. 6d.; Tobago, 30 hogsheads 9 tierces 9 barrels low to middling yellow, 37s. to 39s.; Mauritius, 3,692 bags brown, 31s. to 34s.; low to middling yellow small crystals, 44s. to 46s. 6d.; middling yellow, 38s. 6d. to 40s. In the West India market 1,250 hogsheads have found buyers.

COFFEE.—There was rather more inquiry, and 382 casks 255 barrels and 254 bags plantation Ceylon sold steadily at 62s. to 68s. for fine fine ordinary to middling. Privately 900 bags native Ceylon have been disposed of at 45s. 6d., and a floating cargo of 2,000 bags Santos for a near port at

44s. per cwt.
RICE.—The market opened with less animation, at a decline of 3d. per cwt. The auctions comprised 6,000 bags Rangoon, more or less heated, that were bought in at 6s. to Rangoon, more or less heated, that were bought in at os. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.; and 6,000 bags Bengal, partly sold, good middling, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; and bold old white at 9s. per cwt. A considerable portion was Ballam, of which only a few hundred bags of the better sort were taken, at 8s. per cwt. Fine pearly Bengal was held for 12s. There have recently been rather extensive operations in cleaned rice, and the trade show a disposition to buy more freely; about 10,000 bags Rangoon have this afternoon been sold, at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d., 2,000 bags of Moulmein at 8s., and various parcels of Bengal, &c.

SALTPETRE.—600 bags Bengal are reported, at 46s. for 43 per cent. refraction, and 36s. 6d. for 132 per cent. TALLOW .- The market is dull ; there has been, however, rather more inquiry on the spot at 50s., and for delivery in the last three months 49s. 3d. is paid.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—At Leadenhall to-day the supply of fresh leather has been only moderate. A very active demand prevailed for nearly all descriptions of goods at demand prevailed for nearly all descriptions of goods at fully late rates. The articles in most request were crops of medium and heavy weights, prime bark-tanned foreign butts, English butts of all kinds, good English and heavy foreign offal, heavy shoulders, dressing hides, shaved hides, prime kips, horse hides, and light and heavy skins. There is now more inquiry for the plainer descriptions of heavy foreign butts. foreign butts. Market hides are in fair supply and about

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

A. Y. SPEARMAN, Controller-General, National Debt-office, July 2, 1858.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND GREAT EASTERN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—With a view to prevent the possibility of misunder. standing in the public mind I take leave to request the favour of your attention to the third paragraph of your leader this day on the subject of telegraphic communication between the Old and the New World, in which you state that the Leviathan (now registered as the Great Eastern) is yet only a shell, and that it has not yet even its engines on board, and at the same time to inform you the engines, which are very near complete, were on board the ship I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN YATES, Secretary. Eastern Steam Navigation Company, 13, Gresham-street, July 6.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, July 6.—The demand for cotton continues good, and to-day's sales exceed brought by the Elena, Captain Stephen:—Active, 11,000 seals and 1 whale; Agostina, 1 whale; Columbia, 6,800 seals; Brilliant, 2,000 seals and 1 whale (32 tuns); Elena, 4,600 seals; Intrepid, 7 tuns and 1 whale; Kate, 300 seals; North of Scotland, 1,300 seals and 1 whale; Resolution, or little more than two years of the revenue of 1857-8. Finally, it is remarked that, in addition to the revenues of the empire, each of the 20 provinces.

an equally flourishing condition, several of them | RAILWAY, MINING, AND OTHER SHARES.

TUESDAY EVENING. The railway-market has again been buoyant, and although at the close there was less firmness, left off Counties, and Great Northern, and about 1 in most average of the previous five years. The value of the exports was 12,722,601l., or 21 per cent. more than that of 1855-6, and 42 per cent. in excess of the quinquennial period. Of the imports of 1857 the quinquennial period of the imports of the whole, came from England and her possessions; ways were steady, and a fractional rise occurred in Lombardo-Venetian, Bahia and Pernambuco. In American securities Illinois Central and Pennsylvania Central advanced; New York and Erie were, on the other hand, weaker. In mines Brazilian ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shrs.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.	inti	New York Central, 6 (sinking fund), 1883	p. ct.	81 - 83	iit of
1		Ambergate, &c	10	5% to 6%	D CONTRACTOR	hot	Do., 7 per cent., con	1864	93 - 92 77 - 79	91
1	1314	hamp., & StourVal.		73/4- 83/4	nity there pun	The second	Do., \$100 shares New York and Erie 3d	mort-	STABLE THE PURE	en 21/
-	Stock 25	Birk., Lan., & Ches. Jn.	100	68 - 70	manused same	Tag I	gage, 7 per cent., 188 Do., \$100 shares		65 — 67 15 — 17	67 51/2
1	25	Blyth and Tyne	All	261/2-271/2	A Lowenty Can		Pennsylvania Cen. Bon 1st mortgage, con. 6	nds:-	88 - 90	IL DES
d		Bristol and Ereter Caledonian	100	87 — 89 74½— 75	75 4 5 1/4 4 1/4 5 1/4	The Total	Do., 2d mort., 6p. ct		87 - 89	871/2 2
1	Stock	Chester & Holyhead		33 - 35	33%	1	COLONIAL GO	VERN	MENT SECURITI	PG
1		Cornwall Dundee, Perth, and	All	140-511 10	or function whom	Shrs.	Stocks.	Paid.		Eusine
-	Stock	Aberdeen Junction East Auglian	All 100	73/4— 81/4 16 — 17	new of Luch	1	Canada Gov. 6 p. ct.,	-		-
	Block	Eastern Counties	100	591/2- 601/2	60 % 60 %	Fore	Jan. and July	100	113 to 114 x, d.	1131/4
Š	Stock	Eastn. Union, A Stock Do., B Stock	100	45 - 47 30 - 32	denn conition	100	Do. 6 p.c. Feb. & Aug. Do. 6 p.c. Mar. & Sep.		114 - 115 114 - 115	SUL OU
-	25	East Kent East Lancashire	All 100	14½- 15½ 90 - 92	dien dien	1	New Brunswick Gov. 6	LIMITALI	THE THE WATER AT	1000
	Stock	Edinburgh & Glasgow	100	60 - 62	ma gantu	16	p. c., Jan. & July N.S. Wales Gov. 5 per	100	105½-106½ x. d.	D OULD
3	Stock	Edin., Perth, & D'ndec Glasgow & SWestern	100	24 — 25 88 — 90	mont wilt do	100	Nova Scotia Gov. 6 p.c.	100	99½ - 100½ r. d.	99 1/2 1
	10	Gt. North of Scotland	All	91/2 - 10	00 002	Ton .	stlg. Deb., red. 1875	100	1051/2- 1061/2 x. c.	106 1/4
8	Stock	Great Northern Do. A Stock	100	97½-98 77-79	98 7%	1	8. Australian Govt., 6 p. c., Jan. & July	100	107 - 109 x. d.	108 x.
ä	Stock	Do., A Stock Do., B Stock	100	128 —130	79	Ties !	Victoria Government,		THE STORTS	200 2.
8	Stock	Gt. Sth. & West. (Ire.) Great Western	100	102 —104 503/4— 511/4	50% % P/8 50%	To.	6 p. ct., Jan. & July		107 - 109 x, d.	Conson
1	Btock	Do., Stour Val., gua.	100	56 - 58	01/4	Shrs.	Mines. BR	Paid.	MINES.	Dunlan
ij	162/3	Lancaster & Carlisle Do., Thirds	142%	84 - 87 10½- 11½ pm.	THE STATE OF VALLE	DUID.		1000	The latest and the second of the latest and the lat	Busine
5	16134	Do., New Thirds Lancashire & Y'rkshire	15	10½ - 11½ pm. 90½ - 91	90% % % 1	20	Alfred Consols British Iron	211 10	9½ to 10½	11 00
g	16	Do., F., £16 Do., £9 shares	6 7	1 11/- 3/. 018.	44/8 /8 /8 -		Condurrow	20	60 - 70	daylo
S	11 6 3	Do., £9 shares London & Blackwall	All	1½- ½ dis. 5½- 6½	6	10	Devon Great Consols East Basset	30	475 —485 85 — 90	PERMIT
,	DTOCE	L., Brighton, & S. Cst.	100	1107 -108	1075/4	Total .	Great South Tolgus	178.	141/2 - 151/2 x. d.	and
1	121/2	Lon. and NWestern Do., Eighths	100	89½— 90 1%— 1% dis.	90 891/2 1/8	100	Great Wheal Alfred Great Wheal Vor	11 15 8%		
1	Stock	Do., Eighths Lon. and SWestern	100	92 - 93	9234 3 21/2 3 36% 7		Lady Bertha		11/2 2	CODE
ı		Man., Shef., & Lincoln Metropolitan	3	36½ — 37½ 2 — 1 dia	- Land to Series	1	North Frances North Wheal Basset	Nil.	81/2- 91/2	ped
ı	Stock	Midland Dorby	100	91½ - 91¾ 63 - 65	91% % 1/4 1/8	To be	North Wheal Crofty Par Consols	7 9 4	4/2- 51/2	coidm
8	25	Do., Birm. & Derby N'pt., Aber., & Heref'd	All	12 - 13	WHAT HE SHE	18	Sortridge Consols	68,	11/2 13/2	broni
15	50	Norfolk N. Counties Union	100	59 — 61 31/2— 3 dis.	il not senson de	100	South Caradon South Carn Brea	2/2	390 —400 2½— 3½	Mine
	Stock	North British	100	48 - 49	48 ½ 71/4 8 91½ % ¼ 1	1	South Wheal Frances	18189	230 -210	. 5
d.	25	North-Estn., Berwick Do., G.N.E. P'chase	16134	91 - 92 2 - 1 dis.	01/2 /8 /4 4	1 10	Tamar Silver & Lead Tin Croft	9 9	3%— 3% 70 — 90	-
13	Stock	Do Waule	100	47 — 48 71½— 72½	711/2 25/4 13/2 23/2	-	United Mines Vale of Towey	40 12s,6d,		dog
2	Btock	North London	100	95 - 98	97 61/2	100	West Basset	11/2	24 = 25/8	11 30
1	20	North Staffordshire North-Western	171/2 All	57/8— 55/4 dis.	11% %	124	West Caradon Wheal Basset	20	95 -105	Loui.
0	10	Nth. & SWest. June	AII	71/2- 81/2	a knower of a	7.7	Wheal Buller	- 5	220 -240	238
i.C	20	Oxfd., Worc., & Wolv.	100	27 - 29 7 - 4 dis.	o pooden sus fee		Wheal Edward Wheal Kitty	7 0	5 - 51/2	titier.
V	Stock	Scottish Central	100	108 -110	a pare soubcon		Wheal Mary Ann	8	44 - 46	1
4	Stock	Scot.NE., Aber. Stk. Do., Scot. Mid. Stk.	100	25½ — 26½ 81 — 83	THE LANGE T SE	100	Wheal Trelawney	1 4/2		treno.
ı	Stock 10	Shropshire Union Sittingbourne & Sheer	100	421/2- 431/2 11/ die	theme our or a	Shee	9. P4.		MINES.	1 Duning
7	Stock	South Devon	100	2½- 1½ dis, 34 - 36 66½- 67½	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF	Shrs.	Mines.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Busine
3		South-Eastern South Wales	100	66½ - 67½ 79 - 80	66% 7% %	20	Australian BonAccord Cop., lim.	108.	%to 5% pm. 1% 13% pm. 11% 12% 11% 22% 12% 42%	mo
я	20	S. York. & River Dur	All	113 - 15	The State of the	35	Brazilian Imperial	27	1%- 18% pm.	100
d	20	Staines Wokingham	18	7 - 5 dis.	alles string	20	Do., St. John del Rey Do., Land & Min. Co.	15 All	111/2 121/2	1 Jane
53	25	and Woking Stockton & Darlington	All	9 - 11	ETETA TOTAA 53	40	Cobre Copper	All		1
	Stock	Vale of Neath	. 100	34 — 36 95 — 98	N LOS THOO SHOO	1	Copiapo Dun Mountain Copper	All	12 - 13	Daniel .
3		& Crystal Palace, A	All	as nation as a	HOLE TO STATE OF	12 20	Fortuna	All	2 ¹ / ₂ - 2 ¹ / ₂ 19 - 20 x. d.	100
ŧI.	10.8	Do. B	All		68/8	3	Linares	All	91/4- 95/4 x. d.	10 E
	II of	*A receives no divide	nd till	7 per cent. has bee	n paid to B,	5	Lusitanian	18/4	11/2- 1 dis.	O BE
1	OI	LINES LEAD	SED A	T FIXED RENT	ALSL	1 i	New Granada.	All	9½ - 95¼ x. d. 1½ - 1 dis. ¼ - 1 % - 3%	1700
1	Shre.	Railways.	Les		osing Business	20 5	Portgibaud	- Lo	0	11 34
	NOTE OF	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	1000000	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	done.	30	Santiago de Cuba	163/4	70- A70	1
	Stock	Buckinghamshire .	Colod	NW. 100 99 to	101	40281	United Mexican		3%- 3%	With his
V	25	Clydesdale Junction Colchester Stour Val	E.U.	& E.C. All 13 -	15.	Shrs.	Banks.	Paid.	CK BANKS. Closing Prices.	Busin
	Btock	E. Lincoln, gua. 6 p.c	Gt. N	orthn. 100 138 -	140	PACE DI	area and a second	- water	Crossing Arrows.	- Justin

	LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.					
are.	Railways.	Leasing Companies.	Pd.	Closing Prices.	Busines,	
500k 550 1154 20 tock 5½ 50/4	Buckinghamshire Clydesdale Junction Colchester Stour Val. E. Lincoln, gua. 6 p.c. E. Union, Hrwh. shs. Hull and Selby London & Greenwich Do., Preference London, Tilbury, and Southend Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock Midld, Bradford pref. Newmarket, Bury Ex- tension, guar 5 p. c. N'th'n & East'n, 5 p.c.	Caledonian E. U. & E.C. Gt. Northn. E. Counties Y. & N. Mil. South-East. South-East. Peto & Co. L. & NW. and Mid. Midland E. Counties E. Counties	100 A11 100 A11 A11 A11 100 A11 100	23½—24½ 03 —100 2½— 25¼ 97 — 99	orents or	
10 12 25 took 10	Railways.	Gt. Northn. Mr. Brassey Mr. M'Clean Stkt. & Darl. Gt. Western L. & Bright. ERENCE S	All All 100 All	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	esa done	
25	Blyth & Type 10 p. c.	Salar Salar			Section?	

Stock	Royston, Hitchin, &	CIA NI	outles 100 197 - 140	The state of the
10	Shepreth Shrewsbury & Herefd.	Mr. B	orthn. 100 137 — 140 138— 8	5/6
12	South Staffordshire	Mr.M	Clean All 98/4 - 10	7
25	Wear Valley	Stkt. &	Darl. All 32/2-33	1/2
Stock 10	Wilts and Somerset Wimbledon & Croyd.	T. A. F.	estern 100 90 - 92 bright All 3 - 9	200
0,00	" I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	11, 41	AIGHV. ZIII 0 - 0	The state of the s
30	PREF	EREN	CE SHARES.	
Shrs.	Railways.	Paid.	TO THE SECRET SHEET SHEET STORY	Business dor
-		-	Caoping 2 110001	THE REAL PROPERTY.
25	Blyth & Type 10 p. c.	-	** * **	reignit color
Stool	pref. (issued at £50)	All	48 to 50	pulliment.
Stock	Bristol& Exeter, 4 p. c. Caledon., £10, 4½ p. c.	100	95 — 97 100 —102	101 %
61/4	Dun., Perth, & Ab. Jr.	All	6 - 61/4	ava. 19
Stock	E. Anglian, B, 6 p. c. Do., Class C, 7 p. ct.	100	112 —115	dinsegnia.
Stock	Do., Class C, 7 p. ct.	100	107 —110	neordy.
DIOCK	tension, 5p. c., No. 1	100	115 -118	and January
Stock	Do., No. 2	100	113 -116	STATE ADDRESS.
Stock	Do., New 6 percent.	100	132 -134	OH TO THE
Stock	Eastern Union, 4 p.c. Great Northern, 5p. c.	100	79 - 81	100
Stock	Do., 5 percent., red.	100	119 —121	120
200	at 10 per ct. pm.	100	112 -114	112
Btock	at 10 per ct. pm. Do. 4½ per ct. red. at 10 per ct. pm	311 0	um targo mentile	SHALL TO
*00	at 10 per ct. pm	100	The second	104
100	Do., 5 per ct., red. at 5 per cent. pm.	60	64 - 66	CELL MIL
10	G.N. of Scot., 1st pref.	All	103/4- 111/4	651/2 47/2
50	Gt. Western (Berks &	0.7550		Offerior and
unt l	Hants Exten., 5p. c.)	6	53/4 - 63/4	2 0750
Stock	Do., con.&red. 4 p.c.	100	91 - 93	93
Stock	Do., con. & red. 4p. c.	100	83 — 85 84 — 86	-0612
Stock	Do., 5 p.c. red. pref.	100	99 -101	851/2
8	Do., Birmingham pf.	All	93/4- 101/4	M. M. DATE
10	Do., Chester, Sp.c.pf.	All	16 - 17	During
10	Do., 5 per cent. do.,.	All	93/4-101/4	on stands
Stock 262/	Do., Birm. guar. stk.	100 All	71 — 73 18½— 19½	Annual and
26 ² / ₃ 13 ¹ / ₃	Do., Chester guar	All	91/4- 93/4	estou //
20	Do	All	131/2- 141/2	TO THEY
Btock	Lanc. & Yorksh. 6 p. c.	100	138 -142	mere your
Stock	Lond. & SW., 7 p. ct.	200	100 100	and a more
Stook	Manchester Shotfold	100	160 -165	0 600 20 V
ADOUG	& Lincoln, 6 per ct.	100	122 -124	OCCUPANT OF
6	Do., £6	41/2	3/2- 3/4 pm.	in protec
Stock	Do., 3 ¹ / ₄ per cent Midland Cons. Bristol	100	66 - 68	O T BHE
Stock		100	138 -140	E LABIC
Stock	Birm. 6 per cent.	100	102 -104	103 3%
6	Do., 4½ per ct. pref. Do., 4½ p.c., opt. 1860	3	1/8 - 3/8 pm.	200 73
Stock	Do., L. & Hitchin of.	100	92 - 94	93%
10	Newport, Aber., &c., perpet. 6 p. c., op. '66	16.00	111/- 119/	Tunnamen .
10	perpet. 6 p. c., op. 66	All	111%— 113% 8½— 9½	1012100
Stock	Norfik, Deb., 4p.c. shrs. North British	100	8½-9½ 106 -108	107%
Stock	North-Eastern, Ber-	3000	LES DEE SHIDE	motion dad
000	wick 4 p. cent.pref.	100	97 - 99	bitibbs on
17 25	Do. York H.&S.pur.	8 13 4	3/4- 1/4 dis.	Addison and
20	North Staffordshire.	All	14 ds. — 24 pm.	POSTER OF GRADE
	Oxford, Worcester, &	31 1	no sun, put, s	danings !
120	Wol., 6 p. c., 1st gua.	100	118 -120	119
Stock	Do., 4½ per ct. deb. stk. in perpetuity	100	107 -109	oda at
Stock	Scottish NEastern,	100	101 -103	UDD DW
THE P	3½ p. c. pref	100	73 - 75	CHANG TO
Stock	Do. Ab'deen, g.6p.c.	100	118 -120	Georgian
Stock	Do., 7 per ct. pref	100	125 -130	evel babe
744	South Devon, An. 10s. South-Eastern, Read-	All	1014-10%	Surrey blue
ELLIZ.	ing An. £106	All	23 - 24	DIE DIE
Btock	Do., 4% per cent.	100	101 -103	ELIMON 280
Stock	Do., Fixed 1/2 p. c.	100	101 200	tine truck
Stool	Ist issue	100	101 —103 100 —102	Left of The
20	S. Wales, gua. 41/2 p. c.	100 All	15 - 17	1
25	S. Yorkshire 4 p. c. g. Stock. & Darl. 5 p. ct.	All	28 - 29	AUTOPASSE !
	Waterford&Kil.6 p.c.	100	43 - 48	Mil . books
nos	DRING PRING	ISH P	OSSESSIONS.	r How og 5

tock	Do., 31/4 per cent. Midland Cons. Bristol	100	66 - 68	and I own	
LOCK	& Birm, 6 per cent.	100	138 -140	Rides dries	
tock	Do., 4½ per ct. pref. Do., 4½ p.c., opt. 1860 Do., L. & Hitchin pf.	100	102 -104	103 3/3	T.
6	Do.,41/2p.c.,opt.1860	100	1/8 - 5/8 pm.	025.0	i.
tock 10	Newport, Aber. &c.	100	TORIL BRITE PER	93%	6
100	Newport, Aber., &c., perpet. 6 p. c., op. '66	All	111/8- 11%	1 0019700 V	
10	Norfik, Deb., 4p.c. shrs. North British	All	81/2- 91/3	or Panes Lade de	
tock	North-Eastern, Ber-	100	106 —108	107%	
100	wick 4 p. cent.pref.	100	97 - 99	a little for a file	
17 25 20	Do. York H.&S. pur. North Staffordshire.	3 13 4 10	3/4- 1/4 dis.	THE STATE OF STREET	
20	North Staffordshire.	All	¹ / ₄ ds.— ¹ / ₄ pm.	d Marra and a	
tock	Oxford, Worcester &	27 1	sein, but, a	on against in	
20.0	Wol. 6 p. c. let one	100	118 -120	119	
tock	Do., 4½ per ct. deb.	100	101 -103	in other and by	
tock	Do., 4½ per ct. deb. stk. in perpetuity Scottish NEastern,	100	101 -103	and the same of the	
	3½ p. c. pref. Do.Ab'deen, g.6p.c.	100	73 - 75	CONTRACTOR CONCE	
tock	Do. Ab'deen, g. 6p.c.	100	118 -120 125 -130	1 GARRIDAN 1	
tock	Do., 7 per ct. pref South Devon, An. 10s.	100 All	125 —130 10¼—10¾	forded by th	
-	South-Eastern, Reading An. £106 Do., 4½ per cent, Do., Fixed 4½ p. c.	ditto	litto art warting	would ame bluow	
-	ing An. £106	All	23 - 24	Edward Sunn	
tock	Do., 4½ per cent.	100	101 -103	District Spirit	
tock	1st issue	100	101 -103	TOURSE DIM T	
tock	S. Wales, gua. 41/2 D. c.	100	100 -102	destablished esta	
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18	Railways, Bombay, Baroda, and Cen. India, g. 5 p. c. Do., Add, Capital A	Paid.	Closing Prices	III CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	The state of
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18	Railways. Bombay, Baroda, and Cen. India, g. 5 p. c. Do., Add. Capital A Do. B Buffalo & Lake Huron Do., new Buffalo, Brant, & Gode-	9 6 41/3 All 151/2	Closing Prices 4 disto par 4 dis— par 5 3 dis, 6 2 7 3 dis, 14 - 13 dis,	III CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
18 18 18 201/2 201/2 100	Railways. Bombay, Baroda, and Cen. India, g. 5 p. c. Do., Add. Capital A Do. B Buffalo & Lake Huron Do., new Buffalo, Brant, & Gode-	9 6 41/3 All 151/2	Closing Prices 4 disto pay 4 dis— pay 5 8 8 dis, 6 2 7 3 dis, 14 - 13 dis, 80 - 85	III CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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Do. B 4½ 5%- % dis.	ENGLISH FUNDS.
Buffalo& Lake Huron All 6% - 7%	Bank Stock, 222 201/2 2 Consols for account, 95% 1/4
Do., new 10½ 14 - 13 dig.	3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, Exchequer-bills (£1,000), 21/2d.
Buffalo, Brant, & Gode-	951/2 3/4 March, 31s, 4s. pm. ; June, 17s.
rich 6 p.c. Bonds, '72 100 80 - 85	3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 21s. pm.
Do., 1 July, 1873 100 75 - 80	951/4 1/2 1/4 1/2 ex. d. Exchequer-bills (£500), 21/2d.
Do., 1 June, 1874 100 74 - 78	New 3 per Cent. Annuities, 95% June, 17s. 21s. pm.
Ceylon, guar. 6 p.c 2 % 7/8 pm. 2% Eastern Bengal, g.5p.c. 5 % 4/8 dis.	1/2 % 1/2 3/4 Exchequer-bills (Small), 21/2d.
East India, gua, 5 p.c. 100 103½—104½ 104 ½	Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, June, 17s, 21s, pm.
	1860), 1% Exchequer-bonds (1859), 3½ per
Geelong & Mel.g. 5 p.c. All 18½—19½ 19	India Bonds (under £1,000), 16s. pm. cent., 101½
Grand Trunk of Can. 100 40 - 41 401/2 17/4 2	India Debentures, 99% ½
Do. 6 per cent. deb.	- seegga sieds FOREIGN FUNDS.
p.78 option till '63 All 73 - 76	Brazilian 41/2 per Cents., 1852, Sardinian 5 per Cents., 891/4 1/4
Do., Prop.is, of Two	96% 6 Sardinian 5 per Cents., for account.
Mil. 6p. c. pf. loan 40 5 - 3 dis.	Brazilian 4% per Cents., 1858, July 16, 85% 9%
Dougdis at Sp.c dis 40 2 dis par	(Scrip), 1% 4 dis. Spanish 3 per Cents., for account.
Gt Indian Pen. g.5p.c. All 20% - 20% 20%	Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents., for July 16, 441/8 31/4
Do New do 4 /adis- /e Dm.	account, July 16, 83 Spanish 3 per Centa, New Def.
Do	Granada 21/4 per Cents., New Ac- for account, July 16, 27% 1/8.
Gt. S. of India Lim.	tive, 211/4 Turkish 6 per Cents., 95 1/2
Scrip, gua. 5 p.c 2s. par— 1/4 pm, 1/4 pm. Gt. Westni of Canada All 1634—174 1634 5/2 17	Granada 2½ per Cents., Deferred, Turkish 6 per Cents., for account, July 16, 95% 34,
Gt. Westn. of Canada All 16% - 17% 16% 5% 17	Mexican 3 per Cents., for account, Turkish 4 per Cents., Guaranteed,
Do., New	July 16, 20 for account, July 16, 1041/2
Do. Bonds, pay. '76	Peruvian 41/2 per Cents., for ac- Venezuela 5 per Cents., for ac-
with optiontill '60 All 105 -108	count, July 16, 89% 90 count, July 16, 38
Do., Bonds, pay. '73 with option till'60 All 105 -108	Peruvian 3 per Cents., for account, Dutch 21/2 per Cents., 65% ex. d.4
Do., Bonds, pay. '73	July 16, 69% 70 69% % Dutch 4 per Cents. Certificates,
without option All 104 -106	Portuguese 3 per Cents., 1853, 1001/4 11/4
Do., 51/2 p.c. Bonds dr. tab out no hold monday	45 ex. d. Peruvian 4½ per Cent. Dollar
p. '77, without opt. All 98 -100	Russian 5 per Cents., 1822, 1121/2 12' Bonds, 681/2 70 1/2
Madrasgua, 4½ p. c. All 18 - 19	The state of the s
Do. 5 per cent. All 20 - 20%	or 930m 230m
Do., 4% p. c. exten. 15 11/4- 3/4 dig.	COURSE OF EXCHANGE, July 6.
Do., 3d ex.gua.5 p.c. 5 4dis-par	Sure Housever is in Section of Se
Do., 4th exten., do. 5 /dis - par	Americaniam about 11 148/ to 151/ Pulasta three months 10 05 to 99
N. Bruns, & Canada g.	Amsterdam, short, 11 1434 to 1514 Trieste, three months, 10 25 to 28 Ditto, three months, 11 17 to 14 Petersburg, ditto, 3514 to 34
6 p.c. A capital sh. 10 2 - 1½ dis.	Rotterdam, ditto, 11 17 to 1/2 Madrid, ditto, 49 to 1/8
Do., B do 10 4 3 dis. Scinde guar 5 p. c 15 4 34 pm.	Antwerp, ditto, 25 321/2 to 35 Cadiz, ditto, 49% to %
	Antwerp, ditto, 25 32½ to 35 Cadiz, ditto, 49½ to ½ Leghorn, ditto, 25 32½ to 35 Cadiz, ditto, 29 70 to 75
Do., New, g. 5 p. c. 5 %— 1/8 dis. Do., Punjab., g. 5p.c. 5 1/2— 1/4 dis.	Hamburg, ditto, 13 6% to 7 Genoa, ditto, 25 42% to 47%
Do. Punjab., g.5p.c. 5 ½- ¼ dis.	Paris, short, 25 21/2 to 71/2 Naples, ditto, 411/2 to 1/4
Flotilla, gua, 5p.c. 5 1/2- 1/4 dis.	Ditto, three months, 25 27% to 32% Palermo, ditto, 125% to %
Flotilla, gua, 5p.c. 5 %— ¼ dis. Trinidad (lim.) Scrip 1 %dis— ½ pm.	Marseilles, ditto, 25 30 to 35 Messina, ditto, 125 to 34
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price 6d., or, post free, 8d., is now ready for July, with every time
table accurately corrected to the present date. Opinions of the press:
"The 'Intelligible Railway Guide' is the thing if you have to get from
one place to another, and want to see clearly the way to do so."—Globe.
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be desired in a work of this description."—Standard. "Altogether
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will cease to be a great accomplishment to understand a railway guide."

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Morning Advertiger, London, W. Kent and Co.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Their lordships met at 5 o'clock. The Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Bill; the Limerick and Foynes Railway Bill; the Midland Great Western Railway (of Ireland) Bill; the East Suffolk, Yarmouth, and Haddiscoe, and Lowestoft and Beccles Railway Companies Amalgamation Bill; and the Shrewsbury and Welchpool Railway Bill were severally read a Railways. | Paid. Closing Prices. |Business done.

third time and passed. Petitions were presented by Viscount Dungannon, from Market Harborough, against the abolition of church-rates; and from places in Salop and Leicestershire, against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister; by Lord BROUGHAM, from Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, for the more effectual protection of the property and earn-

ings of married women; by the Bishop of OXFORD, from Fenny Stratford and other places, against the abolition of The Duke of MARLBOROUGH gave notice that in committee upon this Bill he should move the insertion of a clause prohibiting persons of the Jewish religion from advising the Crown on ecclesiastical appointments.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved that the report of amendments in this Bill be received.

Lord RAVENSWORTH moved, as an amendment, that no appointment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage, under 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 77, sec. 1, should be carried into effect without the consent in writing of the bishop of the diocess within which such ecclesiastical patronage so proposed to be appointed or exchanged should be situate. The noble lord complained of an exercise of the powers of the Act by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (which resulted in the spoliation of one diocess for the advantage of another) upon constitutional as well as ecclesiastical grounds. The Bill proposed to rob the see of Durham of half the patronage of that diocess, amounting to more than 16,000%, per annum. With regard to the ecclesiastical policy of such a transfer of patronage, one bishop after another had expressed his opposition to any such plan. There were also special reasons why the see of Durham should not be made the subject of such an arrangement, and these reasons had been urged with great force by Bishop Maltby, who solemnly protested against the scheme now proposed. He called in question the legality of such an interference as this conditions to the scheme and it is that it was in opposition to this, and it was worthy of notice that it was in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of the diocess, who had memorialized against the arrangements entered into. The excuse put forth by the commissioners for this act of spoliation was that they felt themselves compelled by Act of Parlia-ment to look to the endowments of the different dioceses ment to look to the endowments of the different dioceses in the manner they had described; but he should like to know why they should spare the patronage of the see of Chester, and seize that of Durham, which lay at so great a distance. There were many special reasons why this interference should not take place. There was the rapid increase of the population of the diocess of Durham, the interests of the clergy who would suffer by the bishop being robbed of one-half of his patronage, and the welfare of the University of Durham, which was so intimately connected with the exercise of that patronage. The noble lord concluded by moving, "That no appointment or exchange

within the see. The case of the bishoprics of Durham, Manchester, and Ripon was, he was ready to admit, some what peculiar. He found from returns with which he had what peculiar. He found from returns with which he had been furnished upon the subject that the bishopric of Durham contained a population of 701,000 persons, while the population of the diocess of Ripon was 1,033,000 and that of Manchester 1,400,000, or, in other words, as nearly as possible double the population of the diocess of Durham. Now, the number of benefices in the diocess of Durham were, he found, 242; in the diocess of Ripon 373, and in that of Manchester 315, so that so far as the number of their respective benefices and that so far as the number of their respective benefices and population was concerned the bishoprics of Manchester and Ripon stood very much at the head of the dioceses of Durham. It, however, appeared that while the bishopric of Durham embraced the patronage of 70 livings, of the aggregate value of 39,140l. a-year, Ripon, with a much larger population and one-third more benefices, had a patronage of only 47 livings, the value of which was 10,000l. per annum; and Manchester, the population of which was nearly double that of Durham, and which contained a considerably greater number of benefices, had only 36 livings, the value of which did not amount to more than 9,000l. per annum. It was quite clear, therefore, that if than 9,000%. per annum. It was quite clear, therefore, that if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were to proceed in accordance with the Act of 1832, under the operation of which they were bound to have regard to the magnitude and importance of the several dioceses, they must subtract somewhat from the patronage of Durham for the purpose of increasing the very inadequate patronage of the see of Manchester, which, in addition to its being comparatively small in amount, was of a very value-less description. His noble friend behind him (Lord Ravensworth), however, proposed that no appointment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage should be carried into exchange of ecclesiastical patronage should be carried into effect without the consent in writing of the bishop of the diocess; but if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were bound to make no change, except with the consent of the bishop from whom they were about to take away the patronage, their power, he (Lord Derby) must contend, would be utterly without avail. (Hear, hear.) He could not, therefore, assent to the proposition of his noble friend, inasmuch as he thought the effect of it would be to annul the power of the commissioners. If, however, his noble friend would be satisfied with simply moving that no alteration should be made in the patronage of a diocess without a month's notice being given to the bishop, in order that he might in the meantime be afforded an opportunity of laying his case before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and remonstrating with them on the course they were about to take, strating with them on the course they were about to take, to such a proposal he should not object; but he would not give to any of the bishops an absolute veto upon the proceedings of the commissioners, taken by them under the authority of the Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Lord RAVENSWORTH regretted that he could not accept the proposal of his noble friend as a satisfactory so-Earl GREY supported the amendment; and after a brief conversation the House divided, when the numbers were:— For the amendment ... 12

Against it it 38 Majority -2 The amendment was consequently lost. The Bishop of OXFORD moved the addition of a clause for the endowment of the chancellorships of the different dioceses out of the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Com-

The Earl of DERBY said the subject was one which required consideration, inasmuch as the money would be taken from the fund intended to increase the emoluments of small benefices. He hoped the right rev. prelate would be satisfied with having raised the question, and would allow the House of Commons to deal with it, especially as, whatever the amount of remuneration might be, it must be settled by that House. It was very important that some provision should be made for these officers. Lord CRANWORTH said that for the fees which the

chancellors used to be paid in regard to wills the present holders of the office were compensated, under the Probate Act, out of the consolidated fund. The Earl of POWIS hoped their lordships would not shrink from expressing their opinion upon the subject. The Bishop of LONDON said that the award of salaries to

fees now paid by the poorer clergymen.

The Bishop of OXFORD consented to withdraw the clause, with the intention of proposing a similar clause on the third reading of the Bill.

The report was then agreed to. The Portendic and Albreda Convention Bill and the Churches, &c. (Ireland), Bill were read a second time. The Joint-Stock Companies Acts Amendment Bill and the Marriages (Moscow, Tahiti, and Ningpo) Bill passed

COUNTY COURTS DISTRICT BILL On the report of amendments to this Bill, Lord BROUGHAM said that their lordships could estimate the importance of the County Courts by the fact that the amount involved in the suits brought last year was not less than 700,000l. A proof of the preference given to these

courts over the superior courts of Westminster was, that there were 10,000 suits brought in the County Courts for sums in which the superior courts held a con-current jurisdiction, while only 2,000 of these suits were brought in the courts of Westminster. He had always advocated an equalization of the salaries of the County Court judges, but he regretted that the House of Commons had shown a disposition to carry this equalization into effect by cutting down the salaries to a minimum, instead of dopting the maximum, as he had recommended. The LORD CHANCELLOR said the noble and learned

lord, who was in favour of an equalization of the salaries of the County Court judges, must be glad to see that this Bill would go a fair way towards promoting the object he had in view by equalizing the duties of these judges. There could be no doubt that several of the judges were overtasked; but his noble and learned friend must be aware that there were others whose duties were so exceedingly light that it would be ludicrous to think of raising their salaries to the extent which he proposed. Only yesterday, when he proposed a clause to prevent references being sent to the County Court judges, on account of the duties they already had to discharge, Lord Wensleydale showed him a list, from which it appeared that some of those judges did not sit more than 45 days in the year. [Lord Brougham.—"They are very few."] His noble friend said the number of these was very few, but there could be no doubt that the duties of the few, but there could be no doubt that the duties of the County Court judges were very unequal, and therefore, in the present state of things, it would be unreasonable to equalize their salaries. Whether the effect of this Bill would be so to equalize the labours of the County Court judges as to make it a reasonable thing that their salaries should also be equalized was a matter that must be determined hereafter. mined hereafter. (Hear.)

The report was then received. CHINESE PASSENGERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL. On the question that this Bill be read a third time,

went far enough. Adverting to the affair of the Regina went far enough. Adverting to the affair of the Regina Ceeli, he said he was perfectly persuaded, from the information he had received, and that partly from official sources, that the persons put on board that vessel were not free negroes, but slaves who had been liberated for the purpose of being embarked as nominally free emigrants, and that they came, not from Liberia, but from a State known to be under the government of a chief who trafficked in slaves.

The Earl of DERBY regretted that his noble frien! had not made that statement in the presence of the Foreign Secretary, as he understood that his noble friend the Foreign Secretary entertained a totally different opinion. He (Lord Derby) would not say one word in favour of the French system of immigration; but he understood that his noble friend (Lord Malmesbury) had showed the noble and learned lord a paper which proved that the persons taken on board the Regina Celi had been mustered within the district of Monrovia, and had not come from the district to

which the noble and learned lord referred. Lord BROUGHAM was understood to say that the paper shown to him proved that the Regina Coeli was a slaver. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Hainault Forest (Allotment of Commons) Bill and the Durham County Palatine Jurisdiction Bill were read a third time and passed. The Railway Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill was read a

The House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 6.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock. PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. KINNAIRD, from the Wesleyan General Committee of Education, praying that grants in aid be made to scriptural schools in Ireland like as in England; by Mr. DALGLISH, from a public meeting of inhabitants of the Eastern District of Glasgow, praying for an inquiry into the working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act; an inquiry into the working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act; by Mr. Augustus Smith, from practitioners in medicine residing at Truro, praying that the Medical Bill, as amended, may be passed; by Mr. Kendall, from the ratepayers of the parish of Quithiocke, in the county of Cornwall, praying that the ratepayers should have a voice in the levying and expenditure of police and county rates; from inhabitants of Fowey, in the county of Cornwall, praying that no school in Ireland shall be precluded from Government aid in consequence of the use of the Holy Scriptures; and from the medical practitioners of Callington and its neighbourhood, in the county of Cornwall, in favour of the amended Medical Bill; by Mr. R. S. Gard, from inhabitants of the city of Exeter and its vicinity, numerously and respectably signed, praying for the extension of Christianity in India, and the use of the Bible in the Government schools and colleges; by Mr. Massey, from the adult members of a burial society by Mr. Massey, from the adult members of a burial society at the Town-hall Tavern, Little Bolton, praying that the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill may pass; by Captain Magan, from the chairman and guardians of the Mullingar Union, Westmeath, suggestive of clauses which they respectfully urge for introduction into the contemplated Poor Law Amendment Act for Ireland; by Colonel Duncombe, from Great Ayton and Kirby Sigston, in Yorkshire, in favour of extending the national grant for education in Ireland to all schools where the Bible is taught; also from Whorlton-in-Cleveland, praying that casts, may be no qualification or disqualification for nected with the exercise of that patronage. The noble lord concluded by moving, "That no appointment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage under the provision contained in the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 77, sec. 1, shall be carried into effect without the consent in writing of the bishop of the diocess within which such ecclesiastical patronage so the Ecclesiastical patronage shall be situate."

The Earl of CHICHESTER defended the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which, he said, had been in strict conformity with the Act of Parliament. He could not give his assent to the motion of his noble friend.

The Bishop of DURHAM was understood to say that it was extremely inconvenient that a large proportion of the livings of one diocess should be transferred to another.

The Earl of DERBY was of opinion that it was desirable as far as possible to maintain the principle that the patronage of a diocess should consist of benefices within the see. The case of the bishoprics of Durham,

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL. Mr. COWPER having moved that the House should resolve itself into committee on this Bill,

were to pass simply a registration Bill, the Bill that he him-self introduced was more rational than this. The session was drawing rapidly to a close, and as further discussion of the Bill, which could not pass this session, would be a mere waste of time, he should best consult the public interests by moving, as an amendment, that the House resolve itself into committee that day six months. Mr. COWPER having urged the House to proceed with

Mr. HEADLAM expressed his regret that the right hon-gentleman had so steadfastly refused to meet the views of those who objected to parts of the Bill. It was most desirable that the House should legislate upon this subject, and, although he was afraid that the session was too far advanced to permit the passing of the Bill, especially if all the principles that were discussed on the second reading were to be contested over again, he did not object to the House going into committee.

Mr. HADFIELD was opposed to the further progress of Mr. WALPOLE recommended the House to permit the Bill to go into committee, as it could then be more precisely ascertained what were the objections to the Bill. If they should seem to be such as no mere alterations of the Bill could remove, he, on the part of the Government, should be pre-pared to suggest a course that might be satisfactory to all

After a few words from Mr. BLACK and Lord ELCHO, The House divided, when the numbers were-For going into committee 95

Against it 8 Majority 8 The House accordingly went into committee.

On clause 3 being proposed,
Mr. DUNCOMBE threatened to divide the committee not only upon that, but upon every succeeding clause as far as clause 41 (which provided that funds should be advanced by

the Government for working the Bill until the fees to be received under it sufficed for that purpose), unless distinct promise were given that clause 41 should be struck out. After some conversation, Mr. COWPER gave the required promise, observing that he did not regard the 41st clause as essential to the opera-

The clause was then agreed to. Clause 4, on the motion of Mr. AYRTON, was so altered

as to require that the president of the council to be con-stituted by the Bill should be elected by that body from among themselves, instead of being, as proposed by the clause, nominated by Her Majesty. On clause 15

Mr. HEADLAM moved an amendment to the effect that no practitioners but such as had been licensed by the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons should be regis-

Mr. WALPOLE opposed the amendment, which, he said, militated against one of the main objects of the Bill,namely, the continuance of all existing bodies by whom degrees, licenses, or diplomas were granted, so long as their discipline should be satisfactory to the council proposed by the Bill.

The committee divided :-

Clause 22 was withdrawn. To clause 26 the following proviso was added, on the motion of Mr. HEADLAM:—"Provided always that the name of no person shall be erased from the register on the ground of his having adopted any theory of medicine or the chancellors would be accompanied with a remission of

On clause 29, an amendment to the effect that the members of any College of Physicians should agree to a by-law prohibiting its members from suing for their fees was agreed to on the motion of Mr. HEADLAM. Clause 41 was struck out.

Mr. HADFIELD moved an amendment entitling fellows, members, or licentiates of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, or of the Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, practising in England, to receive the diploma of the College of Physicians in London, and to be admitted to all the privileges thereunto appertaining. The amendment was adopted.

The remaining clauses having been agreed to, a clause empowering the College of Surgeons to authorize persons to practise as dentists was added to the Bill, on the motion of Mr. B. HOPE. COPYHOLD ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill passed through committee. CHELSEA-BRIDGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL. On the order of the day for going into committee on this

Lord J. MANNERS said he did not propose to go into committee that day, but he wished to state that, with the view of removing the objections to the Bill, he proposed to omit the second clause, and so to alter the third as to make the foot toll cease as soon as the capital of 80,000%, together with interest at 4 per cent., should be repaid. The Bill was then postponed till Thursday.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL. The consideration of this Bill in committee was resumed, and occupied the remainder of the sitting, which was sus-

The House resumed at 6 o'clock. SITTING OF PARLIAMENT IN SUMMER. Mr. C. FORSTER gave notice that on Friday next he

would call the attention of the House to the inconvenience of protracting the session during the summer months, and ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government is prepared to make any arrangement with a view of remedying such inconvenience for the future. CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. ALCOCK gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the voluntary contribution of church-rates, CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.

Mr. LEFROY said that the important duties of the Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland were much impeded from Lord BROUGHAM said he considered this Bill an im- want of an extension of their powers. He believed a Bill provement on the present law, but he doubted whether it | had been prepared for this object, and he begged to ask his

noble friend if it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to bring in any measure this session for this Lord NAAS said that, considering the period of the

session, it was not their intention. CORRUPT PRACTICES' PREVENTION ACT. Mr. GILPIN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if it was his intention to extend the provisions of the Corrupt Practices' Prevention Act to municipal elec-

Mr. WALPOLE had often thought that it would be desirable to adopt that course, but it would be impossible to carry any such measure into effect during the present THE BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

Mr. MACARTNEY wished to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any period had been fixed to commence the inquiry into the municipal affairs of the borough of Belfast, and who were the commissioners appointed to hold

Lord NAAS was understood to say that the period had not as yet been fixed. The commissioners were Mr. Geagher and Mr. Coppinter, and if they found it necessary they would have the assistance of an actuary of eminence, or any other assistance they might require,

SURGEONS FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA. Mr. S. HERBERT said that it had been stated in accounts which had been received from India, that many regiments were proceeding up the country without any English medical practitioners, and that there was great difficulty in obtaining candidates for employment, on account of no improvement having been made in the rank, pay, and general position of medical officers. He believed that a plan had been under the consideration of the Government to give to medical men the improved status to which they were entitled, and he wished to ask the gallant general at the head of the War Department whether there was any probability of a plan to promote that object shortly receiving the sanction of the Government and of being promulgated.

General PEEL said that certainly some difficulty had been experienced in procuring the requisite number of surgeons. There was a plan, recommended by his right hon. friend, to obviate the difficulty, which had received the attention of the Government, but it would require some time for consi-

Mr. HUTT wished to know what course the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to take with reference to the conduct of public business, as he had a motion on the paper having reference to the slave trade, which he wished to bring on upon going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. DEASY also wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would bring on the vote for Irish education on Friday next. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he proposed that the Committee of Supply should sit on Friday morning and evening, which he thought would insure the

object of the hon. and learned gentleman. Supply would probably also be continued on Monday, when the opportunity which the hon. member for Gateshead sought would be GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (No. 3) BILL.

On the order that this Bill as amended should be con-Mr. GREGSON moved that its consideration should be

postponed till Thursday next. Lord STANLEY understood the general feeling of the House to be in favour of proceeding with this Bill with as little delay as possible. The amendments had all been in print for several days before they were embodied in the measure, and the House was, therefore, perfectly prepared

Sir H. RAWLINSON pointed out that the references and numbers of the paragraphs in the Bill were all wrong. The motion for postponing the consideration of the Bill

Lord STANLEY then moved the omission of clause 31 with a view to the insertion of new clauses. The first of 39, 40, 41, and 42, of the Act of the 16th and 17th of Victoria, chap. 95, are hereby repealed, so far as the same apply to or provide for the admission or appointment of persons to the civil service of the East India Company.

of the Board of Control had with so much candour and wisdom amended this Bill that he felt very unwilling to express any doubt as to the alteration now proposed. That alteration, however, he could not regard in the light of an improvement. Instead of requiring that the Minister should act upon the advice of his Council as provided by the Bill as it stood, the noble lord now suggested that he should act upon a reference to the commissioners for the regulation of admission to the Civil With all due deference to those commissioners he thought the members of the new Council were likely to be more competent to advise the Indian Minister than they could be. It would be open to the Minister to consult with those commissioners prior to bringing any proit would operate as an ouster of the Council, and substitute the exclusive advice of the Civil Service Commissioners. The hon. member for Devonport had taken occasion on a former evening to express the opinion that he (Sir J. Graham) was the organ of the East India Company. He knew nothing that would justify that observation of the hon-gentleman. He had, indeed, never hesitated to express his opinion that the Court of Directors had served this country in an eminent degree and had deserved the confidence of the British public. They had mainly created and won a great empire for England, and he believed it would not be and easier to maintain that empire than they had found it to conquer it. (Hear, hear.) But this he would tell the hon, gentleman, that he had never been in receipt of the wages of the East India Company, and was not at present a pensioner of that body. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Sir E. PERRY supposed it would be thought that the right hon, baronet had made a very pointed and severe attack upon him when he alluded to a gentleman having received the wages of the East India Company and being pensioner of that corporation. The right hon, baronet had sentence he could devise as applicable to him; but he entirely wrong in his facts, for he had not been in the service of the East India Company and was not one of their

pensioners. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. GRAHAM never said the hon, member had been in

the East India Company's service. Sir E. PERRY.—The right hon, gentleman had spoken of his being in their pay and being their pensioner. (Hear, hear.) He had, indeed, received the public money for his services, and so had the right hon. baronet; and without placing himself in competition with the right hon. gentleto the best of his ability as the right hon. baronet had himself done. (Hear, hear.) The right hon, gentleman appeared to be nettled that he should have been described as the organ of the East India Company in that House. He would tell him again, what he had alluded to the other day, that, by maintaining the position of the East India Company and endeavouring to assimilate the new Council to the Court of Directors, the right hon. baronet had in his humble opinion done more injury to the measure before the House that the right hon. baronet at his time of life should be indisposed to make any change; and doubtless that feeling accounted for his votes on this question. However, the observation of the right hon. baronet did not apply to him, for he could say that he had given every vote reference to the East India Company as conscie it was in perfect unison with the 16th clause of the Bill, and the objection of the right hon. baronet therefore fell to the ground. He hoped the noble lord would adhere to the

in committee the noble lord had laid about 40 different amendments on the table, and though those amendments had been adopted they had never been reprinted. The Bill had indeed been reprinted, but the noble lord now sought to introduce fresh clauses and amendments on the report. It was desirable that the noblelord should explain

the object of the alteration which he now proposed Lord STANLEY said that by the Act of 1853 the Minister was impowered, but was not compelled, to establish the competitive principle, which he might also after its establishment have abandoned, if he pleased, without any appeal to Parliament. That was, in his opinion, a wise provision in 1853, but he thought the time had now come when the principle of unrestricted competition should be placed upon a sure foundation. He was informed in the course of the discussion that clause 31, as it originally stood, would leave matters exactly as they were arranged by the Act of 1853; and he now proposed this and the following clause, 31 A, in order to provide that the unrestricted competition should not be abolished without the sanction of Parliament. As to the Council not being consulted, it seemed to him that there was no room for consulting it upon a matter which would be absolutely fixed by the declaration in these clauses that admission to the civil service shall be by competition, that competition being regulated in the usual manner by those having charge of that department of the public

Mr. GLADS FONE concurred with the noble lord that it was desirable that this Bill should contain some positive enactment upon the subject of competitive examination, and admitted that such examination would be best carried out under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. At the same time, he thought that this clause implied too complete an ouster of the Council from all matters relating to admissions. There might be many matters apart from the examination upon which the Council might very

properly be consulted. Mr. MANGLES, in order to show that there was room for the consultation of the Council, said that if the President of the Board of Control had asked the advice of the Court of Directors as to the mode of carrying out the provision of the Act of 1853, he would have avoided the fatal mistake of fixing the limit as to the age of candidates too

Lord STANLEY said that the exclusion of the Council

The clause was then agreed to. In clause 31 A :-"With all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, regulations shall be made by the Secretary of State, with the advice and assistance of the commissioners for the time being acting in execution of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1855, 'for regulating the admission of persons to the civil service of the Crown,' for admitting all persons being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty (and of such age and qualification as may be prescribed in this behalf), who may be desirous of becoming pandidates for appointment to the civil service of India,

to be examined as candidates accordingly, and for pre- I this kind, and on that ground he accepted the clause, and I scribing the branches of knowledge in which such candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such examinations under the superintendence of the said last-mentioned commissioners, or of the persons which for the time being intrusted with the carrying out of such regulations as may be from time to time established by Her Majesty for examination, certificate, or other test of fitness in relation to appointments to junior situations in the civil service of the Crown, and the candidates who may be certified by the said commissioners or other persons as aforesaid to be entitled under such regulations, shall be recommended for appointment according to the order of their proficiency as shown by such examinations, and such persons only as shall have been so certified as aforesaid shall be appointed or admitted to the civil cervice of India by the Secretary of State in Council; provided always that all regulations to be made by the said Secretary of State under this Act shall be laid before Parliament within 14 days after the making thereof if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting, then within 14 days after the next meeting thereof," Lord STANLEY proposed the insertion of the words "in

Council" after "Secretary of State."

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill. Mr. GLADSTONE, in rising to move a clause of which he had given notice, said that he cordially accepted that principle of the constitution which treated the making peace and war as strictly a function of the Executive Government, and as such as a part of the prerogative of the Crown; but it had always been part of the wisdom of Parliament to limit the exercise of that prerogative, and the means which had been adopted for that purpose had generally been effectual. By on: of the fundamental laws of the constitution it was a high breach of the rights and privileges of the people to maintain a standing army without the consent of Parliament : and in its annual proceedings the House gave practical effect to that principle by voting the precise number of men of which the army was to consist, as well as the exact amount of military expenditure. Moreover, it had been the practice of Governments not to confine their appeals to Parliament for support when about to undertake military operations to cases where an increase of the military establishment or an increase of expense was necessary. The force which Mr. Canning sent to Portugal in 1825 and 1826, with the view of defending that country against hostile machinations on the side of Spain, was a very small one, but because it was in the nature of a military operation it was thought wise to obtain the assent of Parliament to measures that were contemplated. It was difficult to apply that principle to the case of an empire so distant as the East Indies; but more than 60 years ago, when the difficulty was much greater than it was now, two great constitutional authorities-Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox-who agreed on hardly anything else, were agreed on the necessity of limiting the powers of peace and war which were to be exercised in the East Indies, and both of them, by means not very different, gave effect to their intentions in their respective Bills. Under the Bill of Mr. Fox it would have been unlawful under any circumstances to make any war in India, excepting upon a State that was certified to be about to attack and make war upon as or upon our allies; and the measure of Mr. Pitt, which became an Act, contained provisions nearly similar. It might be said that these provisions had been ineffectual, but he alluded to them solely with reference to the principle which they enshrined—viz., that it was necessary in a case like that of the East Indies, where we could not have the securities which we possessed at home, to devise limitations of another kind upon the prerogative of the Crown in making peace and war. The question now arose, in what manner ought we to deal with this important subject? He thought it was not difficult to show, in the first place, that it

Government. What he proposed was, that—
"Except for repelling actual invasion, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies shall not be employed in any military operation beyond the external frontier of Her Majesty's Indian posessions without the consent of Parliament to the purposes

(Hear, hear.) At the time when Mr. Fox proposed his Bill,

trivances of modern science and the daring of British enter

and Mr. Pitt passed his Act, the wars waged in India were local wars. That was not the case now. Such had been the growth of the British empire that we had now reached a geographical connexion with our frontiers, and whether the arms of Europe might not be carried into India. The consequence had already been that wars had been waged in India that had been entirely divested of a local character, and that had had exclusive reference to European politics.

Upon that ground alone it was necessary we should contemplate seriously the imposition of restrictions such as those he now suggested, and which he hoped would not be thought too stringent. But, in order to prove his case, he must refer to particular instances, and he would take as his examples the Affghan and Persian wars. The Affghan war was the subject of long previous conside ration—not the offspring of any sudden or unforeseen necessity, but the fruit of deliberate policy and of mature preparation. A very large portion of the public thought that it ought not to have been undertaken, and so strong was that sentiment that even after the war had been commence his right hon. friend the member for Carlisle, who was then acting in connexion with a numerous and powerful party, actually gave notice of his intention to challenge the judgment of the House upon the propriety of the war. After the war began it was found practically impossible to After the war began it was found practically impossible to appeal to the judgment of Parliament, and Parliament was excluded from pronouncing its opinion on the Affghan war, which involved the lives of as many subjects of the Queen as the Russian war, and which added to the debt of India some 12,000,000l. or 15,000,000l. sterling, forming a permanent burden on the population of that country. He was not now saying whether that war was right or wrong; but what he maintained was that it was a matter in which Permanent had nothing to say in it. (Hear, hear.) At a later period an attempt was made by the hon. member for Sheffield to challenge the judgment of Parliament in a retrospective and condemnatory sentence on that war. The motion entirely failed, as all such motions did, and usually ought to do, even if Parliament differed on the original policy of the war, unless in the case of some flagrant breach of public principle and duty. He appealed, then, to that war to prove the necessity of a prior reference to the opinion of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The question to consider was, whether the great council of the Queen and House of Commons. When the Government gave orders for military preparations in the case of the Persian war, they seemed to have felt that it would be unjust to impose war was to be made for objects really not Indian but British, and, perhaps, it would have been more just, as the people of India had no voice in the matter whether the war should be made or not, if India had not been called on to pay any charge in respect to it. He wished the House of Commons to look at its position in reference to the Persian war. In the autumn of 1856 an order was sent out for military operations in Persia. In February, 1857, Parliacommunication in the Queen's Speech on the subject. There might have been, but, at all events, it was only one of that nature that called forth a formal and ceremonial answer, according to the usual practice of the address in answer to the speech from the Throne at the beginning of a session. Time went on, and Government were asked whether it was answered that it was not, and the Parliament which cessity for all the measures taken, his doctrine was that Executive to make use of what might be called extraneous finance and an extraneous army for the purpose of making war, the expense of which was hereafter to be charged on the British people. (Hear, hear). The point did not bear argument, and it was plain that if such a precedent were to grow into a practice it would amount to a perfect nullification of the privileges of the House of Commons upon one of those points most vitally and immediately connected with the rights of the British people. He therefore strongly urged on the House the necessity of some restraint being placed by law on the action of the Government in this matter: and he did not believe that any public inconvenience would arise from so doing. It was quite plain that if they could suppose a case arising in which military operations would be necessary, and which was not governed by the exceptions he proposed, it would be the duty of the Executive, on its own discretion,

Lord STANLEY did not rise for the purpose of adverting to those circumstances which his right hon, friend had used as illustrations of his argument, and in reference to the argument itself, not one expression of opinion had fallen from by this clause was not so absolute as it appeared, because by clause 36 it was provided that "the power of making regulations in relation to appointments in the civil service may be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council." (Hear, hear.) At the same time, he had no objection to insert in the next clause (31 A) the words "in Council" after "Secretary of State." (Hear, hear.)

The Government were ready to introduce into the Bill the clause which his right hon. friend produce into the Bill the clause which his right hon. friend produce into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon. friend produce into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conduct into the Bill the clause which his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to the Bill the clause which his right has a second to the Bill the cl his right hon friend in which he was not prepared to conof this kind might be very valuable as a declaration of the intentions and opinions of Parliament, still as a practical check on the Minister it had not much binding force. There was, first of all, the exception of "all cases of sudden and urgent necessity," and those words, interpreted by a Gover-nor-General under the influence of a strong feeling in favour of a war, might be very largely extended. Again, the clause stated that the Queen's forces were not to be employed without the consent of Parliament; but that was only a security for one-half the year, but was no security during several months, when Parliament was not sitting. Nevertheless he agreed that it was important to place on record the intentions and feelings of Parliament on a subject of

to order those preparations, and come down to Parliament for a Bill of indemnity. The right hon, gentleman con-cluded by proposing the introduction of the words above-

should be very willing to see it form part of the Bill. (Hear

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the former Acts, in which an attempt was made to carry into effect the principle of the proposed clause, had proved ineffectual in restraining Governors General from entering into wars. There were not now the same motives for undertaking wars in India which existed in the time of Lord Wellesley, inas-much as nearly the whole of India had been brought under British dominion; and the temptation now was to engage in such wars as had occurred in Affghanistan and in Persia. He thought that great difficulties might result from the practice which would be introduced by this clause with regard to Indian wars. It was the prerogative of the Crown to declare war, and it would undoubtedly be the prerogative of the Crown to declare war in any part of Asia. But the general prerogative of the Crown in declaring war was pracically limited by the necessity of obtaining votes of supply from Parliament for the purpose of carrying on war. Beyond that constitutional necessity the prerogative of the Crown with regard to the declaration of war was unlimited. Suppose, however, the Governor-General desired tomake war, not for the purpose of repelling actual invasion, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, he would have to communicate with the Home Government; and in what manner would the consent of Parliament be obtained? (Hear.) He presumed it would be necessary to obtain the consent of both Houses, and that it would be the duty of the executive Goernment to introduce a Bill formally giving their consent to the Governor-General's making war. Then the question might arise whether, Parliament having consented to the mmencement of a war, it was competent for the Governor-General to terminate such war without the assent of Parliament? (Hear, hear.) If they sanctioned such a rinciple it might be extended to other wars, and they night eventually adopt the doctrine that the British Parliament, like the American Senate, should give its consent to all wars in derogation of the existing prerogative of the Lord PALMERSTON would not enter into any argument

as to the past wars to which his right hon. friend (Mr. Gladstone) had referred, but he must observe that the right hon, gentleman was mistaken, as to a matter of fact, in his statement with regard to the Persian war, which was formally announced to Parliament in Her Majesty's Speech at the beginning of the session (hear, hear), and after such announcement it was competent to any hon, member to call the attention of Parliament to the subject. He entirely agreed with his right hon. friend who last spoke, that the consent of Parliament was not necessary previous to a de-claration of war, because it was a fundamental principle of the constitution, that the power of declaring war and con-cluding peace rested with the Crown (hear, hear), the Ministers of the Crown being responsible for the manner in which they advised the Crown to exercise that prerogative. To maintain that the previous consent of Parliament was necessary, either to the commencement of a war or to the onclusion of a peace, would be to introduce a principle what surprised that Her Majesty's Ministers, who were the guardians of the prerogatives of the Crown and of the con-stitution of the country, did not protest against doctrines which, in his opinion, were most inconsistent with pre-rogative and the constitution. (Hear, hear.) There was, he thought, a technical verbal objection to the clause in its present form. The right hon, gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) proposed to enact that Her Majesty's forces in India should not go beyond the frontiers of India except to repel invasions; but invasion could only be repelled in the country which was invaded, and to state formally and deliberately in an Act of Parliament that troops should not go beyond the frontier of an invaded country to repel invasion was to perpetrate what in the sister country might be called a "bull." (Laughter.) His right hon, friend would probably adopt some other phraseology with the view of accomplishing his object. He apprehended, however, that the clause thought it was not difficult to show, in the first place, that it was practicable to make arrangements more likely to be efficacious than those which were adopted by Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, and, in the second place, that a great necessity now existed for such arrangements. The communications with pose of carrying on military operations in any other part of the world without the previous consent of Parliament. Suppose a war should break out with China,

years ago, with regard to the probable inconvenience of ampering, in case of necessity, the action of the Executive Turkey, or any other Power, and it should be deemed necessary to remove a portion of the regular troops from India for the purpose of carrying on such war, were those troops to be placed upon a different footing from Her Majesty's forces at the Cape, at the Mauritius, or in any other part of the Queen's dominions abroad? He thought the noble lord (Lord Stanley) would act somewhat hastily if he adopted the clause in its present form if he adopted the clause in its present form.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, noble lord who had just addressed the House had stated that by the constitution of this country the Sovereign possessed the power of declaring war and of concluding peace, and that he looked to the Ministers of the Crown, who were the natural guardians of that prerogative, to oppose the clause under consideration. [Lord Palmerston.—"The principle which it involves."] Well, the principle enshrined in the clause. Undoubtedly, by the constitution of this country the power of declaring war and making peace rested with state of affairs which was apart from the constitution this country. (Hear, hear.) The power of making war or peace might be safely left to the Sovereign under the constitution of this country; and the House of Commons, which voted the supplies, had a legitimate and constitutional opportunity of declaring its views. In the case of India, however, if the power of declaring war and concluding peace were left entirely in the hands of the Sovereign there would be no means of exercising in this country any control over the use of that power, and a policy were adopted there would be no power of employing the Queen's troops who happened to be in India in any war that might arise with China, Turkey, or other Powers; but he would remind the noble lord that if the Queen's troops were required in China or Turkey it would be in conseq the exercise of the constitutional prerogative of the Crown of would have a constitutional opportunity of controlling the policy which was pursued. (Hear, hear.) He thought that such a provision as was contained in the clause would be extremely salutary, and although some change might be invasion of the constitutional prerogative of the Crown. Lord J. RUSSELL agreed in the general policy of the clause on the grounds which had been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was disposed, however, to concur in the objection raised by his noble friend to some of the terms of the clause. 'Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies," it was said, "shall not be employed in any military operation" beyond the frontier of India without the consent of Parliament. possessions of this enemy of the Crown, it appeared to him the clause would prevent the employment of those forces without the consent of Parliament. Thus if, prior to the attack on Java, when we were at war with the Dutch, the Governor-General had been obliged to send to the home ment to obtain authority for this expedition, it might have failed altogether, because, by making it known to the enemy

through a debate in Parliament, you would entirely defeat your object. (Hear.) He doubted, also, whether the anguage of the clause would not have prevented the expedition to Egypt. (Hear, hear.) The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the clause as it stood would meet both the cases mentioned by the noble lord, which would come within the scope of the words "or under other sudden and urgent necessity." (Hear.) He would suggest to the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) clause by making it read—Her Majesty's forces "maintained out of the revenue of India" shall not be em-

Mr. GLADSTONE had no objection to the insertion of

for the interference of the House of Commons in the disshould have a check upon Indian as well as upon European wars, but he suggested whether his object would not be gained in a more constitutional way if, instead of saying that "Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies shall not be employed," and so on, he provided "that the rovenues of India shall not be applied for such purpose, except with the consent of Parliament." This would leave the prerogative of the Crown in respect to the employment of forces unimpaired. It would then be exactly analogous to the practice in this country, where a vote of supply formed the only check upon military operations. (Hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE feared that the operation of his hon. friend's proposal would not be intelligible. Mr. V. SMITH asked in what manner it was thought necessary, in point of law, that the approbation of Parliament should be signified. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the most convenient

and constitutional course of testing the consent of Parlia-ment would be by an address to Her Majesty from both Lord PALMERSTON said the troops of the regular army while stationed in India were paid out of the Indian revenue, and the clause would thus restrain the action of the Queen's as well of the local troops.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought the obvious answer to this

was, that the moment the troops of the regular army were removed from India into another country for the purpose of military operations, they would cease to be maintained out of the Indian revenue, but would become a charge upon this Mr. MANGLES said the Affghanistan and Persian wars constituted charges upon the Indian revenue. Lord PALMERSTON thought that the clause was most

objectionable, and, although he did not think that it would be possible to strike it out by a division, he should when the question was put from the chair that the clause be added to the Bill say no to that proposal. The question having been put from the chair, and there being some dissentient voices, the House divided and the For the clause 152

Against it 46
Majority 46 The clause was then read a second time. Lord PALMERSTON then rose to move the clause of which he had given notice, the object of which was that the arrangement with regard to the Council should be limited in point of time so as to impose upon Parliament the necessity of reconsidering that arrangement within a certain time. The Government had, from a combination of various circumstances, been led to assent to an arrangement which would be found to be practically inconvenient. The Council constituted as at present proposed would, to a certain de-gree, be a continuation of the double Government, (Hear,

hear.) There was a maxim laid down by an Italian writer | had been condemned on that account to extinction by genthat if one, under pretence of making a change, wanted to maintain a state of things as nearly as possible in the same condition as they were before, the best way to do it was to change names, and that was precisely what the Government had done in the present instance. (Hear, hear.) At present there were 18 directors, and it was proposed that the new Council should consist of 15, the greater part of whom would no doubt be selected from the present Court of Directors. Now, no doubt they were gentlemen well conversant with the affairs of India, and on the ground of capacity he did not wish to raise any ob jection, but the House must look, not to individuals but to things. Now, under the proposed arrangement there would be 15 gentlemen who had hitherto performed a certain amount of duty at a salary of 500l. a-year, appointed to perform at all events not duties more arduous, but pro-bably less so, at a salary of 1,200%. a year. (Hear, hear. The directors had hitherto been elected for a certain nun ber of years, subject to re-election, and on retirement has received no pension, but the councillors would be elected for life, and on retirement would receive a very handson retiring pension. There was no assignable reason why these councillors should be placed in so much better a posi-tion than those who had heretofore filled similar offices Their duties, after the transfer of the government of India to the Crown, would be greatly diminished; and the noble lord himself had admitted that year by year they would progressively have less to do than the Court of Directors. Their functions, too, would be to the form of the court of Directors. decide nothing; they would be free from responsibility whereas the Court of Directors were responsible to their constituents. On that ground it was desirable that Parlia ment should have an opportunity of reconsidering the arrangement without giving the proposed councillors the sort of freehold in their situations which would be given by this Bill. If, therefore, at the end of two or three years the Government should find that there should be fewer council lors, with a shorter tenure of office, lower salaries, and smaller retiring pensions, the vested interests created by the measure of 1858 would be pleaded as a bar to the action of Parliament, unless the Bill itself contained a provision binding them to reconsider the matter within a limited period The late Government at first thought six councilled would be enough, and certainly that eight would be amply sufficient. If their anticipations should be borne out by experience, it was clear that 15 members would be an incumbrance to the effective working of the machine; and the consequence would be either that one-half of the members would degenerate into sinecurists, or that their exertions would prove a clog and impediment to public business. The Council, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had assured them, was not to be an executive body, but an administrative body, dealing with mere details; and therefore the experience of hon, gentlemen who had served on Committees of that House consisting of 15 members, to whom questions analogous to those coming before the proposed Council were referred, and who had seen the delay and inconvenience caused by the necessity for hearing separately the opinions of so many persons when probably the were sufficient to dispose of the whole subject, would enable them to judge of the future working of a Council composed

of so large a number as that now proposed. On the other hand, if, contrary to his expectation, as many as 15 members should be found absolutely indispensable, there would be nothing in the course he now recommended to prevent that number from being continued permanently or for any specified period. The same remark applied to the tenure of office, which would ask, was the nature of the proposition which the House was a proposed in discussing? It was nothing more fied period. The same remark applied to the tenure of office, on which they would be able to legislate with greater effect on which they would be able to legislate with greater effect after a brief trial of the new system than they could possibly now do upon mere conjecture. He did not ask the Committee to reverse any of its past decisions, but, by precluding future claims to company to the first past decisions, but, by precluding future claims to company to the first past decisions. precluding future claims to compensation on account of and that the House of Commons should at the close vested interests, to leave a future Government and a future of that period proceed to the work of reconstruction. Parliament free to alter or continue as was most expedient the arrangements sanctioned by the present measure. The noble lord concluded by moving the following clause, viz.:"That so much of this Act as relates to the nomination election, numbers, duration of service, salaries, and retiring allowances of the councillors shall not continue in force longer than for five years, from the 1st day of August,

Lord STANLEY said the noble lord, at the commence

ment of his speech, had used two expressions as equivalent

the one to the other, which, nevertheless, appeared to convey

an entirely opposite meaning. He had said, first, that he

The question having been put,

wished to give Parliament an opportunity of reconsidering course of the next five years, instead of looking forthis question within alimited time; and then, correcting himself, he said he wished to put Parliament under the necessity of reconsidering it within such a limited time. These were two very different propositions, and he objected to the one and the other, though for different reasons. He objected to the plan by which the noble lord proposed to give Parliament an opportunity of reconsidering this subject, because Parliament had such an opportunity, not merely at the end of five years, but at the very earliest moment when any measure which it had passed was found inconvenient in its practical working. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had talked of keeping the door open for reconsideration. Why, the door was open. (Hear, hear.) And, as to placing the Legislature under the necessity of reconsidering the subject, that was a strong objection to fixing a definite periodat which a great question like that of the Indian government must be dealt with by that House. (Hear, hear.) Such was formerly the case when what was called the renewal of the charter had to take place at certain prescribed intervals. Frequent and just complaints had also been made of the inconvenience of their being compelled to legislate at one particular moment, no matter what might be the other subjects pressing on the attention of Parliament, and no matter how desirable it might be to obtain a longer period for discussion. The House generally sides objected quite as strongly as the noble did to the present Bill, the question was raised whether, instead of that measure continuing in force until Parliament should otherwise determine, a certain period of time should be fixed for its reconsideration The sense of the House was against that proposition, partly from many hon, members thinking it would be impruden to tie up the whole question for 10 years, and partly from the reason he had stated, that no one could foretell what events might occur in that time, or whether at the end of 10 years there might not be some great political agitation, or their salaries. But if the noble lord had referred to the last paragraph of the 14th clause, he would have found that that contingency was already guarded against. (Hear, hear.) In the 14th clause it was provided that no councillor should have any claim for compensation for loss of office under 10 years' service, in the event of Parliament deciding at any future time to reduce their number. As the Bill now stood any member of Council, having served 10 years, would at the end of that time be fault with the provisions of the Bill generally, and had

existing machinery of the Indian Government. He (Lord Stanley) remembered hearing a speech of the noble lord at the commencement of the session, in which he dwelt upon the inconveniences, delays, and the complexity of the transaction of Indian business which arose from the existence of two offices, and the sending backwards and forwards of despatches, and the noble lord described what he called the travels of a despatch to the amusement of the House. their journey to India. Then, again, the Court of Proprie tors had been abolished, the administration of Indian affairs had been placed directly under the Crown, great facilities had been provided for placing the army in India upon a different footing, if it should be deemed necessary. He denied that, although the Bill was less extensive in its character, and gave less power to the Minister than the measure of the looble lord, it was therefore to be continued as a more continued on the present system. (Hear) sidered as a mere continuance of the present system. (Hear.) duced. He (Lord Stanley) repeated what he had said on former occasions. They were told that by a different mode of carrying on business in India it might be possible greatly to diminish the work of the Government at home. Upon that point he expressed no opinion. If it should turn out that the amount of work transacted in this country was diminished, no doubt it would be proper to consider whether the number of councillors also might not be reduced. But he did not regard the councillors merely as so many clerks; their assistance would be required for the experience they would bring, the advice they would give, and the administrative ability they would possess. (Hear, hear.) He did not deny that hereafter a reduction might be possible, and if so, remembering that they tioned, but which a change of circumstances had rendered unfit to be continued. Hear, hear.) If the noble lord thought so badly of the Bill as he appeared to do, it was not a question of enduring for five years only, but whether it should pass at all. (Hear, hear.) If that was his opinion, there would soon be an opportunity of trying the question upon the third reading, when he could ascertain whether the House still adhered to the opinions it had already expressed

upon this subject. Mr. BRIGHT said, when he first saw the clause proposed by the noble lord the member for Tiverton he was undecided as to the course he should pursue, for he feared lest in fixing five years he might give to a faulty measure a length of life which it did not deserve. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he feared, if no period for review was fixed, that probably the measure, once passed, would go on for many years without asteration. In 1853, when the present government its duration should be limited was omitted, it being argued that if no period was fixed the Bill could be altered at any time. That was a specious argument, but he asked the House whether, if the recent outbreak in India had not occurred the 18 gentlemen in Leadenhall-street would not have gone on for many years without interference? (Hear.) He thought those gentlemen had been unjustly judged, they had been made to bear the odium of eausing the revolt, and its duration should be limited was omitted, it being argued

favour. The noble lord said they were all acting on conjecture—making an experiment; and he might have added that the Bill was the production of a majority of the House which was not in favour of any Bill at all upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) The present Government and their followers were against

any legislation at present, and those portions of the Bill which he held to be objectionable had been carried by hon. members opposite, and some 40 or 50 members on his (the Opposition) side whose sympathies were with the East India Company. Therefore, besides being an experiment, it was a measure proposed by a party that had only upon compulsion made up its mind to legislate upon the subject. He did not hope to see another convulsion like that which had recently occurred in India; but if not, and there was no time fixed for considering the Bill, then 15 gentlemen, with handsome salaries, fair retiring allowances. and work so light that no one had been able to define it would be left unchallenged, and they would be the last to complain of the working of the Act; but in the meantime the condition of India would be neglected, and he should have to renew those complaints he and other members had often had to make. Under these circumstances he thought that it would be wise for the House to adopt the clause proposed by the noble lord the member for Tiverton, for which there were precedents in previous Indian legislation, and in the imposition of the income-tax for three years, and which could not, as the noble lord seemed to imagine, prevent the revision and amendment of this measure within five years, but would compel the successors of that House and of the noble lord and his colleagues-of whom no doubt there would be many before then (a laugh)-to reconsider this great question, which was now being decided experimentally and upon conjecture, at the end of that period.

Mr. MACAULAY said that to him it seemed very much I'ke nonsense, after having provided that the councillors should hold their seats for life, now to propose that the Bill should continue in operation for only five years. Mr. V. SMITH said that the tenure of their seats by the councillors was not to be for their natural lives but during good behaviour. If the argument of the hon, and learned gentleman was sound it would apply to any amendment of the Bill at any time whatever. Disapproving himself the constitution of the Council, but intending to support the third reading of the Bill, he hoped that the House would

Mr. WHITESIDE thought that the course taken by the mr. WHITESIDE thought that the course taken by the noble lord and the right hon. gentleman opposite was not very complimentary to the sense of the House. Nor was the expression of the noble lord, that the Bill was a job, a very civil one. After the House had discussed and decided all the questions as to whether there should be a Council, of what number it should consist, and what should be the emoluments of its members, they now sought to revive and (Hear, hear.) Now that, in his opinion, was a proposition as extraordinary as could well be submitted to a body of intelligent men. The arguments which had been urged in its favour by the hon. member for Birmingham were quite consistent with the views to which he had previously given expression, inasmuch as he objected to a Council, be it composed of eight, or 15, or any number of persons. It had, however, been decided by the House that the Minister for India should be afforded the assistance of pared to legislate upon the principle that affairs in India.

sistency in calling upon Parliament to reconsider the important questions involved in the Bill at the end of five Mr. KINNAIRD supported the clause, expressing it as his opinion that the more frequently the subject of the administration of Indian affairs was discussed in that House

Mr. MELLOR contended that there would be no incon-

ward to the happiest results from the operation of a measure which would transfer the administration of Indian

the greater would be the benefits which would be likely to Mr. AYRTON could not help thinking that of all the propositions which had emanated from the noble lord the member for Tiverton in reference to India, that under discussion was the most mischievous. ("Hear hear," and a laugh.) One would have supposed that the noble viscount would be satisfied with the divisions which at his inhe had met in his attempts to induce the House to adopt his views; but, not contented with the repeated evidence which had been afforded him that a House of Commons elected under his own auspices was entirely opposed to the various propositions which he had made in connexion with the future government of India, the noble lord now asked them to destroy everything which they had previously re-solved to accomplish. (Hear, hear.) The clause which the noble lord had moved would, if assented to, pledge the House to a declaration that at the end of five years all the provisions of the Bill in regard to the Council should absolutely cease and determine (hear, hear); and the result of India would become completely vested in the hands of the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) Now, a fatal objection to the course which the noble lord asked the House to adopt was, he thought, to be found in the circumstance that its tendency would be to make the Council dependent upon the good opinion of the Government of the day, and to preclude the exercise upon its part of that freedom of thought and advice which it was the whole scope of the Bill to secure. The Bill was framed not merely to reform the Court of Directors, but also the Board of Control, which he and almost everybody else felt stood very much in need of reform, especially during the administration of the noble viscount. (Hear, hear.) It was, in his opinion, highly inexpedient that the government of India should be intrusted to one man, and the more so when that man was found to be wholly incapable of discharging his duties with efficiency (hear, session repeated, when the only able and intelligible speech which been made upon the subject of India in that House had been delivered, not by a member of the Government, but by a right hon. gentleman entirely unconnected with it, and to whom no sources of official information were open.

Mr. DUNLOP supported the clause, because he thought it was necessary that Parliament should have an opportunity of reconsidering the question at the end of five

require that the constitution of the Council should come before Parliament at all. It simply said that at the end of five years the Minister of the day might continue, if he chose, to govern India without any Council whatever. (Hear, hear.) The measure which the hon, member for Birmingham had consistently advocated throughout would thus come to pass—India would be administered by a Secretary of State without the assistance of a Council. It had been said that the attention of Parliament could never be directed to the affairs of India the Government had not looked forward to the right to alter the constitution of the Council no mem- early attention to that important and pressing subject. better way of dealing with the question than the one pro-posed by the noble lord the member for Tiverton, whose pinions with regard to the Council had undergone some extraordinary changes since the commencement of the

Mr. WILSON could not think that the Solicitor-General was serious in the argument which he had urged upon the House. (Hear, hear.) That argument was that if the clause were passed the question of the Council would not necessarily come before Parliament at the end of five years, but that the government of India would fall entirely nto the hands of the Secretary of State. The hon. and learned gentleman must know, however, that the Secretary might be possible, and if so, remembering that the were all now acting in a great measure upon conjecture and as an experiment, he would not be ashamed, and no Minister need be ashamed, to come down to that House and Minister need be ashamed, to come down to that House and Minister need be ashamed, to come down to that House and Parliament to reconsider the whole of this question. (Hear, Parliament to reconsider the whole of this question.) hear.) A similar provision had always been inserted in the Indian Bills of former times, and the fact that nobody knew what the results of the present measure would be afforded a strong reason for making the same arrangement now.

Mr. G. VANSITTART opposed the proposed clause; for if it were held out that the whole of this matter was to be again taken into consideration at the end of a few years, no one would consider that their policy was placed on a firm

measure at some definite period.

believed there would be great difficulty in inducing the very distant, the constituencies would prost much by looking of India was created, the former period of 21 years to which | right kind of men to accept the office of councillors. (Cries | at the division lists. (Laughter.) It would be found that of "Oh!") If there was an absence of the character of the Liberal members had not given a single factious vote and

cised under the Act would be at the will of the Secretary of State. (Cries of "Oh," and "Hear.") The member for Devonport met that argument by saying that certain powers could only be exercised by the Secre, ary of State in Council, and that if the Council were deprived of their attributes, the Secretary of State would no longer be a "le to exercise those powers. But the present Bill was a Br." to transfer the Government of India from the East India tompany to the Crown, and the noble lord proposed to cance the whole of that part of the Bill which referred to the exist, are, constitution and functions of the Council. If the House, throughted tution, and functions of the Council, If the House , throg sted that constitution and those functions, what would be the pointion of things? They had by their votes in that house, transferred the attributes of the Company to the Crown. Then, if they adopted this clause, they would place in the hands of the Crown an unvestricted and irresponsible authority, which the Crown might immediately delegate to a Secretary of State. If the noble lord entirely disapproved the policy which had been recommended by the Government, and had been repeatedly ratified by Parliament, the straightforward and legitimate course would have been to raise the question as to the propriety of that legislation on the third reading of the Bill. (Hear, hear.) The proposal of the noble lord would practically transfer an arbitrary authority to the Crown, which would be exercised without regulation or control, and without the slightest interference on the part of Parliament. Surely, after the laborious attention they had bestowed upon this Bill, the House would pause before they assented to such a proposihat constitution and those functions, what would be the po i-House would pause before they assented to such a proposition ; for if they agreed to the clause they would denude the measure of all the regulations, modifications, and arrange-ments which they had sanctioned, and would leave nothing but a caput mortuum in the shape of a bare transfer of the government of India from the Company to the Crown. Was that the intention of the House of Commons? (Hear, hear.) The proposition would be so monstrous in its consequences that he could not believe the noble lord had contemplated that he could not believe the noble ford had contemplated the results to which it would lead. The questions of the number of the Council—whether it should consist of 8, 12, or 15 members, and the duration of the term for which the office should be held—had been fully and amply debated on previous occasions, and they were really now iscussing the principle of the Bill upon the report. (Hear,

Lord PALMERSTON said, there were two complimentary methods of meeting any proposal which was submitted to the House, and he was proud to say that two propositions which he had made had been met in both modes. One compliment was when no answer was given to a proposal which was put forward. That course was adopted in the case of a notion he submitted to the House a few evenings ago. Hon. gentlerien on the Treasury bench saw that no answer could gentlerien on the Treasury bench saw that no answer could be given to his proposal, and they went to a division in silence. (A laugh.) The other complimentary method of dealing with a proposal was, when those who answered it entirely misrepresented the proposition, and directed their replies to some totally different question. That was the mode in which the proposal he had now submitted to the House had been met. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that his clause would at the end of five years, hand over the whole government of India without control to the Secretary whole government of India without control to the Secretary of State, because, as he said, the clause would terminate the existence and functions of the Council. Now, there were no such words as "existence" or "functions" in the clause. (Hear, hear.) He had purposely abstained from proposing that the House should declare that the existence of the Council should cease at the end of five years. If the clause were adopted every portion of the Bill relating to the constitution of the Council would remain untouched. His clause would put an end to the appointment, number, and salaries of the councillors, at the termination of five years, until further legislation on the subject took place; and no doubt the reconsideration of the whole subject would thus be rendered necessary, and that was in his opinion the merit of the clause. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

The House then divided. The numbers were-

Mr. SEYMOUR moved the following clause :- "Whereas it is expedient that some offices hitherto exclusively filled by members of the civil service should be thrown mended by the highest authorities in India; but it could by no means desired to destroy the prestige of the civil service in India, which was looked upon, very properly, with great respect in that country; but he wanted to see a complete revision of that service. There were many uncovenanted servants who had gone out as colomany uncovenanted servants who had gone out as colomany uncovenanted servants. affairs to a responsible Minister, who would be aided in the discharge of his onerous duties by men competent to give him the advice of which he might stand in need. For his own part he believed that such a measure was calculated to nists, who were familiar with the natives, who might be of the utmost use to this country in a moment of diffibe productive of the greatest benefit to India, and he, therefore, trusted that the proposition of the noble lord opposite would not receive the assent of the House. (Hear, hear.) culty, and who well might be appointed to posts of great importance; but it was impossible to promote them to those offices unless the clauses in question were repealed. As an instance of the class of men to whom he alluded, he mentioned the late Mr. Venables, who had rendered signal service tion of 1,500l. a-year, which a young man in the civil service would obtain after a few years residence in the country. He recommended that promotion should be made more accessible than it was at present to the uncovenanted servants, by which means the greatest talent would be secured, and the feeling of irritability which existed between the covenanted and the uncovenanted servants would be allayed. The repeal of these clauses had been advocated by very high authority in India. The hon, gentleman concluded by moving the clauses.

Lord STANLEY said this clause would effect a sweepin change in the administration of India, which he did not think the House was ready at the present moment to enter upon. It was a subject of great importance, which must be treated with great caution, and, after careful consideration and deliberation, and rather than run the risk of dealing with it in a hasty and unsatisfactory manner it would be Moreover, it related to the internal administration of India in India, whereas the scope of this Bill was confined to the home administration; and if this question were dealt with now there was no reason why other questions of equal importance connected with the same branch of the subject should not also be dealt with. Recent events must of necessity have opened the eyes of all persons to the necessity of changes hitherto deemed unadvisable, and must lead to extensive reorganizations. He was not himself prepared now to give any definitive opinion on this matter, nor did he think the House had recently given sufficient attention to it to be able to deal with it practically at the present

great caution in dealing with this important question. He was perfectly aware of the defects of the civil service, but this proposition was certainly not calculated to remove them. ting themselves, as this clause would commit them, to alto-gether destroying those barriers which had hitherto existed against the abuses of patronage by the Minister of the

to provide a better home Government for India, he appre-hended this clause would not come within its general scope, a clause, which he should otherwise have done, connected of which was so pertinaciously insisted upon in 1853 by the Wood). The duties and functions of the members of this Council were identical with those of the Supreme Council. It cost India one lac of rupees, or 10,000l., per annum; and as all the members were Government nominees it was universally allowed that it had failed to produce any good or practical result. In point of fact, it was nothing more or less than a sham legislative assembly—a burlesque on the House of Commons, and resembling the Court of East India. Proprietors, which this Bill had happily swept away. (Hear, hear.) He desired, therefore, to see it either entirely and he hoped therefore the hon, member for Poole would not press it at present. In his opinion it was a subject of the recent revolt. That argument was conclusive against the proposition before the House. When the five years elapsed Parliament might be found in that apathetic state which had been so much deprecated, whereas it was now in months since the utter breakdown of our old Bengal Native Sepoy Army had been made patent to the whole world; and reference to his remark, that 15 was an awkward number, that after long experience that House continued to adopt that after long experience that House continued to adopt that very number for its committees. (Hear, hear.) In fact, a great part of the work of the Council would be done in the committees which it was proposed to create. The noble lord seemed to think that the Government had not looked forward to the time when the number of the Council might be retime when the number of the Council might be referred what he had said on the loss of his office. That was a much in so fair a manner by the noble lord, but gave notice that he should draw attention to the subject at an early period next session.

Mr. GREGSON moved "that the settlements of Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Labuan, and Sarawak be placed under the President and Council of India."

Mr. FITZROY submitted that it was not a clause. The SPEAKER concurred that it was merely an expression of opinion, giving no enacting powers, and therefore that it could not stand as a clause in the Bill.

The motion was not entertained Lord STANLEY moved the addition of the following words at the end of clause 8 :- "Provided also, that if any person being or having been such director, and elected or appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to accept the office, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual, to appoint in the place of every director

so refusing some other person to be a member of the Council but so that nine members of the Council at the least shall be persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned.' The motion was agreed to.

Sir E. PERRY moved, after "behaviour" to insert "and shall not, so long as he shall remain such councillor, accept, one would consider that their policy was placed on a firm foundation.

Mr. GRIFFITH supported the clause. He concurred in the principle of controlling nomination by election; but they must all acknowledge the imperfect manner in which that plan had been carried out, and therefore he thought that they ought to have an opportunity of revising the measure at some definite period. single amendment (a laugh), but it was their duty to ad-Mr. ADAMS thought it would be unwise to adopt the clause of the noble lord, and should it be agreed to, he favour, as upon a new election, which was probably not

After a few words from Mr. C. FORTESCUE, The amendment was negatived without a division. On the motion of Lord STANLEY, it was then resolved at the end of clause 15 to leave out "without the consent in writing of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," and insert "except by a similar order in Council, to be laid in like manner before both Houses of Parliament."

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose to move the omission of clause 27, which provides that orders now sent through the Secret Committee may be sent by the Secretary of State without communication with the Council. The noble lord said that he should not only be glad to see the Bill pass, but believed that it would become the foundation of good government for India. (Hear.) Hitherto all questions of wars, treaties, and the policy to be pursued towards native princes were considered by the Secret Committee, and were virtually decided by the President of the Board of Control. The class of men whom it was desirable to obtain for the Council could, however, only be secured by showing them that they might be really of use to the Government of India. The opinion of such men on wars, treaties, and the like would be of the utmost value to the Minister for India, and Parliament would adopt the policy that had been pursued the more readily if they knew it had been thoroughly sifted and agreed to by a council of able men acquainted with India. In cases where a European war was apprehended, or was being undertsken, there might be reason for special secrecy, and he did not think there would be any well-founded objection to make an exception in such cases. If it were found that a great majority of the Council were adverse to any particular policy, the president would hardly persist in pursuing it. He must say that he thought the power given by the clause was not only unwise but inconsistent with the general purport of the Bill. The noble lord concluded by moving that the clause be omitted.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the question which the House had to consider was, whether there might not arise a combination of circumstances in which it might be the duty of the Minister to act entirely on his own responsibility, and without consulting the Council. No one maintained that such a combination of circumstances might not arise. It would be unwise, and indeed, impracticable to attempt to define the conditions under which secrecy should be observed, for no general rule could be laid down on the subject. It was impossible to demonstrate the circumstances under which the Minister should act, and they could not, on the other hand, say that he should not possess the power to act by himself when particular circumstances arose. (Hear, hear.) One of the principal features of the Bill was the establishment of the responsibility of the Minister; but, if they laid down the principle that he must necessarily in every case go to his Council for advice, they to a certain degree diminished his responsibility. (Hear.) Bearing in mind that no one had laid it down as a principle that secrecy to some extent was injurious, the point they had to decide was whether it should be more limited than it was in the Bill now before them. He had considered whether language could be devised by which it could be more limited, and he believed the Bill might be so drawn as somewhat to limitthe power of secret action. But, if they made up their minds to intrust the Minister with this power of secret action, they must ask whether it would be wise or beneficial to restrain him in the exercise of it. The Minister was always responsible to the House, and it was for the House to consider whether they would consent best of his judgment the power which secrecy would give to him. The noble lord who had moved the omission of the clause had stated that he was not actuated by any feeling of hostility to the Bill. Now, any such assurance quite unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) Any one who had watched the progress of the measure must have seen that the noble lord had shown an example which he trusted would not be forgotten. (Hear, hear.) He had shown how on a great question of Imperial interest party considerations could be thrown aside, and that the weight and influence of a person holding a high position in that House could, without regard to party motive, be directed towards the establishment of a state of things in India which might seem the best adapted for securing the future prosperity of that country. (Hear, hear.) He did not, therefore, quarrel with the noble lord for bringing forward the motion before the House, but he would beg the House to pause before it agreed to a proposal which would in many respects tie the hands and fetter the action of the Indian Minister. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. GRAHAM said that he certainly was actuated

by no feeling of hostility to the Bill, but, at the same time.

he was not influenced by any parental feeling with regard to it which would induce him in this particular case to the Court of Directors could keep a secret. In the time of Sir R. Peel the question of suspending a Governor-General had been before the committee of the Court of Directors for months, and that secret was never divulged by them, but, on the contrary, it only became known through the medium of the Board of Control. (A laugh.) With that example before him, he had perfect confidence that any matter of secrecy would be kept secret by the Council, and that in many cases the advice and action of the Council might advantageously restrain the action of the Minister. As regarded secrecy at present, it was not all on one side of the water, for the Governor-General had also the power of writing secret despatches, and if that state of things were kept on, such an understanding could be come to between the Minister and the Governor-General on the subject of secret JURIES (IRELAND) No. 2 BILL, AND JURIES despatches, that the Council might be kept in total ignorance of the actual state of affairs. It was his deliberate opinion that in the Affghan war had been sown the seeds of the present mutiny in India, and the Affghan expedition was the result of the system of secrecy. (Hear, hear.) If the question of that expedition had been fairly put before the Court of Directors, he did not think that it would ever have been undertaken; and the same was the case with regard to the late Persian expedition. The Court of Directors would not have consented to withdraw from India that large European force which was employed in the Persian expedition, and if they had been consulted the Persian expedition would never have taken place, and the opportunity for those who were badly disposed towards the British rule to revolt would not have been afforded. (Hear.) In a recent case, he believed that if the despatch of Lord Ellenborough, which had attracted so much attention, had been referred to a Council, it would never have been sent to India. Lord Ellenborough had sent out, without consulting the Court of Directors, a previous despatch regulating the policy to be pursued in regard to clemency and punishment. He approved, indeed, of that despatch, but he saw no reason why it should have been secret. The tendency, therefore, on the part of the Minister was to push the doctrine of secrecy to extremes. On the whole, if it was impossible in the present state of this Bill to think those animadversions justified; the magistrates of impose any limitation such as his noble friend might deem desirable—if the alternative was whether there should be no secrecy, or whether secrecy should be upheld in its present form, liable to abuse and to the evil consequences which experience had demonstrated to be not only possible, but probable, he could not hesitate in giving his vote in favour of striking out these clauses, thereby absolutely abolishing secrecy. If any emergency should arise, which in the judgment of the Minister required secrecy, he would only have to demand that secrecy should be observed by a Council constituted, no doubt, of men of the highest character and station, and every way well worthy of his confidence. Any violation of that secrecy would be so gross an act of misbehaviour that any member guilty of it would, he was satisfied, if convicted be at once re-moved from the Council by a vote of both Houses of Parliament. On every ground, then, they would have ample security for secrecy when necessary. Such instances would be very rare; for the less the Minister attempted to impose secrecy, the more constantly he consulted his Council, the sounder and safer would be his policy, and the better would

Sir G. C. LEWIS said, it was at present competent for the President of the Board of Control to order the Governor-General to undertake a war in India, but under the clause agreed to that night this power could only be exercised in certain cases with the consent of Parliament. Therefore, if the powers of the Secret Committee, which were given in an unlimited form by the 27th clause, should be exercised without reference to the limitation imposed by the clause inserted that night, they must suppose that the Secretary of State was relieved from the necessity of consulting his Council upon a question relating to war. He might send out his instructions, but when the Governor-General received them the latter would find that he could not act without writing home to obtain the assent of Parliament. There was, therefore, a clear inconsistency between the original powers of the Secret Committee, which they were to reserve, and the new clause about to be inserted. The better the new clause about to be inserted. The better course would be to reject the powers of the Secret Committee and stand by the clause already introduced. There was another point on which he was desirous of ascertaining the views of the Government. The President of the Board of Control had authority to direct the Governor-General in respect of making war, concluding peace, and negotiating with native States. The Governor-General had a correlative power to correspond secretly with the President of that Board upon these three heads of information, and in addition he might correspond through the same medium concerning the revenue, police, and internal government of our territories and acquisitions in India. The power of the President of the Board of Control to send secret orders was therefore not co-extensive with the power of secret correspondence on the part of the Governor-General. It was very important that this point should be made clear, because if all the powers of the Secret Committee were to remain in activity, and if the Secretary of State could send out secret instructions on all matters relating to the internal government of India, as well as to peace, war, and negotiation, the functions of the Council would be wholly nugatory. He therefore wished to know what construction the Government put upon these clauses. ("Divide.")

Mr. MANGLES, speaking from experience on this question, could state that very few matters indeed came before him as a member of the Secret Committee which might him as a member of the Secret Committee which might not with perfect safety have been communicated to the Court of Directors, and even proclaimed at Charing-cross. As to any abuse of this power being improbable in the present day, that hypothesis, unfortunately, was not supported by experience. Not only was the conquest of Scinde carried out under the authority of the Secret Committee, but the whole revenue, police, and judicial administration of that large secrecy on any subject whatever, no matter how domestic or dangerous state.

party feeling. (Hear, hear.) For himself he had supported trivial. The President of the Board of Control had not an equal power to answer through the same department, but many alterations were required in it, and many members | that power had practically been assumed. As to the trust which might safely be reposed in the Council for India, the right hon, member for Carlisle had understated his case. The recall of Lord Ellenborough was not only known to the 24 Directors of the East India Company, but it so happened that while the matter was of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most under discussion in the Court six Directors went out by rotation, and six came in ; so that double the number of the proposed Council were cognizant of the transaction; and yet the fact did not transpire until Sir R. in-Chief of the Ghoorka troops, lately acting with the Peel disclosed it in answer to a question from Lord | British army in the Field in India, to be an Honorary Mem-

> The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that what the clause | Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order. neant, and was intended to mean, was to convey to the secretary of State the same powers, and no more, in regard so secrecy as were given by the Act of 1833 to the Secret

Lord PALMERSTON thought there had been some misunderstanding upon the point before the House. As Indian affairs had hitherto been managed the Ministers of through the Board of Control, and, therefore, it was necessary by special enactment to give to the Cabinet, through its organ the Secretary of the Board of Control, certain powers of action in certain cases. It was now intended to alter that arrangement. The Court of Directors was to be abolished, and the Government of India was to be transferred to the Cabinet—the responsible Ministers of the Crown. A proposition was now made to compel the Cabinet—for he could not agree to any distinction between the Secretary of State for India and the rest of the Cabinet-to enact for India that which was not enacted for other dominions of Her Majesty, that the Cabinet should place confidence and communicate freely and unreservedly all they intended to do to gentlemen who were not members of the Cabinet, and who were not re sponsible to Parliament. (Hear.) That appeared to him to be a departure from the existing state of the British constitution. With respect to the recal of Lord Ellenboroug that was an example of little weight, for no doubt people could keep their own secrets, but they would not feel bound to keep the secrets of others. That was a secret of the Court of Directors, but it did not follow that the Council would be equally scrupulous bout preserving the secrets of the Government. His obection to the proposal was the introduction of a new principle into the working of our administrative and constitu tional system, and compelling by law the Cabinet to place entire and unreserved confidence in a body of 15 gentlement nolding office independent of the Government, and there fore not possessing a common interest with the Cabinet,

The House divided, when there appeared-The clause was therefore sustained.

On clause 33, Mr. T. G. BARING rose to propose an amendment. The bject of the clause, he said, was to regulate for the future he admission of persons to the Engineers and Artillery in ndia. At present the cadetships were filled by gentlemen who had passed through the military college of Addiscombe. The clause proposed that those cadetships should be thrown pen to competition; but it did not, as he thought, provide hat the candidates should have passed through Addisc and the object of his amendment was to make the clause more clear upon that point. The hon, member proposed the omission of the words "in the Engineers and in the Artillery," and the insertion of "to the military college at Addiscomba"

Lord STANLEY said, there was every desire on the part of the Government to retain the present system, and there was nothing in the clause to prevent it being made imperative upon all candidates to pass through Addiscombe. Colonel SYKES expressed his conviction that unless the gentlemen appointed to the scientific branches of the service to take from the Minister the power of exercising to the best of his judgment the power which secrecy would give would be impossible to maintain the high reputation which those branches had so long and so deservedly enjoyed. The amendment was then withdrawn.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

Lord ELCHO said, he could not allow it to pass without tendering his thanks to the Lord-Advocate for the effective nanner in which the measure had been framed, and for the beral and conciliatory spirit in which it had been carried through its several stages. In making these observations he felt assured he was but giving expression to the feelings of the Scotch members generally. (Hear, hear.) Mr. DUNLOP bore similar testimony to the zeal and ability which had been displayed by the noble and learned

Colonel SYKES said, he entirely approved the Bill, with the exception of the clauses relating to the fusion of the two colleges of Aberdeen. With respect to that portion of the measure he must now at its last stage pronounce an object to its symmetry being destroyed. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the question of secrecy, experience had proved that the united feelings of a whole people. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

TITLES TO LAND (SCOTLAND) BILL. The House went into committee on this Bill. Mr. CAIRD moved the omission of clause 35, which prorided that the Act should not extend to burgage tenures. It was most important that that sort of property should be

The LORD ADVOCATE said, that it would be imposible to deal with burgage tenures in this Bill. It was, however, the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill upon that subject. The amendment was withdrawn, and this and all the

On the motion of Mr. WHITESIDE and Mr. J. D. FITZ-GERALD respectively the orders for further proceeding

with these Bills were discharged. WILLS, &c., OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD BILL This Bill was read a third time and passed.

COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS BILLS. This Bill was read a third time and passed. STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES BILL.

This Bill was read a third time and passed. The Police (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill and the Lunatics (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill passed through The County, &c., Property Conveyance Bill was read

CORONERS' INQUESTS On the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Mr. DEEDES said that the hon. member for Oldham. in moving for the seclet committee, animadverted strongly on the conduct of magistrates, and especially of the magis trates of Kent, in reference to the coroners. He did not Kent were not anxious to perpetuate feuds, but they were anxious to protect the county-rates and not to go beyond the law. Since the committee was moved for a commission or the subject had been issued, and he therefore supposed that the hon, member would not now vote for the com Mr. COBBETT said it was not his intention to cast any strong animadversions upon the magistrates, but merely to state facts. He was afraid that the commission would not enter into the whole of the inquiry, but if it did he should be satisfied. However, upon seeing the report of the commission, if it did not deal with the question as fully as

he wished, he should then renew his efforts to obtain a more complete inquiry. He would now withdraw the motion. The motion was accordingly withdrawn. The Juries (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn. Mr. DILLWYN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting grammar schools.

The Bill was brought in and read a first time. Mr. MAGAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant, and to facilitate the im-

The Bill was read a first time. Mr. MAGAN also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve and amend the law of landlord and tenant in relation to emblements and awaygoing crops in Ireland.

The Bill was read a first time. Mr. S. B. MILLER obtained leave to bring in a Bill giving power of making leases and agreements for compensation in case of persons having only limited interest in land, or being under disabilities The Bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at a few minutes after 1 o'clock.

DOMEST STREET,	The second of the second secon
PAIRS ON LORD PALMI	ERSTON'S CLAUSE PRO-
DOCED TO DE DECEDA	ED INTERIOR DITT
POSED TO BE INSERTE	
For. Against.	Mr. Glyn Mr. Percy
Colonel Pinney General Hall	Mr. Glyn Mr. Percy
Mr. A. Robartes Colonel North	Lord Goderich. Mr. Spaight
Mr. G. G. Glyn Sir W. Verner	Sir A. Agnew Hon. R.W. Clive
Mr. Wrightson Colonel Maxwell	Mr. J. Bagshaw. Mr. Tottenham
Hon, S. A. Ellis Mr. H. Wynd-	Mr. Willyams Mr. Pugh
ham	Mr. Fergus Gen. Arbuthnott
Hon. W. Coke Mr. G. Dundas	Sir H. Verney Mr. Packe
Lord E, Howard Mr. Egerton	Mr. Beaumont Lord Ossulston
Hon.W.H. Deni-	Mr. T. S. Dun-
son Mr. Leslie	combe Colonel Gilpin
Col. Kingscote Lord Curzon	Sir J. Matheson, Lord A. Lennox
Colonel White Mr. Cooper	Mr. Shafto Mr. Bentinck
Mr. Greenwood Captain Palmer	Mr. Gurdon Sir J. Bailey
Hon W. Cowper Mr. Tollemache	Mr. Adair Mr. Scott
Mr. Rich Sir J. Walsh Mr. Akroyd Mr. Kendall	Mr. Devereux Earl of March
Mr. Akroyd Mr. Kendall	Mr. Heneage Sir R.W. Carden
Mr. B. Carter Sir P. Egerton Lord Dunkellin Mr. Noel	Lord Bury Mr. R. Palmer
Mr. Portman Sir J. Elphin-	Mr. Hatchell Mr. Edwards
stone	Mr. F. Russell. Mr. B. Woodd
Mr. C. Forster . Mr. C. Bruce	Lord Harting-
Mr. W. Caven-	ton Mr. H. Baring
dish Mr Holford	Mr. C Clifford Colonel Forde
Mr. E. Hodgson Mr. A Willson	Mr. Cogan Mr. Macartney
Colonel Stuart Mr T Raving	Mr. L. King Mr. Hopwood
Mr. Coningnam Mr. Gladatone	Mr. Buller Mr. Collins
Mr. Butler Mr. Cubits	Colonel Clifford Mr. B. Blake-
Mr. G. Chve Mr. B. Johnstone	more
Mr. Ingram Sir J. Carnac	Sir F. Davie Major Sibthorp
Mr. Gregory Sir B. Brydges	Mr. Handley Earl of Bective
Mr. Wyvill Mr. J. Wynne	Sir F. Williams Sir E. Hayes
Mr. Grace Captain Banbury	Col. Biddulph Hon. H. Cole
The state of the s	The second secon

Mr. J. BAGSHAW has paired for the remainder of the session with Mr. TOTTENHAM; and Sir A. AGNEW with Mr. BROCKLEHURST paired for Mr. Baxter's proviso in the Scotch Universities Bill with Mr. STERL against.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER.-One of the sufferers by the bursting of a railway locomotive at the Atlas Iron Works, Manchester, died at the infirmary province was long conducted through the same Secret Department, and wholly irrespective of the Court of Directors. What had been done in that case might be again repeated. The Governor-General and the Governors of the several Presidencies had legal authority to write home in several Presidencies had legal

K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division Honourable Order of the Bath; and of His Highness the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee, Commanderber of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Kirke to the church and united parishes of Hutton and Fishwick, in the presbytery of Chirnside and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Edgar.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Rev. the Crown had only an incidental power of management | Robert Leitch to the church and parish of Abernyte, in the presbytery of Dundee, and county of Perth, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Robert Graham, late minister thereof, to the church of Errol.

> FOREIGN-OFFICE, JULY 6. Notice is hereby given that the Earl of Malmesbury has appointed B. M. Bradbeer, Esq., to be agent at Lowestoft

COMMISSIONS Signed by the LORD-LIEUTENANT of the County of Sussex.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.—Stewart

Paxton Marjoribanks, gent., to be ensign, vice Henry Edmund Stanley,
appointed to the 23d Regiment.

By the LORD-LIEUTENANT of the County of RADNOR.
Royal Radnor Rifles.—Adjt. Edward Rawlings Hannam (late Paymaster 2d Battalion 60th Rifles), to serve with the rank of Capt. from the 1st day of December, 1856. By the LORD-LIEUTENANT of the County of MIDDLESEX,
1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia.—Charles George
Norris, gent., to be Ensign, vice Wells, resigned. By the LORD-LIEUTENANT of the County Palatine of CHESTER.
2d Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.—John Frederick Wilkin,
gent., to be Ensign, vice Willson, promoted.

By the LORD-LIEUTENANT of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia,—Lieutenant James Lees Harwar to be Capt., vice Pollock, resigned; Ensign William Monro to be Lieut., vice Harwar, promoted. 3d Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia.—Ensign Joe Drury Bottomley to be Lieut., vice W. G. Gatliff, resigned; William Parkin Brown, gent., to be Ensign, vice Bottomley, promoted.

1st West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Edward Bury, gent., to be Cornet, vice James Bury, resigned.

Memorandum.

West York Rifle Regiment of Militia.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this regiment by Ensign Edmund Bowyer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Porter and Scott, Liverpool, metal merchants.—Wheeler and Green, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, ivory turners.—J. Eade and J. B. Johnson, Aberdeen-mews, Highbury-park, omnibus proprietors.—R. and S. K. Church, Watling-steeet, merchants.—Sidney and West, Nutkins-corner, Bermondsey-wall, mast makers.—Morris and Savin, Oswestry, mercers.—E. Dean and J. Robinson, Newton-heath, near Manchester, picker makers.—Smith, Chalmers, and Co., Gracechurch-street,—T. J. and H. Coman, Coltishall, Norfolk, and Norwich, grocers.—Heighton and Pierce, Clarence-place, Clapham-road, ironmongers.—J. and S. Wood and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers.—Wale and Scottorn, Nottingham, hosiers.—Berry and Pountain, Brighton and Lewes, wine merchants.—Popplewell and Ashton, Aldermanbury, warehousemen.—Mirfin, Rowlandson, and Co., Leeds, cloth merchants.—Roberts and Fisher, Huddersfield, marble masons.—E. Gledhill, W. Mitchell, and J. S. Armitage. Bradley-mills, near Huddersfield, millwrights.—J. Jenkins and H. S. Wharton, Gosport, surgeons.—Murphy and Strickland, Liverpool.—Jackson, Peto, Brassey, and Betts, Canada, contractors for the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway and other works in Canada, &c., and Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Tecker, Fishenhead transports. and Betts, Canada, contractors for the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway and other works in Canada, &c., and Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson, Birkenhead, iron bridge builders, as far as regards W. Jackson,—W. H. Tapson and Co., St. Germans, Cornwall, general merchants.——G. and A. Neame, Canterbury, soap manufacturers.—M. Clinch and J. Young, Brixton-hill, grocers.—F. E. Tucker and A. Bush, New-yard, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, fringe manufacturers.—W. R. Monger and Son, Ewell, schoolmasters.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Stuart and Kennett, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, tailors—third div. of 2s., Wednesday next, at Mr. Lee's, Aldermanbury.

W. C. Oak and C. H. Snow, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, bankers—first div. of 3s., Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Basinghall-street.

C. H. and J. E. Tugman, Great Tower-street, provision merchants—first div. of 13/4d., and first div. of 1s. 11/2d. on the separate estate of C. H. Tugman, any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

J. Marks, Bell-street, Paddington, Long-acre, and Melbourne, Australia, coachmaker—first div. of 1s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

G. Batters, Throgmorton-street, sharebroker—first div. of 2s. 63/d. Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

G. Batters, Throgmorton-street, sharebroker—first div. of 2s. 6¾d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

E. Pole, Reading, tea-dealer—first div. of 5s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

E. Waddington, Preston, draper—first div. of 1s. 11d., Tuesday, July 20, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

W. and J. Tyler, King's Bromley, Staffordshire, millers—first div. of 3s., any Thursday, at Mr. Kinnear's, Birmingham.

C, H. Riches, Cardiff, carrier—div, of 2s. 6d., on Wednesday, July 14, and every subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Miller's, Bristol.

H. Sykes, Sheffield, anvil manufacturer—second div. of 8¼d., and first and second div. on new proofs of 4s. 6¼d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield.

S. Biggin, H. Biggin, and P. Smith, Sheffield, saw manufacturers—first div. of 1s. 10d. on the joint estate, a first div. of 1s. 1d. on the separate estate of P. Smith, and a first div. of 3¾d. on the separate estate of P. Smith, and a first div. of 5¾d., on account of first div. of 5s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

S. H. Splatt, Liverpool, ship store dealer—div. of 5¾d., on account of first div. of 5s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

James Hume Greenfield, High-street, Hampstead, shipowner, to surrender July 16, at half-past 12 o'clock, and August 20, at half-past 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messers, Linklater and Hackwood, Walbrook; 'official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

William Owen Tucker, Lea Bridge-road, Essex, builder, July 16, and August 20, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Messers, Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry: official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

Edward Carr, Birmingham, draper, July 17, and August 7, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Messers, James and Knight, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.

William Brownlow, New Basford, Nottinghamshire, grocer, July 20, and August 10, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy, Nottingham: solicitor, Mr. Sykes, Nottingham; official assignee, Mr. Harris, Nottingham.

Philip Curno, Plymouth, Wheelwright, July 23, Aug. 12, at 1 o'clock, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy, Plymouth; solicitor, Mr. Gidley, Plymouth, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzell, Exeter.

Henry Wilson, Pontefract, grocer, July 22, Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Messers, Bond and Barwick, Leeds: official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds.

Joseph Wood, Bradford, Yorkshire, whitesmith, July 27, at halfpast 11 o'clock, Aug. 27, at 11, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr. Galley, Plymouth, Bradford; Messers, Blackburn and Son, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

John Menetrery, Liverpool, manufasturer of fancy soaps, July 16, Aug. 13, at 11, o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Chilton, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool.

solicitor, Mr. Chilton, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

July 28, J. Beagle, Bridge-road, Lambeth, upholsterer.—July 28, M. E. Bishop and E. S. Gissing, Cannon-street West, wholesale stationers.—July 28, G. and J. Barton, Manchester, copper roller-manufacturera.—July 29, J. S. Daintry and J. Ryle, Manchester, bankers.—July 28, J. Harris, Bolton, chymical manufacturer, and W. Harris, Bolton, manufacturing chymist.—July 29, W. Watkin, Churchstoke, Shropshire, miller.—July 29, J. Owen and J. M. Gutch, Worcester, bankers.—July 30, V. Harding, Liverpool, ironmonger.—July 30, R. Gribbell and R. Luscombe, Tavistock, wholesale grocers.—July 30, G. Fisher, Exeter, builder.—July 30, J. B. Godfrey, Taunton, coach-maker.—July 30, C. V. Bridgman, Tavistock, scrivener.—July 30, J. Barnes, Dorchester, builder.—July 30, T. Kingdon, Netherexe, Devonshire, oyder merchant.—July 30, J. Brown, Weymouth, leather seller.—July 29, T. Taylor, Halifxa, earthenware dealer.—July 29, S. Smith, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—July 29, B. Starkey, Sheepridge, near Huddersfield, woollen cord manufacturer.—July 29, J. Wilkes, Whitby, Yorkshire, butcher.—July 29, J. Moorhouse, Skipton, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—July 29, R. Eastburn, Halifax, dyer.—July 29, W. Coopland, Topeliffe, Yorkshire, corn miller.—July 29, J. and W. Cronkshaw, Edenfield, Lancashire, manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

August 6, W. Timms, Grandborough, War wickshire, farmer—August 6, W. U. Parkes, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. W. Mudie, Glasgow and elsewhere, paint manufacturer, July 12, at 2 o'clock, at the Faculty-hall, Glasgow.

J. Croll, Dundee, grain merchant, July 14, at 12 o'clock, at the British Hotel, Dundee. son, Hilltown, Dundee, grocer, July 13, at 2 o'clock, at

S. Laughton, Kirkwall, tailor, July 10, at 1 o'clock, at the Sheriff Court-room, Kirkwall, W. Shedden and J. Morton, Glasgow, mahogany merchants, July 9, at 1 o'clock, at the Faculty-hall, Glasgow. PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES. HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

New Trial in Criminal Cases Bill,—Second reading.
Insurance and Assurance Institutions Bill,—Second reading.
Bishops Trusts Substitution (No. 3) Bill,—Second reading.
Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill,—Committee.
Members Freedom from Arrest Bill,—Committee.
Bishops Trusts Substitution Bill,—Committee. Bishops Trusts Substitution Bill,—Committee.

Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill,—Second adgments (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill,—Committee.

Medical Practitioners Bill,—As amended, to be considered.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Monsell,—Returns of the number of pupils on the rolls of all the Irish national schools for the half year ending the 31st day of March, 1858, specifying the number of each religious denomination, the number of literary teachers, and of managers of each religious denomination.

Of the names of all officers in the Board's service in receipt of sala-

ries or emoluments amounting in the aggregate to £100 per annum, or upwards; distinguishing their religion, office, and rank therein, and Ounty and town of birth.

Of the names of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, with the number of attendances made by each at ordinary, at special, and at general meetings of the Board, and at special, sub, and dinance committees, distinguishing the total number of meetings of each kind held, with the number of attendances made by each member at each class of meeting;
Copy of such portions of the general report of 1855 by Mr. Keenan, head inspector, as bear upon the practice of religious instruction in the national schools, then under his inspection;
And, return of the titles of all books published or sanctioned by the Irish National Board, with the names of the authors or editors of each

work.

Mr. Monsell.—Returns of the whole of the expenditure paid out of the Consolidated Fund, or by annual votes of Parliament, for the erection of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and for the annual support and endowment of same, including also the Queen's University, for each year since their foundation;

Of the number for each year of matriculated students in each Queen's College, and of the number that have taken degrees or ciplomas, distinguishing their religious denominations;

And of the number of students in each year who were holders of scholarships, exhibitions, bourses, or other emoluments paid out of the public funds, with the value of each, stated in classes, and the numbers of each religious denomination who have obtained them.

Mr. Hadfield,—On consideration of Medical Practitioners Bill, as amended;

amended;
Page 13, clause 45, to move the following addition to the proviso;—
"And shall be free from all stamp duty, in case the existing
stamp duty shall have been already paid on the diploma, and by
such physician, from the College of Physicians to which he belongs." THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERAGE.—The Catholic peerage has received two accessions during the past week in the persons of Mr. Constable Maxwell, of Everingham, in the county of York, who has substantiated his claim to the ancient barony of Herries, and Sir Henry Beddinfield, who also proved his title to the viscountcy of Grandison. The unfortunate transition of the premier earldom of Shrewsbury from the ancient race of the Talbots to a distant Protestant connexion is a matter of general exultation to the testant connexion is a matter of general exultation to the "No Popery" peers, who boast that the Catholic peerage is decaying. But for this statement there is not the slightest foundation. A legal quibble has no doubt alienated for a time the ancient peerage of Shrewsbury from those who have held it for centuries so worthily; but, except in the case of the Stapletons who have become Protestants, there is not, nor has there been for the last half century a single instance of a Catholic peer having surrendered the faith of his ancestors. Various instances, on the contrary, have occurred of secessions from the established church to the Catholic faith; such, for instance, as Lord Campden, Lord Fielden, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord Edward Thynne, and many others. The

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, July 6.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 6.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, the London Gazette, Tuesday, July 6.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, the Ladies Patronesses will be unable to comply with any further applications. All VOUCHERS issued up to this date may be the Exchanged unit 5 o'clock on Wednesday, at 10s. 6d., after which they will be charged one guinea.—Royal library, 33, Old Bond-street.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was road a third.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was road a third.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was road a third. CREMORNE GARDENS.—Private Evening Fete.
REGULATIONS to PREVENT OBSTRUCTIONS by CARRIAGES, on Friday, 9th July.

From London.—Carriages to proceed along the left-hand side of the King's road, set down at the Royal entrance, and drawoff along King's road, up Gunter's grove and New Brompton road.

From Fulham and Hammersmith.—Carriages to proceed along the Fulham-road and down Limerston-street, join the rank in King's-road, and set down at Royal entrance, and draw off as above.

WAITING and TAKING UP.

Carriages are to form in line in Cremorne New-road and Beaufor street, and take up at the hotel entrance, as directed by the police, and pass away as they came, or up Cremorne-lane.

No carriages or vehicles of any description (except those which have set down company at the Royal Cremorne Gardens) will be allowed to remain on the roads near the gardens, but will remain where directed by the police. SETTING DOWN.

Carriages will be stopped by the police at any place, when necessary, prevent obstructions.

Servants and others waiting are to remain where directed by the solice, to prevent obstructions of the footways.

RICHARD MAYNE, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Police-office, 4, Whitehall-place, June, 1858. MITATIVE READINGS.—To-morrow Evening July 8, Mr. DOUGLAS THOMPSON will deliver a LECTURE on READING, Speaking, and Preaching, with a series of imitative dramatic readings, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at half-past 8 o'clock. Reserved seats, 3s. 6d.; unreserved, 2s.—to be had at Mitchell'slibrary, Old Bond street; and at the principal musicsellers'. THE ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL (under

the Direction of Mr. Duffell), OPEN EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted), wet or dry. Immense Attractions. Admission 1s. Notice.—Open on Sundays for Promenade: admission (by refreshment HEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—This theatre to

be LET, with immediate possession. Application to be made to Mr. F. Penny, at the theatre. ER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Titiens, Alboni FR MAJESTY's THEATRE.—Titiens, Alboni, Spezia, Ortolani, and Piccolomini; Belletti, Beneventano, Vialetti, Aldighieri, Rossi, and Giuglini.—The following arrangements have been made:—To-morrow Evening (Thursday, July 8), Last Extra Night but One, DON GIOVANNI; and the divertissement from LA SONNAMBULA, with Mdlle. Pocchini (her last appearance but two) and Madame Rossti (her last appearance but three). Saturday, July 10, Last Night but Two of the Subscription, will be presented (first time this season) Balfe's opera of La Zingara (the Bohemian Girl), Arline, Mdlle. Piccolomini; Yelva (Queen of the Gipsies), Madame Alboni (her first appearance in that character); Devilshoof, Signor Vialetti; Count Arnheim, Signor Belletti; and Thaddeus, Signor Giuglini. And a favourite Ballet, in which Madame Rossti (her last appearance but two) and Mdlle. Pocchini (her last appearance but one) will appear. Mdlle. Borchetti will appear in the ensuing week. Tuesday, July 13, Last Night but Two of the Subscription, Lucrezia Borgia; and the divertissement from La Sonnambula, with Madame Rossti (her last appearance) but one) and Mdlle. Pocchini (her last appearance). Thursday, July 14, a variety of Entertainments, Madame Rossti's last appearance, for the Benefit of Signor Giuglini. Saturday, July 17, Last Night of the Subscription, Il Trovatore; and a Divertissement in which Mdlle. Borchetti will appear, Applications to be made at the box-office at the theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENTGARDEN.—On Saturday next, July 10, Rossini's opera of OTELLO will be repeated. Principal characters by Madame Grist, Mdlle. Tagliafico; Signori Ronconi, Neri-Baraldi, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Tamberlik (his third appearance these two years). After which, LA BRESILIENNE; Mdlle. Zina, Mdlle. Delechaux, and M. Desplaces. Grand Extra Night.—Fra Diavolo.—To commence at halfpast 8.—On Monday next, July 12, a Grand Extra Night (being most positively the last extra night but one this season) will be given, on which occasion will be performed Auber's celebrated opera, FRA DIAVOLO. Zerlina, Madame Bosio; Lady Allcash, Mdlle. Marai; Il Marchese, Signor Gardoni; Lorenzo, Signor Neri-Baraldi; Matteo, Signor Polonini; Beppo, Signor Tagliafico; Giacomo, M. Zelger; Lord Allcash, Signor Ronconi. La Saltarella, in the third act, will be danced by Mdlle. Zina and M. Desplaces.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Last Nights of the Italian Opera, at Reduced Prices, and Rapid Succession of Novelties.—To-morrow (Thursday), ELISIR D'AMORE: Madame Viardot Garcia; Signors Naudin, Badiali, Rovere, Manfredl. Friday, Trovatore and a Concert: Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Viardot Garcia. Saturday (first time), Linda di Chamouni; Madame Persiani, Miss Laura Baxter; Signors Naudin, Badiali, Rovere, Manfredl. Saturday, the 17th, great novelty, for the Benefit of Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee; on which occasion he respectfully appeals to his friends and the public for their patronage and support, confidently relying on his unceasing efforts to place the best possible operatic performances before them, at prices hitherto unattainable. THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.-Madame

RUDERSDORFF begs to announce that her BENEFIT will take place on Monday, the 12th of July, on which occasion IL TROVATORE will be performed, in which Madame Viardot Garcia will sustain her celebrated character of Azucena, for this night only, it being her last appearance. After the opera, a Grand Concert, in which the most distinguished artistes will appear. Prices of admission as usual. To commence at half-past 7. Applications for private boxes, stalls, and dress circle are desired to be made as early as possible at the box-office at the theatre; and at Messrs. Cramer and Beale's, 201, Regent-street. THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET .- THIS

mence this evening at 7 with THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, in which Miss Sedgwick will repeat her performance of Lady Teazle; Sir Peter, Mr. Chippendale. After which, A DEAD SHOT. Mr. Timid, Mr. Buckstone; Louisa, Miss Amy Sedgwick. To conclude with JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON: by Miss Louise Leclercq, Mr. Charles Leclercq, and Mr. Arthur Leclercq, To-morrow (Thursday), Mrs. Charles Young will appear, and repeat her greatly successful performance of Viola, in Twelfth Night. To commence at a quarter to 8, and preceded by A Daughter to Marry. After which (last time), Box and Cox. With The Galician Fete. On Friday, Mrs. Charles Young will appear as Constance in The Love Chase; the Widow Green, Mrs. Wilkins. After which, Lend Me Five Shillings. Golightly, Mr. Buckstone, And Jack's Return from Canton. Saturday, last night of the season, and Mr. Buckstone's Benefit. HEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET .-- Mr.

BUCKSTONE respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his BENEFIT will take place on Saturday, July 10, being the last night of the season, when Mrs. Charles Young, Miss Talbot, and Miss Reynolds will appear. To commence, at 7, with THE MARRIED RAKE: Mrs. Trictrac, Miss Talbot. After which, with some alterations, and not acted these 12 years, the Comedy of THE WAY TO KEEP HIM: Sir Bashful Constant, Mr. Buckstone; the Widow Bellmour, Mrs. Charles Young; and Mrs. Lovemore, Miss Reynolds. After the Comedy, Mr. Buckstone will address the audience on the close of his long season of five years, and other matters. Concluding with of his long season of five years, and other matters. Concluding with JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON. Box-office open from 10 till 5. ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—THIS
OF VENIUG. DYING FOR LOVE; and THE MERCHANT
OF VENIUE. Thursday, Dying for Love; and The Merchant of
Venice. Friday, Dying for Love; and The Merchant of Venice.
Saturday, Dying for Love; and The Merchant of Venice. Monday,
Dying for Love; and The Merchant of Venice. Tuesday, Dying for
Love; and The Merchant of Venice.

CT. JAMES's THEATRE.—Last Nights of Madame Ristori and the Italian Dramatic Company.—THIS EVENING (Wednesday, July 7) will be performed the tragedy of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Adrienne Lecouvreur, Madame Ristori. On Friday next (for the first time in England), a new historical play, entitled Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra. Elisabetta, Madame Ristorl. Pit stalls, £1 ls.; boxes, 5s.; pit, 3s. 6d.; gallery, 2s. The box-office is open from 10 to 4. OYAL STRAND THEATRE.—The burlesque of

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS will be repeated during the present week, being positively the last four nights, in consequence of forthcoming novelties. Reduction of prices during the summer season:—Private boxes, £1 ls. and £1 lis. 6d.; stalls, 4s.; boxes, 3s.; pit, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 6d. Second price at 9 to boxes and pit only. Commence at half-past 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily. SADLER's-WELLS.—The Irish Boy and Real Yankee Gal, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, for Four Nights,—THIS EVENING, IRELAND AS IT WAS; with OUR GAL; and BARNEY THE BARON—in which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in three pieces, and introduce Irish jigs and Yankee melodies, their last appearances.

SURREY THEATRE.—Adelphi Company for One Week More.—THIS EVENING, THE GREEN BUSHES, or 100 Years Ago; with the screaming farce of OUR FRENCH LADY'S-MAID—in which Messrs. B. Webster, Paul Bedford, Selby, Garden, Moreland; Mesdames Celeste, Mary Keeley, Arden, and Chatterley will appear.

REAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, House, Shoreditch.—Sir William Don every Evening.—THIS EVENING, SUNSHINE AND STORM, in which Sir William Don will appear. The farce of THE BUZZARDS: Sir William Don. To conclude with THE LEGION OF HONOUR. Friday, Sir William Don's Benefit. Saturday, a Change of Entertainments.



Last Extra Night but One.

Don Giovanni.

To-morrow Evening (Thursday, July 8) will be repeated Mozart's chef-d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI, with the following powerful cast:—Donna Anna, Mdlle. Titiens; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Ortolani; and Zerlina, Mdlle. Piccolomini; Don Giovanni, Signor Beneventano; Figaro, Signor Belletti; Masetto, Signor Aldighieri; Il Commendatore, Signor Vialetti; and Don Ottavio, Signor Giuglini. Conductor—Signor Bonetti. And the highly successful divertissement from LA SONNAMBULA, with Mdlle. Pocchini (her last appearance but two) and Madame Rosati (her last appearance but three). The operacommences at 8 o'clock. A limited number of boxes have been reserved for the public, price 2ls, and 3ls. 6d. each, which may be had at the box-office at the theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

New Theatre.

Third Night of Martha. Third Night of Martina.

To commence at half-past 8.

T-morrow Evening (Thursday, July 8) will be performed (for the third time) Flotow's opera of MARTHA. Lady Enrichetta, Madame Bosio; Nancy, Mdlle, Didiée; Plumkett, Signor Graziani; Lord Tristano, Signor Tagliafico; Sceriffo di Richmond, M. Zelger; and Lionello, Signor Mario. Conductor—Mr. Costa. The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Zina, Mdlle. Delechoux, and M. Desplaces. Pit tickets, 10s. 6d.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; second tier boxes, £2 12s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Lessee, Mr. E. T. Smith.

THIS EVENING, DON PASQUALE: Madame Persiani; Signor Badiali, Signor Naudin, Signor Rovere, Signor Manfredi. Doors open at half-past 7: commence at 8 o'clock.

Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.

THIS EVENING, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL: Messrs.
Buckstone, Howe, Chippendale, W. Farren, &c.; Mesdames Amy
Sedgwick, Wilkins, E. Ternan, &c. After which, A DEAD SHOT.
And JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON. Commence at 7. ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.
THIS EVENING will be presented Shakspeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. C. Kean; Portia, Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the new farce, entitled DYING FOR LOVE.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessees, Mesars. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.

THIS EVENING, A HANDSOME HUSBAND: Messrs. G.

Vining, Ball, and Miss Wyndham. GOING TO THE BAD: Messrs.

F. Robson, Addison, G. Vining; Misses Wyndham, Herbert, &c.
And THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Baggs, Mr. F. Robson.

Commence at half-nast 7. ROYAL STRAND THEATRE. Lessee and Directress, Miss Swanborough.

THIS EVENING, ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD:
Messrs. Emery, Ray, Belford, Young; Mesdames M. Oliver, M. Ternan,
Selby. Followed by THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS: Mr. Charles
Young, Miss Swanborough. To conclude with THE YOUNG WIDOW:
Mr. W. H. Swanborough.

THIS EVENING, IRELAND AS IT WAS; with OUR GAL; and BARNEY THE BARON—by Mr. and Mrs. B, Williams, SURREY THEATRE. Lessees, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.

THIS EVENING, THE GREEN BUSHES: Mr. Billington, Mr.
C. Selby, Mr. P. Bedford, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Garden; Madame
Deleste, Miss Arden, Miss Keeley. OUR FRENCH LADY'S-MAID.
Horatio Thomas Sparkin, Mr. B. Webster; Mdlle. Zephynne, Madame

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. The publication of THE TIMES commenced at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at 15 minutes to 8. LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

Their Lordships sat yesterday at 5 o'clock.

Lord RAVENSWORTH moved an amendment, limiting the power of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make appointments as an exchange of ecclesiastical patronage without the written consent of the bishops

of the dioceses in which such livings are situated. The Earl of Derby objected to giving the bishops an absolute veto on these appointments; and the amendment, on a division, was negatived, the numbers being, Contents, 12; Non-Contents, 38.

The report, after a short discussion, was received. The report of the County Court Districts Bill was

On the motion for the third reading of the Chinese Passengers Act Amendment Bill Lord BROUGHAM repeated his opinion that the negroes found on board the Regina Cœli were really slaves. The Earl of DERBY stated that Lord MALMESBURY had arrived at a totally different conclusion. The Bill was then read a third time, and their

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, on the order for going into Committee upon the Medical Practitioners Bill, moved by Mr. Cowper, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved to defer the Committee

Lordships adjourned.

This motion, upon a division, was negatived by 95 to 8, and this Bill and the Copyhold Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

Lord J. Manners, in postponing the order for the committal of the Chelsea-bridge Act Amendtoll should cease.

pied with its clauses during the remainder of the

In the evening, on the order for the consideration

clauses, -one repealing certain clauses in the Act missioners acting in execution of the Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1855, for admitting all persons desirous of becoming candidates for appointdidates certified as entitled shall be recommended for appointment, and shall alone be admitted to the Civil Service of India. These clauses, after some discussion, were agreed

beyond the external frontier of her Indian possessions without the consent of Parliament to the Affghan and Persian wars.

Lord Palmerston moved the insertion of a clause

15 would prove an incumbrance.

tinuance Bill for India, and that the clause was unnecessary, since practically the door was always open for a reconsideration of the subject. With prove to be the fact, no Minister need be ashamed of coming down to the House and saying so; but

A long discussion ensued, in which it was con- | fat her ancient grudge against us. tended on one side that the clause would, at the end Secretary of State; and on the other side, that it merely insured a reconsideration of the questions of the number and remuneration of the Councillors. Upon a division, the clause was negatived by 149

Mr. SEYMOUR moved a clause repealing certain

privileges, which had been long enjoyed, of the covenanted Civil Service. The object had been to limit legislation to the home administration of India, and should not commit itself by expressing any opinion

Mr. SEYMOUR withdrew his motion.

rived.

understanding as to the views of the Government of what was required of the members of the Council. tation upon their private occupations. The clause was negatived.

the Secretary of State the power, now possessed by the Secret Committee, of sending and receiving place in the Bill.

which it would be the duty of the Minister and for the interest of the country that he should act upon his own responsibility. The principal feature of the taxed to the utmost, he must go to his Council, it would in a certain degree diminish that respon-

Upon a division the numbers were-for retaining the clauses, 176; for omitting them, 149; majority for their retention, 27.

insertion of a clause prohibiting persons of the which the East India Company or any proprietor or into their possession our wishes with regard to the

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third

time and passed. The Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill passed through

The Juries (Ireland) Bill and the Juries (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill were withdrawn.

The Wills, &c., of British Subjects Abroad Bill, the Copyright of Designs Bill, and the Stipendiary Magistrates, &c., Bill were read a third time and

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Other Bills were advanced their respective stages. Leave was given to bring in certain Bills, and, the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a few minutes after 1 o'clock.

There was a time when the famous knight Don QUIXOTE might have been accepted as a type of the Spanish people. In our days the pure gold of that noble dreamer has become sadly alloyed with baser metal. The Don never dabbled dishonestly in the funds; he never cheated and then laughed at his creditors; he never took upon himself solemn obligations with the deliberate intention of violating them at the first convenient opportunity; he never selected those who had done him a good turn as the especial objects of his abuse; he never ran away, leaving others to bear the brunt of the fight, nor ment Bill until Thursday, intimated his intention to claimed the victory which they had won. Many introduce a clause providing that, on the repayment | other things he never did which modern Spaniards of the 80,000l., with 4 per cent. interest, the foot- do every day of their lives, and glory in the performance. Will it surprise any one who is aware The House then went into Committee upon the of the history of the connexion between the Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, and was occu- two countries to be told that at the present moment England is selected as the peculiar mark for Spain's ill will? The bones of the of the Government of India (No. 3) Bill, as bravest among our forefathers have not yet altogether crumbled into dust upon that Spanish soil Lord STANLEY moved the omission of the 31st | in defence of which they died. Another generation clause, making provision for the appointment of shed their blood under Evans for Isabella II., persons entitled under the Act, 16th and 17th of and now the Spaniards are hinting at the possi-Victoria, cap. 95, and the substitution of two bility of an invasion of our shores, to be conducted referred to, so far as they apply to or provide for the by their precious fleets and armies! More than admission or appointment of persons to the Civil two centuries and a-half have elapsed since a Service of India; the other providing that regula- threat of this kind was a reality. In an evil tions shall be made by the Secretary of State in moment for the Spanish name those who directed Council, with the advice and assistance of the Com- the forces of a nation which then weighed for something in the counsels of the world carried their threat into execution. We all know the result, and ment to the Civil Service of India to be examined how Spain, gradually decaying for two centuries and as candidates accordingly, and for regulating and a-half, has been blotted out from among the conducting such examinations; and that the can- great Powers. Within the memory of men yet alive she was only saved from entire destruction by the descendants of those who were engaged in dealing with the Great Armada. These things, it may be said, are matters of history. Mr. GLADSTONE moved a clause enacting that, We reply, the forms and incidents of war except for repelling actual invasion, or under sudden | may alter, but the foundation remains the or urgent necessity, Her Majesty's forces in India same. The swift, iron, screw steamer has shall not be employed in any military operation been substituted for the huge ship of the line, with a forest in her ribs; but the genius of the purposes thereof. He strongly urged the policy of | English and of the Spanish people remains unthis restraint upon principle and with reference to | changed. It is, however, unworthy of England to facts and examples, dwelling especially upon the waste argument upon a point of this kind. The reason why we have adverted to it at all is this :-Lord STANLEY assented to the motion. The reason | We find in the Spanish journals which have why such a provision was not inserted in the ori- recently reached us calculations of the "relaginal draught of the Bill was, he said, that, as a "tive" strength of England and of Spain. We binding force; but he agreed with Mr. GLADSTONE are told by our Spanish wellwishers that the fleets that it was a matter of importance to place formally of England are unmanned, and that we cannot upon record the intention and will of Parliament hope to find sailors for the future. We are also informed that, as England is without an army, it is The object and the wording of the clause were unreasonable in us to expect that our advice will strongly objected to by Lord Palmerston, but, with for the future count for much in the counsels of a verbal alteration, the clause was carried upon a the world. On the side of Spain all is flourishing, all is formidable. Armies and fleets of terrific limiting the continuance of the Act, so far as related | magnitude are now ready in the camps and to the nomination, election, numbers, duration of ports of Spain. We English may live to see the service, salaries, and retired allowances of the countragedy of Sebastopol renewed upon our own cillors, to five years. His object, he said, was to shores. The splendid orange banner of the Spanish give Parliament an opportunity, or rather to impose | Monarchy, with the two worlds in ostentatious upon it the necessity, of reviewing and reconsidering blazonry, may yet be suspended in triumph over limited time. He repeated his objections to the the conquered arsenals of Portsmouth, and the number of the members of the Council; he believed | Archbishop of Granada may yet roast Dr. Cumthat eight, or even six would be sufficient, and that | MING and Mr. Spurgeon in Smithfield-market. All this is, of course, very terrible. We can only Lord STANLEY opposed the clause. He urged the feel surprise that the city has not yet taken inconvenience of being obliged to introduce a Con- the alarm, nor the funds fallen to 48 and a fraction. Sir John Pakington has a great deal to answer for, inasmuch as he has not taken one regard to the number of Councillors, he repeated | measure of precaution to protect our shores since that it might be possible hereafter greatly to reduce | this awful intimation reached London. The the amount of business at home, and, if this should Spaniards will be upon us before we can turn round. Unless we can entice them up the Thames. so as to kill them off with the stench of our he objected to condemning by anticipation a plan which had received the deliberate assent of the famous river, we shall find ourselves again in the middle of the sixteenth century, and Spain will feed Anywhere out of Bedlam people will, not un-

of five years, transfer the entire authority to the | naturally, inquire "What is all this about ?" The answer is very simple. Lord Malmesbury has been protesting in terms forcible indeed, but yet warranted by the disgraceful facts, against the manner in which Spain has violated her most solemn obligations as to the importation of slaves into Cuba. sections of the Act 33 George III., c. 52, in order | Upon this Spanish pride has taken fire. Spain is not to throw open to other qualified persons offices proud enough to do no wrong, but quite proud hitherto exclusively filled by members of the Civil enough to take offence at the imputation of it. Service. There were many offices in India, he ob- Every one who has looked into the question of the served, now confined to covenanted civil servants, Slave Trade at all knows well that for the last priety be filled by members of the uncovenanted | twenty years and more Cuba, under the protection of the Spanish flag, has been the mainstay and Lord STANLEY observed that the proposition prop of the system. There has been no direct opened a very large subject—the relations of the importation of slaves into the United States covenanted and uncovenanted servants. The clause during that time. In the Brazils the traffic would sweep away, in a summary manner, all the has virtually ceased. In Cuba alone it is carried out in full vigour. There was but one chance of dealing successfully with the traffic, and if this limitation were exceeded, many other subjects | that was that the local Government should interof internal reform would present themselves. The fere to suppress it. All our exertions at sea could whole subject must engage the attention of the have little effect beyond running up the rate Government; in the meantime he thought the House of the insurance. Now, every effort that has been made to procure orders to this effectreal, not nominal orders—has proved fruitless. Various amendments of clauses were then con- The time has arrived when we are called upon to review our policy in this matter. We will not Sir E. Perry moved to amend the 10th clause by | follow the example of the idle braggarts at Madrid the addition of words prohibiting the Councillors and prattle about visionary invasions. Why, even from accepting, holding, or carrying on any other office or situation, or any profession or employment from which any gain or profit shall be declear—that if Lord MALMESBURY were this day to give Mr. Dallas the faintest hint that England Lord STANLEY observed that there could be no miswould stand neutral in the matter, Cuba in three months' time would be a State of the North Ameriand he thought it unnecessary to place such a limi- can Union. Let us look this question boldly in the face. What interest has England in the integrity of the colonial dominions of Spain? What is Lord J. Russell moved the omission of the 27th | it to us if Cuba be to-morrow an American in and 28th clauses, preserving and transferring to place of a Spanish possession? Our only interest in the question for a long time past has been secret despatches to and from India without the a moral, not a material one. Nay, our material privity of the Council. He thought this was interests have been in direct opposition to that line an unwise power, and that it ought not to find a of policy which we have pursued on the grounds of humanity. Cuba in the hands of American citi-The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said the zens would be a much more productive market question was whether there might not be cases in than at present. Our manufacturers and merchants could buy and sell more with American than with Spanish Cuba. If it is to remain a slave-importing Bill was to establish the responsibility of the Minis- country we had as lief, nay rather, that it should ter, and if the House laid it down that, in a pecu- pass into American hands. Patience and forbearliar position of affairs, when his responsibility was ance have been tired out, and the time has fairly arrived when we may consider if we should not be playing our own game more wisely by standing s'all while the Cabinet of Washington carried out the long cherished designs of the American people upon the island of Cuba. It is not impressible that The Duke of Marlborough gave notice that in ' On the motion of Lord Stanley a proviso was the States would be willing to come on undercommittee on the Oaths Bill he should move the added to the 38th clause saving any security to standing with us, that if Cuba passed quietly

not be disregarded.

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worse hands than it is at present?

"Cuique professori sud in arte credendum est" is a good maxim, but, like all general propositions, it has its limitations. Professions, like individuals, are apt to fall under the domination of some by ignoring caste. The men with whom we reproaching those who assisted or connived. Now some particular object you impair its capacity of judging the comparative importance of that object in relation to others. If you fix your eye intently and for a long time upon a coloured wafer, wafers of the compensating colour will dance before your vision when you look around you. So it is in the moral world. BLACKSTONE SAW the figure of Justice in laws which DRACO would have thought cruelties; an engineer will admire no this decisive historical fact by surrounding it material wealth. It is time this great heir should landscape without a railroad; and a doctor who with less important instances; but it will not be become his own tutor and guardian. He can has given himself up to the study of cancer will difficult for any man who knows India to call to do that which others cannot do for him, and

old Indian officer is that of a tall Brahmin Sepoy. His eyes have been fixed upon him all his life. Tall, wiry, and spare of form, erect and coat and spotless crossbelt, perfect in his drill, and magnificent when massed upon parade, he has indelible possession of the mind of our " old Indians." They can admit the idea of no other native soldier. While they look admiringly upon their tawny Apollo they adopt his mind as a portion of their own; they exult in his pride of caste, they gravely entertain all his lightest prejudices, and the consideration of the officer magnifies and indurates those prejudices in the mind of the man; they extol his prowess, they delight in his discipline, they almost believe with his belief. This is a fixed idea not without its facts. That Brahmin Sepoy is not only a magnificent soldier to look at, but he behaves well in the atrocities their wrath was very great, but their money, his time, his friends, his vigour, -everysuperstition was not overthrown; they arose in thing. He may for the present do what he fury, but they were like angry Pagans scourging pleases. A few years' riotous indulgence, a their gods. Now, when the memory of those few madcap adventures, any number of frightful deeds is growing faint, and when some questionable friends of all sorts, any rate of of us can talk with calm pulse even of the well of expenditure, will leave a remainder ample for

ot be s'all the eople

been restored to one of the disarmed regiments. Young England in its personal and individual

It arrived contemporaneously with its natural sense. What if it should be the career of that

further importation of slaves into the island would sense of the mass of mind; but in India the," are | vised, Young America. We admit that your posiwould signify but little indeed. It might be said, show the arm doubled at the elbow, and say the this unequalled child of fortune. in the second place, that it would be unwise Sikh soldier is better than the Sepoy by that. With the greatest respect for Mr. Dallas, howfor us to stand still, as lookers on, while This is true; so true that the officers of the ever, with the most brotherly affection for Young Spain was weakened by the loss of her colonial Queen's Army are in danger of coming back | America, and the most cordial wish for her real impossessions, from considerations of European from India as much infected by a mania of provement and legitimate progress, we regret some policy. The Pyrenees are not higher than they Sikh worship as the old Indians are by Brahmin omissions in this important declaration, as it seems to were in the days of Louis XIV. and of worship. Well, this Sikh army is founded upon be considered. The description of Young America's NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Here, again, the argument | the destruction of castes and is recruited from low | position and prospects is confined to her does not appear to have any considerable weight. caste men. Some two hundred years ago the Sikhs | territorial, material, and political improve-Spain derives no substantial strength from her were a persecuted religious sect, who retained their ment, and the probability of her political princolonies which would help her to resist castes, and they were generally of a high order. ciples extending over the world. Not a word an invader; and, if she did, what is that Persecution made them soldiers. Their chief, GURU of her duties and obligations. Not a word of her to us? We know the sacrifices we made Govind, was the originator of their political great- readiness to do nobly for herself that which for the preservation of the Spanish Monarchy ness, and he effected this by the very means which has been hitherto intended by the clumsy and in the first years of the present century, and are now making our old Indians "shrug their annoying interference of Old England. Is what has been our reward? What advantage, "shoulders." He declared all men equal; he Young America wholly indifferent to the moral to the extent of one shilling, or of the faintest raised to high employ the "sweepers" who brought character of her flag, and to the nature of the element of power, have we derived from the his father's body from Delhi, and he levied and principles on which the whole world is to be re-Spanish alliance? We can point to a long list of disciplined an army wherein all castes were merged; formed? In the silence of the speakers on Monunsatisfied claims, of unpaid debt, of obligations dis- the sole conditions were that the soldiers should day upon this important point, we are left to fear that regarded, and of violated faith; but of help when we | wear blue and carry steel. Such was the origin | the Stripes and Stars will henceforth be not so much needed help, or of common gratitude for services of and such are the traditions of the soldiery which the American flag as the flag of universal disthe most vital importance, there has not been one shook our Indian empire. It was by acting upon honour and crime. If this is what Young America tittle. Let us at length consider this question on these principles that a despised sect became a great deliberately contemplates, we must withdraw our its own merits. Is it possible that, with reference | military people. Even an old Indian must admit that | congratulations. She has splendid resources and RUNJEET SINGH knew something more of the native Indian mind than the most peppery Colonel who Indian mind than the most peppery Colonel who Indian mind than the most peppery Colonel who Indian must admit that congratulations. She has spientid resources and particulars of the events which occurred in the course of the undertaking as we have been able to collect. The Agamemnon and her tender the Valorous, and the Niagara and her tender the Gorgon, sailed from Plymonth on the side, a landscape of great natural beauty lay George, leather embosser; and Mr. William Palmer, to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in RUNJEET SINGH knew something more of the native opportunities, but they are to be used, not ever lived upon curry powder. Yet RUNJEET SINGH | time itself too short, for the waste of this golden formed his army as all sane men now propose to inheritance. Nobody ever yet made an ill use of form any native army that may be found necessary | youth, liberty, health, wealth, and strength withfor our service—by an intermixture of races and out bitterly rueing it afterwards, and perhaps fixed idea. If you concentrate your mind upon struggled upon the Sutlej were many of them is the time to mould the manhood of this great "sweepers." We should like to see that typical nation. The sapling is still tender, the wax Brahmin who would have put a company of those is still pliant, the first heat of the metal is still "sweepers" to flight. Runjeet Singh cared neither on it. If America will now choose to exercise upon for caste nor country; all he asked was broad herself that discipline which England has, perhaps chests and sturdy limbs; his soldiers were of all presumptuously, been attempting to usurp over her, races and of all castes, but when they entered his then we see the beginning of that moral element, service nationality and caste merged into the one that self-respect, which shall strengthen and great Sikh soldier caste. We should only weaken ennoble her exuberance of animal vigour and

from those tottering old Brahmin native officers who ascend by mere force of seniority to military rank, and are as prosy, as narrow-minded, and as dogmatical as themselves. We have Young England, and Young France, field, and he has no military vices. He and Young Italy, and other youths of note and is always clean upon parade, he is submis- pretension in the Old World. They are, however, sive to his officers, and he never gets drunk. but the bright hallucinations of old or middle age. He gives no trouble; an Indian regiment is Young England is nothing more than the old buck infested by none of those rough Northern evils who, with a wig and false teeth, with white the learned body's deliberations is not yet known. which wear out the life of a Queen's Adjutant. He trousers, light coat, and white hat, dreams of By the old Civil Bill Act the assistant barrishas only one solitary fault. He is in the condition perpetual youth, and, so dreaming, is knocked of a specimen block of coal produced by a Yankee over by a sudden return of his old gout or rheufrom a mine discovered upon his property; it matism. There is only one really new nationality looked like coal, it broke like coal, it smelt like in the world, like Young Greece, or the sturdy looked like coal, it broke like coal, it smelt like in the world, like Young Greece, or the sturdy and accordingly, by a subsequent Act, the tenure for life was conceded. It is now, it seems, proposed and this specimen would not. The Brahmin the Palatine. It is Young America. It is the Sepoy is in every respect like a valuable soldier, lion's cub-strong, clumsy, playful, and harmless except that a valuable soldier should fight for us, | till provoked, when savage nature shows itself and he fights against us. This one defect does not | rudely and unpleasantly. Young America is in the mere military mind countervail his many the young gentleman just come to his proexcellences. Up to the last moment the old perty; with an abundance of animal spirits, Indians would not believe, and many of them | with health, with much money and credit; with all perished fortifying themselves in their unbelief. | the elements for a good start. His future, even on When the model soldier himself told them that he this side the grave, is infinite and inexhaustible. was a traitor and when the world rang with his Do what he will, he can never get through his Cawnpore, it is more than possible that we shall all the purposes of ordinary life. It will have a revival of the old Brahmin worship. No be time to be wise ten years hence, or twenty presentation of facts or reasoning from facts years hence. What, too, if he has to pay for it presentation of facts or reasoning from facts years hence. What, too, if he has to pay for it place from Belfast to Ballynahinch, and the speed of 36 can cure a monomania. We have ourselves at forty, or fifty? That is very remote. So, let miles an hour has been attained. The Monaghan and Dunheard the madness fresh and recent in the future take care of itself. This is the calcuthe mouths of Indian officers of great name lation on which many a young Lord commences that these important feeders are considerable. The extension now in England. Our correspondent at the seat of war tells us that it still has posses- prominent a feature in British social life. How the seat of war tells us that it still has posses- prominent a feature in British social life. How sion of the military mind in India. "I have he blazes and flares for ten years! What a jolly observed," he says, "that officers of the Indian life he leads! How he rises from scrape to scrape, I have between Belfast and Dublin. In the south of Ireland, also, large extensions are planned and in progress. Army to whom I have spoken, notwithstanding still unscathed, exciting the hopes of his friends, The following are the returns of traffic for comparative "the deadly enmity they bear the Sepoy, who has and baffling the auguries of the cynical! He is a periods of this year and last. outraged their confidence and shocked every cat of nine lives. Nothing harms him. With what Belfast and Ballymena 8 feeling of their hearts, shrug up their shoulders, stamina he meets illness, loss, hostility, and even Cork and Bandon..... and sneer at the notion of a low caste or no caste disgrace! But meanwhile he is steadily and surely Cork, Blackrock, and Passage "army, and declare it will never do. One drawing upon his capital. He is draining his stock Dublin and Belfast Junction.. "Brahmin, they say, coming before a company of money, health, strength, credit, time, and Dublin and Kingstown ... of them, would put them to flight. Others friends. This is his opportunity, and this his Dublin and Wicklow ... "ridicule the inferior stature and muscular de- way of using it. In ten or fifteen years at Great Southern and Western 26 velopment of these men, and show, in fact, the latest he awakes from his dream to the sad-"that they too are imbued with influences of dest of certainties. He has wasted the spring Limerick and Foynes ... caste, which more or less affect every man who of his life, and there remain a barren summer, "has been any time in India." These are symptoms an unprofitable autumn, and a dreary winter. that the old malady is about to break out afresh; For fifty long years, if he haply live so long, he

station, and take their notions of Indian feeling

sequence,—namely, that a conspiracy had imme- Young England denominated from its estate

likely to run riot. It is quite necessary, there tion and your prospects are splendid. We admit What is Spain to us that we should interfere fore, that the English public, who have to pay for the for a considerable time you are likely further to protect her colonial possessions? The all follies and blunders, should at once make known to have it all your own way, and that you only arguments which we are disposed to consider, to these Anglo-Indian idolaters that no frantic may do a great deal without being called to after the treatment we have met with from succes- vagary of this kind will be tolerated. It may account for it. You have now, it appears, got sive Cabinets at Madrid, are those which apply to seem a bold thing to tell an Indian officer who has finally rid of that remnant of your tutelage, the our own interest and wellbeing. Looking at the passed his life in India that his preference of right of visit, as well as the right of search. question from this point of view two arguments high caste Brahmins is founded upon ignorance of This is a great emancipation. Young Horemight be urged, but there is probably no great the history of the country and of the feelings of FUL will now have a latch key; his letters weight in either. It might be said, in the first its inhabitants; but it is a simple fact, capable will not be opened or his boxes overhauled. place, that it would be shortsighted policy in us of direct proof. When they tell us of the in- He will not be asked about his friends, his bills, to stimulate the progress of the United States fluence of the Brahmins, of the cowardice of low his amusements, his occupations. Young America in wealth and power, for the time may come when caste men, and of the absurdity of making soldiers will now take or lend his flag all over the world. they may prove formidable antagonists to our- out of "sweepers," we meet them with an Indian From zone to zone, and Pole to Pole, the Stripes selves. This is but a paltry policy, after all; for, authority far greater than their own. Who are the and Stars will proclaim perfect freedom to every whatever we may do, the vast Confederation on best native soldiers that ever appeared in India? trade or profession that may choose to assume the other side of the Atlantic will go on increasing Undoubtedly, and by the confession of all men, them. Slavers, pirates, or any worse trade, if in strength and in extent of dominion. We do not they are the Sikhs. Your Brahmin Sepoys, with- it can be discovered, may now carry "the grand look grudgingly on this progress; on the contrary, out the leading of British officers, have invariably "principles of American independence, conquering it is the best thing that can be wished for fled like a rabble before the charge of the warriors "and to conquer, all over the world." Wherever this country that the States should be a prosperous who fought almost a drawn battle with our we go, across the vast breadth of the Atlantic and a growing Power. If the statesmen who English soldiery at Moodkee, who contended with that glorious banner will proclaim a sacred imguide the destinies of the Confederation have but us throughout two days of battle at Ferozepore, munity. As for the ulterior designs avowed the forbearance to abstain from violating public and at Sobraon and Goojerat died by thousands by those who followed Mr. Dallas at Monlaw, and the canons of public morality, GoD speed in the ranks in which they stood. The Sikh day's festivity, they do not rest on the cantheir work! But to us, in any case, what can regiments even now boast that they could deal dour of this or that convivial orator. We know It signify whether they conquer a province single-handed with some of our regiments. They well enough what Young America wants, and we from the Desert, or from the Gulf of Mexico? yield us indeed a general precedence. In the lan- know also that where there is a way. As long as we retain our naval power they guage of Eastern gesture they show the first joint | The present object of our admiration is the newlywill not interfere with us; and, that once of the finger, and say the European soldier is achieved triumph of American independence, and gone, the presence or absence of Cuba in the scale | better than the Sikh by that much. Then they | the inexhaustible opportunities and resources of

find indications of the disease on the bosom of the mind cases where pay and place have been set which they cannot make him do. Will against caste; it will be very difficult to remem- America secure its own flag from the most The image which never leaves the retina of an ber any cases where this has happened and where horrible desecration; or will it act like the vulgar caste has not succumbed. The fact is—and when upstart who buys armorial bearings at the Herald's some future opportunity shall offer we may perhaps | College, and rejects the code of honour? Mr. treat this portion of the subject more in detail- Dallas pleaded illness on Monday; perhaps soldierlike in his bearing, faultless in his red that caste is an ancient prejudice, which owes its he forgot this part of his address, and power as an institution much more to European than others did not feel it their business to to native influences. For the present our object is say what belonged to him alone. Let him take only to protest that we will have none of this Brah- an early opportunity to inform the world what min worship celebrated at the cost of the English | are the principles which are now to go forth, conpeople. Depend upon it the old Indians, who quering and to conquer, all over the world, and "shrug their shoulders" at the notion of a soldiery | whether they include universal immunity for whatwhich is not a heathen priesthood, draw all their ever crimes may be perpetrated under the Stripes experience from within the lines of a military and Stars.

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) DUBLIN, TUESDAY MORNING.

It appears that a meeting of the assistant barristers was held yesterday to consider the principles and provisions of the Bill introduced by Mr. Whiteside, and which is included in the list of Irish measures Lord Naas intends, if possible, to rescue from the sessional massacre of the innocents. The meeting being of course private, the result of ters held the appointment only during good behaviour, but the growing importance of the office necessitated the enlarged tenure which had long been incident to the judges of the superior courts, to repeal that provision, by investing in the Lord-Lieutenant the power of removing by his warrant, on report of the Lord Chancellor, any assistant barrister beyond a certain age, or who is supposed physically incapable to discharge the duties, or otherwise disqualified, at the suggestion of the Chancellor for the time being. The outgoing assistants are to be entitled to two-thirds of their salary, according to class, for life, whereas at present they can only claim twothirds of 600l. a year, the fixed annual stipend before the classification of chairmanships, which now range in value from 600l. to 1,200l. per annum. Should the measure become law this year, it is probable that before November next there will be at least half-a-dozen disposable places for barristers of the requisite standing at the bar.

IRISH RAILWAY PROGRESS. The annexed statement is extracted from the

trade report of the Belfast Mercury:-"The Irish railways continue to present very fair returns

.. £1,006 ... 5,914 but there are others stronger even than these. will have to brood on the bitter recollections of a Waterford and Limerick Waterford and Tramore

One of our latest bits of news was that arms had wasted youth. This is the too common career of THE FUNDS. Three per Cent. Consols, shut, 94% 95; ditto, for account, July 8, 94% 95; ditto, for new account, August 10, 95 95; New Three per Cent. Stock, 941 3; ditto for Sequence,—namely, that a conspiracy had immediately been formed for the murder of the officers.

Yet so strong is this delirium that there is at this moment no lack of Indian officers who would like nothing better than to restore arms to the Sepoys at Barrackpore, and would not hesitate to resume their duties among them.

In large communities these professional extravations are controlled and coerced by the common seniority. So, listen to us, Mr. Dallas. Be adage. AUSTRALIA.

(BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

We have received the following despatch from Malta, dated this morning :-"The Teviot has just arrived from Alexandria,

with the Australian mails, bringing the following " ALEXANDRIA, JULY 2.

mails, and gold valued at 138,108%. " 'Her dates of intelligence are-Sydney, May 11; Melbourne, 16; Ceylon, June 9. The March mail arrived at Melbourne on the 13th. The line of railway from Melbourne to Sandhurst had been Majesty's appearance in public invariably excites. contracted for at 3,357,000%. The electric telegraph was completed from Melbourne to Adelaide.

Assembly from 60 to 93 passed the Lower House on train to Farnborough, where they arrived the 26th, and is now before the Legislative Council. shortly before 6 o'clock. There a guard of honour, gold ships for England :- April 21, the Shooting Star, | the command of Captain Smith, was posted near the for Liverpool, with 41,598 ounces; May 5, the station, and General Knollys, Colonel Kennedy, Heathe Bell, for London, with 75,792 ounces; 18th, the Eagle, for Liverpool, with 25,945 ounces. "A new goldfield had been opened upon the New South Wales side of the Murray River."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEENSTOWN, JULY 5. The Gorgon and the Niagara arrived this morning, Three attempts have been made to lay down the electric telegraph cable. The Agamemnon and Valorous are expected hourly. The squadron experienced very bad weather during their cruise. On the 13th of June a heavy gale sprang up, during which they were separated, but all met again at the rendezvous, 52 2 lat., 33 18 long. On the first attempt about 10 miles of cable was lost, on the second about 120 miles, and on the 28th the cable was again joined, and about 250 miles were paid out, when communication tion ceasing to be received the cable was parted, and the Niagara and the Gorgon proceeded to this place. Much to their surprise, the Agamemnon and Valorous were not in before them, as they had more than 200 miles start. The Agamemnon is reported to have suffered some damages in the gale.

(FROM OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.) Although other accounts of this, it is to be hoped temporary, mishap have doubtless reached you ere this, the following version, which appears in a second edition of the Cork Reporter of yesterday,

may not be without interest:-"The Niagara and Gorgon, attached to the squadron for the laying of the Transatlantic cable, arrived in Queenstown at an early hour this morning. We regret having to announce that the object of the expedition has for the present failed, and we shall now give our readers such particulars of the events which occurred in the course of 10th of June; each of the great vessels carrying about 1,500 miles of cable, with a new and improved apparatus for paying it out, which it was calculated would have allowed for any strain or unequal motion of the ships, as the very speed of the vessels regulated by automatic arangements the rate at which the coil was to be discharged. After having been three days at sea the expedition was overtaken by a fearful gale, which continued without intermission for nine days. On the seventh day of this heavy weather the ships, which continued to keep together, had to part company, and the Agamemnon was obliged to scud before the wind for 36 hours; her coals got adrift, and a coil of the cable shifted, so that her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions for her safety, and from the immense strain her waterways were forced open, and one of her ports was broken. Two of her sailors were severely injured, and one of the marines lost his reason from fright. Yet such was the consummate skill, good seamanship, and intrepidity of her commander, Captain Priddie, that he was enabled to bring her to the appointed rendezvous, lat. 52 deg. 2 min., long. 33 deg-18 min. The Niagara rode out the storm gallantly, having only carried away her jibboom and one wing of the figure. head, the great American eagle.

"All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first splice of the cable was made on the 26th. After having paid out two and a-half miles each, owing to an accident on board the Niagara, the cable parted. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but after they had each paid out 40 miles it was reported that the current was broken. and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance the breakage must have occurred at the bottom, as the electricians, from the fine calculations which their sensitive instruments allow them to make, were able to declare such to have been the fact, even before the vessels came together again. Having cast off this loss, they met for the third time and recovered the connexion of the cable on the 28th. They then started afresh, and the Niagara having paid out announcement was made upon Tuesday, the 29th, at the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was now only too manifest, it was considered that the opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the cable. Accordingly, this immense vessel, with all her stores, &c., was allowed to swing to the cable, and, in addition, a strain of four tons was placed upon the breaks, yet, although it was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her as if she had been at anchor for over an hour, when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the Niagara bore away for this port. Before starting an arrangement was made that should any accident occur in giving out the cable before the ships should have gone 100 miles, they should return to their starting place in mid ocean; but that in case that distance should have been exceeded before any casualty should happen, they should make for Queenstown. In accordance with this understanding, the Niagara, having made 109 miles before the mishap, returned to this port. The infantry were all in heavy marching order. Upon her homeward way she must have passed the Aga- The cavalry were simply in review order. The

destination was directed towards this shore, it is conjectured | plained the various manceuvres to Her Majesty from that she might not have delivered the arranged quantity of time to time, and the Duke of Malakhoff performed a the 30th, with Mr. John Hay Drummond Hay, C.B., Her coil at the time of its failure, and may have consequently similar service for the Princess Alice, with a charm- Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Morocco, who had come over returned to their place of meeting, which will unavoidably | ing ease and simplicity of manner. protract the suspense which must necessarily be felt, as, to the occasion of this disaster. The two principal electricans, Dr. Santy and Mr. Lawes, on board the Niagara, are long Valley, and to have advanced posts in two passengers, the Marquis Spinola and M. Revello. inclined to believe that the accident occurred on board the Agamemnon, which, as it would only implicate a faulty arrangement of some of the apparatus, would still leave hope of the ultimate success of the ultimate success of the undertaking, whereas, if the server of the leave advanced posts in Bickley Copse, lying to the north-west, and in the enclosed ground and wood adjoint of the ultimate success of the undertaking, whereas, if the look of the leave advanced posts in two passengers, the Marquis Spinola and M. Revello.

On the afternoon of the 29th Admiral Lyons visited the Sardinian ship Colombo had two passengers, the Marquis Spinola and M. Revello.

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Sardinian ship Colombo ha greatly to damp, if not deter, the enterprising spirit of the directors from persevering in this gigantic project. Should nothing be heard of her consort the Niagara will, after coaling, proceed to her ocean station, having still on board about 1,300 miles of the cable, which, supposing that the other vessel has retained a similar amount, would still per-

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 6.

honours in law in this and the following years—viz., Digest, Book 41 and Book 8.

Lectures after Monday, the 25th of October.

The special subjects of examination for the Certificate will be the Second Book of the Institutes of Justinian (for

THE QUEEN AT ALDER HOTT.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Con qort, arrived at the Camp on Monday evening, and review d the whole of the troops, upwards of 20,000 in number, now stationed there, yesterday. The review was one of the most brilliant military spectacles, enhanged as it was by all the additional effect which a spicious weather could lend it, that has perhaps ever been witnessed in this country. Over and above the interest which the "The European has arrived, bringing Australian | pageant derived from the presence of Royalty, the occasion was still further remarkable from the attendance of the Duke of Malakhoff, in whom and in whose every movement throughout the day an amount of curiosity was evinced only inferior to that which Her

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, left Buckingham The production of gold was on the increase, the Palace at half-past 4 on Monday afternoon for the supply being about 25,000 ounces in excess of last | Camp. Proceeding under an escort composed of a | General. year. Money was plentiful. Trade healthy. Prices | detachment of Life Guards to Her Majesty's private station at Vauxhall, on the South-Western Railway. "A Bill to increase the number of the House of the Royal party travelled thence in a special " The following were the dates of departure of composed of a troop of the 10th Hussars, under Colonel Chapman, and Captain Blackett were in attendance to receive Her Majesty. Entering a pony barouche, drawn by four grays, the august travellers proceeded direct to the Royal Pavilion in the Camp, the troops lining the road on either side

throughout the whole distance from the station. The Duke of Malakhoff, attended by Colonel Apper and Colonel Claremont, arrived by the express train about 6 o'clock the same evening at Farnborough, where the Marshal was received by Colonel Kennedy, who was in attendance for that purpose by the express command of Her Majesty. A guard of honour, formed of de-tachments of the 10th Hussars and the 4th pool Financial Reform Association; of Dr. Hodgkin, Dragoons, was also drawn up at the station, and escorted him on his arrival to the Royal Pavilion. The Duke had the honour of dining with Her Majesty and the Prince Consort in the evening, as had also General Knollys and several other of the officers in high command at the Camp.

The time fixed for the review yesterday morning was 11 o'clock. For midsummer the morning was at first cold and cheerless. A keen breeze swept across the heath, and shortly after 10 o'clock a pelting rain threatened to mar the enjoyment which so many thousands had promised themselves. But the atmosphere soon assumed a sudden change for the better; the passing shower served to allay the dust, which in these parts sometimes rises to the dignity of a simoom; and the weather continued brilliant sington Museum after 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon had an interview with the Lord President of the Privy Council throughout the remainder of the day. The ground yesterday, at the Council-office. The deputation consisted of Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bart., M.P., Mr. Henry J. Slack, selected on this, as on all previous occasions, for the review is known as the Long Valley, scooped of Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bart., II. I., III. II., III. II., III. II., III. III., III. III., III. III., III out by nature from the sides of the adjacent hills which shelter it on all sides, and extending from north to south for upwards of a mile. The scene from one of those heights, as the troops were marching to the place of rendezvous, was expected and picturescue. Across the unfolded to the eye, embracing cornfields, bathed in the sunlight, and diversified by little patches of woodland, pieces of still water, and sloping uplands, with here and there a low hill crested with pine trees. From every part of the Camp long lines of cavalry, infantry, and artillery were seen moving slowly towards the positions assigned them, -now winding round the side of a hill and then lost for a moment in the vale, like the figures ina kaleidoscope; and every salient point in the landscape was dotted with its complement of spectators. The troops brought under review consisted of three brigades of Infantry, a Cavalry brigade, two troops of Horse Artillery, and the Engineers' Train, numbering in the aggregate upwards of 22,000 men.

The 1st Infantry Brigade, under the command of Major-General Lord W. Paulet, consisted of the 36th Foot, the 99th Foot, the 2d Warwick Militia, the 1st West York Rifles, and the Limerick and Kerry Militias. The Second Brigade, commanded by Major-General Spencer, was composed of a battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 5th Foot, four companies of the 60th Foot, the 2d Cheshire Militia, and the Oxford, East Kent, and Stirling Militias. The Third Brigade, under Major-General Lawrence, was formed of the 15th Foot, the 67th, the 3d West York, the Louth, Donegal, and Dublin Militias. The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Major-General Lawrenson, consisted of the 2d Life Guards, the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoons, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 10th Hussars, the 11th Hussars, and two battalions of the Military Train. There were also two troops of Horse Artillery and four field batteries, commanded by Colonel Warde; and a battalion of Mounted Sappers, with pontoons. The infantry were drawn up in the Long Valley in lines of contiguous columns, with the cavalry in their rear, and the artillery on the right and left flanks. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Queen, attended by a brilliant retinue, was seen approaching the Long Valley from the Royal Pavilion. Her Majesty was mounted on a handsome chestnut charger, and wore a scarlet jacket with a General's sash, and a plume of red and white feathers in her hat. On the right hand of the Queen rode the Consort, who wore the uniform of a Field Marshal. The Princess Alice rode on the left of the Prince Consort, and on the left of the Princess was the Duke of Malakhoff. The Princess Helena occupied a seat in an open pony carriage, drawn by four grays. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Colville, Captain de Ros, and the Master of the Household. inspecting the infantry, cavalry, and artillery in turn. the greater portion of that time she missed seeing or gaining the Royal party witnessed from a commanding position on the crest of an adjoining hill. The "As the Agamemnon has not yet arrived, although her Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge ex-

similar service for the Princess Alice, with a charming ease and simplicity of manner.

In the sham fight the enemy was supposed to be the West Coast of Africa, saluted the garrison with 21 guns, until she be spoken with, nothing definite can be learned as in position on Cæsar's Camp, an elevated mound of and Admiral Lyons' flag with 17, shortly after 8 o'clock of the | Camp. With this view the 1st Brigade advanced and threw skirmishers into the enclosed ground, mit of the junction being completed, and allow 30 per cent. for casualties. In this last trial some 500 miles of the rope was lost, and when it is calculated that it is roughly estimated by the road through the copses, and, having cleared them, deployed so as to be in readiness to attack the enemy's position. The was lost, and when it is calculated that it is roughly estimated that the value of the cable is about 100%. a-mile, it will be seen that the sacrifice up to the present has not been so extensive as might at first sight have been supposed."

Walker Stray transport to the present has not cleared them, deployed so as to be in readiness to attack the enemy's position. The 2d Brigade supported this movement on the left, by advancing in echelon up the Long Valley; and their advance was covered by the cavalry, who cleared the front of the infentry and there are that port, was the Cambronne of Marseilles from Tangier state.

The creation of the Doctors in the several faculties took | the right; and this movement was also covered by | concerned; but the hull of the vessel, from the perilous place this morning in the Senate-house, at 10 o'clock, after which the prize exercises were recited. Arthur Holmes, which the prize exercises were recited. Arthur Holmes, scholar of St. John's College, recited his English poem, which gained the Chancellor's medal, his Greek ode, and his Porson prize; W. J. Hope Edwardes, of Trinity College, his Latin poem, which gained the Camden medal, and H. Sidgwick and G. O. Trevelyan their Greek and Latin epigrams.

There will be a Congregation on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, for conferring degrees.

The Regius Professor of Laws has given notice that his Lectures for the ensuing Michaelmas Term will commence on Monday, the 25th of October, at 11 a.m., in the Law Schools, and will be delivered during the first four days of each week.

The subject of these lectures will be "The leading features"

The subject of these lectures will be "The leading features"

The Point to the right and formed the reserve. The consider a consider able time and involved a great number and variety of days' date, 50; Paris, ditto, 5f. 28c.; Marseilles, ditto, 5f. 30c.; Genoa, dit

in the Roman Law of Property," and they will have especial reference to the particular portions of the Roman Law set from the digest that form part of the examination for bonours in law in this and the following years—viz. attended as before, left the field. At a later hour Digest, Book 41 and Book 8.

Those gentlemen who propose to attend the Lectures, in order to obtain the Professorial Certificate, are desired to leave their names at the Porter's-lodge at Trinity-hall any time before the 11th of October.

In the afternoon Her Majesty drove less for the Whole of the Camp, attended by General Knollys and a couple of aides-de-camp, and it was said she intended to honour the officers' amateur she intended to honour the officers' amateur.

The Frager of the Camp of the Camp of the Camp of the Whole theatre with her presence in the evening. The

COURT CIRCULAR.

ROYAL PAVILION, ALDERSHOTT CAMP, JULY 6. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Aliceand Princess Helena, arrived

at the Royal Pavilion yesterday afternoon soon after 6 o'clock. Lady Churchill, the Hon. Emily Catheart, Lord Colville, Captain the Hon. D. de Ros, and the Master of the Household were in attendance. Marshal the Duke of Malakhoff, Lieux mant-Colonel

Appert, Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant-Colonei Claremont, arrived on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Queen's dinner party in the evening included the Murshal Duke of Malakhoff, Lieutenant-Colonel Appert Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Claremont, Major-Ge'ne. ral Knollys, Major-General Lowrenson, Major-General Lord William Paulet, Major-Geneval the Hon. A. Spencer, Major-General Lawrence, Colonel Warde, Royal Artillery, and Colonel Clark Kennedy, Assistant Quartermaster-

The band of the 15th Regiment played during dinner. This morning, at half-past 10, the Queen left the Pavilion to review the Division at Aldershots.

The Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied Her Majesty, who was attended by Lady Churchill. the Equerries in Waiting, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and the Staff. Marshal the Duke of Malakhoff likewise accompanied the

Her Majesty returned to the Pavilion at 3 o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, left Clarence-house, St. James's, yesterday morning, for her residence at

A deputation upon the Hudson's Bay territories had an interview with the Earl of Derby yesterday at Downing-street. The deputation consisted of Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., president, Mr. John Cheetham, M.P., Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., Mr. Thomas Bazley, and Mr. Henry Ashworth, representing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; of Mr. Robertson Gladstone, president, pool Financial Reform Association; of Dr. Hodgkin, Messieurs Malcolm Lewin, L. A. Chamerovzow, J. Mayfield, G. L. Neighbour, and F. W. Chesson, representing the Aborigines' Protection Society; and of Mr. A. K. Isbister, representing the Red River Colony. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Christy, M.P., and accompanied by the following members of Parliament;—the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Grogan, Lord Goderich, Mr. Roebuck, Sir James Duke, Lord Bury, Mr. Bright, Mr. W. Brown, the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, Mr. H. G. Langton, Mr. T. B. Horsfall, Mr. J. Ewart, Mr. G. Macartney, Mr. G. Dundas Horsfall, Mr. J. Ewart, Mr. G. Macartney, Mr. G. Dundas, Mr. H. Pease, Mr. R. A. Cross, the Hon. Wenman Coke, Mr. Gilpin, and Mr. James Wyld. The objects of the deputation were to advocate the abolition of the Hudson's

Bay Company's monopoly, with a view to the opening up of their territories to colonization. A deputation upon the subject of opening the South Ken-

house decorator. A deputation from the vestry of the parish of St. Mary's. Lambeth, introduced by Mr. W. Roupell, M.P., had an interview yesterday with Lord John Manners at the office of Public Works, Whitehall-place, on the subject of the main drainage of the metropolis. The deputation consisted of Mr. Frederic Doulton, and Messrs. Frederick Turner, Samuel Hinton, Henry Doulton, John W. Stratton, the Rev. James Gillman, with Mr. Thomas Roffey, clerk to the

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt held a quarterly meeting yesterday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street. Present, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Deputy Governor. Sir Alexander Spearman, Secretary and Controller-General to the

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Indus. Captain R. W. Evans, with the heavy portion of the abovenamed mails, in charge of Lieutenant Bolton, R.N., arrived at Southampton yesterday, at 10.30 a.m. Her dates of sailing are, -Alexandria, June 21; Malta, 25; and Gibraltar, 30. She has had strong head-winds throughout the voyage, and a brisk gale after rounding Cape St. Vincent. This steamer brings 86 first-class passengers, 16 children, and 30 others; total 132, among whom is Mr. Buckley, one of the three survivors of the blowing up of the magazine at Delhi. On freight she has 100% in specie, 1,021 bales of silk, and 276 packages of general merchandise. At Alexandria were the English steamers Taurus, Rhone.

and Araxes, and the French war steamer Chaptal. Her Majesty's ships Conqueror, Princess Royal, Centution, Vulture, Wanderer, Osprey, Harpy, Caradoc, and Hibernia were lying at Malta.

Orders had been received at Malta for the 2d battalion of 2d Foot, and the 1st battalion 14th Regiment, to proceed to the Ionian Islands, to relieve the 46th and 91st, for India the former corps would be replaced in Malta by the 100th Foot (recently raised in Canada), and the 4th battalion Rifle

Prince Leopold of Saxony, brother to the Queen of Portugal, who is travelling under the title of Count Hohenfeldt accompanied by his suite, arrived at Gibraltar on the evening of the 26th ult. in the Ligero steamer from Cadiz, and put up at the Club-house Hotel. This steamer likewise landed 24 bull-fighters, headed by the celebrated "El Tato." They proceeded immediately after landing to San Roque. The Ligero returned with the "toreros" to Cadiz the same evening, via Algeciras.

On the 28th ult., being the anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation, the Royal standard was displayed at all the Government establishments at Gibraltar, and the English ships of war in port, the French Government steamer Requin, the Sardinian brig of war Colombo, as well as Among the General officers who formed Her Majesty's several merchant vessels, were gaily decked out with a escort were General Knollys, Lord Cardigan, Sir variety of national and other flags. At noon the guns of Richard Airey, and Lord Burghersh. As the the fortress fired a Royal salute, as also did the Royal Royal party halted in the Valley the infantry Albert and the Sardinian brig of war Colombo. Her bands played the National Anthem, and the troops | Majesty's screw ship of the line the Marlborough, carrying gave the customary salute. Her Majesty, attended | the flag of Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe at the fore, which as before, then passed leisurely along the lines, inspecting the infantry cavalry and artillery in turn hoisted the Royal standard at the main, and also, while under steam, fired a salute of 21 guns. The Marlborough saluted the flag of Admiral Lord Lyons on arrival, and the memnon, but owing to the heavy fogs which prevailed for the greater portion of that time she missed seeing or gaining.

The cavalry were simply in review order. The Royal Albert returned the compliment immediately after the greater portion of that time she missed seeing or gaining. steam for a few hours only after leaving Spithead, and did not get up steam again until she reached the entrance of the Straits, which was about 11 o'clock on the night previous to her arrival in the Bay.

separation has occurred at the bottom, its effects will be vanced posts and attack the enemy posted on Casar's In the evening the two admirals, as well as the captains of the British and foreign men-of-war in the Bay, dined with

his Excellency the Governor. The Royal Albert, with the flag of Admiral Lyons, sailed Mediterranean squadron

cleared the front of the infantry and then formed on their left. The 1st and 2d Infantry Brigades changed front on the right of the 2d Brigade, to position in which it lay between rocks, it was feared would

steamship Northam, 21 miles west of Galita; 30th, the Spanish steamer Pensamiento, with an English dismashed I rig in tow; July 1st, the English bark Oribe, off Point Sagria, and the English screw steamer Peninsula, off Cape St. Vincent; Her Majesty's ship Royal Albert, in lat. 36.27 N., long. 3.21 W.; and at 8.30 a.m. on the 5th, 20 miles south-west of Ushant, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Pera, steering south-west under all sail.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES. - The Rev. William The special subjects of examination for the Certificate will be the Second Book of the Institutes of Justinian (for translation) and Joshua Williams' Law of Real Property, Part I.

The special subjects of examination for the Certificate Royal party passed the night at the Pavilion.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Talbot, the living of Alton being one of the sea advowsons which by the Act of 1719 were "to attend and wait upon which left Farnborough station at half-past 6 o'clock." who are even more extortionate than the Turkish

officers of Engineers, for Turkey. It is not

to give a second "avertissement" to M. Medakovitsch

bably have suffered death if the state of siege had

The balance-sheet of the Bank for the month of

prize of 250,000fl. The other numbers of the dif-

ferent series drawn won prizes varying between

LAW NOTICES .- (This Day.)

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S-INN.—At half-past 10.
(Before the LORD CHANCELLOR.)
Appeal.—Johnson v. Fesenmeyer.

ROLLS' COURT, CHANCERY-LANE.-At 10.

Causes, &c.—Hughes v. Jones—Belhouse v. Still—Darke v. Williamon—Whittington v. Edwards—Furness v. Caterham Railway—Philps v. Brydon—Holdich v. Roberts—Yardley v. Yardley—Kelly v.

Hammond.
VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, LINCOLN'S-INN.—At 10.
(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. KINDERSLEY.)

Motions.—(The Third Seal).
Causes, &c.—Orange v. Pickford, part heard—Royan v. Paul—Herridge v. Hunt—Thornton v. Inglis—Baillie v. Baillie—Waring v. Day—London and South-Western Railway Company v. Humphrey.
Adjourned Summonses.—Welsh Potosi Mining Company (4).

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. STUART.)

Motions.—(The Third Seal.)
Causes.—Grisley v. Mousley—Tong v. Hyde—Carter v. Remineso

Causes.— Grisley V. Mousey—Tong v. Myde—Cartet v. Mennicon.

—Joyce v. Kipps.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.)

Motions.—(The Third Seal.)

Causes, &c.—Harting v. Fotheringham, part heard—Maddison v. Causes, &c.—Harting v. Grevile—Cortesque v. Bishop of Oxford.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL,-At 10,

SECOND COURT, GUILDHALL,—At 10.
(London Special Juries.)
Nicholson and Another v. Bower—Lee v. Candler—Saffrey v. Phipps.
(London Common Jury.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL.—At 10.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, GUILDHALL,-At 10.

(London Common Juries.)

Piper v. Forster—Girdler v. Bennett—Dodd v. Ford—Crosby v. Lindsay—Harding v. Higgs—Lloyd v. Krausse—Rumble v. Birkinshaw.

SECOND COURT.

(London Common Juries.)

Marfleet v. Radcliffe—Thomas v. M'Namara—Wicks v. The Same—Chambers; v. Priestley—Skeels v. Baum—Collins v. Godts—Dampier v. Bisdee—Bacon v. Schachman—Gandee v. Warwick.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, BASINGHALL-STREET,
(Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.)
H. Houghton—audit at 11. A. Daniels—audit at 11. R. Clough—audit at 11. T. S. Deeker—audit at 11. R. T. Fitchell—debtors at 11. E. Pollack—application at 11. J. T. Barnes—certificate at 12. T. Tompson—audit and certificate at 12. C. Grossmith—adjourned examination at 1. Gotch and Gotch—dividend at 2—C. Ayrton—choice of assignment at 2.

(Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.)

Davidson and Co.—adjourned examination at 11. J. Miles—choice of assignees at 11. J. Shaw—audit at 11. W. P. Waghorn—audit at 11. W. Wilde—adjourned examination at half-past 11. — Moon—private at 12. J. Frankenstein—audit and examination at half-past 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. F. W. Martin—certificate at 1. G. Smith—choice of assignees at 12. G. Smith—choice of a

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, PORTUGAL-STREET,
(Before Chief Commissioner Law.)—At 11.

For Discharge.—G. Clothier.
Adjourned Discharge.—T. Nutt, E. Salzmann.
For Protection.—J. Threadwell.
Final Orders.—L. Dinkel, J. Skinner, W. Taylor, J. B. Bateman, H.
Brown W. R. Page

(Before Mr. Commissioner Phillips.—At 10.)

Bail.—I. Haskoll.
(Before Mr. Commissioner Murphy.—At 11.)
Original Protection.—T. Matcham, jun., P. A. Dubini, J. Game, T. Collins, H. Wicks, J. Gillett.

ROLLS' CHAMBERS, CHANCERY-LANE.

ROLLS' CHAMBERS, CHANCERY-LANE.

A to K.—At II.—Duckett v. Duckett—Fleming v. Boyd—Allaway v. Brain—Corrie's Estate—Flockton v. Slee—Jeffery v. Cobley—Carew setate Act. At half past 11.—Re Kempley—Fisher v. Sanders—Durant v. Jewell—Re Hampstead Junction Railway, Knight v. Knight, at 12—Cave v. Cave, at 12—Butler v. Stacey, at half-past 12. At 1.—Howle v. Hubbersty—Darnley v. Senior—Bollard v. Bollard—Barne-wall v. Clifford. Benett v. Wyndham, at half-past 1. At 2.—Deposit Assurance Company—Brown v. Macgregor—Day v. Croft—Fearnhead v. Mould. Featherstonhaugh v. Turner, at half-past 2.—Handsworth Bridge Trust, at 3.—Holloway v. Pearce, at 3. At 4—Brettle's Estate—Jones's Estate, L. to Z.—Wedderburn v. Wedderburn, at 10—H. Wilson's Estate, at half-past 10. At 11.—Stephenson v. Peacock—Young v. Hanmer—Thomas v. Lloyd—Moody v. Moody—Thrupp v. Collett—Lane v. Smith—Shairp v. Barker—Richards v. Richards—Maclaren v. Stainton—Pedder v. Pedder, At half-past 11.—Parnell v. Congleton—Parnell v. Parnell—Paine v. Styles—Sykes v. Sykes—Smith v. Brown—Prout v. Prout—Ex parte Vicar of Little Harrowden—M. Swale v. Swale—Rowland v. Bremer—G. May's Estate—Priestley v. Bastow. At 12.—Lay v. Holmes—O'Brien v. Oxenford—Smith v. Lewis, Yeomans v. Haynes, at half-past 12—Lees v. Lees, at 1—Attorney-General v. Maclean, at 2—Stevens v. Stevens, at 2—Smith v. Tagg, at half-past 12. At 4.—Trezevant v. Broughton—Winkworth v. Winkworth—Terry v. Wat' more—Parnell v. Bradley—Re Newson,

VICE-CHANCELLORS' CHAMBERS, LINCOLN'S-INN.
(Vice-Chancellor KINDERSLEY'S Chambers.)

Climenson v. Smith, at 10—Martin v. Martin, at 10—Bernal v. Bernal, at half-past 10—Allan v. Kelly, at a quarter to 11. At 11.—Domvills v. Domville—Brasher's Estate—Gurney v. Cosway—Parkinson v. Hanbury—Wilton v. Ellis—Weavers' Almshouses. Taylor v. Butterworth at half-past 11—Birkbeck Assurance Company, at half-past 11—Dum ville v. Green, at a quarter to 12. At 12.—Gresley v. Greene—Attornsy-General v. St. Olave's, Southwark—E. Smith v. Smith—Lousafa v. Hooke, at half-past 12—Frith v. Frith, at half-past 12. At 1.—Way v. Way—Attorney-General v. Corpus Christi College—Cresswell v. Bateman—Johnson v. Miller. Seymour v. Lucas, at a quarter to 2—Rs York School, at 2—Turner v. Turner, at a quarter to 3—Gregory v. Pilkington, at 2—Kirkpatrick v. Fletcher, at 1—Fletcher v. Moore, at 2 and 3—Northumberland Bank, at 3—M'Gowan v. Smith, at a quarter to 3.

2 and 3—Northumberland Bank, at 3—M'Gowan v. Smith, at a quarter to 3.

(Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Chambers.)

A to K.—Burgess's Estate, at half-past 10—Emarton v. Emarton at a quarter to 11. At 11.—Kingsford v. Ball—De Dopff v. Derbyshire Railway—Horne v. Shepherd—Bean's Estate—Bell's Estate—Haggerston v. Blacklock, At half-past 11.—Re Callaway—Clarke v. White-way—Jackson's Estate—Cecil v. Nicholson—Graycoat Hospital v. Westminster Commissioners—Drapers' Company. Holmes v. Bidmead, at 12—Colley's Estate, at half-past 12—Debney v. Eckett, at half-past 1—Boulton v. Sanderson, from 2 to 4. L to Z.—At 10.—Taylor v. Harewood—Lacy v. Ramsdale—Mumford v. King. Selby v. Brown, from 10 to half-past 10—Re Venus, at half-past 10—Maclurcan v. Lane, from half-past 10 to 11. At 11.—Marley v. Pitkethley (2)—Watkins v. Watkins—Tayler v. Linley—Leyland v. Illing-worth—Tabor v. Evers—Porter v. Low—Lamb v. Langley—Rayne v. Baker. At a quarter past 11.—Skidmore v. Brett—Mathias v. Mathias. St. Margaret's Hospital v. Westminster Commissioners, at half-past 11—Merry v. Shaw, at half-past 11—Shirreff v. Beeley, at a quarter to 12—Pocklington v. Bailey, at 12—Wright v. Parkinson, at 12—Snepp v. Snepp, at half-past 12—Spencer v. Cotton, at 12 to 1—Twynam v. Cook, from 1 to 2—Sealy v. Robertson, from 2 to 4—M'Intosh v. Great Western Railway, 2 to 4.

Western Railway, 2 to 4.

(Vice Chancellor Wood's Chambers.)

A to K.—Hebblethwaite v. Hebblethwaite, at 10—Houchen v. Galloway, at 10. At 11.—Belben v. Drax (2)—Allin v. Harris—Dow v. Usher—Collins Company v. Shaw. At half-past 11.—Shaw v. Clarke—Dixon v. Green—Croughton v. Thackwray. At 12.—Brooke v. Maries—Kelly v. Kelly—Garrett v. Kennedy. Waraker v. Crouch, at 1—Edwards v. Janes, at half-past 1—Bickford v. Birkhead, at half-past 1—Buckmaster v. Buckmaster, at 2 and 3. L to Z.—Murphy v. M'Laran, at half-past 10—Waller v. Holmes, at half-past 10. At 11.—Tavern r. Crindley—Southall v. Matthews—Re Twemlow—Reynolds v. Godles. At half-past 11.—Whalley v. Whalley—Neale v. Neale—Merry v. Merry, Sleight v. Lawson, at 12—Parker v. Phillips, at 12—Panton v. Smith, at 1—Parker v. Lake, at 1—Re Mitford, at half-past 1—Re Webber; at half-past 1—Spencer v. Looke, at 2 and 3.

MASTERS' OFFICES, SOUTHAMPTON-BURDLINGS, (Before Master BICHARDS.)

VICE-CHANCELLORS' CHAMBERS, LINCOLN'S-INN.

more—Parnell v. Bradley—Re Newson,

Western Railway, 2 to 4.

nalf-past 1. F. Collins—certificate at half-past 1.

(Before the LORDS JUSTICES.)
Appeals.—Wall v. Colshed, part heard—Lace v. Lee.

[A portion of the following appeared in our second edition (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 5, 6 P.M. One can hardly understand the surprise expressed by the Madrid press or in private letters at the fall of the Isturitz Ministry and the appointment of Marshal O'Donnell as head of the new Cabinet. People do not learn now for the first time the existence of one quality in particular in Her Majesty's character which proves her to be the legitimate detricities of the past in our memory, the nomination of the celebrated Toledo nun, Sor Patrocinio, to the post of Prime Minister, though it might produce merriment, would hardly cause surprise, or be unsuited to the category of these cosas de Espana. For my own part, from the moment I learnt that an apparent estrangement existed between O'Donnell and the Court, that he had taken leave of his Royal mistress preparatory to a journey to the provinces or to this country, and that he was actually on the point of departure, I made sure that the next we should hear of him was the name of the successful insurgent of 1854 as the first of the confidential advisers of Queen Isabella II. Such things are of too frequent occurrence to excite wonder. Spain has always been the country of anomalies; what is considered elsewhere strange and sudden is there the rule ; what is regular, the exception. The Isturitz Cabinet, I have on former occasions observed, was merely one of transition; no doubt it has "dragged its slow length along" for a much longer period than was anticipated, and the only thing to be surprised at is (if, indeed, surprise there ought to be) that its end had not come sooner. It would have disappeared before this had the Cortes remained assembled. The career of O'Donnell has been so often noticed in your columns on other occasions that I will not now trouble you with details about it. It is quite clear that the fall of his predecessor and the new combination were settled privately with the Queen, and that all this leave-taking and the preparations for a distant pilgrimage were a farce. O'Donnell is still considered as a man of strong will and inflexible determination, though some incidents in his recent career would seem to weaken his claim to the sterner qualities. In this particular point he resembles what his rival Narvaez was before years, wealth, and accumulated honours satiated his ambition and relaxed his energies. O'Donnell has evidently the hope, if not a positive promise, of co-operation from one or two sections of the Liberal party in the Cortes, and, though it would be | England. We are enabled to declare that such a suppounsafe to affirm anything of his future policy, he sition is completely erroneous." will probably resist a reactionary policy. It is certain that he was looked upon favourably during his previous Ministerial career by the Imperial Governduct when he disloyally overthrew, in 1856, his colleague Espartero; and the condolence of the French Ambassador at Madrid indicated the Imperial sympathy and regret for his fall. It remains to be seen how for he will now fulfil the condolence of the policy recommended by the Siècle:—

"We will state with frankness that certain Powers would, in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in and 4 004. Number 22 of societ 1 550 were the condolence of the share her opinions." The following passage is a specimen of the policy recommended by the Siècle:—

"We will state with frankness that certain Powers would, in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist to the first drawing of the great Premium Lottery of the Credit Bank the following series were drawn:—

39, 259, 592, 743, 1,131, 1,281, 1,510, 1,550, 2,034, in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremely guilty were they to persist in our view, be extremel

The new Minister of Finance, Pedro Salaverria, was Minister of Public Works (Fomento) in Armero's Government; and for eight days in 1856 directed the Finances in that of O'Donnell.

of his friends and admirers in this country

know him. He is a young man of 36. Posada Herrera and Macedo, Ministers of the Interior and of Marine, are the persons by whose zealous and direct agency the crisis was prepared which has again brought O'Donnell to power, and are of course maintained in their posts. It is said, however, that they acted too hastily in bringing before the late Cabinet the question of the dissolution of the Cortes which led immediately to the crisis, and which the present will be expected to carry into execution, as the nomination of O'Donnell

had in any case been decided upon by the Queen. The new Minister of Public Works, the Marquis De Corbera, was Civil Governor of Madrid under

the Armero-Mon Administration. The Minister of Grace and Justice, Santiago Fernando Negrete, was Minister of Public Works in the Bravo Murillo Cabinet; he quitted office in 1852 for having voted on a certain occasion against his colleagues. He passes for a very eccentric personage. He was formerly an ardent Carlist, latterly of the Ultramontane or neo-Catholic party, and is now a follower of O'Donnell, who is neither. One of my letters says that the post of Foreign Affairs (Estado) was offered to Marshal Serrano, and gives him credit for refusing to form part of a Cabinet which did not comprise some members of the Progresista party, to which the Railways, 503f. 75c. Marshal still professes to belong. General Manuel de la Concha, brother of the Captain-General of Cuba, and a personal friend of Serrano, was also spoken of for the chief military command of Madrid, as Captain-General of the province. The telegraph has since announced that M. Calderon Collantes was named on the 3d to the former post, and General M'Crohan (of Irish descent) to the latter. On the whole, the composition of the new Cabinet promises, I think, fairly enough. The members of it are respectable, as things go in Spain, and, so far as I know, there is no one among them whose name is odious to the country at large, distinguishing it from mere party. There is one coincidence worth notice; the nomination of O'Donnell was published on the 30th June, the anniversary of the combat of Vicalvaro, when he was in array against the Queen's Government. "You cannot," says a private letter from Madrid dated the 1st inst., " have an idea of the rage of the pure Moderados at the nomination of O'Donnell as Prime Minister. They declare that the Queen has betrayed their party, and alienated the true Conservatives, by giving power to the Vicalvarists."

Another letter of the same date says-"The return of O'Donnell to power has excited general surprise. It is true he has been for the last two years repeatedly mentioned as likely to take office as President of the Cabinet, but it was on the very eve of his departure that Provinces." My Paris friend further states that the Queen appears to have decided. In this respect it resembles somewhat a coup d'état. In dissension as he has been with the Moderados, and estranged from the Pro. gresistas, the possibility of his accession to power was not believed in. Yet the Queen sent for him without hesitation the lieved in. Yet the Queen sent for him without hesitation the moment the Isturitz Ministry tendered their resignation Cowley nor Count Hadtzfeldt was inclined There was some disappointment when the composition of to attach importance "to a mere title," Fuad the new Cabinet was made known. O'Donnell has taken Pasha and Baron Hubner were obliged to yield. only one of his former colleagues of 1856-namely, M. The question next discussed bore reference to the Salaverria, Minister of Finance. In one respect the choice | national flag. Great difference of opinion prevailed is good; he has a reputation for ability and honesty as an on this subject; but a compromise was, after a good administrator, but he has no political preferences. O'Donnell has also passed over the moderate Progresistas, with (the French colours, blue, red, and white, have whom he was believed to be on the best terms, and has already been chosen), with a crescent, the symbol of also forgotten or neglected the Mon fraction, with whom he the Suzerain Power, in one of the corners. "In went also very well. Be this as it may, the Cabinet has a my last letter," continues my correspondent, "it definite position, and, were it only for this reason, the country | was observed that some difficulty had arisen which | ought to feel satisfied that it has got rid of those Ministries | might lead to a postponement of the seventh Confeof transition it has lately had so much of. There is a rence, and I now learn that the Porte and Austria new feature in the present combination I think it well object to the use of the national flag-the trito notice. You are perhaps aware that in Spain there has color, except when the Moldavian and Wallabeen no Minister for the ultramarine dependencies. There chian armies are united for the defence of the has been only a Direction of Ultramarine, the seat of two provinces against some foreign foe. The two which was the Department of Foreign Affairs. Now, the Powers in question are of opinion that in time of decree which names General O'Donnell to the Presidency of peace each army should—as it does at present the Cabinet also names him Minister of War and Ultramar, and Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim. It is, as you see, a heavy burden O'Donnell is called upon to bear, Of course the question of Mexico, as well as that which arises from the speech of Lord Malmesbury on the slave trade, will have precedence in the business of the new Minister. The dissolution of the Cortes is of course anticipated, though we do not yet know if the electoral lists will be rectified beforehand; or if the mode of election will not be changed to that of electoral districts, instead of provinces, as at present. The press assumes a prudent and reserved attitude towards the Cabinet, and evidently waits | man feared his complaint might be contagious, and for facts to judge it by. There are, however, even as yet, two papers, the Epoca and the Diario Espagnol, that may at once be considered Ministerial. The Progresista press also waits, but I can tell you that if O'Donnell maintains the representative system in Spain he will have its support. fruitless attempt to come to an amicable understand-Si no, no, as the Arragonese used to say to their Kings. So far as our neighbours are concerned, the Imperial Government of France cannot be otherwise than partial to O'Donnell, if we may judge by the Emperor sending him, after the coup d'état of 1856, the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. Anything that resembles a coup d'état, with all its previous dissimulation and simulation, and its conse quences, must of course find sympathy in the Imperial heart. After O'Donnell's fall from power he had whatever consolation could be afforded by the sympathy of M. de Turgot. General Ros de Olano is spoken of as Captain

General of Cuba. God forbid !"

is described as having been more "animated" than relieved from the yoke of the Fanariote bishops, usual. The principle of the continued political separation of the Danubian Provinces having been Pashas. The commission which is to examine the admitted, it has been attempted to regain the lost Montenegrin frontier will meet at Ragusa on the ground in an indirect manner. It is said that a | 15th inst. It is probable that Mr. Churchill, the counter-project has been agreed on, the object of British Consul at Mostar, will act for England; which is to secure to the Principalities, nominally M. Hequardt, the French Consul at Ragusa, for distinct, an administration and a government re- France; and Hassan Effendi, with three Turkish

sembling each other in respect to institutions. A German newspaper stated the other day that in case the Turks attacked the Montenegrins again, in violation of the armistice, the act would be correspondent of the Agram Zeitung says that considered as a declaration of war against France. there are now many persons in Bosnia "who The answer to inquiries on the subject is, that the are personally known to no one, whose sole assertion is totally incorrect. It was declared that | business it is to excite the Rayahs." That Russian

It is said that explanations have been demanded of the Viceroy of Egypt with reference to the loan yesterday, has probably been desired by the Emwhich he is about to negotiate with an English | peror to come and give him an exact account of the house. The reason alleged for these explanations is state of public feeling in the Temescher Banat and that the Pasha, in order to give a guarantee for the in the Voivodina. On the 27th of June Count repayment of the loan, consents, in fact, to an | Coronini, who is civil and military governor of the alienation of territory. I do not vouch for the ac- above-mentioned provinces, considered it necessary curacy of the statement.

The young King of Oude has arrived in Paris | the editor of the Serbski Dnevnik (Servian Gazette) with the object of building a tomb to the late which is published at Neusatz, an Austro-Queen. He has been several times to the Maho- Servian town, directly opposite the fortress medan burialground with his architect. The Prince of Peterwardein. The offence committed by M. Medakovitsch was that he eulogized the

has a professor of French with him. The pamphlet Napoleon III. et L'Angleterre, Montenegrins, and encouraged the Christians in which made such a noise some months ago, owed its chief title to notice to the supposition, or rather the Swetowid, a paper which is published in this city in fact, of its having been written under the inspiration the Slavonic language, also displays a strong or the dictation of the Emperor. A pamphlet which appeared some days back called Napoleon III. et les Principautés Danubiennes would probably have escaped observation had it not been for its similarity in form, cover, and title to the other. Suddenly a favour of Panslavism. A Panslavist conspiracy has rumour was set afloat that it was the work of the recently been discovered in a seminary in Lemberg, same hand, and its violence against Austria, and the | which is frequented by those young men who intend recommendation to the Emperor to declare war to become schoolmasters in East Galicia. One of against that Power rather than give up the union | the students informed a judge of what was going on, of the Principalities, lent an interest to it which this and he had the director of the establishment (a supposition would easily explain. My incredulity as | certain M. Passkowski), 18 of his pupils, and the to the authorship is confirmed by a paragraph in the Ministerial paper La Patrie, and which perhaps emanates from the person who had no small share in the composition of the first pamphlet. The

"Public opinion is occupied with a production entitled not been abolished. The object of the conspirators The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Danubian Princi was neither more nor less than to free Galicia from palities. The title, the form, and the cover of the brochure | the yoke of Austria, and then to join a Slavonic have led the public to suppose there was an analogy of some | Confederation. It is suspected that the Galician conkind or other between it and that which appeared some spirators were in correspondence with some of the months back, called The Emperor Napoleon III. and Czechs in Bohemia, and with South Slaves in and

The Siècle deplores the "guilt" of the Cabinets June shows a very great improvement. The increase which oppose the union of the Danubian Principalities, and at the same time expresses a hope in the paper circulation 6,490,679fl. The metallic ment of France. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour marked the Emperor's approval of his con-

to be seen how far he will now fulfil the expectations | their opposition to the union. France has made consider- and 4,094. Number 33 of series 1,550 won the great able sacrifices for the peace of the world; after the capture of Sebastopol she displayed the greatest moderation, and made no conditions on consenting to a peace. The 40,000fl., 5,000fl., 3,000fl., 1,000fl., and 120fl. Powers which oppose the union ought to appreciate that moderation and disinterestedness. It would, we believe, be He has the reputation of being a man of capacity, is a great European misfortune were France to be at all well acquainted with the complicated finances of offended in the present Congress. No real peace can exist in Spain, and disposed to improve them. He is the world when France possesses grievances abroad-soone, favourably spoken of among those who profess to or later those grievances, history tells us, are redressed. It is not, therefore, in the interest of the peace of the hour but in that of future peace, that the Powers opposed to the union should reflect and make concessions."

The adoption by the House of Lords of Lord Lucan's bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament inspires the Presse with this remark :-"Happy are the countries which seek to obtain desired

reforms in calmness and by dint of perseverance. Their triumphs are not ephemeral; and who would dare to deprive them hereafter of pacific conquests achieved slowly and with difficulty?" The Constitutionnel has the following on the same

subject :-"It would be unjust to attribute the protracted obstinacy of the Peers to a spirit of intolerance. Their conduct was solely dictated by the respect which they entertain for the doctrine of the union of Church and State. They were more logical than intolerant."

The Three per Cents closed to-day at 68f. 35c. Wynne v. Shropshire Union Railway—Read v. Wells—Thame Steam Tug Company v. Dixon—Jelly v. Eastern Counties Railway—Horne and Another v. Mitchell and Others. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 96f. 50c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,275f.; Great Northern, 908f. 75c.; Strasburg, 636f. 25c. : Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, 768f. Western of France, 585f.; Bordeaux and Cette, 512f. 50c.; Lyons and Geneva, 595f.; Bank (London Special Juries.)

Smith and Another v. Great Northern Railway Company, part heard

—Webster and Another v. Smith and Another—Gibbs v. Pearson and

Another—Laming v. Penny—Tompsett and Wife v. Bowyer. of Crédit Mobilier, 642f. 50c.; Austrian Railways, 638f. 75c.; Roman Railways, 467f. 50c.; Russian Mess v. Biddulph and Others—Kelry v. London and North-Western Railway Company—Phillips v. Clark—Wright and Another v. Pearn and Others.

Cours Authentique.—PARIS, July 5.—Cash Prices,—Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (not reimbursable for 10 years), 94f, 50c. 95f. 95f. 50c. 40c. 96f. 96f. 50c.; Three per Cents. 68f. 5c. 10c. 15c.; Bank of France, 3,025f. 3,035f.; Crédit Foncier, Obligations of 500f., Four per Cents., 437f. 50c.; ditto, Three per Cents., 400f.; ditto, Tenths, Four per Cents., 91f. 25c.; ditto, Tenths, Three per Cents., 80f.; Promissory Obligations of 1,000f., Three per Cents. (200f. paid), 950f.; Crédit Mobilier, 635f. 640f.; Discount Bank, 690f.; Piedmontese Five per Cents., 92f.; Romans, 91; Spanish Deferred Converted Debt, 267; ditto, Passives, 78 88; ditto, Three per Cents., Exterior, 42½. Exchange on London, at sight, paper, 25f. 2½c.; money, 25f.; three months, paper, 24f. 85c.; money, 24f. 82½c.

> AUSTRIA. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In a letter written on the 30th of June my wel nformed Paris correspondent gives the following account of the more recent doings of the Paris Conference:—It is definitively settled that the Danubian Principalities shall be governed by two Hospodars, who in the first instance are to be nominated by the Porte for a period of five years. A committee, which is to be formed of members of the Moldavian and Wallachian Divans, is to meet at certain fixed periods, and to see that all laws which are common to both provinces are properly carried out. It has also been decided that the two Principalities shall have the style and title of "the United Danubian the representatives of Turkey and Austria strongly objected to a denomination calculated to give the Moldo-Wallachians an incorrect idea of their political position. There was a very warm dedeal of wrangling, effected. The flag is to be a tricolor carry the provincial flag." Mention is made of a memorial in favour of the Christians in Turkey, which was read by M. de Kisseleff to the Conference; but the Paris writer, who for the moment is unable to give positive information on the subject, "has heard" that several of the diplomatists declared the Conference was not at liberty to take official cognizance of such a document. The seventh Conference was to have been held on Tuesday, the 29th of June, in the room adjoining Fuad Pasha's bedchamber, but some of the colleagues of that statesmade excuses for remaining at home.

According to the latest advices from the Herzegovina, the Turkish Commander at Trebinye and the Commissary of the Porte have made a ing with the chiefs of those districts which have recently renounced their allegiance to the Porte. The chiefs first conferred with Prince Daniel, and then refused to meet the Turkish Commissary. It is stated that among the papers found by the Montenegrins after the battle of the 13th May was a plan for a large fortress that was to have been constructed on the plain of Grahovatz. The correspondent of the Agram Zeitung is of opinion that the lower classes will be well content to remain under the sceptre of the Sultan if they are not interfered with in religious matters, are The meeting of the Conference held on Saturday | not obliged to pay the treting or third, and are

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 6. Their Lordships sat this morning for the purpose of de livering judgment in the following causes :-

MORGAN AND ANOTHER V. MORRIS AND OTHERS. This was an appeal from the decision of the second division of the Court of Session in Scotland, the arguments in which were heard during the course of last month. This appeal was the second which had originated out of an action of multiplepoinding raised by the pursuers, Alexander Morgan and James Morgan, against the other members of the family, for the purpose of having it declared that they were the heirs to the estate of the late Mr. John Morgan, formerly of Edinburgh, or that they were entitled to it as the next of kin. The jury returned a verdict of not proven, and after some intermediate proceedings the case was eventually brought before their lordships, who were of opinion that the verdict was bad from uncertainty, and directed a venire de novo. The Court of Session, however, instead of directing the venire de novo, took upon themselves to amend the verdict, which it was now contended by the appellants they had no power to do: Their LORDSHIPS now delivered judgment, and were of opinion that the Court below had no power to so amend the verdict, and directed that there should be a venire de novo. Judgment of the Court below reversed accordingly, with

a direction that there should be a venire de novo. MOWATT V. BLAKE. This case was also argued a short time back, when the further hearing was postponed sine die.

The LORD CHANCELLOR now, in giving judgment, said that the present proceedings had originated in a suit instituted by the respondent, for the purpose of having it declared that a sale to him by the appellant of 1,000 shares in the Portsmouth Railway Company was void, and that the appellant might be compelled to repay him the amount he had paid for the shares and the calls made upon them which he had discharged. The ground upon which the respondent sought that relief was that the appellant had fraudulently represented to him that the shares in question were unallotted in the company, instead of which they turned out to be shares which had been the property of the appellant. The parties were both directors in the company in question, and the respondent alleged that he, intending to benefit the company, offered to take 1,000 of the unallotted shares. In order to make out his case the respondent was bound to show upon the clearest evidence that the appellant had committed a fraud in selling him shares which had been previously allotted to other parties. This, in the opinion of the House, he had failed in doing, and the judgment of the

ported by the evidence, the appeal would be allowed with The other noble and learned lords present having con-The appeal was allowed with costs.

Master of the Rolls in his favour must be reversed, and in

consequence of the allegation of fraud, which was unsup

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL, (Before Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Sir E. Ryan, Sir C. Cresswell, and Sir J. Coleridge.)

The brig Hind, while at anchor below the Nore on the 26th of October, 1857, was run into by another vessel, and an action was brought against a Greek brig, called the Evangelismos, to recover damages for the injury she had sustained. The identity of the Evangelismos with the vessel which had done the damage was not, however, proved, and the learned Judge of the Admiralty Court dismissed the suit with costs, but refused to condemn the owner of the Hind in damages for the detention of the Evangelismos, on the ground that the suit had been instituted bond fide. The owner of the Evangelismos appealed against the latter part of the decree, on the ground that, the vessel having been unjustly arrested, he was entitled to damages for her detention.
Dr. Addams, Q.C., and Dr. Twiss, Q.C., for the Evan-

gelismos, supported the appeal. Dr. DEANE, Q.C., and Mr. VERNON LUSHINGTON appeared for the respondent. ment. The arrestment of the vessel was part of the action be illegal and improper to the same extent as the institution of the suit was illegal and improper. No doubt, damages might be obtained in a court of law for bringing an action either with malice or with that gross negligence which was held to be equivalent to malice. The real question in this case, following the principles laid down with regard to actions of that description, was whether there was so little foundation for the suit as to prove that it had been instituted either with malice or with gross negligence. Their lordships were clearly of opinion that the appellant had not established that proposition. The judgment of the Court below would, therefore, be affirmed; but, as there appeared to have been a misunderstanding, by reason of which the appellant lost the opportunity of arguing the question which had been argued before their lordships in the court below, it would be affirmed without costs.

Judgment for the respondent. THE GENOVA-SALVAGE. This was an appeal from a decree of the Court of Admiralty in a cause of salvage, awarding 400l. to the owner, dered to the screw steamship Genova, from the 18th to the 20th of June, 1857, in assisting her to reach Gravesend from Dungeness. The value of the property salved was between 15,000l. and 16,000l., and that of the Surprise was between 4,000l. and 5,000l. The appeal was entered by the salvors, who contended that they were entitled to a much larger sum

Dr. Addams, Q.C., and Dr. Wambey appeared for the salvors; and Dr. Deane, Q.C., for the owners of the Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

LAW REPORT. COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S-INN, JULY 6. (Before the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.)

IN BANKRUPTCY. IN THE MATTER OF FELIX CALVERT AND CO. The arguments in this appeal from a decision of Mr. Com missioner Evans were continued. In support of the deed of inspection it was argued that, although it did not contain an actual assignment of the estate and effects of the debtors, i did contain what was equivalent to it, for it was covenant quire the debtors would execute a conveyance and assignment of the estate and effects. The deed also contained a provision that if any clause was inconsistant with the 224th and other arrangement clauses of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act (12th and 13th of Victoria, c. 106), so much of it should be void. They cited the cases of "Irving v. Gray," 3, Exchequer Reports, 12, Common Bench Reports, 363; "Ridgway v. Clare" (19, Beavan, 111), and other cases. On behalf of unsecured creditors, some of the one-seventh who had not executed the deed, it was objected that the carrying on of the trade would be at the expense of the creditors, and not of the lebtors, for they were not able to go on; that if a certificate were granted it would prevent the dissentient creditors from enforcing payment by taking out trader debtor sum-monses; and, as another objection, in fact, there were not six-sevenths of the creditors who within the meaning o the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act had executed the eed. That was shown by the fact that among the signatures to the deed were the names of many secured creditors for a very large amount. For Messrs. Glyn and Co. it was contended that as to 46,000l. due to them they had been treated by the debtors as neither secured nor unsecured, and so left to the greatest degree of hazard. The debtors did not admit the security, but these creditors did not mean to say that their debt made any difference as to the amount of the six-sevenths of creditors. It was, moreover, urged that the schedule to the deed did not distinguish of which particular debtor each creditor was such creditor, and that therefore it was quite consistent that six-sevenths of the creditors of the whole of the debtors had not executed the

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Roxburgh supported the appeal; Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Bagley appeared for the executors of a deceased partner in the firm, who were unsecured creditors; Mr. Daniel and Mr. G. M. Giffard were for Messrs. Glyn and Co., creditors for 46,000%, for money lent.

Mr. BACON was heard in reply.

Lord Justice Knight Bruce.—We will dispose of this case on Tuesday morning next.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, JULY 6. (Before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. KINDERSLEY.) ORANGE V. PICKFORD. This bill was filed for redemption, and the following uestion arose in the progress of the case :- By the marriage ettlement of the plaintiff the following power was given to

his intended wife :-"To the use of such person or persons, for such estate or estates. upon such trust, interests, and purposes, and subject to such charge of charges, annuities, rent-charges, sums of money, powers, provisoes conditions, and limitations as she, the said Hannah Flint, notw th standing her then intended coverture, and as if she were a 'fême sole,' a any time or times hereafter during her life, by any deed or instrument in writing, with or without power of revocation, to be sealed and delivered by her in the presence of and attested by two or more credible witnesses, should, notwithstanding her coverture, direct, limit, or appoint." The marriage took place, and Hannah Orange made a will

with the following attestation :-"Signed, sealed, published, and declared, and also sealed and de-livered by the said Hannah Orange, the testatrix, as and for her last will and testament or instrument in writing, in the presence of us, who at her request, in her presence, and in the sight and presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses attesting the due execution hereof." The question was whether the power authorized the execution by will,-that is, whether the will was a good execution

of the power. Mr. Bazalgette and Mr. Welford appeared for the plaintiffs and supported the will, which was dated in April, 1828. Mr. GLASSE and Mr. W. D. LEWIS, for the defendants ontended that the power authorized appointment by deed

only.

The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the power authorized an execution by will upon the authorities, although, if the question had been a res integra, there might have been a question. The cases were of two classes—one, where the words were "by any deed or instrument in writing," or "by any deed or writing," and those words had been held to include a will. The next was where a formality was dispensed with because it was a will, but that had been reversed by the Lords Justices. In the present case the execution by will was a good appointment. First, the words at any time or times during her life applied to a will, because although it would not appear applied to a life. because, although it would not operate during her life, it must be executed during her life, and at any time. Next, by any instrument in writing" included a will on the authorities; "with or without power of revocation," course, was absurd as applied only to a will; but the power was given to be executed by deed also, and therefore was to include both. So the sealing and delivering applied equally to both a deed and will, although not necessary to a will; and the words " two or more cred ble witnesses" were also applicable to a deed or will, for in-asmuch as the will was executed before the Wills' Act three witnesses were necessary, and therefore two witnesses applied to a deed, and the words "or more" to a will. On the question of a sufficient execution the will, itself coming to the terms of compromise proposed, said that he quite agreed out of the proper custody, and being above 30 years old, having regard to the full nature of the attestation, evidently

tion by will of the power was therefore effectual. (Before Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart.)

HELLING V. LUMLEY AND LORD WARD.

the plaintiff as the trustee of an indenture dated in March, 1823, is entitled to box 124 in the Opera House, or, at all events, to an equivalent in money or otherwise for the same, for the residue of a renewed term granted to Mr. Lumley by an indenture dated the 10th of July, 1845, pursuant to a covenant for renewal mentioned in a contract dated the 25th of August, 1821, and to sell or let such box, and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling or underletting the same. On the 17th of September, 1816, Edmund Waters, since deceased, became the purchaser from William under the direction of the Court, for the residue of two terms of 48 years and 22 years, from the 1st of August, 1792, renewable for the further term of 51 and 66 years. By an agreement dated the 25th of August, 1821, Waters, in consideration of 80,000%, sold to Chambers the above leasehold premises for the residue of the above terms, subject to the rents and covenants reserved in the deeds creating them, and "subject to the right of possession of the said Edmund Waters, his executors, administrators, or assigns to the box numbered 124, hitherto usually occupied by him, the said Edmund Waters, on the east side of the theatre, or his or their nominees not exceeding in number six persons nightly luring the remainder of their several terms granted by the hereinbefore mentioned indenture of lease, and of the terms ovenanted by the said indenture of the lease to be granted." Waters also covenanted that he would procure for Chambers renewals of the two leases for the several terms of 51 years and 66 years. On the 15th of March, 1823, Waters, notwithstanding the deed of the 25th of August, 1821, assigned to Henry Winchester all his property and interest in the Opera House for the benefit of his creditors, and subject thereto in trust for Waters. Mr. Leake, who was the olicitor of Winchester, the trustee of the deed of March, about 150l. per annum) of the box No. 124 from 1824 to 1832, both inclusive. From 1833, inclusive, up to 1850 the rents had been received on behalf of Winchester and Waters, or those claiming under Waters. By a decree dated in May, 1829, and made in a suit instituted by Chambers against Waters, it was declared that the agreement of the 25th of August, 1821, ought to be specifically performed. That decree was confirmed by the Lord Chancellor in July, 1833, and by the House of Lords in September, 1844. In 1845, the assignees of Chambers sold the Opera House to the defendant Lumley for the then residue of the term of years subsisting therein, and subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to hove a state of the subject to such wights to be subject to such wights to be subject to such wights to be subject to such wights to subject to such wights to such wigh to such rights to boxes as the premises were then subject to as against the assignees. To that sale the trustee of the deed of March, 1823, was not a party. In 1856 the plaintiff, who was then, and is now, trustee of the deed of March, 1823, claimed the rents of the box No. 124 from the year 1850, but the defendant resisted such claim, and thereupon this bill was filed. In May, 1856, Lumley assigned the lease of the Opera House to Lord Ward for the residue of his term therein, but Lumley still retains some interest therein.
On the renewal of his lease Mr. Lumley entered into a covenant not to dispose of more than 41 boxes for a longer term than one season upon pain of forfeiture, and the de-fendants contended that they could not now let the plaintiff have the box No. 124 without forfeiting their lease, inasmuch as 41 boxes had been already alienated by them for a onger term than one season.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bagshawe, jun., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Malins and Mr. C. M. Roupell for Lumley; and Mr. Craig and Mr. Renshaw for Lord Ward. The VICE-CHANCELLOR said he thought that the plaintiff had satisfactorily shown his right to a decree on the principle on which the prayer of the bill was framed. The suit was in a sense for specific performance; but the true description of it was that it was a suit by a person seeking the assistance of the Court, in order that there might be preserved to him the possession of a right from which he had been kept only by a violation of contract on the part of the defendants. If the right were established, and no principle of law should be violated, the Court was bound in the part of the defendants. If the right were established, and no principle of law should be violated, the Court was bound in the parties, however, subsequently differed as to the facts, and evidence was gone into before the arbitrator, and in this way so much delay of that kind to protect the right. The terms of the into before the arbitrator, and in this way so much delay reservation contained in the deed of August, 1821, were clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the it was said that to establish the plaintiff's right to the Court was in favour of the plaintiffs, the vendors of the clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the clear, and there was nothing illegal in the reservation; but no clear, and the clear is the clear in th ox would occasion a forfeiture of the defendants' lease | ship, and against the assignees. The question of damages and that the plaintiff would thereby himself lose that right which he now asserted; but the defendants since the re- the ship was then returned to the successful claim newal of their lease had themselves disposed of 41 boxes, and it was not for them to say that the establishment of the plaintiff's right would involve a forfeiture of their lease when they had themselves with full notice done that which they set up as a defence to the plaintiff's claim. But the wrong to the defendants would be, not a forfeiture, but an apprehension of a forfeiture; while the wrong to the plaintiff was that he was deprived of his rights by those who undertook that he should have them. On the whole case he (the Vice-Chancellor) thought that the Court was bound to protect the plaintift's right, and there would be a declass ration that as against the defendants the plaintiff was entitled to box 124, and an order that the defendants should ing the action. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had ing the action. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had ing the action. pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to compensation in case the benefit and injoyment of the box should have been lost to him by the acts of the defendants, or either of them. The plaintiff was also entitled to an account of all moneys actually received in respect of the rents and profits of the box by the

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD.) CATTLEY V. ARNOLD.

of the principal creditors of the bankrupts was held at the A legal question of some nicety arose in this case—namely, whether a purchase by one of three tenants in common lords of a manor, of copyholds held of the manor, to which defendant's office, at which the defendant explained the the purchaser was duly admitted, operates as an extinguish ment of the copyhold tenure of the lands so purchased either wholly or partially? No precise authority could be cited on the point, and his Honour reserved his judgment.

Mr. Rolt and Mr. Pearson were for the plaintiff; Mr. Toller and Mr. Chapman Barber for the defendants.

THE COLLINS COMPANY V. THOMAS. This was one of the numerous cases brought by the plaintiffs, who carried on the business of manufacturers of edgetools at Collinsville, in Connecticut, United States, for the purpose of restraining the fraudulent use of their trade mark in this country by English manufacturers. The de. fendant was a manufacturer of edge tools at Birmingham, and had for some time been in the habit of affixing to them stamps and labels which were a precise fac simile of the trade mark and labels of the plaintiffs. Upon being served with the bill filed against him the defendant admitted the infringement of the trade mark, and offered to assist the plaintiffs by giving them all the information in his power. and to submit to a perpetual injunctien, and to pay the costs incurred in the suit. The plaintiffs were willing not to press the case against Mr. Thomas, upon condition that he furnished them with full information as to the amount of tools which had been sold by him with their trade mark affixed, and upon certain terms as to costs, and a reference to an arbitrator as to compensation. The defendant had furnished an account; but the plaintiffs, not being satisfied with it, and considering that the terms upon which a compromise was negotiated had not been complied with, served the defendant with notice of motion for decree and now brought on the case for a hearing, having filed affidavits in proof of their title as upon a contested case. The real question now before the Court was as to the additional costs of bringing the cause on to a hearing and proving the title of the plaintiffs.

Mr. EDDIS (with whom was Mr. Rolt), for the plaintiffs insisted upon these costs, on the ground that the defendan had not given them full information, the price at which alone they consented to deal with him more leniently than with the other offenders. The account furnished by the defendant was deficient and inaccurate in every point of view, and, without imputing to the defendant any fraudu-lent suppression, it would seem that he was either unable or anwilling to give the information required. The compromise having thus gone off, the parties were again placed in a hostile position, and the plaintiffs were bound to prove their case in strict form; otherwise they might have been met with a denial of their title at the hearings.

Mr. DANIEL (with whom was Mr. Sargent), on behalf of the defendant, urged that the plaintiffs had needlessly rendered the defendant liable to a large additional amoun of costs by proving their title, which had been from the first dmitted. As to the amount of information furnished, the defendant had given all that he could. No doubt verbal orders were frequently given which might not be entered in the books, and this would account for the discrepancy between the amount actually sold and that entered. There was not the slightest wish to justify the act committed by the defendant, though it might be observed that he had acted in ignorance in a great measure of the fraud he was and at the in means of information, had incited him to the commission of this wrongful act. No one rejoiced more than himself (Mr Daniel) that parties committing these frauds were now liable to the consequences, not merely of violating a civil right, but of committing a criminal fraud. He submitted that the justice of the case would be satisfied by the defendant's submission to a perpetual injunction, and payment of the costs of the suit up to the notice of motion for decree.

Mr. EDDIS was heard in reply.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said that there was no question as to the decree to be made in this case. Nothing would the plaintiffs in this country. He, for one, felt deeply in- defendants. debted to them (though, of course, they had been only advocating their own interests) for putting an end to this nefarious practice—a practice he was glad to find which was not subject to the jurisdiction of this court alone, but could also be reached criminally, and severely punished. This de fendant stood in a position somewhat more favourable than in some of the other cases. He had been employed as a too willing agent to enable other persons to carry on their fraudulent practices against the plaintiffs. When the case was brought home to him he seemed to have done the best he course of fraud had been so recklessly carried on, and the consciences of the manufacturers of these fraudulent goods had become so callous, that they looked upon the sale of them as part of their ordinary business, and made no distinction between the fraudulent and the genuine goods. The consequence was, that when called upon for disclosure, the defendant had been unable to give it to the extent required. He could hardly suppose that he had intended to commit a fraud by understating the amount sold. In the case tested by the plaintiffs of an entry of 4,000 goods, where 16,000 had been actually sold, the defendant had given a reference to the person who actually purchased them. It was to be observed also that he did not hold out that he was able to make an entire disclosure, but that he would give the fullest inhardly suppose that he had intended to commit a fraud by entire disclosure, but that he would give the fullest inwith Mr. Eddis that, standing on their full rights, the plain- Old Bank had stopped payment. The company declined to say

having reference to the power, proved that point. The execu- | tiffs were justified in proving their case. Under these circumstances, however, as to the defendant, whose bona fides, in the sense of giving full information so far as he could, and of not disputing the rights of the plaintiffs, seemed This was a bill praying for a declaration by the Court that | clear, it was only reasonable that he should not be put to more costs than were necessary, and that he ought not to be fixed with the costs of the affidavits in support of the plain. tiffs' title. The decree would be for a perpetual injunction,

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, JULY 6. Taylor of the Opera House in the Haymarket, at a sale | (Sittings at Nisi Prius before Lord CAMPBELL and Special

> GRAHAM V. LAWRANCE. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Cleasby appeared for the plain. tiff; and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. Wilde, Q.C., and Mr. Hannen for the defendant.

The trial of this action, which occupied a large portion of yesterday, was concluded this day. The plaintiff, George John Graham, was one of the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy, and he brought the present action against the defendant, Edward Lawrance, of the firm of Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, the well-known solicitors, who have an extensive practice in the Court of Bankruptcy. The ground of complaint was that the defendant had neglected his duty as attorney, in not taking a sufficient indemnity before defending an action brought against the plaintiff and the other assignees of a bankrupt. It appeared that, in the month of August, 1854, Messrs Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., who were shipowners and emigration agents at London and Liverpool, were adjudged bankrupts. Among other vessels the bankrupts had one named the Jane Green, which was fitting out as an migrant ship in the East India Docks. On the 30th of August two creditors, Henry Bing Glover and Frederick W. Tennant were appointed trade assignees, and the defendant, Mr. Lawrance, was appointed solicitor to the estate. At that time there was a number of emigrants on board the ship who were in a state of starvation. To relieve their wants the plaintiff advanced various sums of money; but, as the ship in question was the only asset of any value belonging to the bankrupts, if that did not belong to the estate the money so advanced would be lost, and there would be no assets. The assignees therefore hired the ship, as being at the time of the bankruptcy in the order and disposition of the bankrupts; but the ship was claimed by the parties who had sold the ship to the bankrupts, and who were unpaid, and they, on the 4th of November, brought an action against the assignees for the conversion and detention of the ship. In the month of October, 1854, a case had been laid before counsel, as to the title of the assignees to seize the ship, and the opinion of an eminent barrister, now on the bench, heir forwardless to the designees it being favourable to the claims of the assignees, was considered desirable to defend the action; but as there were no assets, and the assignees would not take the responsibility of defending the action upon themselves, a meeting of the creditors was convened, and resolutions were come to that the assignees should retain the ship and defend the action, the creditors agreeing to render themselves liable to the extent of 1s. in the pound on their respective debts. This being done, the action was defended by the defendant, and the cause came on for trial on the 20th of December, 1854. It then appeared that the facts were undisputed, and as the only question was one of law—viz., whether the ship was at the time in the order and disposition of the bankrupts, and liable to seizure by the assignees-it was agreed that a verdict should be taken for nounced before Trinity Term, 1856. The decision of the collected, amounted only to 326l. 13s., just sufficient to discharge that amount. At that time Mr. Glover, one of the assignees, had become insolvent, and the other assignee, Mr. Tennant, had left England, so that the whole of the damages fell upon the plaintiff, and he was compelled to pay them. He then brought the present action against the

grounds on which the assignees claimed the ship Jane Green, and read the opinion of counsel taken by the assignees thereon. It was then resolved,—
"That the assignees shall retain possession of the ship, and shall defend the action brought against them to recover the ship or her value. And the creditors undersigned agree severally with the assignees to indemnify them against the consequences of their retaining possession of the ship, and the damages and expenses they may incur in defending this action; provided that each of us shall be liable only to the extent of Is, in the pound on the amount of his debts above stated."

attorney, Mr. Lawrance, for a neglect of duty in not taking

undertaken to procure an indemnity against the "damages

as well as the "costs" of the action ; while the defendant,

on the other hand, alleged that he had never undertaken to

do more than procure an indemnity against the "costs,

which he had done. Upon this point there was a contradiction between the plaintiff and defendant, both of whom, it

was admitted, were highly respectable gentlemen; but as the evidence on which the question chiefly turned was in

writing it will be sufficient to state what that evidence was.

t appeared that on the 13th of November, 1854, a meeting

The plaintiff relied on the words "damages and expenses" in these resolutions, as showing that the defendant himself inderstood he was taking an indemnity against the damages" as well as "costs" of the action, particularly as the words "damages and" appeared to have been added to the document after it had been written. The defendant, on the other hand, relied on a correspondence which had taken place between himself and the plaintiff as showing that the uestion of "damages," as distinct from "costs," was never ntemplated by either party. In a letter dated the 16th of November, 1854, the plaintiff inquired of the defendant,

"Have you got the guarantee against all costs of the action which the vendor has brought against the assignees respecting the Jane 1854, replied thus:-

"Several of the principal creditors met here on Monday last, and consented to indemnify the assignees against the pending action to try the right to the Jane Green, and we have no doubt that others will low their example, so that you and your co assignees will run nor Lord CAMPBELL, in summing up the evidence, said the uestion for the jury was whether the defendant was guilty f negligence in not obtaining a sufficient indemnity advising the plaintiff to defend the action before he had done that. It was not reasonable that the plaintiff, who was only assignee, and had no interest, should defend the action without an indemnity from the creditors, who were interested in the ship. The question then was, whether the defendant had obtained such an indemnity as he ought to have done under the circumstances. If the creditors had refused to give a proper indemnity the ship would have been given up, and probably no more would have been heard of the matter. His Lordship thought the defendant must have been aware that some damages would e claimed, even though the vessel should be given up, was, however, for the jury to say whether or not he had obtained a sufficient indemnity, and they would find their verdict accordingly. If the indemnity was sufficient the defendant would be entitled to a verdict, but, if not, the verdict must must be for the plaintiff. The measure of lamages would be, not the 3,000%, which the plaintiff had been called upon to pay, but such a sum as at the time it would have been reasonable for the defendant to require as an indemnity for the damages and costs likely to be

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of several hours they came into court, and after Having been locked up in all for more than four hours they again came into court, and said that eight of them were agreed, but there was no probability of their being unani-

Lord CAMPBELL said, he was afraid that, if that was the case, he must discharge them; but he was very unwilling to do that, as all the expense of the trial would be thrown away. His Lordship asked if there was any point of law which he could explain to them? One of the jurymen asked some question, which was

answered by his Lordship, who again minutely explained the question for their decision. After this explanation one of the jurymen interposed an observation, which induced His LORDSHIP to say at once, that he must discharge the jury, which he did accordingly, not without an expression of wonder at "a special jury at Guildhall." WHITFIELD AND OTHERS V. THE SOUTH-EASTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY. Mr. Lush, Q.C., Mr. Creasy, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr.

Spinks appeared for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General. justify the course of fraud which had been pursued against | Mr. Monk, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Petersdorff for the This was an action in which the plaintiffs, Messrs. Whitfield and Molineux, the proprietors of the Old Bank at

Lewes, in the county of Sussex, sued the South-Eastern Railway Company to recover damages for publishing by the electric telegraph at the several stations on that company's railway that the Lewes Old Bank had stopped payment. The declaration contained as many as eight counts. In the first six the company were charged with the publication of efamatory matter, and in the seventh and eighth it was alleged that by the negligence of the company in the management of their telegraph a message sent thereby that the could to enable the plaintiffs to obtain reparation. The Lewes Old Bank had stopped payment became divulged and course of fraud had been so recklessly carried on, and the public. The declaration alleged special damage. The defendants pleaded the general issue, and also denied that they were the proprietors or managers of the telegraph.

Mr. Lush, in opening the case to the jury, said, the question involved in the present action was one of great import-

ance, as affecting the conduct of the proprietors of electric telegraphs in transmitting messages which were injurious to the character of others. The plaintiffs were the proprietors of the Old Bank at Lewes, which had been established for the counter, which was not guarded in any way, and the telegraph was worked by the stationmasters and porters at the several stations. On the 9th of July last a message found its way, from some person on the line, that the Lewes

Rowe v. North. (Before Master TINNEY.) Glocester, &c., Railway, at 11, Ayuntamiento de Madrid

pany to give i mitting those they did not to July the E notice to that had also stopy the company messages pu greatest raj between 12 but, fortunat closed; for, l this bank, no would have Messrs. Willia one of the firm of their erro of the Lewes with gold and take place on bank were bes for days and was in great to go into the only be done admitted that sent up fro originated t electric teleginjurious me that purpose from view, at make a declar

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Mr. LUSH &

company ma Hastings Ba but only to a He asked the graphs were the benefit; for, mercy of every * sic utere tu this case, and taught to tal negligence th The follow Thomas W mined by Mr. given, so that A Mr. Vid evidence, and

in the habit of saw the mess Mr. LUSH station which The ATTOR The messag follows :—
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that Herber them along and therefore express malie authority to of the compa express mali Lord CAM was a most plaintiffs had taken place been enable pecuniary lo charged the of messages

in question s In point of l of their serv suffered, the With regard observed tha Lewes Bank take any mo becoming kn the message was brought

the jury in p company did abroad, but t show that th of the defen need not tr tiffs for the they had sus

The jury f (Sittings at The trial of

who had forwarded the message, but when it reached London case. I have acted as a 'chymist and druggist in the same who had forwarded the message, but when it reached London it was at once adopted by the company as true. They might have applied for information to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., the London agents of the bank, whose place of have applied for information to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, have applied for information to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., the London agents of the bank, whose place of business was within a short distance, or they might have got information from Lewes by the Brighton line; but, instead of doing that, they immediately transmitted a message to of doing that, they immediately transmitted a message to every station on their line in these words, "Take no more every station on t Lord CAMPBELL.—That was a direction to their own

ervants.

Mr. Lush said, he did not dispute the right of the com- and he washed out his mouth three times. He did not say pany to give instructions to their clerks as to what notes or that his mouth was burning. I told the plaintiff it was a checks they were to take, but he contended that in transchecks they were to take, but he contended that in trans-mitting those messages the company must take care that they did not get abroad to the public. Some time previous to July the Hastings Bank had stopped payment, and a to July the Hastings Bank had stopped payment, and a to July the Hastings Bank had stopped payment, and a tion. He asked what there was to pay. I said "Nothing," notice to that effect was put up in the company's stations; as he had not drank it. If he had taken it I should have and when the message in question was transmitted a similar charged him 4d. or 6d. I gave him the sal volatile in water notice was posted up by its side that the Lewes Old Bank in a tumbler. He walked away after I had told him he had had also stopped payment. In transmitting such messages nothing to pay. He did not say he was sick, nor that I had the company took no precautions; they did not head given him poison. He did not read on the bottle, "Burnettem "Private," or "Confidential," but they made the next with the next with the leading of the lea messages public, and circulated the news with the a label in my house, nor have I ever had any of that messages public, and circulated the news with the greatest rapidity. The news was posted up at between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock in the day, but, fortunately, it did not reach Lewes until the bank had closed; for, had it reached earlier, the probability was that this bank, notwithstanding the affluence of the proprietors, this bank, notwithstanding the affluence of the proprietors, would have become bankrupt. The news soon reached Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., the London agents, and one of the firm went to the railway company, and told them of their error, and induced them to send down another of their error, and induced them to send down another of the station clerk, to "Take the notes and checks" a label in my house, nor have I ever had any of that fluid in my shop. The plaintiff said something about an emetic, but I told him there was no occasion for it. I do not recollect that he said anything about Burnett's fluid. He took up the bottle and asked if that was it. I said "Yes." It was a glass bottle, and there was the ordinary label upon it of "Epsom salts." He asked me if I had given him that. I said "Yes," and he went away. I think he asked to be allowed to go into the parlour, but I told him there was no occasion him that. I said "Yes," and he went away. I think he asked to be allowed to go into the parlour, but I told him there was no occasion in my shop. If he had taken Burnett's fluid I should have given him dismessage to the station clerk, to "Take the notes and checks he had taken Burnett's fluid I should have given him diof the Lewes Old Bank till further notice." Messrs. Williams and Deacon also despatched a clerk down to Lewes with gold and notes to meet the run which was expected to take place on the bank. The next morning the doors of the bank were besieged, notwithstanding the counter notice, and for days and weeks a run took place, at a time when money was in great demand. The plaintiffs were thus compelled to go into the market and realize securities, which could only be done at the time at a great loss. The learned counsel here read a correspondence which had taken place between the plaintiffs' solicitor and the company, in which the latter admitted that the injurious message had originally be sent up from the Ticchurst station; but who had originated the runour they declined to state. The learned counsel said he should show that in other electric telegraph offices precautions were taken that of the Lewes Old Bank till further notice." Messrs, Wil- luted sulphuric acid; that is an antidote. There did not electric telegraph offices precautions were taken that injurious messages should not get abroad, and that for that purpose the electric dial was enclosed and screened from view, and those who had charge of it were required to men who called did not describe the plaintiff's symptoms; make a declaration of secrecy; but in the present case the company made no inquiry, but forwarded the message as if true. At Rye it was posted up side by side with that of the Hastings Bank; and at other stations, when the authority for the rumour was asked for, the clerks showed there.

the message. At Hastings the South-Eastern and the Cross-examined.—I called there on the 2d or 3d of April. Brighton lines had a joint station; and the master of that I was served with a subpœna on the 30th of June. The station sent the message down the Brighton line. Thus in plaintiff did not come and point me out. On the 20th of station sent the message down the Brighton line. Thus in half an hour the message was known at every station on the South-Eastern and Brighton lines. The learned counsel said he did not seek in this case to establish any new law, but only to apply the known law to a new state of things. He asked the jury whether the proprietors of electric telegraphs were to use them in this wanton way for their other than the said had not come and point me out. On the 20th of March he asked me for a cooling medicine, leaving it to me to give him what I pleased. He did not say what was the matter with him. He asked for a cooling medicine first, or a little fluid magnesia. I did not keep fluid magnesia. Epsom salts is a purgative. Fluid magnesia is a specific for graphs were to use them in this wanton way for their other. graphs were to use them in this wanton way for their own benefit; for, if so, the credit of every merchant was at the mercy of every electric telegraph clerk. The principle, "sic utere two ut non alienum lædas," must be applied in

taught to take all necessary precautions, and in case of Mr. Thompson, surgeon to the Marylebone dispensary.—
negligence they must be held liable.

Sal volatile in certain quantities is a poison. I believe that The following witnesses were then examined :-Thomas Whitmarsh, a solicitor residing at Rye, was examined by Mr. CLEASBY, and said that, having heard the rumour, he went to the station there, and saw the message, "Take no more notes or checks of the Lewes Bank," posted

this case, and those who used instruments of danger must be | fluid.

saw the message at Hastings between I and Z o'clock. The correspondence was then put in.

Mr. Lush called for the message from the Ticehurst station which the secretary's letter spoke of as having been sent to the head office.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he did not produce it at The message forwarded from London was here read, as "South-Eastern Railway Electric Telegraph.—From London to all stations, 12 10, 9th July, 1857. Please to forward the following

message on service:

"No more checks or notes on the Lewes Bank are to be taken."

"W. BEEBY." — Oliver, the stationmaster at the Tunbridge station, was here examined by Mr. LUSH, and produced a number of telegraphic messages entered in a book in proof of the case opened by the plaintiffs' counsel.

On cross-examination by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, he explained that the words "on service" did not mean that the message was confidential, but that it was on the service of the company, and was not to be charged for. The word "private" was used when the message was intended to be confidential. He was required to produce other messages sent on this subject, one of which was at 12 20, from himself to Mr. Herbert, at the Ticehurst station, asking, "From whom did you hear that the Lewes Bank had stopped? Reply." The answer he got from Herbert was, "The word was brought to me." On re-examination, he said the book containing the mes-

sages was kept in a drawer, and it was open to himself, the telegraph clerk, and office-porter. He used to work the telegraph, and several others understood it. George Whitfield, one of the plaintiffs, stated that the bank at Lewes usually closed at 4 p.m. On the 9th of July, at half-past 6 p.m., a clerk from Eastbourne came to the bank, and told him of the rumour that the bank had stopped; and the same evening the chief clerk from Messrs. Williams and Deacon's (who were also bankers to the company) arrived from Lordon with a sample of bank notes.

By the Jury.-We supply wholesale chymists, who may supply the retailers.

Mr. Serjeant THOMAS summed up his evidence, and pany) arrived from London with a supply of bank-notes. The next morning there was great excitement at Lewes, and there was a run upon the bank. The notes were brought in, and the depositors gave notice to withdraw their deposits, Mr. MACAULAY addressed the jury in reply upon the The learned JUDGE, in summing up, said the plaintiff alleged that he went into the defendant's shop and applied for an innocent medicine—fluid magnesia, and that the and in some instances customers withdrew their balances. Their issue of notes was 23,000l. The bank was obliged to realize to the extent of 28,000l., at a time when money was 6 and 7 per cent. Confidence was now restored. There was also a run on all the branches, and it began at by his conduct, he warranted to be what he asked for, but instead of that he had given him an irritant poison. The jury would, therefore, have to consider what it was the plaintiff had asked for, and what it was the defendant had supplied. If they were of opinion that the defendant did not supply what the plaintiff had asked for a world for the plaintiff had asked for a supply what the plaintiff had asked for the plainti Eastbourne on the preceding day, the 9th, in the after-On cross-examination by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the upply what the plaintiff had applied for, but instead of that

witness said the bank had weathered the storm. Other witnesses were examined to show that runs had taken place at the several branches.

John Stehlschmidt, a clerk in the Electric Telegraph-office in Lothbury, was then called, and stated that all persons employed in the office there were required to sign a declara-tion to observe the most profound secrecy. No stranger was admitted to the room when the instrument was worked. On cross-examination by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, he stated that the company had 370 stations all over the kingdom. He knew of no instances where the dial could be seen by the public. Two sorts of instruments were used—one, the dial instrument; and the other an instrument which printed every letter whether it was sounded or not. The witness Oliver was here recalled and shown his signature in a book to a declaration that he would maintain all proper secrecy respecting "the affairs of the company."

At the close of the plaintiffs' case, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted there was no evidence; but Lord CAMPBELL said, he thought there was evidence for the jury.

On the ATTORNEY-GENERAL saying he did not propose

to give any evidence, Lord CAMPBELL said, the learned Attorney-General might have leave to move to enter a nonsuit if the Court should be of opinion that there was no evidence to go to the jury.

- Mr. Lush then summed up the plaintiffs' evidence. have leave to move to enter a nonsuit if the Court should be of opinion that there was no evidence to go to the jury.

Mr. LUSH then summed up the plaintiffs' evidence.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then addressed the jury at considerable length for the defendants. He could say with the greatest given in the defendants. He could say with the greatest given in the defendants. The could say with the greatest given in the defendants of the greatest given in the defendants. The could say with the greatest given in the defendant in the question raised was noted and in portant to the mercantile world—viz., the effect in a charter for an outward voyage of the usual memorandum in a charter party, "a commission of 5 per cent. on this charter to be paid to Hibbert and Co., to whom the vessel is to be the greatest sincerity that all who took an active part in the affairs of the defendants' company deeply regretted what had taken place. It was a happy circumstance that the plaintiffs, in the language which he had suggested to one of them, had been enabled to weather the storm and to come out of the trial unscathed. But, whether any one was to blame for what had occurred, he was quite ready to leave to the sound sense and judgment of the jury. It appeared that one of the stationmasters had received a message, which he telegraphed to London-bridge, that the Lewes Bank had stopped payment. That message originally came from the stationmaster Herbert, and whatever fault there was, if there was any, was the fault of Herbert, not of the company, who did not in any way authorize it. But he contended that Herbert had done no more than his duty in transmitting the intelligence which he had heard to his employers, who were liable to have the notes of the bank tendered to them along the line. The communication was privileged, the greatest sincerity that all who took an active part in addressed on her return to London," and whether it always his hand and threw it away.

them along the line. The communication was privileged, and therefore could not be the subject of an action, unless express malice were shown. If the plaintiffs could have an action for the defamation against the company th who had sent the message. The company had given no authority to their servants to circulate slander. No servant of the company had been actuated by any malice, and, as no express malice was shown, the defendants were entitled to

Lord CAMPBELL, in summing up the evidence, said, this was a most important case, and there could be no doubt the plaintiffs had sustained great peril by the run which had taken place upon the bank. Happily, the plaintiffs had been enabled to weather the storm, though with great pecuniary loss. His Lordship told the jury to direct their attention to the last two counts in the declaration, which charged the defendants with negligence in the transmission of messages by their electric telegraph, whereby the rumour in question spread abroad and caused the run upon the bank. In point of law the company were liable for the negligence of their servants, and, if by that negligence others had suffered, the company were bound to make recompense. With regard to the seventh and eighth counts his Lordship observed that, if the company had taken due care, they might have transmitted both the messages,—the one that the Lewes Bank had stopped payment, and the order not to take any more checks or notes of that bank, without their becoming known and divulged; but, if by their negligence the messages were disclosed and spread abroad, and a run was brought upon the bank, he (Lord Campbell) directed the jury in point of law that the defendants were liable to that a broker should charge commission on a freight he did the action and were bound to make compensation. The not obtain. The memorandum in question was not part of company did not say they did not know how the rumour got the contract, or, if it were, its terms were satisfied by the abroad, but that they refused to tell. There was evidence to show that the run upon the bank arose from the negligence of the defendants, and if the jury were of that opinion they need not trouble themselves with the other six counts of the declaration, but must find their verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount of pecuniary loss which they thought

The jury found for the plaintiffs—Damages 2,000l. SECOND COURT. (Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice tiff's witnesses represented it as only "a memorandum," but it was not easy to understand the distinction be-

RICHARDS V. COCKING. The trial of this cause was resumed this morning.

house for 30 years. The plaintiff came into my shop and asked for some cooling medicine. I gave him a solution of the shipowner and the shipbroker, or, where the broker was charterer, the agreement with him quà broker. On the other hand, it was contended that the clause did not apply at all, except as between third parties, and did not apply where the charterer was the broker. Probably, it would turn out that the question was one of law, but, to save the expense of a new trial, he should leave it to the jury both to say whether the memorandum was part of the contract and also what it meant. Assuming it to form part of the charter, it was difficult to know what it meant if it did not mean that the ship should be consigned to the broker. No doubt, the contract was most extraordinary in that sense, and, though that was not material if the parties had really entered into it, it might be very material as showing that the clause in question could not have been intended to form part of the contract. It was a very vague and a very strange clause; and he (the learned judge) could not understand how men could enter into such a contract. But if it had been really made in fact, then the plaintiff was entitled

The jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed ; but this is subject to a point of law,—whether the construc-tion of the contract is not for the Court, and whether it forms any part of the contract at all; and the defendant has leave to move. COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JULY 6.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before the LORD CHIEF BARON and a Common Jury.) Mr. M. Chambers, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, and Mr. Beasley were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Macauley and Mr.

Mellish appeared for the defendant. This was an action on a warranty for a horse, to which the defendant had pleaded that the horse was sound at the time of the warranty.

The plaintiff was formerly a jockey, but of late years has taken up the business of a blacking maker, with which he occasionally combines the recreation of buying and selling horses, and on the 22d of April last he went in company with his brother to Lincoln fair.

The defendant is a gentleman, living at Cottingham-castle, near Hull, and it appeared that in the year 1855 a farmer in Yorkshire named Atkinson exhibited a colt at two places, and obtained the first prize at each. The colt had upon some previous occasion lost the heel of the off fore foot, and the consequence was that a slight blemish was the result. The defendant was anxious to have him, and purchased him for 100%, thinking that he would eventually make a hunter; but, finding that he made no "bone," and was too small for the field, he sent a person named Ford with him to last Lincoln fair, saying that he ought to get 1201, for him. Ford took him as desired, and when the horse was being ridden down the street early in the mornin the plaintiff and his brother "looked him over," but did not buy him; but at 11 o'clock they saw the horse again, and agreed to purchase him for 75l, if the defendant again, and agreed to purchase him for 75%. If the defendant would give a warranty. The warranty was given by Ford on behalf of the defendant, the money paid, and the horse taken by railway to London. The plaintiff said that upon the third day after the arrival of the horse in London he exhibited slight symptoms of lameness in the off fore foot, and thinking that the journey might have caused the defect, he took little or no notice of it. Shortly afterwards the plaintiff was in treaty with a gentleman's coachman for the plaintiff was in treaty with a gentleman's coachman for the purchase of him for the sum of 130l., and had him examined and shod by a Mr. Hempson, a veterinary surgeon and farrier, who certified that he was unsound from internal disease of the fore foot, such unsoundness and disease proceeding from a contracted foot, on which there was a blemish. The coachman tried the horse the next day and said that he was lame, and the deal went the next day and said that he was lame, and the deal went off; whereupon the plaintiff, enclosing the certificate, wrote to the defendant, who at once replied, denying that the horse was unsound or lame when he was sold at Lincoln fair, and referred the plaintiff to his solicitors. On this state of things the plaintiff consulted some other veterinary surgeons of experience, who all certified that the horse was lame, defendant handed to me. It contained a solution of sulphate of magnesia, which is Epsom salts. Magnesia is in itself nearly insoluble. Dinneford's fluid magnesia is sold under that name. If a person asked for a cooling mixture a chymist would be justified in giving him a solution of evidence, and said he could see the dial in the office, and that the station-master, head-porter, and under-porter were in the habit of transmitting messages.

Thomas Stevenson, examined by Mr. Spinks, said he saw the message at Hastings between 1 and 2 o'clock.

defendant handed to me. It contained a solution of sulphate of magnesia, which is Epsom salts. Magnesia is in itself nearly insoluble. Dinneford's fluid magnesia is sold under that name. If a person asked for a cooling mixture a chymist would be justified in giving him a solution of Epsom salts. If a person asked for a cooling mixture, or that the station-master, head-porter, and under-porter were in the habit of transmitting messages.

Thomas Stevenson, examined by Mr. Spinks, said he sulphate of magnesia is an aperient. The fluid the defendant on Sunday, and the sale was to sulphate of magnesia is not a cause the reasons given by Mr. Hempson assigning as a cause the reasons given by Mr. Hempson above. A letter was then written to the defendant what he would be held liable for any loss arising from the sale. The person should be asked what he particularly required. The person should be asked what he particularly required. The person should be an undetermined matter. The person should be an undetermined a solution of experience, who all certified that the horse was lame, assigning as a cause the reasons given by Mr. Hempson above. A letter was then written to the defendant what he would fetch, and in the office, and that the station master, head-porter, and under-porter were in the habit of transmitting messages.

The person shed for a cooling mixture a cooling mixture a cooling mixture a cooling mixture, or would be assigning as a cause the reasons given by Mr. Hempson abo structions to buy him, which he did for 40 guineas, leaving the plaintiff a loser of 421. 18s. 6d., to recover which the present action was brought.

On the part of the defendant it was most emphatically

There is a large coat of arms over my door, and on it is, "By appointment." I bought it and put it up. I am also a wholesale chymist. I never was asked for any of Burnett's

under the circumstances described by the plaintiff sal vola-

tile might have produced a certain amount of nausea. I and Dr. Taylor have analyzed the contents of a bottle which the

defendant handed to me. It contained a solution of sul-

taken for pale ale. It could not be mistaken for Epsom

Cross-examined.-I have seen Burnett's fluid clear. 1

have known chloride of zinc taken by mistake for pale ale.

dose of Epsom salts. I am not prepared to say it would

be absurd to suppose so.

Re-examined.—I have known instances of pale ale pro-

ducing very serious vomiting when taken upon an empty stomach. A strong solution of sal volatile would produce

J. Z. Laurence.-I am a Fellow of the Royal College of

Surgeons. I know this fluid. I have not seen any case

Mr. Cocking recalled .- The bottle I gave Mr. Taylor was

that from which I took the glass I gave to the plaintiff.

Wood.—I was in the employ of the defendant for six months. He never kept Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.

William Childs.—I served my time with the defendant.

He had not a bottle of Burnett's fluid in his shop. I left

William Bateman .- I am in the employ of Burnett. The

defendant has never been supplied with any of this fluid.

Cross-examined .- Persons keep chloride of z'nc, but that

s three times as dear as our preparation. We have never

altered the shape of our bottles. I don't think Dinneford's

had given him a noxious irritant poison, the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict. If the defendant deserved to have

a verdict against h m, they would give it regardless of the

The jury retired, and on coming again into court returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 751.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TUESDAY, JULY 6.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before Chief Justice

COCKBURN.) Nothing of public interest occurred in this court, except

SMITH V. THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Before Mr. Justice CROWDER and a Special Jury.)

This was an action by a shipbroker against shipowners for

Mr. Wilde and Mr. Honyman were for the plaintiff; Mr.

Bovill and Mr. Cleasby for the defendants.

The witnesses for the plaintiff admitted that there was a

difference of opinion in the mercantile world as to the mean-

ng of the memorandum, which it appeared had never yet

been put in litigation, nor received a legal construction The plaintiff's witnesses alleged that it was a usual memo randum on outward charters, where there was a contempo

raneous charter homewards, and that it meant that the ship

should be consigned to the broker chartering on her home ward voyage; that he should collect the freight, and charge

his commission on it at 2½ per cent. One witness, however, produced his own charterparty forms, which included the clause in the body of the charter, and used the word "consigned," instead of "addressed." It was also admitted that in some cases the clause was waived by the broker; in

others disputed and resisted. Indeed, one of the plain

tiff's witnesses admitted that he could not tell of a single

instance in which, on a charter by a different party for a

homeward voyage, the commission on the homeward voyage had been charged and claimed by the broker and paid to

It was contended for the defendent, that the clause in

question only applied where the charter was made between third parties. Moreover, the ship might have changed hands during the outward voyage, and it was monstrous

payment of commission on the charter in which it occurred,

Mr. Justice CROWDER said the claim of the plaintiff de

pended upon the clause in question. The plaintiff had filled

the double capacity of charterer and broker, which probably gave rise to the difficulty. The question divided itself into

two-whether the memorandum was a part of the charter,

and, if so, what was its meaning. If it was a part of the

contract, it did not matter whether it was usual. The plain-

tween a "memorandum," and a portion of the con-tract, unless it was this-that the body of the charter

Two brokers were called to support this view.

for it ran thus "on this charter,"

Thomas Cocking was called .- I am the defendant int is was the contract between the shipowner and the

which was only part heard, and adjourned.

He has always refused to have any.

magnesia bottles quite resemble ours.

arising from taking that fluid. I know nothing about it

but what I have read. I agree with Mr. Thompson. think Mr. Cocking might have acted bond fide. Vomiting might be produced from the nausea of salts in the mouth.

Taking chloride of zinc might cause vomiting, burning pain,

salts; it is much heavier.

denied that the horse was or ever had been unsound, and some veterinary surgeons were called by him, who swore that there was not the least pretence for saying that the and indisposition for some weeks, and there would be great prostration of strength. It would entirely depend upon the quantity taken. I have never known such symptoms follow horse had a contracted foot, or that he was lame, or in any A gentleman named Holmes, a veterinary surgeon, who had had very considerable experience in his profession, and for some years examined and passed horses at Calcutta for

> size, and as good and sound a pair of feet as he ever saw in his life, and that the horse had been lamed by rasping the heel down in shoeing.
>
> The horse was in the immediate neighbourhood, and his LORDSHIP asked the jury if they would like to see him and judge for themselves, but they declined. While the case was proceeding the plaintiff sent for Professor Spooner, who came at once, and left the court to examine the horse, and, after doing so, returned into court again, but the professor was not called into the witness-box to give the result of his

the Bengal army, said that both the feet were of the same

After Mr. MACAULEY had summed up his evidence and Mr. CHAMBERS replied upon the whole case, His LORDSHIP very carefully summed up, when the jury retired to consider their verdict, and, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

(Special Jury.) Mr. Morgan Lloyd and Mr. J. P. Doyle appeared for the

plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Shee and Mr. Field were counsel for This was an action to recover compensation in damages The plaintiff said that he was a wine merchant and the

The plaintiff said that he was a wine merchant and the defendant was a sworn wine and spirit broker, and, knowing that he had a sale about to take place, wanted a catalogue, and went to the defendant's office in Mark-lane to get one. He walked into a private office and asked the defendant for one, to which he replied, "This is a private office, and you should apply to my clerk," and upon that plaintiff turned round for the purpose of leaving the room and seeking the clerk when the defendant got up and said, "You had better leave my office at once, and if you don't I will kick you out." The plaintiff said he could go without that, when the defendant rose from his seat and laid hold of him by the shoulders and pushed him along a passage and out of the street door on to the steps, and then passage and out of the street door on to the steps, and then desired him to be off. The plaintiff then said, "I am not on your premises now," to which the defendant replied, "Yes you are," and struck him a severe blow on the nose and knocked him off the step. The plaintiff then said if he struck him again he would lay his stick about him, when the defendant pulled it out of his hand and threw it into the middle of the road.

The defendant was called in answer, and swore that he was sitting in his private office, and heard the plaintiff ask his clerk for a catalogue of his public sales, and he knowing his voice, told his clerk not to give him one, when the plaintiff walked into the room, and in a very blustering manner said he should not go until he got a catalogue. It was a public sale, and he was entitled to one. The defendant then said that plaintiff was an uncertificated bankrupt, and if he did not go he should put him out. He left and went into the outer office, and again demanded a catalogue. Defendant said that he declined doing any business with him. Plaintiff thereupon became abusive, and called him a scoundrel, and threatened to give him a good thrashing if he touched him. He then walked to the outer steps of the counting-house, saying that commission, and the question raised was novel and im. he was in the street, and had a right to be there.

The defendant told him to go away, or he should certainly remove him, whereupon he became again abusive, and flourished a stick in his face, when the defendant put out his hand and gently rapped him, and he took the stick out of

A gentleman named Ryder was called to prove that the plaintiff had said that he had nothing to do with

The plaintiff had for some years been on terms of friend-hip with an old woman named Clarke, who was the defendant's sister, but owing to very many irregularities connected with her life her family had declined having anything to do with her. She died in September last, and a fortnight before her death, being very ill, she removed from Hanwell to Kingston, and on her way called at Miss Brett's, and handed her a Bible, saying, "If anything should happen to me give this to my brother, and take this (handing her a small backet) for your relet? (handing her a small basket) for yourself." Upon opening the basket at a subsequent period the plaintiff found a pass-book of the Kingston Savings Bank, from which it appeared the late Mrs. Clarke had the sum now sought to be recovered there. The plaintiff communicated this to the defendant, who said, "Susan, it is all yours," to which she replied,
"Thank you." "No," said the defendant, "thank God,
and do not thank me." She then asked the defendant to take the book and obtain the money for her. He refused then, but subsequently wrote for the book, saying that plaintiff should have the money. The defendant obtained the money and refused to give it over. The plaintiff was cross-examined by Mr. ARCHIBALD to

show that the passbook was wrapped up with the Bible in an old apron, and was not placed in the basket. At the close of the plaintiff's case Mr. ARCHIBALD submitted that there was no evidence of a donatio mortis causa upon which the claim rested, and no evidence of money had and received. Unless the plaintiff was entitled to the money the mere promise of the defendant to give it to her amounted to nothing. As the defendant was the only surviving relative, and no will was made or administration taken out, he became entitled under the Savings

After his Lordship summed up, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. [Advertisement.]—Just published, price 2s. 6d., "The Solar Paradise of God," a treatise showing that the suns or fixed stars of Heaven are ordained to be the final abodes of all men, angels and spirits. Also the manner by which this heavenly Canaan will be peopled with its glorified inhabitants; likewise a general survey of the universe in extenso, setting the scale from the central sun of heaven to the circumference of the whole, concluding with a forecast of the "celestial body," adapted to the above glorified parts of the natural creation as distinguished from man's present "terrestrial body," and from the "spiritual body" of the spiritual world. J. Hodson, 22, Portugal street, Lincoln's-inn.

charterer, and the memorandum an agreement between COURT OF BANKRUPECY, Basinghall-street, July 6.

Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD disposed of the business the day.
Second-class certificates were awarded to Thomas Ridge dale, grocer, Bradley-terrace, Wandsworth-road, and F. Pridgeon, corn merchant, King's Lynn. In the case of Jackson and Vaissiere, brace manufacturers, of Aldermanbury, the former was granted a second-class certificate, after six months' suspension, and Vaissiere one of the third class after 12 months' suspension. R. Elley, innkeeper, of Wolverton and elsewhere, was proclaimed as an outlaw. The bankrupt is alleged to have departed for Australia with a considerable amount of property.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, July 6. (Before Mr. Commissioner MURPHY.)

IN RE JANE LAWRENCE. This insolvent, a Jewess, applied to be discharged.
Mr. Sargood opposed, and Mr. Reed supported.
This case was before the Court on a former day, when the solvent, who described herself as a widow, swore that she had been married to a Mr. Lawrence at Slough some years ago, and her mother stated that she had seen a certificate of the marriage.

Mr. SARGOOD to-day stated that search had been made at Slough, but no record of the insolvent's marriage could be found. Mr. REED said his client informed him that although she had lived with the late Mr. Lawrence and had passed as his wife, she had in fact never been married to him.

Mr. Commissioner MURPHY said that admission put an end to the petition, as the insolvent had petitioned under a wrong name. It was a dreadful case of false swearing, and he did not know that it would not be his duty to order an indictment for purjury.
Petition dismissed.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, July 6.

OLD COURT. (Before the RECORDER.)

Layton Ashton, 31, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, was charged upon several indictments with having forged and uttered checks for large amounts, with intent to defraud Joseph Esdaile, the public officer of the London and Westminster Bank. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty"

to the whole of the charges.

The case that was proceeded with charged the prisoner with feloniously forging a check for 1,200*l*., with intent to defraud the London and Westminster Bank.

Serjeant Ballantine attended specially to conduct the prosecution, with Mr. Scoble. The prisoner was defended by

The learned counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case to the jury, said that the prisoner had been in the service of the London and Westminster Bank for several years, and was employed in a situation of trust. Part of his duty was to receive the checks at the clearing-house, and to see them entered on the books of the bank, and it appeared that on the 18th of December last a check for 1,200l., purporting to be signed by one of the customers of the bank named Carrington, was passed through the clearing-house, and the proceeds of that check were paid to the credit of the prisoner at the Western Bank of London, where he kept an account. The check in question, after coming into the possession of the prisoner, had never been seen, and he, of course, had plenty of opportunity to destroy it if he had been so minded, and he said that when the jury had heard all the facts he believed they would entertain no doubt that the prisoner had committed the offence imputed to him.

Some formal evidence having been given of the check in question having passed through the clearing-house, and that an entry of it was made in the bank books, and that it was then handed to the prisoner,

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE called the clerk to Mr. Roy, the solicitor for the prosecution, to prove that he served a soner got away, but was pursued and captured by a person notice upon the prisoner to produce the check upon the trial, in order that secondary evidence might be given of its contents, if he should fail to do so.

produce a check for 1,200%, which was alleged to be forged, but neither the name of the party who signed it, the date, or any other particular was given that would enable the prisoner to know what check was referred to. The RECORDER, after reading the notice, said it certainly appeared to him that it was insufficient to call the attention of the prisoner to the particular check that he was required to produce, and that the prosecution could not therefore offer secondary evidence of the contents of the

notice until that morning, and he certainly expected that it would have been drawn up in the proper form. He was bound, however, to admit that the particulars referred to should have appeared in it, and as his Lordship was of opinion that he was not in a condition to give secondary evidence of the contents of the check, it would be useless to

proceed further with the present charge.

The jury consequently, under his Lordship's direction, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE then said that the same difficulty would arise on all the other charges of forgery, and he must therefore apply to the Court to postpone the trial of the other indictments, in order to give an opportunity for a fresh notice to be served upon the prisoner.

The RECORDER asked Mr. Giffard whether he had any

thing to urge in opposition to the application for a postpone-Mr. GIFFARD said all he could say was that the prisoner was quite ready to take his trial now. The RECORDER.—Oh, no doubt; never so ready.

The Court then directed that the trial of the other dictments should stand over to the next session, and the prisoner was removed from the bar. Mr. GIFFARD then held a conference with Mr. Serjeant allantine, and he subsequently stated that, with the permission of the Court, the prisoner would retract his plea of "Not Guilty" to one of the indictments which charged him with larceny in stealing a check, and plead "Guilty" to that charge, and he said he believed that his learned friend, if this course were taken, would consent to abandon the charges of forgery.

Serjeant BALLANTINE said that, upon a consideration of all the circumstances, he was of opinion that the purposes of justice would be answered by the prisoner pleading guilty to the indictment charging him with larceny, and he felt himself justified in consenting that verdicts of acquittal should be taken upon the other charges of forgery.

The prisoner was then again placed at the bar, and he pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging him with stealing a check, the property of his employers.

stealing a check the property of his employers.

In answer to questions put by the learned RECORDER,
Mr. Roy, the solicitor for the prosecution, said that the
charge against the prisoner to which he had pleaded guilty
was not a solitary case, but there were several others of a similar kind. The prisoner was one of the upper clerks, a similar kind. The prisoner was one of the upper clerks, and had been in the service for 12 years, and until these transactions were discovered the prisoner fully enjoyed the confidence of the bank, and was very highly thought of.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to a very serious charge, and it was clear that it was not a single case, and that he had not yielded to any sudden temptation, but that he had for a long time been carrying on a system of dishonesty towards his employers. Persons who betrayed the trust reposed in them must be taught that such a proceeding would in evitably meet with severe punishment when it was detected, and he therefore felt it his duty to order the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for six years.

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE said he thought it right to state, in justice to the establishment and the gentlemen employed in it, that the bank had been established for 25 years, and that, although 200 clerks were employed in it, this was only the third instance in which a prosecution had been instituted against any one connected with the estab-

day and stated that they had concluded their labours, and

and thereby trespassing upon the time and expense of prosecutors, as will as causing considerable expense to this city and the adjoining counties, should in itself. If they are found guilty be deemed an aggravation of their crime, and cause an addition to their punishment. We have also to urge the necessity of additional reformatories for youthful climinals, and we hope that our ancient reformatories for this good city of London may soon be placed in more active operation. We have had but few cases of rape or criminal assaults upon women before us; but we have noticed with regret that, since the abolition of the punishment of death, a number of ruffians have banded themselves together for these purposes, and we are of opinion that more stringent legal measures are yet required to repress the brutality of many exercised against one defenceless individual, and that individual a woman. We beg especially to represent that various cases of brutal and unnatural assaults resulting in disease, upon children, have been brought before us, and we venture to recommend that these cases should be stringently dealt with by the Court.

"Signed, on behalf of the grand jury," CHARLES PRIDDEN, Foreman."

The Recorder said he would direct the presentment to

The RECORDER said he would direct the presentment to be forwarded to the proper quarter, and the grand jury were then discharged. John Burke, 54, was charged with obtaining money by

It appeared that the prisoner had formerly been in the service of the Commissioners of Sewers for the city of London, but had been discharged, and it seemed that he had gone to several tradesmen in the city representing that he was still in the service of the commissioners, and that, the drains of their houses being out of order, he would do what was necessary to put them in order for half-a-crown, which sum he obtained in a great many cases, no work whatever being performed by him in reference to the drains, and he having no authority whatever to make the representation by

from the long period they had been separated, that the prisoner was justified in marrying again.

The Recorder said it must be understood that the fact of a man having been separated from his wife for many years was no justification in law for his contracting a reference. The defendant replied, "Oh, Sir Charles Forbes is my reference," adding that he was related to Sir Charles She told him she was very particular to whom she let her apartments, and at that moment the was alive was an offence, not only against the law, but against morality also, and could not be committed with impunity. Under all the circumstances of the present case however. recond marriage; and the fact of a man going through the ceremony of marriage with another woman while his wife was alive was an offence, not only against the law, but against morality also, and could not be committed with impunity. Under all the circumstances of the present case, however, he thought the justice of the case would be met by his ordering the prisoner to be further imprisoned for one month. Alexander Charles Borromeo, 29, who was indicted for bigamy, applied to the Court to postpone his trial to the next session, to give him an opportunity of procuring the attendance of witnesses, some of whom he said resided

The RECORDER granted the application. Jonathan Dales surrendered to take his trial upon the Jonathan Dales surrendered to take his trial upon the charge of stealing a piece of paper and 37l. 6s. 6d., the property of the Eastern Counties Railway Company.

Mr. Sleigh conducted the prosecution on behalf of the company. The prisoner was defended by Mr. T. Atkinson. It appeared that the prisoner was engaged at the Stratford station, and it was his duty to receive parcels and enter them in a book, and hand them to the guards of the different trains for transmission to the country. On the afternoon of the 11th of June a Mr. Scott sent the sum mentioned in the indictment in a parcel to the Strat On the afternoon of the 11th of June a Mr. Scott sent the sum mentioned in the indictment in a parcel to the Strat ford station, to be conveyed to a place upon the line called Somerleyton, to pay the wages of some of his workmen who were employed at that place. A boy named Manser, who was employed at the Stratford station, and to whom the parcel was delivered in the first instance, stated that he handed it to the prisoner, and no entry relating to it was made in the heads of the company and nothing more was made in the books of the company, and nothing more was heard of the parcel or its contents. It appeared, however, that the prisoner went to his work as usual, until the loss of the parcel was discovered, and no portion of the money

was traced to his possession.

The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

(Before the COMMON SERJEANT.)

Richard Metz, 31, painter, Mary Ann Smith, 23, spinster, and Charlotte Fulford, 19, spinster, were indicted for having in their possession counterfeit coin, and also moulds for making counterfeit half-crowns.

Mr. Ellis and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted.

It appeared that some time during the month of May two women named Reed and Phillips, living in Randall-street, Poplar, had their attention called to the kitchen of No. 31 in that street, where they saw the male prisoner and a man not apprehended engaged in making half-crowns, a bowl full of which stood upon the table. The women gave information to the police, and upon the afternoon of the 28th of June police-constable Grimes, 291 K, and some other officers, went to the house alluded to, and there found the prisoners. Metz at the time the police entered was trying prisoners. Metz at the time the police entered was trying to break a mould which he had taken from the table, and with much difficulty the police prevented him from entirely doing so. It proved to be a mould for making half-crowns. An electroplating apparatus, with acids, plaster of Paris, metal, and melting ladle were found in the room, and buried in the garden were two moulds for making half-crowns. Upon the women the police found several bad half-

They were all convicted, and sentenced, the male prisoner to five, and the women to four years' penal servitude.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, Tuesday, July 6. (Before Mr. PASHLEY, Q.C., Assistant-Judge.)

George Lee, 26, was indicted for assaulting George Fentum, and stealing with violence from his person a gold watch, value 101. The prosecutor, a professor of music, residing at St. Heliers, Jersey, was standing at a window in Holborn when

the prisoner pushed past him and snatched at his watch chain. The watch separated from the chain, and the prinamed Gregory, though not without a sharp struggle. The prisoner was found Guilty, and a former conviction was proved against him. In 1853 he was sentenced to be Mr. GIFFARD objected that the terms of the notice were transported for seven years and in 1856 he was liberated on sufficient. The notice merely required the prisoner to ticket of leave, and prior to that conviction he was a wellknown offender. The Court sentenced him to 10 years

> William Hancock was convicted of embezzling 11. 11s. which he had received on account of Thomas Smith umbrella maker, of 198, Oxford-street, his master, and was entenced to six months' hard labour. A number of cases were disposed of in each court, but the details were of no public interest.

Bow-street.-Joseph Saunderson, tailor, of New Bond street, who had been remanded on bail for a week, was again examined on the charge of using indecent language to Harriet Cooke and another child, both under 12 years of

Harriet Cooke and another child, both under 12 years of age, in St. James's Park.

Mr. Davies, from the solicitor's department of Her Majesty's Office of Works, attended to conduct the prosecution; and Mr. Lewis, of Ely-place, appeared for defendant.

The eldest child was exposed to a long cross-examination, and she was asked to point out the spot upon a map or plan of the park, which neither the witnesses nor the Court appeared able to comprehend; but not a single statement at variance with her former evidence was elicited.

The second child was asked if Harriet Cooke did not say

The second child was asked if Harriet Cooke did not say that "she thought the prisoner was not the man," and she replied in the affirmative, adding that she herself knew that it was the man at the bar. The first child had previously stated in evidence "that when the prisoner came and sat by her on a seat she did not know it was the man who first spoke to her, until he repeated the same disgusting question," and then she saw it was the same man. The children stated that it was 20 minutes past 11, and the park-keeper fixed the time at 10 minutes past 11, adding that he had been watching the prisoner for half an hour previously (since half-past 10) in appropriate of the correlations of the same half-past 10). in consequence of the complaints of other still younger

The park-constable, Aaron Hale (who wore two Crimean medals), was also cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, adhering positively to his former evidence, and declaring that he had never once lost sight of the prisoner from the moment he was first pointed out to him. Mr. Lewis,-Did not one of the little girls say she did not think the prisoner was the man?

Witness.—Certainly not. They said he was the man. If they had not said so, I should not have taken him into Prisoner.—Hear, hear. Let that be taken down.
Witness.—Because I considered the children who had previously complained of him were too young to be brought

Mr. Lewis stated that, even if the charge could be legally supported, he was prepared with evidence to show that the witnesses must be mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner, who did not go into the park till after 11 o'clock. He did not doubt that some one had used the filthy language to the children, and that the witnesses had spoken to the best of their belief; but he would point to a man in the court (the inspector), who bore a singular resemblance to the prisoner, to show how any one might be deceived. Mr. Carter, bookseller, of 12, Regent-street, Pall-mall, the prisoner's brother-in-law, proved that he had made an appointment with him, and that the prisoner called at his (witness's) shop at as near 11 o'clock as possible on the morning in question; but seeing five or six people in the shop he went away again, intending to return in a few moments. The prisoner had always borne the highest

character for morality.

Dr. Parkes, of Great Marlborough-street (who had been for many years the medical adviser of the family), and upwards of a dozen of the prisoner's neighbours in New Bond-street, all gave him a most unexceptionable character; one of them, Mr. Brown, a riding habit maker, stating that he had placed three ladies in the prisoner's house (his own residence being insufficient to accommodate them), having the most perfect faith in his moral and generally excellent cha-

Mr. Lewis said there were 30 witnesses present anxious to testify to the excellence of his client's character.

Mr. JARDINE, addressing himself to the solicitor for the
Crown, asked if he had satisfied himself that there was any

to suppress an intolerable nuisance by any means in their

Mr. JARDINE.—That the nuisance exists, and to a great extent, is only too painfully manifest from what takes place here, and no exertion will be spared by us and the police to put a stop to it, if we have the power. I shall say nothing upon the present case, as I wish the questions raised before me to be determined by a jury.

Mr. Lewis hoped that his worship would express his satisfaction with the evidence in regard to the prisoner's

I will say no more, not wishing to prejudice the case. I remand him on the same bail. MARLBOROUGH-STREET.-John Lloyd Lenson, a person who has been in custody at this court on various charges, and who occasionally assumes to be the nephew of Sir

Mr. JARDINE.-Nothing can be more satisfactory than the evidence as to his character up to the present time.

Charles Forbes, was charged with the following extraor-Ann Brightman said she was servant to Mrs. King, lodging-housekeeper, Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly. The defendant came to the house about 7 o'clock and asked for apartments. The rooms were shown to him, and he said

he would take them at 21. a-week for three months, perhaps longer. The prisoner said he wanted to come in at once, as he had travelled from Scotland, and was without lodgings. She told him her mistress was out, upon which he asked to be allowed to wash his hands.

referred to Sir Charles Forbes, he asked the defendant where Sir Charles lived. The defendant replied, at Clapham-common, and then began to abuse the gentleman for asking him the question. The defendant became so abusive and noisy that she told him she would not have him in her house were he Sir Charles himself, and he must quit. The defendant immediately rushed to the window, threw it up, and called out loudly to the people passing. A mob collected, and witness feeling alarmed sent for a neighbour, who on seeing the defendant recognized him as having attempted to get anartments in a similar way but he had been forcibly turned. apartments in a similar way, but he had been forcibly turned out. The defendant persisted in saying he would stop, as he had taken the apartments, and added, if Mrs. King wanted to get anything out of him she had better give him into

The defendant cross-examined the witness, and asked if he did not tell her he had taken the rooms of her servant. She replied, she did not recollect, she had not confirmed the agreement, and should most likely not have done so at all, as she thought from his behaviour that he was a madman. The defendant threatened to break the windows, and brought 50 people round the house. Did not hear the defendant tell the police he had lived at 3, Clarges-street.

Mr. Gillatt, wine merchant, was present at the time. Mrs. King was dissatisfied with the reference, and wished the defendant to leave. Defendant refused, threw up the window, and called out. He did not threaten the defendant, who

was very violent throughout.

Police-constable C 61 said he found the defendant in the front parlour. There was a mob about the house. The defendant said he lived there, and would not quit. The defendant was given into custody for creating a disturbance and threatening to break the windows.

The defendant, in reply to the charge, said he had taken the apartments of the servant, and had entered on the occupation of them. The landlady came in and began scolding

im, and when a man came into the room also he became alarmed, and threw up the window for protection. Mr. BEADON .- You are known to have had six months' imprisonment for swindling, and you have been held to bail from this court more than once for misconduct similar to that with which you are now charged. What your object is in getting into respectable houses where apartments are to be let there can be no doubt, and, in the present case, had sufficient time occurred your dishonesty would have been manifested. You are a dangerous man, and I shall therefore put you under strong bail, and you must provide two sureties in 50l, and yourself in 100l, to keep the peace for

The defendant's real name is said to be Lloyd. WORSHIP-STREET.-John Hoare, a middle-aged labourer. was charged upon re-examination, upon his own confession, with having so violently assaulted his wife, by striking her with a poker, as to cause her death. The coroner's jury have already returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against

Mr. John Comley, a surgeon at Whitechapel, and father of the medical gentleman first in attendance upon the deceased, now stated,—Since the last examination the body of the prisoner's wife, Mary Hoare, has been exhumed and intrusted to me for examination, with a view, if possible, of ascertaining the cause of her death. On opening the chest I found a fracture of both the ninth and tenth ribs, the fracture of the latter being of a sharp, angular character, and I found that this had penetrated the right lung. There was also an effusion of blood both on the right and left side to the amount of eight owners, and to this I assemble the cause of her death. eight ounces, and to this I ascribe the cause of her death, though the injury itself was likely to cause death. I likewise found the lungs in a diseased state, accompanied by a slight inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

It being intimated that the house-surgeon of the hospital, who had care of the deceased while in that institution, and deposed to the fact of her then condition, was not now in attendance, Mr. D'EYNCOURT remanded the prisoner. CLERKENWELL.—Alfred John Smith, aged 18, a well-4, James-street, St. Luke's, and James Arthur, aged 19, of Peter's-lane, Cow-cross, a labourer, were charged with being in the house No. 33, Arundel-square, Islington, with intent to commit a felony, and also with stealing on the 20th of May, 1858, from No. 2, Canonbury-park South, Islington, the property of Mrs. Beddowe, 11 silver teaspoons, 12 silver dessert ditto, eight silver table ditto, one gravy ditto, and

four silver salt ditto. Mr. CORRIE remanded the prisoners for a week. Henry Harrill, aged 30, of 81, West-street, Mile-end-road, a cab driver, No. 11,725, surrendered to his recognizances on the charge of being concerned with others in stealing the sum of 787l. in silver, the money of Mr. William Gardner, of 32, Somerset-street, Aldgate, a skin-dresser.

Mr. CORRIE now told the defendant that he was at liberty to depart, and that, as the police had not given him notice,

there was no occasion for him to attend. THAMES.—Thomas Clark, a seaman belonging to the American ship Southampton, lying in the East India Dock, was charged with stabbing James Trainer.

was charged with stabbing James Trainer.

It appeared that the prosecutor, who came to London in the ship American Congress, had been staying with a woman in an infamous house, No. 4, Elbow-lane, Shadwell, and he quarrelled with the prisoner a week ago and beat him. The prisoner determined to be revenged, and armed himself with a knife, with which he attacked the prosecutor as he was standing outside the Crooked Billet publichouse, in King David-lane, Shadwell, and made three stabs at him, but only one took effect. The complainant was stabbed in the thigh, and he lost a good deal of blood. There was also a scar on the man's cheek. He had a narrow escape of being killed. The prisoner made a blow at the prosecutor which struck the class of a helt he was wearing and broke it.

struck the clasp of a belt he was wearing and broke it.

The prisoner, a rough-looking fellow, who wore nothing but his trousers and shirt, said the prosecutor had been in the practice of staying on shore for six months or more when he came from New York. Trainer was also in the habit of beating seamen who would not give him money. Mr. YARDLEY had no doubt that Trainer was a profligate blackguard, but he could not permit such atrocities in the streets of London. The prisoner had no right to wreak his vengeance on Trainer as he had done. He fined the prisoner 31., and in default of payment one month's imprisonment. SOUTHWARK. - Sarah Reynolds and Ann Flynne, two well dressed women, the former having an infant in her arms, were charged with stealing three pieces of riband, worth 25s., from the shop of Messrs. White and Greenwell, drapers in the Blackfriars-road.

Elizabeth Mary Taylor, assistant to the prosecutors, said that shortly after 3 o'clock on the previous afternoon the prisoners entered the shop together, and asked to look at some cheap ribands. She placed several boxes before them, and while Flynne was examining them witness distinctly saw the other prisoner very adroitly take off the counter a valuable riband and secrete it under her dress. Witness cook no notice of the circumstance to them, but she acquainted one of the firm, who came up to the counter and invited them into the counting-house. Witness searched Reynolds and found on her three pieces of riband belonging

to her employers, worth 25s.

Both prisoners pleaded "Guilty." Information was given that they both came from Shoreditch, and were expert shoplifters. Mr. COMBE sentenced them to six months' hard labour. John Ryan, a waterproofer, residing in Bland-street, Dover-road, was charged with committing an assault on his wife, who exhibited both eyes blackened and swollen, besides other marks of violence on her arms and face.

Mr. Combe sentenced him to six months hard labour, and at the expiration of that period to find bail for six

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The New Superannuation Bill for the Civil Service, which stands for a second reading in the House of Commons on Thursday, appears to be a desirable improvement upon the present system. Under the Act of last session all deductions to provide for superannuation allowances were abolished, the plaintiff had said that he had nothing to do with the action, and that it was a speculation of his attorney, who had guaranteed to get him 100%, damages and costs, which adjust the defendant.

This witness afforded considerable amusement by detailing the advice he had given to the plaintiff and to to proceed in the detailing the advice he had given to the plaintiff and to to proceed in the control of the with the action. He told the plaintiff, among other things, that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that he ought to have brought his action in the "Cobblers" that the action in the three of the solid offences. In our proper case for a jury, but he was by no means clear that it was a special offence. He (the magistrate) considered this at the outer of the three was any outer to the other or a footing more convenient and been considered this at the outer of the three was an outer that the case of the plaintiff and to the possible that the action. He told the plaintiff had for the plaintiff and to the present leave the defendant.

The jury found a verticle for the defendant and the present leave the outer of the transport of the three three or a for the plaintiff and to the present leave the plaintiff and the present leave the plaintiff and to the present leave the commissioners were allowed to remain under the case of the plaintiff and the plaintiff had for the plaintiff and the plaintiff had for the plaintiff while those allowances were allowed to remain una certain term, gives an increased claim as regards super-annuation, and then there will be no undue influence to make an officer postpone his retirement beyond the time at which it should take place. The new scale provides that, after 10 years' service, 10-60ths may be awarded as a retiring allowance, and that for each additional year up to 40 years' service an addition, to the amount of 1-60th, may be made, so that at the end of that time 40-60ths, made, so that at the end of that time 40-outns, or two-thirds of the salary, may be granted to the officer retiring. There are also provisions in the Bill empowering the Treasury to provide for persons appointed to offices requiring special or professional qualifications, and who are appointed at a later period of life than is the case with the general body of the service. These officers' pensions may commence at a period of service 10 years less than that which is provided for the rest of the service, while a period not exceeding 20 years may be, so to say, prefixed to the actual period of service. Judicial and other offices may also be brought under the operation of the Act, with the exception of the superior judgeships. Reasonable latitude is given in the case of bodily injury, and gratuities may be given for short service. On the other hand, provision may be made for special services and for demerit in individual cases, and retirement at 65 is compulsory unless in special cases. These changes can scarcely fail to have a salutary effect upon the service, and prove beneficial to the working men in the public offices .- Globe. having no authority whatever to make the representation by means of which he obtained the money.

George Trigg pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of feloniously marrying Eliza Anne Hamsworth, his wife being alive. Mr. T. Salter was instructed to prosecute.

Mr. Ribton, who appeared for the prisoner, stated that he had to urge in mitigation of punishment that the prisoner's first wife had left him nine years ago, and had since been leading a disreputable life, and that the prisoner had obtained no money by his second wife with the greatest kindness, and she was no party to the present prosecution.

Eliza Anne Hamsworth, the second wife, a well-dressed good-looking young woman, was sworn, and stated that she was aware when she married the prisoner that he had been married before, and that his wife was alive at the the had been married before, and that his wife was alive at the time the second marriage was contracted; but she considered,

In at once, as he had travelled from Scotland, and surface allowed to wash his hands. She told him her mistress was out, in the remistress prosecute.

She gave him some warm water and showed him into a bedrough the saked to be accommodated with a cup of tea. She made him some tea, and, at his request, procured him some than and eggs. Her mistress came in, and she is the defendant's proposal. Her mistress went into the room, and in a short time she heard a great disturbance, by which a crowd was brought about the house. She heard the defendant call out, "You would murder me for fed."

The defendant asked the witness whether she did not tell him she had full power to let the apartments.

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The defendant asked the witness whether she did not tell him she had full power to let the apartments.

The defendant is seen that he prisoner that he had been unarried before, and that his wife was alive at the time she heard a great disturbance, by which a crowd man and she could not give him a final [Advertisement.] Grand Map of England and Wales.

The screw steamship A rgo, Captain A. B. Benson, from the East Indies, arrive', at Plymouth yesterday. Her dates are-Calcutta, Apri', 13; Sandheads, April 16; Madras, April 20; Galle, April 25; the Cape, May 24; St. Helena, June 3; and St. Vincent, June 20. Passengers :- Invalid officers, from Calcutta, Colonel Walker Hamilton, C.B., 78th Highl anders; Captain Craster, 38th Foot, in charge of invalids; Captains Long, 13th Light Infantry, Greene, Mr. E. Hall's Sister to Aw terdam, 2 yrs, 6st. 111b. Royal Artillery, and Waters, 60th Rifles; Lieutenants Gould . 13th Light Infantry, Mason, 5th Foot, Andres, 61st Foot; and Venour, 40th Bengal Native In. an' ry; and Ensign Lord Louth, 79th Highlanders. Pas- HANDICAP SWEF PSTAKES of 20 sovs. each, and only 5 ft ser agers from Calcutta :- Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Adley, Mr. Frawford, Mr. and Mrs. Stamm, Captain Fullarton, Mrs. Urquhart and child, Mrs. Ravenshaw and three children, Dr. J. M. Maclagan, Mr. Brown, and Mrs. Martin and three children. From Madras :- Captain Stanley and child, Major Hutton, wife, and two children, Rev. Mr. Burgess, Rev. Mr. Andrew, Rev. Mr. Blyth, Mrs. Bush and infant, Mrs. Sanders and three daughters, Mrs. Pritchard Betting.—5 to 2 agst Theodora. 7 to 2 agst Noisette, 4 to 2 agst Theodora. and seven children; and also from Calcutta 121 nyalid troops, 13 women, and 20 children. Two deaths occurred among the officers,-viz., Lieutenant R. G. Bell, of the 37th Regiment, who left England in | fourth; Welham was beaten off December, 1857, in the Argo, and was invalided home for consumption immediately on arrival at Calcutta, and re-embarked on her leaving in April, died on the 12th of May, during the passage from Ceylon to the Cape. Lieutenant D. Hay, whe took a prominent part in the defence of Lucknow, also invalided home, died on the 6th of June from consumption, caused by fatigue and privation while in the active discharge of his duties. Since leaving the Sandheads four deaths have occurred among the invalid troops; the remainder, notwithstanding considerable disease which existed among them on embarcation, bid fair soon to dispense with hospital treatment. Among the invalid officers on board are several who have distinguished themselves in the mutiny. Colonel Hamilton commanded the rear guard of Havelock's army when he relieved Lucknow. Lieutenant Mason, of the 5th relieved Lucknow. Lieutenant Mason, of the 5th Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Old Point, 8st. 7lb. (Wells) Foot, was also with General Havelock during his Mr. J. Hawkins's Sir Hercules, 8st. 7lb. (French) victorious march. Captain D. S. Greene, R.A., most Mr. G. Lilley's Marske, 8st. 7lb. (Basham) gallantly defended the guns in General Windham's Mr. F. Oldaker's Newstead, 8st. 7lb. (J. Goater) action at Cawnpore. Captain Waters served under General Sir Archdale Wilson throughout the siege of Delhi. Lieutenant Venour suffered severely by a shot through the thigh in the escape from Arrah. The Argo spoke, May 11, in lat. 26.42 S., long. 48.53 W., the Norwegian brig Ace of Trumps and the British bark Annetta; May 18, in lat. 33.51 S., long. 27.53 W., the Vic. toria, from Liverpool for Kooria Mooria; July 3, in lat, 46,24 N., long, 16.22 W., the American ship Mary Bradford, from London, and lat. 47.17 N., long. 13.36 N., the British schooner Quiver. The Argo brings intelligence three days later from the Cape of Good Hope. His Excellency Governor Sir George Grey continued at Cape Town.

Yesterday the non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the first and third battalions of infantry at Chatham garrison, who have been held in readiness to proceed to India proceeded to Gravesend and embarked on board the Eastern Monarch, 1,600 tons, Commander H. Morris, for Kurrachee. The following is the number of officers and men furnished by each corps-viz., 7th Royal Fusileers, 40 men; 52d Light Infantry, Lieutenant F. Herbert Suckling and 281 non-commissioned officers and men: 70th Regiment, Captain Charles A. P. James, Ensign A. W. Crozier, and 70 men of all ranks; 81st Regiment, 10 men; 94th Regiment, Ensign Ramsay Steuart and 80 men: total, 4 officers and 481 non-commissioned officers and men from Chatham garrison. Captain W. J. Coope, 7th Fusileers, accompanied the draughts to Gravesend to superintend the embarcation of the men of that corps. The following reinforcements from Canterbury also embarked on board the Eastern Monarch: -50 non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and 71 men of all ranks of the 98th Regiment. The embarcation of the troops, amounting to nearly 700 men, was effected in a very short time. The next vessel which will embark reinforcements for India is the Annie Roydon clipper, 1,170 tons, which is appointed to sail from Gravesend on Saturday next, with 500 reinforcements for cavalry and infantry regiments now

The Charybdis, 22, one of the new class of steam screw corvettes designed by Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the Navy, is being completed with all despatch at Chatham dockyard, and will be launched during the present summer, when a line-of-battle screw steamer will be laid down on

We learn by electric telegraph from Plymouth that the Australian auxiliary screw steamship Undaunted, Commander W. H. Franklyn, arrived at that port yesterday evening. She left Calcutta on the 23d of March; Cape of Good Hope the 15th, and St. Helena May the 29th. Her cargo consists of 100 tons of sugar, 200 tons of rice, 400 tons of indigo and silk, and 50 tons of Assam tea. She has 30 passengers, and 140 military invalids, men, women, and children, under command of Major Langdon, Royal Artillery, and the crew of the bark Ariadne, which was burnt at sea.

There will be no field-day at Portsmouth to-morrow, but the spectacle will take place at 3 p.m. on Friday, if the weather be favourable. Captain G. T. Gordon, recently appointed to the com.

mand of the Hannibal, 91, and the superintendence of the steam fleet in reserve at Portsmouth, arrived on Monday night, and yesterday morning, went on board and read his

The Penelope, 16, paddlewheel frigate, Captain Sir W. Wiseman, will be put out of commission this day at Portsmouth. It is believed she will not be worth the expense of repair for another commission, and will eventually be broken up. She was the first attempt at a "big" steamer of war by conversion, having been an old 42-gun frigate. She was lengthened 60 feet amidships.

The Nautilus, 6-gun brig, Lieutenant Grant, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Plymouth. The screw steam-gunboats Beagle and Ringdove are

ordered into the steam basin at Portsmouth to be brought The Comet steamvessel embarked the 2d Battalion of the 12th Foot yesterday at Cowes, and landed them at Portsmouth, whence they proceed to Chester.

The launch of the Windsor Castle, 116 guns, is to take place on the 26th of next month. She is still on the slip at Pembroke, on which she was first laid down eight or ten years ago; but when finished it was deemed that her build and lines were such that it was not desirable to launch her then, so for four or five years she has been on the stocks almost ready for floating. She has since been altered and fitted for the screw, and, though rated at 116 guns, probably she will not mount more than 100. When launched she will be

The Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, as First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee yesterday at the Admiralty, at which the undermentioned officers attended :- Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., Vice. Admiral Sir George W. Sartorius, Vice-Admiral H. T. B. Collier, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, Rear-Admiral Alexander T. E. Vidal, and Rear-Admiral Thornton; Captains A. H. Ingram, George Wodehouse, Thomas Wilson, John Adams, James Rawstorne, J. G. Mackenzie, R. T. Bedford, J. J. B. E. Frere, John O. Johnson, and W. H. Jervis; Commanders Burgess, Brown (Woolwich), Henry Trollope, C. J. Austin, C. F. Newland, J. W. Dorville, and J. H. Marryat; Lieutenants W. J. R. Card, A. M. Noad, E. E. Maunsell, W. J. N. Grubbe, E. Nares, and C. R. Robson. The following appointments were made yesterday at the

John H. Allard, Master to the Coastguard: Henry R. J. Pearch, Acting Second-Master (additional) to the Victory Benjamin S. Jackson, Master's Assistant, to the Marlborough; W. E. M'Grath, Master's Assistant, to the Curaçoa; and C. F. Harris, naval cadet, to the Curacoa.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—James Bennett, engine-driver of the empty mineral train which fell down an embankment near Chesterfield on the 23d ult. through the alleged negligence of a signalman, Ambrose Blackham, who was stationed near the painful feeling excited by the exclusive character of the fête place where some repairs of the line were going on, died of of the 9th of July, to hear that on the representation of Mr. his injuries ou Saturday morning. The stoker, William Simpson, the lady patronesses have been induced to depart Hickling, it will be remembered, was killed on the spot. An inquest on the body of the former was held by Mr. C. S. Busby at the Midland Hotel, Chesterfield, on Monday. In the course of the evidence the following statement made by James Bennett at the Chesterfield hospital, in the presence of a magistrate, and of the prisoner Blackham, was put

in and read:—
"I am an engine-driver in the employ of the Midland Railway Company. Theft Derby on Wednesday, the 23d of June. with an empty truth to Künhurst. I reached Chesterüeld at 8 30. William Hickling was the stoker, and Thomas Bennett the guard. When we go: to the other side of Chesterield, and before we got to the Whitington branch live. I saw a man with a tin bottle in his hand, as though he had been getting his breakfast. I believe it was the prisoner, Ambrose Blackham. I did not see that he had a flag in his hand, though he might have had the way a region at a rice till year. When we are the said a flag in his hand, though he might have had ones. We were going at a nice thyrun. When we got towards Tapton Colliery I saw the platelayers hold up their hands. The train ran down the embankment and William Hickling and I went with it I saw that he was killed. Had there been a danger signal at the place where the man stood I believe I could have stopped the train. I don't blame the man myself. It is of no use sending out a young man with signals."

The coroner summed up the evidence, after which the jury expressed a desire to hear any statement the prisoner might wish to make. The coroner said he always received with at hesitation the statements of persons placed in the position of the prisoner, who could not be examined on oath; but as the jury wished it they should hear him. Blackham was then brought into the room. He said he had been a platela ver nine years, and on the morning of the accident he was stat ioned half a mile from the place where it occurred, to signal trains. When the train came up he had his red flag, but the driver had his back towards him, and did not see the signal. He then whistled with his fingers. He did not see the freman, but he noticed the guard turn the break three or four times. He did not hold a red flag to the guard, as he was not required to do so. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner, who was SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. EASTERN RAILWAY.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING. SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each; for 2-yr-olds, 7st; 3-yr-olds, 8st. 10lb. Fillies and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 150 sovs., if demanded, &c. New T.Y.C. 5 furlongs 136 yards. 3 subset. Mr. S. Day, jun's., Lady-well, by Aingston, 2 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (Perry)

Lord Stradbroke's filly by West Australian—La Bonne, 2 yrs, 6st. 111b. (Plum)b of the Chilham station. Betting. -6 to 4 on I a Bonne filly, 3 to 1 agst each of the

if declared, &c., to go to the owner of the second horse, for 3-yr-ol'is and upwards. New T.Y.C. 6 subs., one of whom paid 5 sovs. ft. Mr. J. B. Starkey's Theodora, by Orlando, 5 yrs, 9st. Lord Exeter's Noisette, aged, 7st. 3lb. (Fordham)

Won by a " short, head," bad third.

1 each agst Orianda and Pitapat (offered). Won cleverly by a neck, half a length between the second and third; about three lengths between the third and MATCH 200, h.ft. Last half-mile of the New T.Y.C. Duke of Beaufort's Gin, by Orlando, 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. (A.

Mr. Payne's Pandora, by Cotherstone, 2 yrs, 7st. 13lb. The betting opened at 4 to 1 on Pandora, and closed at 3 to 1 on her. They ran in close company, the favourite seeming to have the best of it up to the cords, but a rousing "set to" ended

The JULY STAKES, a subscription of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft. for 2-yr-olds; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. The second to receive back his stake. New T.Y.C. 30 subs. Mr. J. H. C. Wyndham's Cynricus, by Ambrose, 8st. 7lb. (S. Rogers) ... Mr. T. Parr's Stockham, 8st. 7lb. (A. Day) Mr. Capel's colt by Cotherstone-Black Bess, 8st. 7lb.

Lord Ailesbury's Cantine, 8s. 5lb. (Flatman) Mr. Howard's Hal O'Kirklees, 8st. 7lb. (Fordham) Betting. -7 to 2 agst Marske, 4 to 1 agst Stockham, 7 to 1 each agst Hal O'Kirklees and the Black Bess colt, 15 to 2 agst Cantine, 10 to 1 agst Cynricus.

Won by a length, three-quarters of a length between the second and third, a neck between the third and fourth, two engths off Marske was fifth, and Sir Hercules sixth; far chind them were Old Point seventh, Newstead eighth, and Hal O'Kirklees last. MATCH, 200, h. ft. B.M. 7 fur. 196 yards Mr. Savile's Queen Lily, by Sirokol, 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb.

Lord W. Powlett's Flimsy, 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. (S. Rogers) 2 Betting.—6 to 4 on Queen Lily, who won in a canter. (BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) HANDICAP PLATE of 50%. One mile and a-half. Mr. Shelley's Lifeboat, by Sir Hercules, 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb... Mr. T. Stephenson's Whitewall, 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb...

MATCH, 300; 200 ft. New T.Y.C. Killigrew, 8st., beat Humming Bird, 8st. 3lb. MATCH, 200; 50 ft. Melibæus, 8st. 71b., received. Petra, 7st. 6lb., paid. LATEST BETTING.

GOODWOOD STAKES. 8 to 1 agst Lifeboat (taken). DERBY. 40 to 1 agst Cynricus (taken). 1,000 - 15 - Black Bess Colt (taken). NEWMARKET RACES.—THIS DAY. Four races are set for this day, the first at 2.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB. The last race of the season for vessels belonging to thi lub came off yesterday over an appointed course from Erith and Norman's head, and back to Erith. A steamer (the Sapphire), on board of which was the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, was chartered to convey the members of the club and their friends to and from the scene of this acquatic contest. She was literally crowded with visitors, as was the Oread, another steamer which had been likewise chartered for the same object of witnessing the race, though under different terms for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers. The Sapphire weighed anchor at London-bridge at 10 o'clock a.m., and under the direction of the noble commodore of the Club, Lord Alfred Paget, who has by unceasing efforts raised the Club to its present standard of excellence, steamed down to Erith, where each racing boat was moored in readiness to await the signal for preparation and a start. No less than 14 boats had entered the list, and of this number 12 put in ompetition their respective claims to superiority. The rder in which they were arranged was made dependent on the tonnage of the vessels, and they were distinguished ac-cordingly, as of second, third, and fourth classes. They left Erith at a given signal in the following order at

11h. 33m. 40s.:-SECOND-CLASS. Owners. Messrs, Barclay Greenhill. Whisper 21 Mr. H. Smith. Mr. John Clark. Hon. Arthur Annesley. The boats in this class were to exceed 20 but not to exceed 5 tons, and half-minute time per ton was to be allowed for

lifference of tonnage in each class. Of the third class, which was to exceed 12, but not to exceed 20 tons, were :-Captain J. E. Commerell Midge 13 Staunch Mesars, J. E. Gardener. Mr. Charles Wheeler, jun. Of the fourth class for boats which were to exceed 7 and

not to exceed 12 tons were :-Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne. Lord de Ros. 8 .. Mr. Robert Hewett. at Norman's-head in the following order and time :-

They all had a fair start, and rounded the boat stationed 2 13 50 Whisper 2 29 50 Zuleika 2 36 45 Emily 2 38 35 Violet

.. .. 2 42 10 Undine This order varied but little on the return of the boats to Erith, which was as under :third class) .. . 6 12 55 Whisper second class) 6 17 48 fourth class) 7 9 40 Silver Star 6 21 3 Zuleika 7 12 35 6 23 12 Julia (prize of the se-

Oriole 6 42 20 cond class) 7 35 30 The prizes consisted of an elegant silver gilt vase of the value of 401., as an extra prize for second-class boat; a silver tankard, of the value of 101., to the second boat of the fourth lass. These were manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. A richly chased silver gilt jug, value 401., for the pest boat of the third class, manufactured by Messrs, Smith and Vicholson. A silver cup and waiter, elaborately and richly chased, of the value of 30 guineas, for the first boat of the fourth class, manufactured by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-

The weather proved remarkably fine, and, although there was not much wind throughout the day, an occasional breeze prang up, which gave an increased degree of interest to the race, and rendered more enjoyable the pleasure of the excursion to the numerous amateurs on board the steamer. On returning to London, two vessels loaded with soldiers proceeding to India passed the Sapphire, and as each gave and returned a hearty salutation, the band of the Blues played the old English tune of "Cheer, Boys Cheer," which brought many a hearty cheer from the soldiers as they passed. Everything was well arranged on board, with a plentiful supply of provisions, &c., and the satisfaction of the guests at the treatment which they received from the signal. I rode in the break van next the engine. Between members of the club in the excursion they had experience was as unequivocal as the good feeling which had prompted

THE PRIVATE FETE AT CREMORNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir.—I believe that it will be a matter of some satisfacin some measure from the strict privacy of their arrange. ments. These tea-gardens of the million at Chelsea are likely lady patronesses. As the holder of a season ticket, in reply to inquiries made by me to Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of the Royal Cremorne-gardens, I received this day the following satisfactory and courteous intimation :-

I have much pleasure in informing you that upon my representing to the committee that several of my season subscribers had politely offered to give up their privileges on Friday next, they requested Mr. Mitchell to present tickets to any gentlemen who produced to him their season admission. Should you desire to avail yourself of their permission, will you take an opportunity of securing a ticket before Friday evening? I believe the publicity of this statement will go far

towards removing a feeling of irritation among the regular frequenters of Cremorne, and as this is my object, and not notoriety, I simply sign my initials, but for your satisfac-tion, Sir, I enclose my card. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Advertisement.]—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, from a Photograph by Mayall, engraved on steel by D. J. Pound, with memoir by E Walford, Esq., M.A., will appear in "The National Portrait Gallery" of the "Illustrated News of the World" of July the 10th (No. 23), price 6d., stamped 7d. Portraits already published, which may be had with the following numbers:—No. 1, the Princess Royal; No. 2, Prince Frederick William of Prussia; No. 6, Lord Palmerston; No. 8, Dr. Liviogstone; No. 11, Sir Colin Campbell; No. 13, the Duke of Cambridge; No. 15, Lord John Russell; No. 17, the Bishop of Oxford; No. 18, General Williams of Kars; No. 19, Lord Panmure; No. 20, the Hou. G. M. Dal as; No. 21, General Windham; No. 22, Lord Chelmsford. Also in monthly parts, stitched in a neat wrapper, containing 64 pages of letterpress, profusely illustrated with wood engravings and four of the above portraits, price 2s.; or post free, 2s. 61. To be had of all boo wellers and newsvenders and at the railway stations, or direct to provide on the containing of the above portraits, price 2s.; or post free, 2s. 61. To be had of all boo wellers and newsvenders and at the railway stations, or direct to provide on the containing of the above portraits, price 2s.; or post free, 2s. 61. To be had of all boo wellers and newsvenders and at the railway stations, or direct to provide on the containing of the conta

I THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-

CHILHAM, TUESDAY EVENING. This morning, at 10 o'clock, a most important investigation was conducted before the county coroner, Mr. Thomas Thorpe Delasaux, and a jury composed of the residents of this village, under the foremanship of Mr. William Howard, at the Alma Inn, touching the death of Alfred Wood, 12 years of age, caused by the frightful injuries which he received at the recent accident on the Ramsgate and Margate branch of the South-Eastern Railway, within a few yard

Mr. Robinson (from the law offices of the South-Eastern Railway Company), Mr. Knight (superintend nt of the line). the traffic superintendent, and locomotive superintendent were in attendance on behalf of the company, and also Mr Coxhead, local superintendent. Mr. Towne attended on behalf of the friends of the deceased boy Wood; Mr. Stephen Plummer (of the firm of Plummer and Sons, of Canterbury), on behalf of the Rev. Thomas Wood, one o the sufferers; and Mr. Bartholomew for the Rev. D. Darnell, vicar of Welton, who was seriously injured on the occasion, as well as several members of his family. Mr. Sharland, of Gravesend, represented the friends of the deceased man Channon.

A preliminary inquiry having been held, and the body identified, for the purpose of interment, the coroner, in opening the proceedings to-day, merely explained the course opening the proceedings to-day, merely explained the course he intended to pursue. He wished, if possible, to save a second inquiry, as it was but natural to presume that the cause of death of John Channon was the same as that of Alfred Wood. If, therefore, the present inquiry were concluded that day he should not open an inquest upon the body of the deceased Channon; but if it were adjourned he should reswear the interest and view the body so that it might be removed for jury and view the body, so that it might be removed for burial. With respect to the legal gentlemen present, they would not be allowed to address the jury, and only to put their questions through him. That was the plan acted upon at the melancholy accident on the North Kent line some time since, and which he should follow in the present

Henry Wood .- I am station-master at the Chilham station of the South-Eastern Railway. On Wednesday last observed the 3.30 fast train approaching the station a few minutes before 6. I can't say the exact time. When I first saw the engine some steam was escaping from the under part of the boiler. The engine was then about 100 yards from the station, where I was standing, as far as I could tell. Nothing had occurred to the carriages then; they were then on the rails. As soon as the steam was clear I saw the carriages were thrown off the line; they were all off the line. The train consisted of an engine and tender, two break vans, three first, three second, and three third-class carriages, -that is, to the best of my belief, but I can't speak for certain. The carriages were thrown with great violence, and nany persons severely injured. At that time I should think the train was travelling at from 20 to 25 miles an hour. judge so from the time the train left Wye, and also by my daily experience of seeing the trains passing up and down the line. There is a curve where the accident occurred, but I can't say the extent of it. I can't say what was the cause of this occurrence, but I suppose when the crank-axle of the engine was broken it made a hole in the boiler. believe that was the cause of the occurrence. I can't say what was the cause of the crank-axle breaking. can't say whether it was caused by the speed at which the train was going or not. I see eight trains down a day on the line. I believe the train in question was going at its usual rate. I believe the deceased was in a third-class carriage. I don't know the number of passengers that came down with that train. The engine and tender were broken away from the other carriages. The engine travelled about 150 yards after I saw the steam escaping from the bottom of it. After the crank-axle was broken the engine could travel, as it had six wheels. It was the middle wheel of which the crank-axle broke. Only the ordinary carriages were with the train; there were none with it of unusual length. It was an excursion train. The excursion-trains are as well appointed and attended as the ordinary trains. The line was torn up by the engine, I believe, and that was the cause of the carriages being thrown

(The jury here retired to view the engine and the scene of the accident. Upon their return the inquiry was resumed.)
Mr. Robinson apologized for the absence of the chairman of the company and some of the officials, who were detained in town upon a trial. At the same time, the directors requested him to express their sympathy for the sufferers by the accident, and their desire to assist the coroner in every possible manner in arriving at a proper conclusion with respect to the cause of it.

Wood, the station-master, examined by Mr. Towne. - I have been station-master here about 42 years. The line has been epaired since my appointment, but I can't say how long since. The train was due one minute before 6 o'clock. It was not to stophere. I can't say to a minute or two when I saw the train approaching. It is my business to take a note of the time all trains pass Chilham. I did not take a note of the train, as I ran to the accident. It was not telegraphed or to Canterbury. A telegram was sent to Canterbury about Rolls,—Please send some help; accident here at the station." That was sent at 6.5. I received a telegram from Wye. The train left that station at 5.50 being due there at 5.49. It was due at Chilham at 5.59 Ten minutes are allowed for an express-train from Wye to Chilham. An ordinary train takes 13 minutes. When first appointed here I did not use a green flag at the curve unless there was some occasion, such as there being something the matter with the road below. Did not know that the company had given any orders to go slow down that curve. The engine-driver regulated the time of the train. George Wil kinson was the engine-driver of the train in question. went about five or six yards past the station. I was standin at the signals at the time I saw the train approaching. O course I was very much frightened at the time. It is un usual to see the steam coming from the bottom of the boiler I watched the engine till it passed me. About 11 minut lapsed from the time I saw the steam until the engin passed me. When I heard the whistle I was at the signals t the end of the platform. I can't say the number of yards in the descent of the curve. My attention has not been drawn to the speed of these excursion trains—not that I am aware of. I can't say where the incline ends. There is a post near the bridge, with the gradients. Where the rail was thrown out it has been replaced. It presents the same appearance to-day as it did immediately after the accident, except where replaced. The rails are in a proper state for the trains to travel on; that is my opinion. I have

ham station. I don't know that they are dilapidated. It is not my duty to attend the permanent way. That duty devolves upon Inspector Latham. James Cummings, of Meeting-street, Ramsgate.—I am a guard in the employ of the South-Eastern Railway Company. On Wednesday last I left London by the excursion train at 3.30. Did not observe anything particular before the accident took place. We had progressed at the usual rate from London. Just as we were passing over the crossin near the cottage, in the curve, I observed something break That is about 200 yards from the station. I was sure it was with the engine, as I was in the next carriage, and felt the shock. I attempted to apply the break, and partly succeeded in doing so, and was then jerked away from it but I got hold of the handle again after being thrown about in the van. We then came in contact with a coal-truck and came to a standstill. I then found that the train ha parted, and that there was another carriage with the one l was in with the engine, and tender. Can't say whether the rails were torn up by the engine or tender. I don't know what caused the carriages to go off. We were travelling at about 25 miles an hour at the time of the accident. I judge so by my constantly travelling on the line, as near as can guess. I believe the breaking of the crank-axle was the cause of this occurrence, but I can't say what was the cause of the crank-axle breaking. I have been 10 years in the service of the South-Eastern Railway Company. Was never on any other line previously. Travelling round that curve at 25 miles an hour would not

not noticed that the rails are exfoliated near the Chil

break the crank-axle. By the jury .- The engine came only from Ashford. It is not usual for one engine to go right through. It is customary to examine engines before going on. The speed was slack-ened just by East Stone farm; that is the usual place. After passing the signal in the cutting the speed is put on. We were exactly at our time at Chilham. Just as the accident was over I had the presence of mind to look at my watch. We travelled at our usual speed from Godmersham

By Mr. Towne.-I have to enter the time of passing each station along the line. The book in which these entries are made is at Ramsgate. No green flag has been used in the curve for some time past. That was used when the road was undergoing repair. A green flag has not been a usual caution. There has been a green flag, and at the gate, but that has been discontinued about 12 months. I heard the whistle at the bend in the curve. Wilkinson gave that the tender and my van the coupling-irons were broken, but I can't say where that took place, as I did not know it until after the accident. The engine travelled about 80 yards further than the van. The rails for 80 yards where the engine travelled alone were uninjure

By Mr. Plummer.-The axles of the wheels were all examined at Ashford, so far as grease is concerned. Did not observe any water being thrown on at Ashford. The inabout a quarter of a mile towards the curve from London, nd perhaps a little more. 25 miles an hour round a curve is not dangerous. The incline creates an impetus; with that impetus we did not exceed 25 miles an hour. Immediately after the accident I did not see anything unusual in the appearance of the rails. I have seen them again today ; they are in the same condition now. I could not venture to say that for a quarter of a mile the rails are

Here the jury retired for refreshment. Upon their Mr. Sharland inquired if the coroner was aware whether the Government intended to send down an inspector or not. The Coroner said he was not aware. A gentleman said he had communicated with the Board of Trade, and had been informed that an inspector was to be sent down in the course of next week. The Coroner.—I have received a letter, of which the

following is a copy :- "14, Park-street, Westminster, S.W., July "Sir,—I have this day seen the authorities of the Board of Trais, and find that Captain Tyler, R.E., has been appointed to report as to the recent accident at Chilham. This officer is now in Ireland and cannot be present at the inquest to-morrow. I venture to suggest as a relative of one of the sufferers (and also as an engineer, having myself minutely examined the scene of the accident) that it is highly important the jury should hear the evidence of Captain Tyler before coming to a conclusion as to the cause of the accident. I am inform it at the Board of Trade that it is usual for the coroner to apply to the Board for the attendance and evidence of the inspecting officer, and Board for the attendance and evidence of the inspecting officer, and that if the inquest be adjourned for a week it is probable he will be able to attend.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"SAMUEL RUGHES.

T. T. Delasaux, Esq., Coroner, Canterbury.

The Coroner then remarked that it was not the practice for coroners to apply to the Board of Trade for an inspector to attend. It was no part of his duty to hunt up evidence. He only sat there to receive such evidence as was brought Mr. Sharland said he had applied for an inspector to be sent down, but there had not been sufficient time for that

the body of the other deceased, John Channon, and it having been identified, the coron gave an order for its removal for burial. The inquiry as to the cause of the accident was then

Edward Lansdall T. pley, draper, of Ramsgate.—I was in the train that left London at half-past 3 on Wednesday last. I d'd not observe anything particular in the travelling until rearing Chilham. It appeared then to me that the carrings preceding were off the line. I was in a secondclass carriage, next to the last, and was not thrown out, nor was the carriage I was in thrown off the line. We were proceeding at the usual pace from Ashford; just before the whistle the speed was lessened. On reaching the curve I observed a noise, as if the wheels were grinding on the ground. Shortly after this three of the preceding carriages were thrown off the line, and some of the passengers either got or were taken out. Many of them were severely had been deductions from the full amount of the 6 per cent. either got or were taken out. Many of them were severely injured. One gentleman in the carriage I was in was hurt; I was not. Upon getting out I could form no idea as to the cause of the accident. On going through the curve we went at about the usual speed. When going to London I have been in the habit of travelling in the fast train. In the carriage I was in the passengers were not thrown from their | holders of the B stock could take to enforce their claim was

near the whistle-board. I heard the whistle before hearing the noise. I believe there is only one curve between the whistle-board and the Chilham station. By Mr. Bartholomew.—About half a minute elapsed between the whistling and the grinding. I am not positive that five seconds elapsed. I believe that a few seconds

Mr. James Beal, of 20, Radnor-street, Chelsea, another passenger by the same train.—I am clerk in the employ of the Submarine Telegraph Company. I got into the train shareholders to their dividends. He presumed that the at Ashford, having been a passenger by an ordinary train from Staplehurst. I got into the carriage about half-past 5. rate cost, as he did not suppose that there would be any obstacles thrown in their way by the directors. At all pace; but I have not been in the habit of travelling by that train. Did not hear the whistle before the accident. When within 200 yards of where the accident occurred I felt least possible expense, and he was quite sure that the that we were off the line. I was in a second-class carriage. I never travelled so far down this line but once previously. Did not observe that the speed of the train was slackened just prior to the accident. I was not hurt at all. There

I cannot account for the accident. Mr. J. Latham, of Folkestone.-I am inspector of the permanent way of the South-Eastern Railway. About two days previous to the accident I walked from Chilham to Wye, and inspected the line that distance. The rails were then hended from trains travelling thereon. The morning after the accident I again saw the line, and examined it carefully. I found that several fresh rails had been put down in the room of those damaged. About four had been room in the room of those damaged. About four had been room in the room of those damaged. About four had been room in the room of those damaged. room of those damaged. About four had been replaced. I looked at the first rail where the accident took place, and found it bent. I can't say by what means it became bent. The breaking of the crank axle might have caused the rail to

bulge out, but I can't say positively. By Mr. Towne.—The damaged rails were lying opposite to where the fresh rails had been put down when I saw them the day after the accident. They were not four consecutive rails; they belonged to different parts. The check-rail. which protects the crossing point, is from 40 to 50 yards from the station. The farthest damaged rail is about 80 yards from the station. I was taken there by the plate-layer, who pointed out to me the removed rails.

William Ballard, plate-layer, of the gate-house, Frenchmill-crossing, Chilham, said,-On Wednesday, as near 5 o'clock as possible, I saw the train approaching the Frenchmill-crossing, of which I am the gate-keeper. I did not observe anything particular in the speed of this train-no was at my door. It was as nearly opposite my door as possible. It was travelling, I believe, from 25 to 30 miles an leaving a balance of 48,526l. The total receipts as above hour. I do not consider that a dangerous speed to travel in the curve. Immediately after the accident I saw the rails where it amounted to 341,557L, and the expenditure, including the had happened. I don't know how many were thrown above items, to 177,921%, leaving a balance of 163,636%. ut of their places and bent as I did not count lem. The next morning I showed the rails that had been torn up to Mr. Latham. I pointed out to him where be rails came from. The first rail torn up lies there now, by the side of the road; the others were placed in a heap. The middle rail of those torn up was the most bent. I don't know the cause of the accident. By Mr. Bartholomew .- I don't know how many carriages

there were, but they were all off the line. There were some not turned over—a third-class and the break van in front and rear. I believe all the second and first class carriages they complained of the excessive charges of the solicitors, were turned over. By Mr. Towne.-I can see the station from my house, heard and saw the accident. (Deposition read.) I did see the | The directors were not aware at the time of the circumaccident. I don't think 30 miles an hour a dangerous speed down that curve. I have kept the French-mill-gate about

12 months. A green flag has not been used since I have been Mr. Charles Thomas Isborn.-I reside at Queen's-road, Peckham. I am an architect and assistant engineer to the South-Eastern Railway Company. (Produced a survey, the distances of which had been checked since the accident.) Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the night of the accident, after seeing to the wounded, I obtained some assistance, and began clearing the line where the accident happened. The hind break-van was the nearest to the gate-house; that | tained; and subsequently the opinion of Mr. Rolt, who was about 105 yards from the gate-house. The car- clearly intimated that it was the duty of the direcriages were all off the line. Where the line was first torn was 48 yards from the gate-house. The last break-van from the gate-house was about 184 yards. From the gate-house company's money that had been overcharged. The to the centre of the station is 810 yards. The engine was | directors took the utmost precaution not to proceed in brought to a stand about 210 yards from the end of the the matter without having sufficient grounds for so doing front break-van. The gradients average about 1 in 200 in the curve, which is half a-mile in radius.

By Mr. Towne.—There are no general instructions as to | Tahourdin, and after endeavours to come to a settlement by the speed to be travelled in curves. Mr. Bartholomew.—Having regard to the gradient that precedes the curve, do you think a speed of 25 miles an hour s a safe speed for the safety of the lives of Her Majesty's

Witness.-I will not venture to say that, as it is a mere matter of opinion.

Mr. Bartholomew.—Were there any marks upon the rails Mr. Plummer inquired if the driver of the engine would

The Coroner.—His name is on the record, but I do not intend to call him, as it may place him in a position to cri-Mr. John P. Knight, Superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway.—I know the spot where this accident happened. I am also traffic superintendent of the company. Looking at the curve in question, I should say from 25 to 30 miles an hour is not a dangerous speed. From my experience I am able to say that on other lines they travel at the same rate

on similar curves. I may say positively they do. By Mr. Towne.-Forty miles an hour would be dangerous upon the sharpest part of the curve. I would not recom- pany consisted of the Lynn and Dereham, the Lynn mend such a speed; it might be dangerous. ference whether you go round a curve upon an incline or a level. I do not think it would be a material | the 17th of August in that year, which had no existence till fact, as regards going down a curve, if there was a continuous declivity of three-quarters of a mile. The drivers have written instructions as to the speed to be maintained throughout the line. I do not consider the curve in question a severe one. The declivity supplies the motive power, as the driver shuts off the steam, and therefore the rate of only 25 miles an hour is continued throughout the curve, and. if necessary, the breaks may be applied, but that depends upon the state of the rails. By rule 344, section 6, of the instructions to drivers and stokers, "the drivers are specially cautioned to slacken speed at the following places (after enumerating several places), when running round all sharp curves." I do not consider this a sharp curve. I know of many sharper curves than the one at Chilham.

Mr. Bartholomew asked for the book from which the witness read, but Mr. Robinson, on the part of the company, refused to allow it to be given up.

By the Jury.—A green flag would only be shown for some

By Mr. Towne.-I never gave orders for the green flag to

Mr. H. Coxhead, local superintendent of the Ramsgate branch of the South-Eastern Railway.—I am well acquainted with the curve in question. I am not aware that any green flag has been shown at any gate-house or station to a train not stopping at such station. The practice has been, and is, to show a green flag at the entrance of a station opening the accounts in this matter he begged to say to a train that is to stop at such station. The showing of a the road being under repair or the plate-layers at work.

Never remember a green flag used on ordinary occasions at the Chilham gate.

Solicitors and the class ringital company. He would leave the matter as to appealing against the decision of the Vice-Chancellor to the opinion of the shareholders.

Mr. Herapath considered that as Vice-Chancellor Wood

The inquiry was then adjourned until Monday next at half-past 10 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FROM THE HIGH-FIELD-HOUSE OBSERVATORY. Sunday, July 4.—Greatest heat in shade, 67.4°; adopted mean temperature, 55.9°; mean pressure, 29.833; mean temperature of evaporation, 49.9°; range of temperature, 27.4°; amount of rain at 10 p.m., 0.050; ozone, 1½. The weather fine, rain in the evening. Monday Morning, 5th.—Greatest cold, 51.0°; minimum temperature on grass, 49.0°;

amount of rain, 0.040; amount of evaporation, 0.160; ozone, 2; temperature at 9 a.m., 60.5°; barometer corrected at 9 a.m., 29.567 inches; direction of wind, W.N.W.; weather, fine. weather, fine. AN OUTSPOKEN EPITAPH .- A remarkably outspoken one, from a monument in Horsleydown Church, in Cumberland, runs as follows:-" Here lie the bodies of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife. She was temperate, chaste, and charitable; but she was proud, peevish, and passionate. She was an affectionate wife and tender mother, but her husband and child, whom she loved, seldom saw her

countenance without a disgusting frown, while she received visitors whom she despised with an endearing smile. Her behaviour was discreet toward strangers, but imprudent in her family. Abroad her conduct was influenced by good | the meeting separated. breeding, but at home by ill-temper." And so the epitapl runs on to considerable length, acknowledging the good qualities of the poor woman, but killing each by setting against it some peculiarly unamiable trait. I confess that my feeling is quite turned in her favour by the unmanly ass ault which her brother (the author of the inscription) has thus made upon the poor dead woman. If you cannot hones ly say good of a human being on his gravestone, then July 6.—Admissions on payment, 8,073; ditto, by season The jury were then resworn, and having taken a view of sey not, ung at all.—Fraser's Magazine for July.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT NORTHERN. A meeting of B shareholders in this company was held yesterday at the Freemason's Tavern; Mr. Matthews in the chair. The meeting was convened by a circular, which stated

that, according to the opinion of counsel, the holders of B stock were entitled to a perpetual guarantee from the A stock of a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and to the full payment of the arrears of such percentage for the year 1856, and for former years out of the dividends subsequently accruing, before any dividend can be lawfully paid to the holders of A stock. For the year 1856 a dividend of 31. 10s. per cent. only was paid to the holders of to which the B shareholders were entitled, and that these

eats at all. There were seven in the carriage and only one injured, and that slightly.

By Mr. Towne.—The curve where I heard the noise was near the whistle-board. I heard the whistle before hearing

A stock inconsistent with the rights of the holders of the B

The CHAIRMAN, at considerable length, went into the nestion of the rights of the B shareholders as against the A shareholders, and quoted the clauses in the Acts of Parliament relating to the Great Northern Company on the ibject. He also read the notices that had been issued by the company in respect of the A and B shareholders, and also forms signed by the A shareholders entitling the B decision of a court of equity might be obtained at a modeevents, as far as he had anything to do with the matter. he would do all he could to get that decision at the directors would do the same. At present there was great uncertainty existing as to the value of their stock. The question must be fought by some one at some time, and the sooner it was decided the better for all parties. It was, were two other persons in the same carriage; neither was therefore, proposed to ask those present for a small contributt. I believe our carriage was the second from the engine. that purpose. That they would succeed he had no doubt, At all events, at present it only remained to be proved. Mr. Scott thought there was considerable injustice involved in the complaint of the B shareholders. He was a B shareholder, and, in a moral point of view, he thought

GOEZ, and Mr. How resolutions were passed approving the course suggested by counsel to recover the balance or deficiency required to make up the full payment to the B shareholders of 6 per cent. per annum, guaranteed by the holders of A stock; appointing Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. G. F. Newmarch, Mr. W. W. How, and Mr. A. S. Crowdy a committee for conducting the proceedings as they may be advised or think proper in carrying out the foregoing resolution; and proposing a subscription of 5s. per 100l. B stock for the purpose of defraying the expenses.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the pro-

SOUTH-EASTERN. The gross traffic receipts for passengers, parcels, mails, goods, &c. (after deducting 1,292l. for collecting and delivering goods, &c.) amounted during the four weeks ending June 19 to 78,004l., the parcels and sundries to 2,002l., and the more than common. It is in the curve where I live. I had steam packet service to 3,515l., together 83,52ll. The expensional to give the train. I heard the axle break as I penditure, including rates, taxes, tolls, Government duty,

A special meeting of this company was held yesterday at the London Tavern, to receive a report from the directors on the suit instituted by the company against Messrs. Good-

win and others; Mr. H. Bruce in the chair. The CHAIRMAN said, it would be in the recollection of some of the proprietors then present that at the half-yearly meeting of the company in August, 1849, the auditors of stating that they considered those accounts were open and unsettled; but no resolution was come to at that period. stances stated by the auditors. At subsequent meetings the matter was mooted by the auditors, and at last the shareholders came to the resolution to refer the matter to the directors and auditors, to meet the solicitors and come to an amicable arrangement. They did meet them, but the solicitors of both firms which had been employed by the mpany refused to come to any arrangement, contending the accounts had been settled. In 1853 the auditors pressed the directors to take counsel's opinion, and Mr. Lechmere, a solicitor, one of the auditors, drew up a case, and the opinion matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. Scott and submitting the various charges to a liberal taxation there was no alternative but to file a Bill and take the necessary proceedings. No regular account of those charges had been furnished to the company, but merely the alleged balances were written on slips of paper. Those gentlemen, the former solicitors of the company, were not only solicitors, but acted as bankers and agents of the company. They had received large amounts for calls, and he contended that there near the site of the accident which seemed to show that they | never had been a settlement at all between the direchad been subject to an improper pressure?—The rail near tors of the East Anglian Company and the two firms the crossing gate was bent about 4 inches, but remained in question. He then quoted several items to show tors of the East Anglian Company and the two firms its place, with the trennel in the chair and sleepers in that in a commercial point of view the proceedings their places. If the rails gave way from pressure, it would | had been very irregular, and the accounts of the company had been seriously interfered with. There were various discrepancies as to alleged settlements with the solicitors which showed that they were no settlements at all. Alleged balances turned out on examination to be no balances The least these solicitors could have done was to furnish a correct account to the company of the sums they had received on behalf of the company, so that the same might be credited to the shareholders who paid them. To show that this was not the case, a sum of 13,291l. had been received by one of the firms, but all that the accounts of the company showed as a debit against that amount was 1,0511. He then adverted to other discrepancies in the accounts between the solicitors and the company that denend such a speed; it might be dangerous.

By Mr. Bartholomew.—It would not make much difamalgamated as the East Anglian Company on the 7th of August, 1847. Accounts had been alleged to be settled on the 30th of the following December. Another matter was that bonds of the Lynn and Dereham and Lynn and Ely Companies, amounting to 6,000l., were issued after those companies ceased to exist, and credit was given for them in one of those companies' accounts. The solicitors made it a strong point in their favour that the accounts had been made up for the Board of Trade, alleging it as a proof that their accounts were then settled. The object of making the return to the Board of Trade was to show that one-hal the capital of the three companies had been paid up and expended, which was requisite before they would grant the certificate to that effect, in order to authorize the companies to perfect the amalgamation. The Vice-Chancellor said that the settlement with the solicitors in the middle August, 1847, was confirmed by the report of the Board of Trade. There was 21,000% of lawyers' bills, alleged to be then settled, which could not have been settled By the Jury.—A green flag would only be shown for some temporary cause.

A Juror.—A green flag used always to be shown when the train came down the cutting, but it was dropped when the man was discharged and the woman put in his place.

The settled, which could not have been settled till months afterwards. As to the Ely and Huntingdon line, only five miles of it were made, and the capital certified by the auditor for that line as expended was 180,842l. They had been told by Mr. Lacy that the line ought to have been made for 7,000l. a mile. The preliminary and law expenses amounted to 20,000l. preliminary and law expenses amounted to 20,000l., the land and compensation to 35,000l., locomotives 12,000l.; he need not trouble them with other items, but merely state that be discontinued.

By Mr. Towne.—A green flag is for caution. I do not consider it necessary for the place in question. The present train, although called an excursion train, is only an sent train, although called an excursion train, is only an books of the old to the amalgamated company a sum of books of the old to the amalgamated company a sum of latter account had to bear in a similar way he did not know. Notwithstanding the decision of the Vice-Chancellor against green flag on other occasions is for special purposes, such as | solicitors and the directors of the East Anglian Company. He was a very straightforward, honourable, and able judge, his decision was entitled to the utmost respect. Mr. BANCROFT remarked that, whatever might have been done by the solicitors and engineers of the three com-

panies before the amalgamation it was the duty of the directors to investigate every account prior to its being admitted in the East Anglian accounts. He thought the directors of that time very much to blame, and in his opinion they ought to have been transported. There was no investigation of the deeds for the lands purchased, nor of the bonds issued, nor anything else. Although the solicitors were the promoters, lawyers, agents, and so forth of the company, he would ask what were the directors doing to allow them to do as they pleased? He concluded by moving, that it was the opinion of the meeting that it was not expedient to appeal against the decision of Vice-

Chancellor Wood. Mr. SHAW seconded the motion, and it was carried. Mr. BANCROFT suggested that it was desirable to employ some person properly qualified to develope the traffic and report thereon from time to time, with a view to ascertain whether every facility was afforded by the Eastern Courties Company to develope the traffic, because in 1861 or 1862 they would be amalgamated with the Eastern Counties, the Eastern Union, and the Norfolk Railway Companies according to the amount of their traffic. It was the interest of those companies that it should be as little as possible. After some observations from the CHAIRMAN, Mr. L. SIMPSON, Mr. HEPAPATH, Mr. KETTRICK, and Mr. CHAD-WICK, the matter was left in the hands of the directors, and

WEEKLY TRAFFIC RETURN. Miles Glasgow and South-Western, July 3 1833/4.. CRYSTAL PALACE, ONE SHILLING DAY, Tuesday,

tickets, 796; total visitors, 8,869.

THE CORN TRADE. BRISTOL, JULY 6.—Wheat.—English supply small, and 1s. to 24 per qr. dearer. Foreign in consumptive demand, at advancing rates. Barley in request for grinding, with turn in sellers' favour. Oats in better demand, and fetch 1s. to 2s. per qr. more money. Beams inquired for. Peas scarce and dear. Flour sells more readily, at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per sack and barrel. Bran neglected, Oatmeal unaltered in value or demand. Butter attracts more attention, at rapidly advancing rates. Weather fine, with low temperature for the season.

LEEDS, 6TH.-Wheat is 2s. per qr. dearer than this day se'nnight, but the advance checks business. Oats and beans in favour of the seller. Arrivals since this day week:—Wheat, 2,675 qrs.; barley, 1) qrs.; linseed, 64 loads. Average prices for the week ending July 5:—Wheat, 2,276 qrs., 42s. 43/4d.; oats, 15 qrs., 28s. 6d.; beans, 34 qrs., 46s. 51/2d. LIVERPOOL, 6TH.-The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise

LIVERPOOL, 6TH.—The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise during the past week have been moderate. From foreign ports we have received 43,024 qrs. wheat, 1,084 qrs. beans, 7,295 qrs. Indian corn, 1,491 sacks and 52,249 barrels flour; besides from Canada, 11,953 qrs. wheat, 1,081 qrs. oats, 1,242 qrs. peas, 3,533 qrs. Indian corn, and 11,363 barrels flour. The exports in the same time comprise 3,493 qrs. wheat, 1,224 qrs. oats, 4,043 qrs. Indian corn, and 11,363 barrels flour. The rise in the northern continental markets, and the small deliveries from our farmers, who are occupied with their hay crop, have caused a general advance in prices throughout the United Kingdom, in which this market has participated, wheat and flour having now advanced from the lowest point 4d. per 70 lb., and 1s. per barrel and sack. Indian corn has also improved 6d. to 1s. per qr., and all other articles are hell for more money. The weather has been showery and unsettled during the past few days, and it still threatens rain. At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and a good consumptive demand was experienced for wheat and flour, at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per 70lb. on the former, and 1s. per barrel, and 1s. to 2s. per sack on the latter article. Oats and oatmeal, with a fair sale, fully maintained their value. Barley and beans were held for 1d. to 2d. per 60lb., and 6d. per qr. advance, but peas were obtainable at late rates, some parcels having arrived from Canada. There was not much doing in Indian corn; however, holders insisted on 1s. per qr. more money on the sales made, yellow being held at 33s. to 34s., and. white at 33s. 6d. to 34s. per qr.

white at 33s. 6d. to 34s. per qr.

SHEFFIELD, 6TH.—There was a small supply of grain set down for sale, and fewer samples than for some weeks past. A considerable advance was asked by holders, and business was finally transacted at an improvement of 2s. per qr., and in some instances an advance of 3s. per qr. was obtained. Farmers were not very free sel'ers, even at this advance. Oats were scarce, and offers of 1s. per qr advance were made for good mealy qualities for horse corn. Beans fully andear as last week; some few sales were made at an advance, but they are not quoted higher. Peas were scarce at 50s. to 52s. a-qr., being an advance of 2s. Flour was quoted by the millers at an advance of 21. per 141b. There was a scanty supply of hay, but no variation in price. Wheat straw ranged from 52s. 6d. to 68s. per ton, by an advance of 54. There was a seasonable supply of green fodder, which sold at 17s. to 18s. per ton. In the cattle-market there was a good show of beasts but none of first quality. A slow trade was done in milch cows at £16 to £18; and barren stock, fit for grazing, met with customers at £8 to £12. a-head.

PROVINCIAL STOCK-EXCHANGES.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 6TH.—The following were the sales th's morning:—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90%—London and North-Western, 90—ditto, one-eighth shares, 17-16 dis.—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½—Midland, 91½ ¾ ½ ½ ¾—North-Eastern (Berwick Capital Stock), 22¾—South-Eastern, 20½—Dutch Rhenish, 5½ dis. The following were the sales in the afternoon:—Caledonian, 37½—Eastern Counties, 12½—Great Western, 51—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90% ½ ½ 190%—London and North-Western, 90—Manchester. Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½—Midland, 91½ ¾—North British, 12¼—South-Eastern, 20½ 20 ½ ¼—Dutch Rhenish, 5½ dis.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 10¼ 5-16—Liverpool and London Fire and Life, 77-16 pm.—Lancashire Insurance, ¼ dis.

Canada, 10¼ 5-16—Liverpool and London Fire and Life, 7 7-16 pm.—
Lancashire Insurance, ½ dis.

MANCHESTER, 6TH.—There was a considerable amount of bus ness, the chief sales being in Leeds and Midland stocks. Prices were rather firmer. The sa'es were:—Blackburn, 11 5-16—Cale tonian, 74 Eastern Counties, 12½—Great Western, 50¾—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91 905% ¾ ½ ¾ ¾ 8 1 90% ¾—Manchester. Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37—Midland Railway Consols, 91% ¾ ½ ¾—North British, 48½.

North Eastern (Berwick Capital Stock), 91%—South Eastern, 20 1-16 ½.

North British, £7 Guaranteed. 1-16 pm.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 10¼—Macclesfield Caral, 53—Illinois 7 per Cent. Construction Bonds, 78.

LEEDS, 6TH.—The prices of shares are better to-day, and a little more business has been transacted, but the market is still quiet. The following is the list of sales:—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½—York, and North Midland, 71½—Midland, 91½—Leeds and Yorkshire Insurance-office, 13¾.

SHIP NEWS. NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND MASTER'S. RUSSIAN MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS.

An Imperial decree has been issued, to the effect that in future the tonnage of vessels will be regulated by the following measurement in English feet:—The length of the upper deck from the back of thestem to the front of the stempost; the breadth inside of the under surface of the planking of same deck, taken amidships; and the depth in the ship's well over the keel, from the deck planks to the timber brands.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5. Sailed.—The Metropolis, for New Orleans—the steamer British Queen. for Havre.

Wind, N.W.

Arrived.—The Kalamazoo, from Charleston—the Nonpareil, from New York—the Sarah, from Nantes—the steamer Dodo, from Rotterdam—the Herman and Emma, from Hamburg—the Margaret Deane, from Pernamburo—the steamer Aghia Sofia, from Smyrna—the Condor, from Stockholm—the Tudor, from Memel—the Ellen, from Rotterdam—the Sydney Jones, from Dunkirk—the W. Wildervank, from St. Petrschurg—the Sidonia from Bayanne—the Gagnistra from London, July 6.—Wind at noon, S.W., light breeze, and cloudy.

Some rain has fallen this morning.

Bristol, July 6.—Wind, W.S.W., fresh, and showery. Arrived, the Charles Kean, from the Sombrero Islands—the Caroline. from Jersey—the Farewell from Limerick—the Two Brothers, from Liverpool—the Breeze, from Milford—the Queen, from Hayle.

FALMOUTH, July 4.—Arrived, the Svea, from Havanush—the Ceres, from Dublin. Sailed, the Ebba Frederica, for Trieste. July 5.—Sailed, the Ceres, for London.

Wisby, July 1.—The schooner Bernhardine, of Leer, from West Hartlepool for St. Petersburg, struck upon the Flytaren rocks, off Hamra (south coast of this island), yesterday morning, filled shortly afterwards, and became a wreck. Part of the stores and materials may be saved, but the cargo cannot. Crew landed. atterwards, and became a wreck. Part of the stores and materials may be saved, but the cargo cannot. Crew landed.

Anywerp.—The French bark, from Zanzibar for Marseilles, which went on shore at Gala Grande, eight miles east of Tangiers the 22d of June, was the Cambronne, of Marseilles. Crew saved, but the vessel and cargo entirely lost.

The Frithjof Skelleftea, for London, was stranded June 17th on Grand Kalle Grund, and abandoned. Having got affoat again, she is now drifting about.

Arrived.—The Guiding Star, from Batavia.

JULY 6. 9.30 a.m.-Wind, W., moderate; tide, first hour's ebb; weather Arrived.-The Kalk, from Messina-the Champlain, from Trinidad de Cuba—the Pearson, from Jersey—the Two Zusters, from Worcum the steamer New Pelton, from Cronstadt-the steamer Holland, from

Ostend-the Ann and the Observer, from Guernsey-the Grayhound Sailed.-The steamer Adler, for Bremen. 1 p.m.-Wind, W.; tide, last hour's ebb; weather, fine. Arrived.-The Fidelity, from Guernsey. Sailed.—The steamer Seine, for Boulogue—the steamer Belgian, for Ostend—the Exchange, for Boston. 3 p.m.-Wind, W.; tide, first hour's flood; weather, fine. No arrivals.

Sailed.—The Rainbow, for Rotterdam—the steamer Rhine, for Antwerp.

8 p.m.—Wind, W., light; tide, high water; weather, fine.

Arrived.—The Hannah, from Wismar—the Wilhelm III., from Jamaica—the William Bryan, from Honduras—the Llonne, the Furet, and the Auguste, all from Gravelines—the Martin Luther, from Guernsey—the Parkfield, from St. John's, New Brunswick.

Sailed.—The Eastern Monarch, for Bombay—the Nicholas, for District the Violet for Calcutta.

DEAL, JULY 6.
(BY MAGNETTO TELEGRAPH.)
(From Lloyd's.) 9 a.m.-Wind, W., moderate. Passed.-The Guiding Star, from Batavia-the Abbey Craig, from Matanzas—the Champlain, from Trinidad—the Parkfield, from North America-all for London. Put Back.-The Wilhelmina, for Launceston. Sailed .- The Robert Cottle, for Genoa. Noon.—Wind, W. by S., moderate.—No arrivals, 2 p.m.—Wind, W. by S., moderate. Passed.—The Frederick, from Quebec for London.

7.30 p.m.—Wind, westerly, light.
Passed.—The John Preston, from Bangor for Wasa.
Anchored.—The Sarah Love, from London for Kurrachee—the
Mary Morris, from Stettin for Iceland—the Marshall, from Hartlepool
for Weymouth. VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The British bark Hassau Bey (?), May 11, 29 N., 46 W., short of provisions, and was supplied with what could be spared by the W. H. Stewart, arrived at New Orleans.

The ship City of New York, from Liverpool for New York, 43 N., 62 W. The Bremen ship Achilles, for Liverpool. June 7, 35 N., 74 W.
The bark Alfred, for London, June 13, 40 N., 55 W.
The brig Jupiter, 17 N., 78 E., by the Emma Dunsell, from Liverpool.

The brig states, 1 and 1 for Calcutta, April 15, 49 S., 82 E.

The Myrt'e, from London for Calcutta, April 15, 49 S., 82 E.

The Saladin, homeward bound, 36 S., 21 E.

The bark Camilla, steering S.W., June 18, 12 W.

The ship Chichester, of Bristol, steering S.W., June 22, 47 N.

The Lord Althorp, from Liverpool, steering S.W., June 26, 43 N., The steamer Blue Jacket, from the Clyde for the westward, June 23, 52 N., 30 W. The Crichton, of Jersey, from Trinidad for Queenstown, June 2, off The Hanoverian ship Fanny Sermes, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, May 23, 5 N., 23 W. May 23, 5 N., 23 W.

The Beatrix, from Sunderland for Point de Galle, May 8, 5 N., 23 W.

The Francis, from Liverpool for Rio Grande, May 15, 4 N., 24 W.

The Leepard, from Cardiff for Singapore, May 17, 6 S., 30 W.

The Princeton, of Glasgow, bound S., May 12, 15 S., 31 W.

The Banderson (?), from Hobart Town for London, May 22, 6 N.,

The R. Sprague, bound W., June 3, 31 N., 40 W. The Idas, from Bonny for Liverpool, in lat. 15, long. 32. Morning .. 50 min. after 9 | Afternoon .. 23 min. after 10

St. Martin's-Hall.—Yesterday afternoon Mr.

Montgomery Stuart commenced a series of lectures on the

influence of "Italian on English literature." As might be supposed, his discourse referred especially to Florence, the focus of Italian culture in the middle ages. Florence, he observed, combined the characteristics of modern England and modern France, regulating the commerce of the world like the former, setting the fashions like the latter. He also compared the capital of Tuscany to ancient Athens, asserting that similar causes led to the intellectual pre-eminence of both. Passing to the main theme of his course, he stated that English literature had been subject to three foreign influences-the Italian, the French, and the German, ingeniously remarking that the influence of the Italians had been both imaginative and practical, that of the French practical but not imaginative, that of the Germans-imaginative but not practical. The Elizabethan age was most distinguished by Italian colouring, Bacon-himself being, to a certain extent, a reflex of Machiavelli. Shakspeare regarded the Italians with particular affection, and it was worth remarking that, while for the subjects of his sterner tragedies he looked to the countries of the North, he turned to the sunny South for the plots of his lighter and more cheerful dramas. However, to perceive the general tendency of an age, it is advisable to consult rather the second-rate poets than the leading geniuses, and hence Mr. Stuart referred to Samuel Daniell, as the best specimen of the particular influence of which he discoursed. In Queen Anne's time, on the other hand, the familiarity of the English with Italian literature had much diminished. and the fact that Addison, in describing his tour through Italy, scarcely makes one allusion to the poets stands in strange contrast to the Dante-worship which prevails at the present day in every country of Europe. The treasures of history contained in the Italian archives have been only recently brought to light, and Mr. Stuart took occasion to mention a most valuable collection of despatches, now kept at Florence, all written by the Tuscan Ministers successively resident at the Court of England, and extending from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of George II. Testing Lord Macaulay's account of the flight of James II. Mr. Stuart said he had been surprised at the perfect accuracy of the English historian, who had never had access to the Florentine archives. Mr. Stuart is not a practised orator, but his ecture abounds in instructive matter. The entire plan of his series is apparently stated in his first lecture; the details of the connexion between English and Italian literature will form the subject of the remaining three.