The Times.

No. 23,035. LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858. PRICE 4d.

### BIRTHS.

On the 10th May last, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major W. H. Larkins, commanding 2d Bengal N.I. (Grenadiers), of a daughter.

On Friday, the 18th June, at her residence, Bedford-park, Croydon, Mrs. George A. Lloyd, of a son.

On the 24th June, at Aberartro, Merionethshire, the wife of Willm. Kerr, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th June, at No. 16, Westbourne-park Villas, W., the wife of John Eicke, Esq., of a son.

On Monday, the 28th June, at Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of Mr. Henry Abrahams, of a daughter.

On the 28th June, at Cirencester, Mrs. Edward Cripps, of a son.

On the 28th June, at Alwyne Villas, Canonbury, Mrs. William Evans, of a daughter.

On the 28th June, at 28, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, the wife of Mr. Joseph Shellshear, of twin daughters.

On the 29th June, at 32, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Robert Simpson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th June, at Brighton, the wife of Thomas Bell Adams, Esq., of a son.

On the 29th June, the wife of F. W. Heilgers, Esq., Denmark-hill, Camberwell, of a daughter.

On the 29th June, the wife of Hew D. H. Wardrop, of a son.

On the 29th June, at 25, Abercromby-square, Liverpool, Mrs. Charles Langton, of a son.

On the 30th June, at 6, Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, the wife of Professor Creasy, of a daughter.

On the 30th June, at Forest-hill, Kent, the wife of Mr. George J. Toby, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 30th June, at 25, Wimpole-street, the wife of Spencer R. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 30th June, at Woodbridge-road, Guildford, Surrey, the wife of Sidney Kirby, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at the Limes, Tulse-hill, Surrey, the wife of Edward Harrison, Esq., of a son.

Mrs. Polhill Turner, of Howbury Hall, Bedfordshire, of a son and heir.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 28th June, at Rowley Rectory, Yorkshire, by the Rev. H. C. T. Hildyard, M.A., Thomas Harrison, of Owstwick Hall, Holderness, to Annie, eldest daughter of Richard Paxton, of the Green, Stratford, Essex.

On the 29th June, at St. Nicholas, Ipswich, by the Rev. Chas. Ward, M.A., Mr. Henry Tidbury, of St. Thomas street, Islington, to Emma, only child of Stephen Hayward, Esq., of Ipswich.

On the 29th June, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. T. Moore, of Margate, Mr. James Dentry, Bridport, Dorsetshire, to Maria Jane, elder daughter of Charles Haydon, Esq., Margate.

On the 29th June, in Calry Church, Sligo, by the Rev. George Blacker, Francis M. Olpherts, Esq., of Mount Shannon, Sligo, to Mariana, eldest daughter of Owen Wynne, Esq., Ardaghowen, Sligo.

On the 29th June, at Broadwater, by the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, vicar of Hayton, York, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. K. Elliot, rector of Broadwater, John Fortescue, eldest son of the late Rev. P. D. Foulkes, vicar of Shebbear, Devon, to Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. White, Worthing, Sussex.

On the 29th June, at 1, Walker-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Lewis Balfour, D.D., Colinton, Andrew Scott, Esq., of Queen's-crescent, Glasgow, to Christian Stuart, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Wilkie, of Rathobyers, minister of New Greyfriars, Edinburgh.

On the 29th June, at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. E. Gambier Pym, incumbent of Fylingdales, Yorkshire, the Rev. William H. Trendell, assistant minister of Christ Chapel, Maida-hill, London, to Henrietta Catherine Emily, daughter of the late Rev. William W. Pym, Rector of Willian, Herts.

On the 29th June, at the parish church, Stowmarket, Suffolk, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Appleford, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, Sophie De Montfort, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, M.A., vicar of Stowmarket-with-Stow Upland, R. Dean, of Stow, to John Goulding Saunders, curate of Stowmarket, only surviving son of the late Thos. Saunders, Esq., F.S.A., Controller of the Chamber of the City of London, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

On the 30th June, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major John St. Ledger, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Harriet Gooch, relict of the late Sir Edward Shirloch Gooch, Bart.

On Wednesday, the 30th June, at Swefling Church, by the Rev. E. H. Marriott, incumbent of Farnhurst, Sussex, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Marriott, vicar of Rendham, E. H. Marriott, Esq., to Lucy Judith, second daughter of the Rev. Russell Skinner, rector of Swefling, Suffolk.

On the 30th June, at St. Pancras, by the Rev. Allen Swinburne, William, second son of Capt. Walsh, R.A., of St. Omer, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of George J. Sharp, Esq., of Camden-square.

On the 30th June, at St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Bromly, incumbent of St. Paul's Church, the Rev. John Fowler, Head Master of the Grammar School, Lincoln, to Martha, daughter of the late W. H. Bodley, Esq., M.D., of Merton House, Brighton.

On the 30th June, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, by the Rev. T. W. Hilder, Edward Wingfield Shaw, Commander, R.N., third son of the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, to Louisa Arabella, eldest daughter of His Excellency Colonel Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone.

### DEATHS.

On the 19th June, Henry M. Witt, Esq., of Chelsea, aged 25.

On the 22d June, at the Shrubbery, near Kidderminster, John Lea, Esq., in his 70th year.

On the 24th June, after a severe and lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, and beloved by all his friends, George Henry, the only son of James and Jane Frampton, of Lake Farm, Wimborne, Dorset.

On the 25th June, at Wormington Rectory, Glocestershire, aged 14 years, Charlotte Georgina, second daughter of the Rev. J. R. F. Billingsley.

On the 26th June, Mrs. Mary Notley, of 20, Regent's-park-terrace, Glocester-gate, in her 86th year.

On the 27th June, at Lord Sherborne's, Glocestershire, the Lady Dunsany, aged 41.

On the 27th June, at 107, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. William Gingell, aged 74.

On the 27th June, after a lingering illness, Thomas Pope, Esq., 103, Jermyn-street.

On the 28th June, at Preston, Lancashire, Henrietta, the wife of the Rev. John Clay.

On the 28th June, at Stoke Hamond, Bucks, Oliver Edmund, the infant son of the Rev. Theodore and the Lady Julia Bouwens.

On the 29th June, Mr. Walter Bullen, at his residence, Bedford-square, Mile-end.

On the 29th June, at his residence, St. John's-wood, suddenly, of apoplexy, William Stroud, M.D., aged 63.

On the 29th June, at Battle, Sussex, suddenly, of apoplexy, Elmira Susannah, wife of Charles Laurence, Esq., and second daughter of the late John Smee, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

On the 29th June, at his residence, 34, Dover-road, Borough, Mr. John Bridge, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 29th June, at Prospect-terrace, Guildford, deeply lamented, Miss Ann Walker, aged 69.

On the 29th June, at Swaffham, Norfolk, Mr. Henry Jeffery, aged 45.

On the 30th June, at Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset, Anne, wife of the Rev. R. W. Hautenville, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 30th June, at 3, Houghton-place, Ampthill-square, Amelia, wife of Mr. David Gass, of Regent-street, aged 35.

On the 30th June, at his residence, Terrace House, Polygon, Southampton, John Hornblow Turner, Esq., formerly of Clapham-common, Surrey, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 1st inst., aged 24, Jane, sixth daughter of John Edward Terrey, Esq., of the Grove, Sydenham, Kent.

On the 1st inst., at Holloway, after long and severe affliction, Louisa, the beloved wife of John Pullen, Esq., of St. Swithin's-lane, and late of Powis-place, Bloomsbury, solicitor.

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NECROPOLIS GENERAL FUNERAL COMPANY.

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| First class | funeral, complete, | £17 4s. | Including private grave in perpetuity. |
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Parties selecting the Great Woking Cemetery as a place of burial may, at their option, dispense with any funeral cortége through the streets of London.

Offices—2, Lancaster-place, Strand; Westminster-bridge-road; 60, Sloane-street; 5, Kennington-green; and 1, Union-place, New Kent-road.

WEST-END ECONOMIC FUNERAL COMPANY, 32, Edgeware-road, Hyde-park.

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| Best-class funeral, with lead coffin, case, &c., hearse and four, two coaches (pairs), complete, without extras | £28 0 0 |
| Second class, do. | 10 0 0 |
| Third class, with hearse and coach (pairs) | 6 0 0 |
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MONUMENTS, Tombs, Chimney-pieces, &c.—The largest STOCK of MANUFACTURED MARBLE in Europe, on view at the British and Foreign Marble Galleries, 17, Newman-street. Manufactories—Carrara, Brussels, and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street.—EDWARDES, EDWARDS, and Co., Proprietors.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.—The Carrara Marble Works, 63, Quadrant, Regent-street.—MONUMENTS, tombs, tablets, fonts, communion tables, scagliola columns, &c., and every description of marble and stone work, executed in a superior style, and at reasonable charges. Export orders.—T. GAFFIN, 63, Quadrant, Regent-street; manufactory, Westminster. Established 1820.

MARQUEES and RICKCLOTHS on SALE or HIRE.—H. PIGGOTT, 115, Fore-street, E.C.

RICKCLOTHS for the approaching HAY HARVEST.—E. J. DAVIS, 64, West Smithfield, London, begs to call the attention of farmers to his stock of RICKCLOTHS, made from the best navy canvas, and selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

NEW ZEALAND.—All kinds of IMPLEMENTS, Tools, and Ironmongery, also the carts, so well known in the colony, and which serve as packing cases on the voyage, are always in stock at RICHARDS and Co.'s, colonial ironmongers, 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street within. Price lists forwarded by post.

WATER YOUR GARDENS and MANURE YOUR LANDS with GUTTA PERCHA or INDIA RUBBER TUBING.—HALF-INCH GUTTA PERCHA TUBING for gardens, medium 4d., stout 4½d. per foot. Brass hand branch, stopcock, and rose, 5s. 6d. Apply for illustrated price lists to JAMES SHEATH and Co., patent gutta percha and india rubber factory, 35, Old-street-rd., E.C.

FOR WATERING GARDENS.—The IMPROVED VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER HOSE at this season possesses special claims to public attention. Sold, with copper branches and necessary fittings, by S. Matthews and Son, 58, Charing-cross, S.W.

TOUR in SWITZERLAND.—A married clergyman, M.A., of Oxford, who has travelled in Switzerland and Savoy, contemplates spending four or five weeks in those countries, leaving England early in July. He will be happy to take charge of two or three young gentlemen. Address M.A., post-office, Deal, Kent.

TO the CLERGY.—WANTED, by a married clergyman of moderate views and some experience in the church, TEMPORARY DUTY, or a Curacy. Address A. B., Boddington's library, Notting hill-gate.

TEMPORARY DUTY WANTED, by a clergyman of long standing in the Church, who wishes to take charge of a small country parish for some weeks. A good furnished house, &c., as part remuneration. Address to Clericus, care of Hammond, 35, Edgeware-road.

VACANT INCUMBENCY, in Ireland.—WANTED, against next Michaelmas, for an impropriate parish in Ireland, a MARRIED CLERGYMAN, in full orders. The annual stipend £140, with a desirable modern glebe house and about 20 acres of land. Acts xx. 20, 21; 2 Cor. v. 18, 19, 20. Address F.B.S., care of Mr. White, 33, Fleet-street.

GROUSE SHOOTING and FORESTS—several excellent ranges in Inverness-shire and Forfarshire, with comfortable lodges and residences. Rent from £350 to £600. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Webster and Wardlaw, 31, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.

GROUSE SHOOTINGS, Hunthill, in the parish of Lethnot, and county of Forfar, consisting of 25,000 acres, or thereby.—These shootings, and those surrounding them, have been strictly and efficiently preserved for several years, and this year the grouse are abundant. The West water, which runs through the district, and its tributaries, affords good trout fishing. The lodge (recently erected, and within an easy distance of the Brechin Station of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway) contains dining room, drawing room, four principal bed rooms, and relative accommodation, an excellent kitchen, and ample accommodation for servants; with coach-house, stables, &c. There is also a detached house, accommodation for keepers, kennels, game larder, &c., and the place is suitable for a large party. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Webster and Wardlaw, 31, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.

TO BRITISH WINE MANUFACTURERS and others.—WANTED, BRITISH PORT and SHERRY. Apply, stating lowest price per pipe, to A. Z. W., post-office, Bath.

GOFFERING MACHINE WANTED.—Any person having the above they can recommend, suitable for crape work, may apply at 39, Gresham-street, city.

AMUSEMENTS.—All the wonders in magic, as performed at St. James's Theatre, including the Hundred Goblets from the Empty Hat—the Handkerchief in the Candle—the Ring in the Envelope—may be obtained at CREMER's manufactory, 10, Bridge-street, Westminster. Entertainments provided.

MONS. BOULCOURT, the celebrated cornet player, may be ENGAGED for quadrille parties, &c., on application to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. H.—I agree.—J. L.

J. J. W. is earnestly entreated to COMMUNICATE with his wife, who is extremely anxious, not having received any intelligence of him since his letter of May 28. All difficulties are removed.—F. W.

DO 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.

CAUTION.—All persons ASSISTING in SECRETING my daughter, ALICE JANE WILSON, 9 years old, and late of Torriano-terrace, Kentish-town, are liable to seven years' imprisonment.—E. J. WILSON, Ennis, Ireland.

LOST, a FAWN-COLOURED SKYE TERRIER BITCH: name "J. B. Wilkinson, Esq.," engraved on collar. Whoever will bring the same to 34, Jermyn-street, S.W., shall receive TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, in transmission to Paris, a BANK POST BILL for £20, in favour of Mr. A. Thomas, No. T 4,394, 8th March, 1858. Any person who may have found and will bring the same to the Agra and United Service Bank will be duly REWARDED.

LOST, in the month of May last, in or near the Temple, a small MEMORANDUM-BOOK, tied round with a piece of tape, with two papers enclosed. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. Witherby's, law stationers, Birchin-lane, shall receive ONE SOVEREIGN REWARD.

LOST, on Thursday, the 24th June, 1858, an ENVELOPE, containing a £5 note, and two blank cheques on the London and Westminster Bank, marked A. G. G. and Co., F., 408, and F., 409. Any person having found the same by taking it to Mr. Wood, 42, Coleman-street, Bank, will receive ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, on Wednesday, 30th of June, between Blackfriars and Limehouse Church, a POCKET-BOOK, containing various memorandums, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever shall find the same and deliver it either to James Holmes, 33, Commercial-road, Lambeth; James Horne, engineer, 14, High-street, Whitechapel; or Mr. Robinson, Brunswick Saw-mills, Limehouse, shall receive FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LEFT, in a cab, on Tuesday evening, 29th, by a lady going from the neighbourhood of Cavendish-square to Covent-garden Theatre, an OPERA GLASS. ONE GUINEA REWARD will be paid if taken to Messrs. Weaber and Co., 129, Oxford-street, W.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.—POINTER DOG LOST, black and white, ticked all over; is subject to fits. Has had a seton at the back of his head, and weak eyes.—243, Temple-bar, Strand.

ONE POUND REWARD.—LOST, 28th June, small BLACK and TAN TERRIER BITCH, engraved on collar, "F. Chaplin, Esq., 3d Dragoon Guards." Whoever will bring the same to 17, Queen Anne's-mews, Cavendish-square, shall receive the above reward.

VOLTAIRE's PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY.—LOST, between Cavendish-square and the Regent's-quadrant, a VOLUME of VOLTAIRE's PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY, Hunt's edition, about the 10th of June. Whoever will bring the volume to 77, Regent-street, will receive FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD. Apply between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon.

DOG LOST.—FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED, from Camden-road, Holloway, on Sunday night, the 13th, a large curly-haired BLACK RETRIEVER, with white hair only on the chest, large head and paws. Any one returning it to 4, Bartholomew-road, Holloway, will receive the above reward. No further reward will be offered.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Hansom Cab.—LEFT, on Sunday, June 27, in a Hansom cab that set down a gentleman near the Golden Cross about 2.30 p.m., after having gone from Waterloo-place to Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, a small BROWN PAPER PARCEL, sealed with black, containing a tin 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.

FOUND, on the 25th ult., a BANK of ENGLAND NOTE, at Mr. Farrance's, confectioner, 67, Charing-cross. The owner can have it by describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND, on the 15th June, a large DOG, of the bloodhound and mastiff breed. If not owned within seven days from this date will be SOLD to pay expenses. Apply to Mr. Jackson, Wheatsheaf, Upper Tooting, Surrey.

MONEY.—FOUND, in Clapton, on the 22d June, a PAPER, containing sovereigns, &c. Apply to J. Flood, Brook-street, Clapton.

ROSHERVILLE-GARDENS, June 24.—FOUND, in these gardens, a handsome GOLD RING. Apply at the Money-office, Rosherville.

NO. 1, TILNEY-STREET, Park-lane.—FOUND, on the door step, after Signor Campana's concert, on Saturday, June 26, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing money.

CHARLES CALLARD, late of Australia, and formerly of Commercial-road east, by writing to Mr. King, Belmont-house, Queen's road, Bayswater, will HEAR of SOMETHING to his ADVANTAGE. Your father and mother are dead.

NEXT of KIN OFFICE, established 1825.—LISTS for HEIRS and PERSONS ADVERTISED for above 100 years past, with Unclaimed Lists of Bank and other Stock, are kept by ROBERT CHAMBERS and Co., (Compilers of Chambers' Chancery Heirs.) 7, White Cottages, Grosvenor-street, Camberwell. Search fee for any name 25 postage stamps. American, Indian, and colonial claims receive proper attention. Wills searched for.

THE GREAT EASTERN, lying off Deptford.—This STEAM SHIP will be OPEN for inspection daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d. each, by tickets, which may be obtained on board the ship; of Mr. W. R. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; or at the offices of the Company, 13, Gresham-street.
JOHN YATES, Secretary.

N.B. The Greenwich steamers call alongside the ship to embark and disembark visitors at the usual fares.

GREAT EASTERN.—SOLE AGENT, at the west end, for the DISPOSAL of TICKETS (2s. 6d. each), W. R. SAMS, Royal Library, St. James's-street.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.——The next MEETING for the Exhibition of Flowers, Fruit, &c., and the Election of Fellows, will be held on Tuesday, July 6, at 3 p.m.

Admission only by Fellow's personal introduction, ivory tickets, or written order.—21, Regent-street, S.W.

THE ZOOLOGICAL-GARDENS, Regent's-park, are OPEN daily, except on Sunday. Admission 1s., on Monday, 6d. Among the recent additions to the menagerie are the Mooruks from New Ireland, and a magnificent leopard, from Morocco. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel the Hon. C. Forester, every Saturday, at 4 p.m.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Mr. ST. ALBYN, the celebrated tenor of the Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company, will make his first appearance THIS EVENING, Friday.

ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square (the best ventilated and coolest building in Europe).—WALLETT's celebrated CIRCUS COMPANY. Extraordinary and brilliant success of the unrivalled troupe of equestrian and gymnastic artistes and splendid stud of horses. Two performances daily. The grand mid-day entertainment commences at half-past 2; evening at 8 o'clock. Admission:—Private boxes from £2 to £2 10s.; stalls, 5s.; reserved seats, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes and stalls can only be secured at the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square, and at Mitchell's library. Box office open from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price to all parts, except the gallery. Under the direction of Messrs. Howes and Cushing.

ASTLEY's ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. William Cooke.—Under the Patronage of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.—The Lessee respectfully announces that this THEATRE is CLOSED for the purpose of its being entirely re-decorated and embellished.—Mr. William Cooke begs to intimate that the great equestrian and dramatic establishment, with its incomparable company of artists, splendid white and cream coloured stud of horses, such as for extent, celebrity, and beauty, have never on any occasion visited the provinces, and pronounced by the press of Europe and America unequalled in the world, visit Stoke Newington, This Day (Friday), July 2; Homerton, Saturday, July 3. The Morning Entertainments, commencing at 2 o'clock, will consist of the same Royal Programme and Equestrian Studies as represented by special command, on Thursday, June 24, before Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and Royal Family, at Buckingham Palace. The Evening Performance, commencing at 7, will present an elegant bouquet of equestrian gems, concluding with Mr. William Cooke's equestrian illustration to Shakspeare's Richard III., as represented 94 consecutive nights at Astley's. Richard III., Mr. James Holloway.

GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—HOWES and CUSHING, Proprietors.—Under the especial Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family, who, on the evening of Friday, May 14, was pleased to order an Especial Performance for Herself and Court.—The Royal Programme of the Performance will be repeated every morning and evening.—The largest equestrian establishment in the world, numbering 200 men and horses, fitted out in New York expressly to travel in England. The London season having terminated, this establishment will visit the following towns with the full strength of their company:—July 2d, Halifax; 3d, Wakefield; 5th, York; 6th, Harrogate; 7th, Ripon; 8th, Thirsk; 9th, North Allerton; 10th, Richmond; 12th, Barnard Castle; 13th, Bishop's Auckland; 14th, Darlington; 15th, Stockton; 16th, Hartlepool; 17th, Durham; 19th, Sunderland; 20th, South Shields; 21st, Newcastle; 22d, do.; 23d, Morpeth; 24th, Alnwick; 26th, Berwick; 27th, Kelso; 28th, Jedburg; 29th, Hawick; 30th, Melrose; 31st, Peebles. August 2d, Edinburgh; 3d, do.; 4th, do.; 5th, Dunfermline; 6th, Kirkaldy; 7th, Cupar, Fife; 9th, St. Andrew's; 10th, Dundee; 11th, do.; 12th, Arbroath; 13th, Montrose; 14th, Forfar; 16th, Perth; 17th, Kinross; 18th, Alloa; 19th, Stirling; 20th, Falkirk; 21st, Linlithgow; 23d, Airdrie; 24th, Hamilton; 25th, Glasgow; 26th, do; 27th, do.; 28th, do.; 30th, Greenock; 31st Paisley; Sept. 1st, Irvine; 2d, Kilmarnock; 3d, Ayr; 4th, Old Cumnock; 6th, Dumfries; 7th, Annan; 8th, Carlisle; 9th, Maryport; 10th, Whitehaven; 11th, Cockermouth; 13th, Ulverston; 14th, Kendall; 15th, Lancaster; 16th, Garstang; 17th, Preston; 18th, Burnley; 20th, Blackburn; 21st, Rochdale; 22d, Bury; 23d, Bolton; 24th, Wigan; 25th, Warrington. After which they will visit the following places:—Banbury, Brighton, Bridport, Bridgewater, Cheltenham, Dartmouth, Dorchester, Exeter, Exmouth, Hereford, Launceston, Lyme Regis, Lymington, Liverpool, Monmouth, Norwich, Plymouth, Ross, Sevenoaks, Swansea, Stirling, Skipton, Southampton, Sidmouth, Taunton, Tiverton, Tavistock, Totnes, Teignmouth, Tunbridge-wells, Wells, Weymouth, Worcester. N.B. The Apollonicon, which is drawn by 40 cream-coloured horses, driven in hand by Mr. Paul, accompanies the establishment.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—The proprietor begs respectfully to announce to his patrons and the public generally, that a Committee of Gentlemen having engaged this establishment for a charitable purpose on Friday, July 9, the Gardens will not be open to the public on that evening.—Cremorne, June 24.

CREMORNE, daily, One Shilling.—Sax Horn Band—Al fresco Amusements and Concerts—Ballet—Marionettes—Cirque—Fireworks, &c. Dancing on the crystal platform commences each evening at half-past 8.

ROSHERVILLE-GARDENS. The most diversified and beautiful in Europe. The unequalled collection of roses is now in full bloom. A splendid band, and variety of al fresco entertainments. Admission 6d. Conveyance by North Kent Railway, by steamboats, and Tilbury Railway, at low fares, including admission to gardens.

HIGHBURY-BARN, Islington, Le Chateau de Fleurs de Londres, OPEN daily, wet or dry. Illuminated Leviathan Platform and Pleasure Gardens. Health, recreation, and amusement. Gratton Cook's Band. Admission, 1s.; before 7, 6d.; and on Sunday, by refreshment ticket, 6d.

GREAT HANDEL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, Crystal Palace, THIS DAY, July 2.—RESERVED TICKETS and PROGRAMMES, at No. 2, Exeter-hall. Admission tickets 10s. 6d. each. Plans of seats may be seen.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The whole of the MUSIC to be performed at the Crystal Palace THIS DAY, 2d of July, is now ready at Exeter-hall. Vocal score, with pianoforte accompaniment, price 2s.

SWIMMING TAUGHT, in 8 to 12 lessons, by that experienced teacher and champion swimmer, Mr. F. E. BECKWITH, Lambeth Bath, Westminster-road. Completion, one guinea. Schools instructed on low terms. Persons of any age taught. Highest references. Lessons given from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m.

MR. RAREY.—Those new subscribers who were unable to attend Mr. Rarey's classes the past week, will be instructed on his return from Paris about the second week in July. The subscription list remains open at Messrs. Tattersall's, Grosvenor-place. The subscription is 10 guineas for a gentleman, and 15 guineas for a lady and gentleman. Further information and forms for subscription may be obtained upon application to the secretary, at Mr. Rarey's office, left hand of the yard, Messrs. Tattersall's, Grosvenor-place. Office hours, 9 to 4.

CARLISLE.—The SALE of the BLUE BELL INN and SHOPS, in Scotch-street, Carlisle, advertised for sale on Monday next, July 5, is POSTPONED.

CANADA AGENCY.—LEVESON SEWELL, Land, Law, and General Agent, Quebec; for purchase and sale of mortgages, land, debentures, stocks, and prosecuting claims on Government, &c. References—Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, Cally Gatehouse, N.B.; Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Bart., Springkell, Ecclefechan, N.B.

A LADY, wishing to pass a little time on the Continent, would be happy to MEET with a LADY similarly disposed. Each party to pay their own expenses. Direct, with real name and address, to G. C., care of Mr. Shaw, bookseller, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

ST. MARTIN's HALL.——Under the immediate Patronage of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.—Miss MARIAN PRESCOTT's GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on Monday next, July 5.—Principal vocalists—Mmes. Louisa Pyne, Susan Pyne, Gresham, and Rebecca Isaacs; Messrs. W. Harrison, Edward Murray, Regaldi, Patey, Walworth, and Ferdinand Glover. Instrumentalists—Miss Marian Prescott, Mr. H. J. Trust, Viotti Collins, Lingwood, and R. S. Pratten. Conductors—Mr. M. W. BALFE and Herr WILHELM GANZ. Stalls 5s., balcony 2s. 6d., area 1s.

SIMS REEVES, Mlle. Maria de Villar, the London Polyhymnian Choir, the Orchestral Society, at the GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, St. Martin's-hall, Wednesday, July 7. Conductor, Mr. WILLIAM REA. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing Adelaide (Beethoven), Phœbe, dearest (Hatton), new ballad, I have not gold (Thorpe Peed). Tickets, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.; stalls (numbered), 3s.—at the hall; of Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street; Levesques and Edmeades, 63, Fleet-street; and Turner, 19, Poultry. Commence at 8.

MR. ELLIS ROBERTS, Harpist to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, will give his popular ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "Echoes of the Harp," at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Vocalists—Miss Haywood, R.A.M., and Miss Annie Cox. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s.—6, Eldon-street, Finsbury-square.

M. JULES LEFORT and Herr LOUIS ENGEL have the honour to announce that their GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place, by kind permission, at Campden House, Kensington, To-morrow, July 3. Tickets to be had of the principal musicsellers; of Herr Engel, 10, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square; and of M. Jules Lefort, 20, Bentinck-street, Manchester square.

MMES. VIARDOT GARCIA, Lemmens-Sherrington, Belart, and Miss Dolby, Signor Solieri, Herr Pischek, M. Jules Lefort, Mlle. Humler, Mr. Jacques Blumenthal, Signor Piatti, Herr Engel will PERFORM To-morrow, July 3, in MM. ENGEL's and M. LEFORT's GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE, Campden-house, Kensington.

HERR S. LEHMEYER has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place on Monday, July 5, at 3 o'clock, at 20, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, with the kind assistance of the following artists:—Vocalists—Mlle. de Villar, Miss Homer, Miss Gresham, Herrn Deck, Rempen, and Jules Lefort; instrumentalists—Messrs. Goffrie, Kettemus, Paque, Boleyn Reeves, Regondi, Fiore, W. Ganz, and Gollmick. Tickets (10s. 6d.) at Mitchell's Royal library; and at H. L. Lehmeyer's, 44, Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq.

MADAME AMALIE OXFORD begs respectfully to announce that she will give a SOIREE MUSICALE, at her own residence, 65, Russell-square, for the benefit of the German Hospital, on Wednesday, July 7, to commence at half-past 8 o'clock, when she will be assisted by M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, Mr. R. Blagrove, and Mr. Howell. Programme:—quartet in G minor—Mozart; grande sonata, piano, in F minor, Op. 57—Beethoven; quartet in F minor, No. 2—Mendelssohn; grande sonata, in C minor, piano and violin—Beethoven; Aufforderung zum Tanze, piano—Weber; quintuor, in D minor—Hummel. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each to be had of Robt. Wm. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street; F. M. Schwartz, Esq., 6, Crosby-square; H. D. C. Satow, Esq., 6, Idol-lane; of Madame Oxford, 65, Russell-square, and at all the principal musicsellers'.

MLLE. HORTENSE PARENT, premier prix de piano et d'harmonie du Conservatoire de Paris has the honour to announce that her first public performance in this country will take place at her MORNING CONCERT, on Monday next, July 5, to commence at 3 o'clock precisely, under the immediate patronage, and by the kind permission of, the Right Hon. the Viscountess Palmerston, at Cambridge-house, Piccadilly, on which occasion she will be assisted by the undernamed eminent artists:—Vocalists, Mme. Sherrington Lemmens and M. Jules Lefort. Instrumentalists: pianoforte, Mlle. Hortense Parent; violin, Signor Sighicelli; violoncello, Signor Pezze. Conductor, M. Benedict. Tickets, one guinea each, to be obtained only of Mlle. Hortense Parent, 1, Warwick-street, Charing-cross.

ST. MARTIN's-HALL.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE's CHOIR will give their LAST CONCERT of this season THIS EVENING, July 2d. The Concert to commence at half-past 8 o'clock and terminate about half-past 10. Programme.—Part-song, Oh! who will o'er the downs so free—Pearsall; madrigal, Flow, O my tears—J. Benet, A.D. 1599; Song to May Morning—Henry Leslie; madrigal, In going to my lonely bed—Edwardes, A.D. 1560; sonata for Pianoforte and Violoncello—W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Prof. Cantab. Miss Arabella Goddard and Signor Piatti. Part-song, Orpheus with his lute—G. A. Macfarren; trio, O happy fair—Shield, A.D. 1785. Miss Lucia Fosbroke, Miss Penn, and Mrs. Dixon. Part-song for male voices, When evening's twilight—Hatton; glee; Rule Britannia, Dr. Arne; madrigal, Sweet honey-sucking bees—Wilbye, A.D. 1601; part-song, The dawn of day—W. Reay; romance, for Violoncello, with Pianoforte Accompaniment—Henry Leslie. Signor Piatti. Part-song, Ave Maria—Henry Smart; glee, by the Choir. The mighty conqueror—Webbe; madrigal, My bonny lass she smileth—Morley, A.D. 1595; part-song, The cloud-capt towers—Stevens; God save the Queen. Stalls, 3s.; gallery 2s.; area, 1s. Tickets to be had at the hall; Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL of 1858, with the 2,500 performers, comprising the Handel Festival Orchestra, THIS DAY, Friday, July 2d. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Programme:—Part I. Chorale, the Hundredth Psalm; chant, Venite, exultemus Domino—Tallis; trio, Lift thine eyes, chorus, He watching over Israel (Elijah)—Mendelssohn; chorus, When His loud voice (Jephtha)—Handel; chorus, The Lord is good (Eli)—Costa; quartett and chorus, Holy, holy, holy (Elijah)—Mendelssohn; motett, Ave verum corpus—Mozart; song and chorus, Philistines, hark (Eli)—Costa. Part II. Chorus, Oh, the Pleasure of the Plains (Acis and Galatea)—Handel; part song, Farewell to the Forest—Mendelssohn; chorus, To Thee, O Lord of all (Prayer—Mosè in Egitto)—Rossini; trio and chorus, See the conquering Hero comes (Judas Maccabeus)—Handel; solo and chorus, Calm is the glassy Ocean (Idomeneo)—Mozart; chorus, Hear, holy Power (Prayer—Masaniello)—Auber; song and chorus, God save the Queen. Conductor—Mr. Costa. Mr. Brownsmith will preside at the large organ built for the Great Handel Festival. The band will include the members of the bands of the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Royal Italian Opera, the Amateur Musical Society, the Crystal Palace, &c., together with the Crystal Palace Wind Band, and the full bands of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards. The chorus will be composed of the 1,400 members of the London Amateur Division of the Great Handel Festival Choir (comprising within its ranks the chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and including selections from all the other Metropolitan Choral Societies), the leading professional chorus singers, the 200 Yorkshire Choralists, including the celebrated Bradford Choir, with deputations from many of the leading provincial choral societies, the cathedrals, and various continental choral and part song choirs, thus forming a total of 2,500 performers, fully occupying the great orchestra built for the Handel Festival, and presenting an ensemble of musical talent equalling, if not surpassing in effectiveness, the memorable opening of the Palace in 1854, and the Great Handel Festival of 1857. The entire musical arrangements are under the direction of the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The doors will be opened at 12 o'clock; the performance will commence at 3 and terminate about 5 o'clock. Admission by the ordinary season ticket (one guinea); numbered reserved seats in the area, 5s. extra; in the galleries, 10s. 6d. extra. Tickets (which must be secured beforehand) are now on sale at the Crystal Palace, or at the central ticket office, 2, Exeter-hall, where block plans of seats as at the Great Handel Festival may be inspected; or by payment on the day of the performance, 10s. 6d. A display of the entire series of the great fountains will take place one hour after the conclusion of the performance, viz., at 6 o'clock; and the military bands and Crystal Palace Wind Band will perform in the grounds until dusk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great Handel Festival THIS DAY, July 2.—Special Arrangements.—TRAINS from London-bridge after 9.35 a.m., and from the Crystal Palace after the conclusion of the Festival. Charge for admission to the trains, without distinction of class, 1s.; return tickets, 1s. 6d. Return tickets, including admission, 12s. These tickets may be obtained previously at the Company's office, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and at all the agents'.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—Visitors to the GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL holding reserved tickets are respectfully requested to observe the directions North or South upon each card. The south is the Norwood or refreshment end of the building; the north the Sydenham or tropical end.

The entrance to reserved seats in the area, in blocks C, G, K, CC, GG, or KK, will be by the front of the Great Handel Orchestra. Entrance to the reserved seats in the galleries may be obtained by either the North or South Transept staircases, or by the proper staircases on the garden side of the Central Transept. The entrance to the reserved seats in the new Concert Orchestra will be at the back thereof on the north side. The Stewards of the Sacred Harmonic Society will be in attendance.

Any reserved seats undisposed of at the time of opening of the doors will be on sale at the entrances to the respective groups of reserved seats.

The carriage arrangements will be the same as on fête days. The police will be on duty with full instructions at the several approaches to the Palace. Admission by the usual season ticket one guinea each, or by payment of half a guinea at the usual entrances to the Palace. Children 5s.
By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, July 1, 1858.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL, THIS DAY.—The Exeter-hall Ticket office will be open for the sale of reserved seat tickets from 8 till half-past 10 a.m. After that time reserved seats can only be taken at the Crystal Palace. One guinea season tickets or half guinea admissions for the day may be had until 2 o'clock p.m. Intending visitors will save trouble by securing tickets beforehand.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND CHORAL DEMONSTRATION THIS DAY (Friday), July 2. Admission by season ticket one guinea; children under 12 half-a-guinea; or by day ticket 10s. 6d. each, children 5s. each; which may be obtained at Messrs. Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; Dando and Co.'s, 22, Gresham-street; Keith and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Lett's, 8, Royal Exchange; Mead's, Railway-arcade, London-bridge; Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Sams', 1, St. James's-street; Westerton's, 20, St. George's-place. The reserved seat tickets can only be had at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter-hall, where plans of seats may be seen.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Picture Gallery.——The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the PICTURE GALLERY from persons willing to undertake the management of it at their own cost.

The Gallery, which is now removed to the west front of the building, close to the grand entrance, is most favourably situate for inspection by the numerous visitors to the Palace, which amounted last year to nearly 150,000 persons. It is well adapted for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings, water-colours, engravings, &c. The space on the walls exceeds 13,000 feet.

The general regulations and conditions of tenancy may be obtained on application to the General Manager on and after 5th July.
By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, July 1, 1858.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the week, ending July 3d.
Friday.—The Great Musical Festival of 1858, by 2,500 performers of the Handel Festival; and Display of the Great Fountains at 6 p.m. Open at 12. Admission half-a-guinea. (See special advertisement.)
Saturday.—Floral Promenade Day, open at 12. Half-a-crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.——Lectures.——To-morrow, Saturday, July 3, the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A., will deliver a LECTURE, in the Concert Room, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, on the CERAMIC COURT. At its conclusion the lecturer will proceed to the department referred to in his lecture, to give any further information that visitors may desire.

CANTERBURY-HALL, Westminster-road. Open every evening, at half-past 7. Selections from all the popular operas, madrigals, choruses, glees, duets, &c. Principal vocalists, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. E. L. Hime, Mr. W. C. Bernard, Miss Russell, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Lawrence. Musical Director, Mr. F. Jonghmans. Accompanist, Mr. Cecil Hicks. Suppers, &c., until 12 o'clock.

MR. SAM COWELL for ONE NIGHT MORE.—RAGLAN-HALL, Red Lion-square.—Mr. Sam Cowell will sing Two of his favourite Comic Songs THIS EVENING. During the week of Mr. Cowell's engagement, carriages are to set down at the Grand Entrance with the horses' heads towards Bedford-row, and in taking up at both entrances with the horses' heads towards Red Lion-square. The free list on those nights suspended.

CHRISTY's MINSTRELS, Polygraphic-hall, King William-street, Strand.—OPEN EVERY NIGHT.—348th Concert in London. On Saturday a Morning Entertainment, commencing at 3. Doors open at half-past 7, commencing at 8. Continued success of the Italian burlesque opera.

JULY 5 and 12, CHRISTY's MINSTRELS at St. James'-hall. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets at the office in Piccadilly, and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (eight in number) will give a GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of refined Negro music, in full Court costume, on Thursday, July 8. Tickets and programmes of Mr. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street; and at the Rooms.

HER MAJESTY's THEATRE.—The best BOXES and STALLS can be secured at HAMMOND's (late Jullien and Co.), 214, Regent-street, and 45, King-st. Pit tickets and gallery stalls.

HER MAJESTY's THEATRE.—LEADER and COCK beg to announce that they have BOXES, Pit, Stalls, and Gallery Stalls in the very best situations to LET, by the night. Pit tickets 8s. 6d. Leader and Cock, 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA NEW THEATRE.—PIT TICKETS, 7s. each, may be had at G. BUBB's library, 167, New Bond-street.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-garden.—The most desirable BOXES, Pit Stalls, and Reserved Amphitheatre Stalls can be secured at HAMMOND's (late Jullien and Co.), 214, Regent-street, and 45, King-street. Pit tickets 8s. 6d.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-garden.——BOXES, Stalls, and Pit Tickets can be secured by the night or season on application at G. BUBB's (late Andrews') library, 167, New Bond-street.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.——City-office, 48, Cheapside: KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., sole agents.—BOXES and PIT STALLS; gallery stalls, 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.; pit tickets, 8s. 6d. Brettell's Libretti of all the Operas, 1s. 6d. each. Sole agents for the new Elliptic Binocular Opera Glass, the best in use, from 42s.

LAST WEEK of MONT BLANC.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH's VESUVIUS, Naples, Pompeii, and Mont Blanc will CLOSE on Tuesday evening, July 6.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will READ, at St. Martin's-hall, on Thursday Evening, July 8th, at 8 o'clock, his CHIMES. 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-acre.

MR. W. S. WOODIN, at Glossop, with his OLIO of ODDITIES, TO-NIGHT (Friday) July 2; Barnsley, July 3; Sheffield, July 5 and 6; Rotherham, July 7; Worksop, July 8; Retford, July 9; Lincoln, July 12; Horncastle, July 13; Alford, July 14.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED's NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—The NEW SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS by Mr. and Mrs. REED (late Miss P. Horton) every evening, except Saturday, at 8; Saturday afternoon at 3. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall east, close to Trafalgar-square, from 9 till dusk. Admittance, 1s.; catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s.; season ticket, 5s.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

PANORAMA, from the RIGHI KULM, of Switzerland, at Sunrise, is now OPEN, embracing the range of the sublime snow-clad mountains and the beautiful lakes below them. Lucknow and Delhi are also open. Admission 1s. to each view. Daily, from 10 till dusk.—Burford's, Leicester-square.

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 faultless. I am willing to exhibit the picture against any other Titian for beauty of feature and perfection of colour, drawing, and design.—J. C. BARRATT, 369, Strand. Admission 1s.

LAST FOUR WEEKS.—MUNICH GALLERY of ENAMEL PICTURES.—This rare COLLECTION, the works of Wustlich, Chas. Deininger, Langhamer, Muller, Schade, Proscholde, and Meinelt, now EXHIBITING at 2, Frith-street, one door from the corner of Soho-square. Admission 1s. to those not presenting cards of invitation. The collection to be sold, entire or separately.

INDIAN GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, OPEN for a short time.—Seen by Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Consort, and several of the Courts of Europe.—Magnificent VIEWS of the COURT of LAHORE—Life-size Portraits of the King of Delhi, &c.—Splendid Illustrations of a Persian Harem—Hindoo Dancing Party, &c.—Beautiful Indian Scenery. A gentleman is in attendance to describe. Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s.

GREAT GLOBE.——Campaign in India.——DIORAMA of the SCENES of 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, Leicester-square. Admission to the whole 1s. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—Open Daily, from 12 to 5 and 7 to half-past 10.—Attractive novelties:—New Humorous, Musical, and Pictorial Entertainments, by George Buckland—Illustrations of Popular Science, by Dr. Bachhoffner, F.C.S.—Magic, by Mr. J. Taylor—Clairvoyance, by Mlle. Prudence—A Tour through Space, and Views of China, with Lecture, by Mr. W. H. J. Traice—Splendid Panorama of Paris by Night—With all the numerous Exhibitions of the far-famed Royal Colosseum. Admission, 1s.; children under 10 and schools half-price.

SIGNOR ANGIOLO GATTI's EXHIBITION of SCULPTURE, from Florence, consisting of Etruscan and Medici vases, urns from Pompeii and Herculaneum, cups copied from the ancient models, statues, figures, animals, &c.—At Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Open from 10 to 6 p.m. Admission 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD's EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—A full-length Portrait Model of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA is now added, being a continuation of celebrated characters of the present times which have raised this exhibition to the honour of being visited by strangers from all parts of the world. Admittance, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d.

MADAME CAPLIN's ANATOMICAL GALLERY, for ladies only, 58, Berners-street, Oxford-street, OPEN daily. Illustrative lectures on clothing in accordance with the anatomical 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.

PARIS, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe.—Shortest Route.

| Last Train from London-bdge. | Arrive in Paris, weather permitting. |
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| July 3, at 8.0 a.m. | July 3, at 11.15 p.m. |
| July 5, at 10.0 a.m. | July 6, at 5.5 a.m. |

Through fares:—First class, 23s.; 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.

PARIS, 20s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's STEAM SHIPS leave London-bridge-wharf—

| For Boulogne. | For Calais. |
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| Sunday, July 4, at 6 morn. | Saturday, July 3, at 5 morn. |
| Tuesday, July 6, at 8 noon. | Wednesday, July 7, at 9 morn. |

Boulogne or Calais—Saloon, 14s.; fore cabin, 10s. London to Paris, 28s., 24s., or 20s. Tickets for Paris can be had only at 71, Lombard-street, or 37, Regent-circus.

PARIS, Marseilles, Brussels, Cologne, and the Rhine, by the DAY MAIL PACKETS, via Dover and Calais, leaving London-bridge Station at 1.30 p.m., and Dover at 4 p.m. daily, except Sunday. This is the most convenient and agreeable route, for families and travellers can either pursue their journey the same night, or stop at Calais, and proceed by any train the next morning to all parts of the continent. Through tickets and every information as to passports, &c., obtained at the chief office, 56, Lombard-street.

PARIS, viâ 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

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| Wednesday, June 30, 8.30 p.m. | Monday, July 5, 5.0 p.m. |
| Friday, July 2, 1.0 p.m. | Wednesday, July 7, 5.0 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.

PARIS TWICE DAILY by the MAIL PACKETS, viâ Dover and Calais.—The Shortest Sea Passage.—The newest and fastest STEAM PACKETS in the Channel carry the mails in correspondence with the South-Eastern Railway from London-bridge, and from Paris, Brussels, Cologne, and all parts of Europe.
Leave London, 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 5.30, and 8.30 p.m.
Leave Dover for Calais, 4.15 p.m. (except Sunday), 11.15 every night.
Leave Paris for Calais, 10 a.m., 1.45 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., every day.
Leave Calais for Dover, 10.30 p.m. (except Saturday), and 2.45 a.m. every day.

The mail packets are never crowded, nor do they take merchandise or dealers' horses. Through tickets and every information as to passports, &c., at 56, Lombard-street. Luggage should always be registered throughout by the mail trains.

PARIS, viâ Folkestone and Boulogne, by Tidal Service, by South-Eastern Railway.

Departure from London:—

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| Saturday, July 3 | 11.50 a.m. | Tuesday, July 6 | 1. 0 p.m. |
| Sunday, July 4 | 11. 0 a.m. | Wednesday, July 7 | 2.20 p.m. |
| Monday, July 5 | 11.50 a.m. | Thursday, July 8 | 5.30 a.m. |

Baggage can be registered by these trains.

The above special service is performed in 10½ hours. The trains are accompanied by an interpreting conductor. Return tickets are issued between London and Paris; also a third class service, fare, 25s. Offices for through tickets and information:—London-bridge Terminus, 40, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 20, Moorgate-street; and 4, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. See Company's Time Books.

LONDON to PARIS.—A THIRD CLASS SERVICE daily, by the short sea route, fare 25s., leaves London:—

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| Saturday, July 3, | 9.30 a.m., | viâ Folkestone | and Boulogne. |
| Sunday, July 4, | 7.30 a.m. | ditto | ditto. |
| Monday, July 5, | 9.30 a.m. | ditto | ditto. |
| Tuesday, July 6, | 9.30 a.m. | ditto | ditto. |

LONDON and NANTES LINE of STEAMERS and CLIPPERS.—Offices, 150, Leadenhall-street.—The fast steam vessels CITY OF NANTES, Captain W. FARMER, class A 1 12 years, will leave London for NANTES the 8th and 22d of every month, and Nantes 1st and 15th. Through rates by railway to Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and all intermediate stations. For rates for goods and passengers apply to Langton and Wilson, or E. Oppenheim, 150, Leadenhall-street.

JERSEY and GUERNSEY, from London direct, the cheapest route.—Fares—fore cabin, 9s.; saloon, 12s. 6d.—The new and powerful iron steam ship METROPOLIS will leave the Custom-house-quay, on Sunday, July 11, at 8 a.m. For further particulars apply at 62, Lower Thames-street, E.C., to Cheeswright and Miskin.

JERSEY and GUERNSEY.—Extra Sailings.—Shortest Sea Passage.—DAILY SERVICE, from Waterloo-bridge Station, via Southampton or Weymouth. The latest train leaves London daily at 8.30 p.m., except on Saturdays; on Saturdays the last train leaves at 5 p.m., and passengers will arrive in Guernsey and Jersey early on Sunday mornings.

Passengers may, however, travel by any previous train, and the tickets are available for three days, and to stop at Winchester, Southampton, Dorchester, or Weymouth. Fares throughout 21s. or 31s.

Return tickets, available for one month—35s. second class; 45s. first class.

On Tuesdays there is an extra boat from Southampton at 6 p.m., last train from London 3 p.m., the fares by which are only 11s. 6d., 17s., or 25s. 6d. throughout.

Return tickets—30s. second class; 37s. 6d. first class.

WEYMOUTH and CHANNEL ISLANDS STEAM PACKET COMPANY (Limited).—Day passages to Guernsey and Jersey.—The CYGNUS or AQUILA every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a.m. from Weymouth Harbour, and from Jersey (calling at Guernsey), every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6.30 a.m., with goods and passengers.

| Fares. | 1st Class. | 2d Class. |
|---|---|---|
| From Paddington | 31s. | 21s. |
| From Weymouth | 18s. | 12s. |
| Steward's Fees | 2s. | 1s. |

Through booking from all the principal stations of the Great Western Railway.
JOSEPH MAUNDERS, Manager and Secretary.
May 1, 1858.

RAIL and STEAM.—London to Jersey, viâ Brighton.—Wednesdays and Saturdays.—The steamer ALAR leaves Kingston on Saturday, 3rd July at 7 p.m. Last train from London at 4.10 p.m. Through fares:—First class, 18s.; second and best cabin, 15s.; third, 10s. Steward's fee, cabin, 1s. Apply at 4, Arthur-street east, E.C.—Henry P. Maples.

SCOTLAND and LONDON.—The cheapest and quickest sea route is by the splendid new STEAM SHIPS of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company sailing from Irongate-wharf, near the Tower, to Victoria Dock, Leith, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Fares:—Saloon, 15s.; fore cabin, 10s.; deck, 5s.; return tickets (28 days), 22s. 6d. and 15s. Apply at Spread Eagle, Regent-circus; or at Irongate-wharf, to David Thomson, wharfinger.

EDINBURGH, 10s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's paddle STEAM SHIPS leave St. Katharine's Wharf, for EDINBURGH, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 morning. Saloon, £1; fore 10s.; deck 5s. Return tickets, 30s. or 15s.

STEAM to ABERDEEN.—From Aberdeen Steam Wharf, 257, Wapping.—Fares, first-class, 30s.; second ditto, 20s.; deck (sailors only), 15s.; exclusive of provisions.—The splendid and powerful ships will leave as under (weather, &c., permitting):—
CITY OF LONDON, July 7, at 1 p.m.
EARL OF ABERDEEN, July 14, at 2 p.m.
Berths secured and small parcels received at the Spread Eagle office, Regent-circus; and at the wharf.—John Smith, agent.

DUNDEE.—Steam from Downe's-wharf. Fares:—Main cabin, including fees, 30s.; fore cabin, 20s.; deck, 12s. 6d., for sailors and soldiers. Return tickets, entitling holders to a fortnight's stay, for main cabin, 15s. additional. PERTH, July 7, 10 a.m.; DUNDEE, July 14, 2 p.m.—Chaplin's, Regent-circus; Swan with Two Necks, Gresham-street; and Downe's-wharf. Provisions supplied on board, at moderate prices.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE.—The EAGLE and LITTLE WESTERN leave London-bridge for MARGATE and RAMSGATE daily (Sundays excepted), at 10 morn., calling at Blackwall and Tilbury piers. Saloon, 5s. 6d.; fore, 4s. 6d.; children, 3s. 6d.

MARGATE and BACK.—Sunday at One Fare.—The splendid steam ship EAGLE leaves London-bridge-wharf for MARGATE every Sunday, at 9 morning, calling at Blackwall and Tilbury; returning from Margate at half-past 3 the same afternoon. Saloon, 5s. 6d.; fore, 4s. 6d.; children, 3s. 6d.

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. Overland Guides, price 1s. 6d.

AUSTRALIA, East and West Indies, New Zealand, Canada, and America.—OUTFITS for all classes of passengers provided by Messrs. N. HEMMING and Co., 93, Gracechurch-street, city, the cheapest outfitting establishment in London. Copy the address. N.B. Cabins 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.

STEAM to DUNKIRK, Lille, and Paris.—The SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY's VESSELS will leave Irongate-wharf:—

| From London. | From Dunkirk. |
|---|---|
| Sunday, July 4, 5 morn. | Sunday, July 4, 5 morn. |
| Wednesday, July 7, 8 morn. | Wednesday, July 7, 8 morn. |

Fares to and from Dunkirk:—Saloon, 10s.; fore cabin, 7s. Lille:—Saloon and first-class rail, 13s.; saloon and second-class rail, 11s.; fore cabin and third-class rail, 9s. Paris:—Saloon and first-class rail, 28s.; fore cabin and second-class rail, 20s. Passengers booked by W. H. Carey and Son, 34, Mark-lane; or at the Universal-office, Regent-st.

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 Gravesend July 20. 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 BOMBAY direct, under engagement to the Hon. East India Company, to sail from Gravesend on the 6th of July, the fine fast-sailing ship RECRUIT, A 1, 996 tons register, GEORGE POOLE, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This ship has a full poop, and excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C., and 4, India-buildings, Liverpool.

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 East India 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 CHANDERNAGORE must be alongside and cleared in the West India Docks immediately, as she is fast filling up, and has only room disengaged for a few tons of measurement. Has excellent poop accommodation for passengers.—Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes, 2, Queen's-chambers, Market-street, Manchester, and 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROGERS, GLADSTONE, and Co.'s LINE of PACKETS.—With quick despatch, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, taking only a limited quantity of dead weight, 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 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.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS to BOMBAY.—All parties having engagements by the clipper ship McLEOD, A 1, 1,365 tons register, E. D. JOHNSON, Commander, are requested to send their goods down to the Victoria (London) Docks immediately, as the ship will be despatched forthwith.—G. and A. Herring and Co., 12, Old Broad-street, E.C.

FOR MADRAS, calling at the Cape of Good Hope, 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.

FOR MADRAS.—Messrs. Green's ship TRAFALGAR, 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.

MADRAS direct.—T. and W. SMITH will despatch the following high-class VESSELS (loading in the East India Docks) at their respective dates:—

| Ships. | Tons Reg. | Captains. | Last Shipping Day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alphington | 326 | George Loram | July 15 |
| Procymatia | 368 | James Kelly | August 2 |
| Gloriana | 1057 | Henry Toynbee | August 23 |

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Southern, at T. and W. Smith's, 3, 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 1 11 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.

CALCUTTA.—Notice to Shippers per VISION.—As this vessel is now rapidly completing her loading, all goods intended for shipment must be alongside and cleared on or before Thursday, July 8. Oakford and Co., 57, Gracechurch-street; Bennett, Aspinwall, and Co., 77, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—Messrs. Green's ship AGAMEMNON, 1,700 tons, Captain C. HYNE, will sail from Gravesend on the 25th August. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C., or 9, St. Martin's place, Charing-cross; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—Messrs. GREEN's ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 tons, Captain C. L. F. DANIELL, will sail from Gravesend on the 25th July. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C.; or 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR CALCUTTA, calling at Cape of Good Hope to land Passengers.—Messrs. Green's ship SUTLEJ, 1,200 tons, Captain H. N. A. JAMES, will sail from Gravesend on the 5th 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.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, with immediate despatch, the splendid first-class clipper ship CARLETON, 1,058 tons register, W. BARCLAY, Commander; loading in the West India Dock. This ship presents a most favourable opportunity to shippers, also to passengers, having excellent accommodation. For freight or passage apply to H. H. Lindsay, 8, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street.

FOR 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, the British-built clipper-ship ANNIE ROYDEN, A 1 13 years, J. P. FOX, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. Shippers are respectfully informed that this fine vessel has room for a limited quantity of goods, and is appointed to sail from Gravesend with troops on 10th July. Last shipping day 6th July. For freight or passage apply to Robertson and Co., St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA direct (will have immediate despatch), the very fast sailing American clipper ship BOSPHORUS, 3-3ds Veritas, 1,419 tons British measurement, PENDLETON, Commander; loading in the Victoria 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.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, under engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and will have quick despatch, the splendid British-built ship MARY ANN WILSON, A 1 14 years, 944 tons register, ROBERT CARR, Commander, lying in the West India Docks. This ship has a full poop and very superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.; and 4, India-buildings, Liverpool.

KURRACHEE direct (has room for a few tons of measurement goods, and will be immediately despatched), the splendid British-built clipper ship CAROLINE CHISHOLM, A 1, 366 tons register, R. B. TROWSDALE, Commander; loading in the London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.—Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes, 2, Queen's-chambers, Market-street, Manchester, and 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR KURRACHEE, with quick despatch (under engagement to the Hon. East India Company), the well-known teak-built ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, 530 tons register, F. GRAHAM, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. Has good accommodation for passengers. Apply to Mr. Edward Gellatly, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Lime-house, E.; or to W. O. Young, 4, Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C.

MAURITIUS direct, with immediate despatch, the clipper barque INKERMANN, A 1 13 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.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—For Freight, Passengers, and Specie.—The undermentioned fine first-class vessels will sail from West India Docks punctually on the days named:—
SEA BREEZE, T. R. HARRY, 685 tons, July 8.
SHANNON, P. SKELTON, 825 tons, July 31.
Goods cannot be received later than three days prior to sailing. For freight or passage apply to H. D. and Jas. Blyth and Greene, 15, Philpot-lane, London.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CEYLON and AUSTRALIA, viâ Egypt.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY (Limited) book passengers for MALTA, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, and Australia by their steamers (conveying Her Majesty's mails), leaving Southampton on the 12th and Marseilles on the 18th of every month. A reduction is made in favour of families.
For any details and for the Company's handbook, giving the rates of passage and information respecting the conveyance of specie, cargo, and parcels, application should be made at the Company's office, 55, Moorgate-street, London; or to Captain Vincent, the Company's superintendent at Southampton.

REGULAR LINE of PACKET SHIP.—For HONGKONG and CANTON, to sail on 10th July, the splendid new British-built clipper VANGUARD, A 1 13 years, 626 tons register, ARTHUR SCOTT, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. This ship has just completed her first voyage from Shanghae in 99 days. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., and 4, India-buildings, Liverpool.

ROBERTSON and Co. will despatch the following first-class vessels to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

| Destination. | Ship's Name. | Master. | Tonnage. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | William Hammond | Nicolson | 688 | With despatch |
| Calcutta | Annie Royden | Fox | 1,175 | July 6 |
| Shanghai | Heroes of Alma | Silk | 635 | With despatch |
| Shanghai | Strathallan | Forsyth | 548 | To follow |

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

SHANGHAE direct, will have very quick despatch, the celebrated British clipper ship ANGLO-SAXON, A 1 13 years, 766 tons register, J. LAIRD, Commander; now lying in the London Dock. This splendid high-classed ship has just returned from Shanghae in 100 days to the Docks. Has unusually good passenger accommodation.—Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes, 2, Queen's-chambers, Market-street, Manchester, and 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR SHANGHAE, with quick despatch, the well known clipper ship, NEW ERA, A 1 13 years, 725 tons register, JOHN RHIND, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This ship has a full poop, and excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., and 4, India-buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SHANGHAE direct, with immediate despatch, the fast-sailing A 1 clipper ship STAR OF THE NORTH, 935 tons register, W. P. BUCKHAM, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This fine vessel has just returned from her first voyage, making the passage from Foochow in 97 days. Her cabin accommodations are magnificent and commodious. For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, 4, Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C. Vacancies for two midshipmen.

SINGAPORE direct.—Notice to Shippers.—The splendid fast-sailing clipper ship SECURITY, A 1 12 years, 505 tons register, is now loading in the St. Katharine Docks. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to J. Thomson and Co., 6, Billiter-square; or to Douglas and Mills, 23, Billiter-street.

FOR PORT NATAL direct, a regular trader, to be shortly despatched from Liverpool, the barque RYDAL, A1 at Lloyd's, 222 tons, Captain WHIPPLE; built for the trade, and has always safely crossed the bar. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to Lamport and Holt, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

FOR PORT NATAL direct, guaranteed to cross the bar, and will meet with quick despatch, the beautiful new clipper EIRENE, A 1, coppered and copper-fastened, 247 tons measurement, GEORGE SIMSON, Commander; loading in the London Docks. Has most superior and extensive accommodations for a limited number of cabin passengers only. For freight or passage apply to H. C. Groom, 9, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street; or to Byron, Selfe, and Co., 12, Bishopsgate-street within.

PORT NATAL direct, guaranteed to cross the bar, and will meet with very quick despatch, the splendid new clipper ship NIL DESPERANDUM, A 1 13 years, 276 tons register, H. M. DOWNING, Commander; now loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This fine vessel has most superior accommodation for cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to T. and O. Nichols, 156, Leadenhall-street.

WEST COAST of AFRICA, Madeira and Teneriffe.—Mail Steamers from Liverpool.—The African Steamship Company's powerful and first-class screw steamers leave Liverpool on the 21st of every month, embarking the Royal Mails and passengers at Plymouth on the 24th.—The steam ship ETHIOPE, Captain CRAFT, will leave Liverpool on the 21st inst., at 6 p.m. Bonded goods cannot be received after Monday, the 19th inst., free goods up to noon of the 20th. These steamers convey goods and passengers to the undermentioned ports:—Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, Cameroons, and Fernando Po, and passengers only to Bathurst and Gambia. Sailing bills and all further information may be had on application to Mr. H. J. Waring, Octagon, Plymouth; or to Laird, Fletcher, and Co., 23, Castle-street, Liverpool, and 49, Lime-street, London.

AUSTRALIA, viâ ALEXANDRIA.—The Royal Mail steamer CAMBRIA will sail on 12th July. For rates of freight on goods and parcels apply to Dunlop and Schoales, Southampton.

AUSTRALIA.—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):—

| Ship. | Captain. | Register. | Burden. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Jacket | O'Halloran | 2,460 | 5,000 | July 20 |
| White Star | 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 63 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.

AUSTRALIA.—The WHITE STAR, Captain T. C. C. KERR.—White Star Ex-Royal Mail Packets.—The celebrated mammoth clipper 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 clipper 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 afloat. 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, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, London.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For SYDNEY direct, 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 26th. This vessel has just returned from her first voyage. She is remarkably 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 passengers. For freight or passage apply to Geo. Thompson, jun., and Co., 12, St. Helen's-place, E.C.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER SHIPS.—For SYDNEY.—Notice to Shippers.—The following first-class Aberdeen-built clippers and regular traders will be despatched as under, and can be recommended to shippers for their fast-sailing qualities, and have excellent accommodation for cabin passengers (passage money 40 gs.):—

| Ships. | Commander. | Tons. | Docks. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Granite City | W. Leask | 1,400 | London | July 10. |
| Lochiel | 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.

STEAM to AUSTRALIA, viâ Suez and Point de Galle.—The Royal Mail steamer CAMBRIA will sail from Southampton on the 12th of July, taking goods for Malta, 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.

STEAM (under 60 days) to AUSTRALIA.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's Steam Clippers, 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.

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 poop, with first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers. Apply to Toulmin, Livingston, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

PORT PHILLIP direct.—The British clipper ship MORNING STAR presents an excellent opportunity for shipments of machinery and season goods; lying in the London Dock, and will meet with very quick despatch. Has accommodation for a few first-class passengers. Apply to James Thomson and Co., 6, Billiter-square; or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 104, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR PORT PHILLIP, delivering at the Railway Wharf, to sail July 10, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, the magnificent English-owned clipper WATER NYMPH, 1-1 Veritas, 580 tons register, A. STEWART, Commander; loading at the Jetty, London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to W. O. Young, 4, Sun-court, Cornhill.

PORT PHILLIP RAILWAY-PIER.—The magnificent American China clipper 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., 156, Leadenhall-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 the 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-street.

PORT PHILLIP direct, to sail from the East India Dock about the 1st August, the PRINCE ALFRED, A 1 for 13 years, 931 tons register, 1,600 tons burthen, W. B. TREATT, Commander. This magnificent clipper ship, belonging to Messrs. Thorntons and Wests, has acquired a just celebrity for her remarkable sailing capabilities. She has a poop cabin of spacious dimensions, fitted up with cabins light, lofty, and well ventilated; her between decks have been constructed especially for the conveyance of passengers, and in the general arrangements which will be carried out for promoting health and comfort every modern appliance of approved utility will be liberally adopted. Rates of passage-money—cabin, 40 guineas; second cabin, 20 guineas; steerage, 16 and 14 guineas. Apply to Thomas Woolley, 157, Fenchurch-street; or to Shaw, Savill, and Co., 24, Billiter-street, city, E.C.

PASSENGERS to PORT PHILLIP are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodation of the SPITFIRE, Captain J. W. AREY, now loading at the Jetty, London Docks. This beautiful vessel (one of the fastest afloat) offers unusual accommodation and comfort to a limited number of cabin passengers, for whom bedding and every necessary will be provided. Apply to Houlder, Brothers, and Co., 156, Leadenhall-street.

THAMES LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For PORT PHILLIP direct, delivering also at Geelong-wharf, to sail positively 3d of August, full or not full (for which any guarantee will be given), the superior and very fast-sailing British clipper ship SYDENHAM, A 1, 1,049 tons register measurement, 1,600 tons burden, JOHN SARGENT, Commander; has just returned from the colony, and will load at the Jetty, London Docks. Has splendid poop accommodation for first-class passengers, and will carry a limited number of second-class passengers in her lofty 'tween decks. 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.

BLACKWALL 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 tons, A 1 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 Exchange-buildings; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C. Agent at Plymouth, J. B. Wilcocks. Passengers by this line of packets can travel from Paddington to Plymouth, first class, for second class fares, and second class for third class fares.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS.—For PORT PHILLIP direct, to sail from Gravesend on the 1st of September, and will call at Plymouth, Messrs. Green's splendid frigate-built ship MONARCH, 1,400 tons, A 1, J. N. THORNE, Commander, late of the Anglesey; lying in the East India Docks. This magnificent ship has unusually large cabins for first-class passengers, with a separate saloon for ladies, lofty 'tween decks with superior ventilation from full-sized ports, and excellent cabin accommodation for second class passengers, also for intermediate and steerage on moderate terms. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C. Agent at Plymouth, J. B. Wilcocks. Passengers by this line of packets can travel from Paddington to Plymouth first class for second class fares and second class for third class fares.

WHITE HORSE LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—Passage-money, 14 guineas and upwards.—The undermentioned magnificent first-class British CLIPPERS will be despatched for PORT PHILLIP as follows, (forwarding passengers to all parts of Australia and Tasmania,) viz.:—

| Ships. | Commanders. | Tons. | Dock. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tricolor | J. Price | 2,500 | East India | July 20 |
| Chili | J. Brinsden | 1,500 | East India | Aug. 20 |
| James Fernie | — | 2,500 | East India | Sept. |

The Tricolor is now loading, and will be despatched with accustomed punctuality. The accommodations for all classes of passengers are unsurpassed, and the arrangements of that superior description which have given such universal satisfaction in vessels of this favourite line. Carry duly qualified surgeons. Apply to Seymour, Peacock, and Co., 17, Gracechurch-street; or to Fry and Davison, 60, Fenchurch-street.

FINAL NOTICE.—ANNUAL PACKET SHIP EMPRESS, for MELBOURNE. The last general shipping day is the 7th July, and goods coming down later must chance reception, for the vessel leaves the Jetty early on Monday, July 12, as originally announced. Has still room for poop cabin passengers—no others taken. Apply to the owners, Messrs. E. J. Wheeler and Co., 4, Cullum-street; or to Devitt and Moore, 9, Billiter-street. N.B. Consignees' letters by 5 o'clock on the 13th of July at latest.

RED CROSS LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—First Cabin Passage, £40; Second-class Passage, £16.—For MELBOURNE and GEELONG, to sail from Liverpool 5th July, the splendid clipper-built ship MORNINGTON, JONAH DYER, Commander, 948 tons register, A 1 at Lloyd's for seven years, coppered and copper-fastened. This fine vessel is only one year old, having just completed her first voyage to Calcutta, during which she proved herself to be equal to the fastest clippers out of the port. To passengers she presents a most desirable conveyance, having superior accommodation for 20 of each class. For freight or passage apply to S. Wright Kelso and Co., Commercial-buildings, 17, Water-street, Liverpool.

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 | June 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 Istamboul, 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.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM 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 clipper ship NORFOLK, A1, 1,100 tons, E. A. REYNELL, 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 oz.) 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.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS (of Blackwall-yard, London), LINE of PACKET SHIPS to AUSTRALIA.—This celebrated line consists of the Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Lincolnshire, and other fast, favourite, and well-known ships, so noted for the rapidity and regularity of their passages, and will be despatched from Gravesend punctually, as under, for MELBOURNE, Port Phillip, direct:—

| Ship. | Tons. | Captain. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Norfolk | 1,100 | E. A. Reynell | 29th of July. |
| Maidstone | 1,000 | J. T. Nash | Middle of Aug. |
| Sussex | 1,000 | A. Scanlan | Middle of Sept. |

The above splendid ships are built and fitted expressly for the passenger trade to Australia, offer unrivalled accommodation for first, second, and third-class passengers at moderate rates, and carry experienced surgeons.

For freight or passage apply to McLeod, Allport, and Morgan, with Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, 156, Leadenhall-street.

STEAM (under 60 days) to AUSTRALIA.—Passage £14 and upwards.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's celebrated steam clippers, in conjunction with the Eagle Line of packets, are despatched on the 15th of each month to the consignment of Bright, Brothers, and Co., Melbourne, forwarding passengers to all parts of Australia. Middlesex, Parmalee, 3,800 tons, 15th July. Royal Charter (s.s.), Taylor, 16th August. These clipper ships are guaranteed to sail to the day, and are famed for the superiority of the provisioning and passenger accommodation. Packet of 15th July, the unrivalled clipper ship MIDDLESEX, 1,517 tons register, 3,800 tons burden. This noble clipper is one of the most splendid ships afloat. Built expressly for speed and passenger accommodation, she has beaten every other ship that sailed with her. Her accommodation is most perfect for the comfort of all classes of passengers. Apply to Gibbs, Bright, and Co., 1, North John-street, Liverpool; or to Roberts and Irving, 9, Cornhill, London.

ADELAIDE 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.

ADELAIDE 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.

ADELAIDE 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 freight or passage apply to John Lidgett and Sons, 9, Billiter-street.

FOR ADELAIDE, (chief cabin passage 30 guineas,) the splendid British clipper IRENE, A 1, 700 tons burden, DAVID BRUCE, Commander; loading at the Jetty, London Docks, and will have quick despatch. This favourite vessel, well known in the trade, has a spacious and elegant poop, fitted with every comfort and convenience. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Bruce, on board; or to Peter Tindall, Riley, and Co., 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

THAMES LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For ADELAIDE direct, to sail the 20th of July, full or not full, for which any guarantee will be given, the nearly new and very fast sailing British-built clipper ship HARWICH, A 1, 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 superior vessel affords the most desirable opportunity. Lying in the 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.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS per ELLEN MASTERS, A 1, 438 tons register, R. D. MUNRO, Commander.—To prevent shutting out goods must be alongside and cleared in the St. Katharine's Docks forthwith. Has still first-class accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For terms apply to G. A. Herring and Co., 12, Old Broad-street.

SWAN RIVER direct.—First Ship.—The clipper ship MEMPHIS, A 1, is now rapidly loading in the St. Katharine Docks, and will be very quickly despatched. Shippers are requested to send their goods down without delay, to prevent being shut out. Apply to T. and C. Nichols, 150, Leadenhall-street.

FOR SWAN 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 toThomas Wright and Co., 4, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

FOR 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.

GEEEONG direct, having a considerable part of her 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.

FOR CANTERBURY, New Zealand, the first and only direct ship REGINA, A1, 1,200 tons, H. B. THORNTON, Commander; now loading in the East India Docks. Will land passengers at Otago, and will positively sail on the 30th inst. All goods must be down and cleared by the 28th at latest. Apply to Young and Co., 61, Cornhill, E.C.

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 inst.—Young and Co., 61, Cornhill, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—YOUNG and Co., ship and insurance, and freight and passenger brokers, offer to intending settlers the best INFORMATION respecting the above colonies. Goods entrusted to their care for shipment will be promptly despatched by first-class ships. Letters of credit granted. Colonists' Rooms, 61, Cornhill, E.C. N.B. Pamphlets descriptive of all the New Zealand settlements may be obtained, without charge, at the above rooms.

NEW ZEALAND. — W. Rufus Powell and Co.'s Line of Packets, under engagement to H. M. Admiralty, for AUCKLAND direct and NEW PLYMOUTH, the noted clipper ship SPIRIT OF TRADE, 529 tons register, 1,000 tons burden, P. McCULLOCH, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This beautiful vessel has unrivalled accommodation for all classes of passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon. Apply to W. Rufus Powell and Co., 138, Leadenhall-street, city.

NEW ZEALAND.—W. Rufus Powell and Co.'s 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.

NEW ZEALAND.—W. Rufus Powell and Co.'s Line of Packets.—For WELLINGTON 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 London 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.C

NEW ZEALAND.—WILLIS and Co.'s LINE of PACKETS, established 1843.—Reduction in Passage-money.—From the St. Katharine Docks, about the undermentioned dates:—

| Ships. | Tons. | Destination. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harwood, A1 13yrs.(new | 800 | Auckland and New Plymouth | July 5 |
| Indiana, A 1 | 1,200 | Canterbury and Wellington | July 25 |
| Evening Star, A 1 | 1,400 | Auckland and New Plymouth | Aug. 10 |
| Clontarf, A 1 | 1,400 | Wellington and Canterbury | Aug. |
| William Watson, A 1 | 1,000 | Otago direct | Sept. |
| Cresswell, A 1 | 1,000 | Nelson and Wellington | Sept. |
| Joseph Fletcher, A 1 | 1,000 | Auckland and New Plymouth | Oct. |

Passage-money reduced to—chief cabin, £40 and upwards; second cabin, £25; steerage, £18 to £20. The accommodations for all classes of passengers are very superior, the scales of dietary are liberal, experienced surgeons are carried, and, while the rates of freight and passage are very moderate, no pains are spared to maintain the reputation these packets have so long enjoyed. For freight, passage, plans, and prospectus or further information, apply to A. Willis, Gann, and Co., 3, Crosby-square, London, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.—The PASSENGERS' LINE of PACKETS.—The following unrivalled VESSELS will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from London:—

| Sailing Ships. | Tons. | Ports. | Docks. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lady Alice(new ship) | 800 | Nelson | St. Kath. | July 20 |
| Pruth | 800 | Wellington | Ditto. | July 5 |
| Gloucester | 1,000 | Otago and Canterbury | W. India. | July 25 |
| Kingston | 1,300 | Auckland | Ditto. | July 31 |
| Traveller | 800 | Nelson | St. Kath. | July 31 |
| Eclipse (new ship) | 450 | New Plymouth and Canterbury | Ditto. | July |
| John Scott | 1,000 | Wellington | Ditto. | August 5 |

These ships are all A1 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.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Important Notice to Emigrants.—Forty Acres of Land and a Passage to the Colony for £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.

AUCKLAND, 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 age (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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Evening Star, A 1 | 1,400 | Ewen | July. | East India. |
| William Watson, A 1 | 1,000 | Ferguson | Aug. | St. Katharine. |
| Cashmere, 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-square, E.C.

NEW YORK.—The only Regular Line of Packets between London and New York. The arrangements for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are complete in every respect. The ship now loading is the DEVONSHIRE, 1,241 tons register, J. M. LORD, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. To sail on the 8th of July. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street within; or to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

STEAM 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.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 21.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 4.

Cabin passage, 15, 17, and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation; forward passage, 8 guineas, including provisions. Passengers for Canada and the United States booked through on very advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to William Inman, Tower-buildings south, Liverpool; or to the American-European Express Company 61, King William-street, London-bridge.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE of splendid STEAM SHIPS to NEW YORK, from Southampton.—The magnificent 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:—

AUSTRIA, 2,500 tons, 600-horse power, July 4.
HAMMONIA, 2,200 tons, 500-horse power, July 18.
SAXONIA, 2,500 tons, 600-horse power, August 4.
BORUSSIA, 2,200 tons, 500-horse power, August 18.

The passenger accommodations and the dietary are unexceptionable, and the fares—First-class, £20; second class, £12; steerage, £8 8s.; freight $15 per ton. For further particulars apply to Croskey and Co., Southampton, and 84, King William-street, city, E.C.; to Alfred Brett and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street; or Grindlay and Co., St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAM SHIP LINE.—United States Mail Steamers from Southampton or Cowes to New York.—The VANDERBILT, Captain LEFEVRE, 5,000 tons, and 2,500 horse power; the NORTH STAR, Captain —, 2,500 tons, and 1,000-horse power; the NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKELPAUGH, 2,500 tons, and 1,000-horse power; and the ARIEL, Captain LUDLOW, 2,000 tons, and 800-horse power will leave Southampton or Cowes for NEW YORK as follows, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| North Star, July 7 | Vanderbilt, July 21 |
| Northern Light, July 14 | Ariel, August 11. |

The above steamers are fitted with water-tight compartments. Price of passage per Vanderbilt:—first class, £20 and £25; second class, £12 and £14; steerage, £8; per North Star, Northern Light, and Ariel—first class, £18 and £20; second class, £10 and £12; steerage, £8. For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to Messrs. Dunlop and Schoales, Southampton; Oakford and Co., 67, Gracechurch-street, London E.C.; Mr. Albert N. Christie, 27, rue Richelieu, near the rue Rivoli, Paris; and Messrs. Christie, Schloesmann, and Co., general agents, Havre and Mayence.

BRITISH 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:—

CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, July 3.
ASIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, July 10.
EUROPA, for BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

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; S. 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 C. M'Iver, Water-street, Liverpool.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS between SOUTHAMPTON and NEW YORK.—The following splendid, full-power, paddle-wheel steam ships will sail from Southampton for 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.

FOR HALIFAX and ST. JOHN's, New Brunswick, under engagement to sail on the 5th July, the beautiful metalled clipper brig COLUMBUS, 178 tons, EDWARD DAVISON, Commander; loading in the London Docks. For terms of freight or passage apply to Charles Biggs, 122, Bishopsgate-street. Goods to be forwarded to St. John's, New Brunswick, at ship's expense and shipper's risk, if required.

FOR BOSTON, with despatch, the splendid American clipper KINGFISHER, 3 T. French Lloyd's, 1,308 tons register, Z. CROSBY, 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.

FOR ST. THOMAS and NASSAU, N.P., the clipper barque MEDWAY, J. A. WEECH, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine Dock, has very excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Joshua Worley, broker, 3, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street.

CALIFORNIA.—For SAN FRANCISCO—Original Line from Liverpool—with immediate despatch, the first-class full clipper ship AAR, Captain BRUHN, 450 tons, 5-6ths 1.1 in Veritas; a regular trader, and just arrived from Mazatlan, in 108 days. For terms of freight and passage apply to James Starkey, Liverpool.

REGULAR LINE of PACKETS for LIMA.—For LIMA direct, the clipper-built barque FALCON, A 1 and metalled, 452 tons per register, S. SMITH, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This fine vessel is regularly employed in the trade, and offers a desirable opportunity to shippers and first-class passengers. For freight or passage apply to Seymour, Peacock, and Co., or Smith and Gregory, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

FOR BERMUDA, under contract with Her Majesty's Government, will meet with immediate despatch, the beautiful metalled clipper barque ALMA, A 1, 276 tons register, NATHANIEL FRIZEL, Commander; loading at Deptford. Has good accommodation for passengers. For terms of freight or passage apply to Charles Biggs, 122, Bishopsgate-street.

BRAZIL and RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.—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, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, 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 Captain Vincent, superintendent of the Company, Southampton.

R. T. REEP, Secretary.
55, Moorgate-street, London.

Specie, goods, parcels, or luggage sent to Southampton should be addressed to a shipping agent there.

WEST 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 daily 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.

R. T. REEP, Secretary.
55, Moorgate-street, London.

Specie, goods, parcels, or luggage, sent to Southampton, should be addressed to a shipping agent there.

VANCOUVER's ISLAND.—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.

STEAM from LONDON to CONSTANTINOPLE 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 East-lane 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 to Smith, Sundius, and Co., 76, Cornhill, E.C.

STEAM from LONDON to ITALY, following the s.s. Sydney Hall.—The fine fast A 1 screw steamer IMPERIAL, Capt. C. HOSSACK, will be despatched punctually for Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo; loading at the Spirit-quay, London Docks. For freight apply to Alfred Laming and Co., 70, Cornhill.

STEAM from LONDON to MALTA, Corfu, Zante, and Patras.—The fine fast screw steamer CARBON, 399 tons, 120 H.P., will be despatched punctually on the 7th of July for the above ports; loading at the Spirit-quay, London Docks. For freight or passage apply to Alfred Laming and Co., 70, Cornhill, E.C.

STEAM from LONDON to ST. PETERSBURG.—The fine powerful swift screw steamer WESLEY, A 1, 6000 tons, S. HERON, Commander; now loading at East-lane Pier; to sail on the 7th of July. Has good accommodation for passengers. To be followed by other first-class steamers throughout the season. For freight, &c., apply to Harrington, Hewett, and Co., 3, Leadenhall-street; or to Z. C. Pearson, Coleman, and Co., 34, Great St. Helen's.

STEAM from HULL to St. Petersburg.—The splendid paddle steam ship LION, JOHN F. KRUGER, Commander, is intended to be dispatched 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, 85, Lower Thames-street, E.C.

STEAM 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, 4th July. 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.

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.

STEAM from HULL to NORWAY.—For CHRISTIANSAND and CHRISTIANIA, carrying Her Majesty's ship letter mails, the splendid and powerful new steam ship 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 9, at 6 p.m.; 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 48 hours. Goods can be forwarded by the Ganger Rolf at through rates of freight from Hull viâ 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. Morley and Co., shipbrokers and general forwarding agents, 3, Humber-place, Hull.—Hull, July 1, 1858.

STEAM from Hull to COPENHAGEN and CRONSTADT, carrying Post-office 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.

STEAM NAVIGATION in the BLACK SEA.—The Steam Vessels belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company run regularly during the summer season between Odessa and Constantinople, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, Talta, Theodosia, Kertch, Nicolaieff, Kherson, Otchakoff, and vice versa. Also between Kertch and Berdianski, Marioupol, Yeisk, Taganrog, and vice versa. And between Kertch and Poti, Redout Kaleh, and Soukhoum Kaleh, and vice versa. For scales of freight and passage money apply to the London agents, Messrs. Somes, Mullens, and Co., 55, Old Broad-street, city, E.C.

IMPERIAL and ROYAL AUSTRIAN DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of VIENNA.—The steamers of this Company are now running from VIENNA to GALATZ, Odessa, 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 navigation of the Danube, while ships of larger size, which hitherto have been prevented from getting up the Danube, are afforded the opportunity of loading at Sulina.

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, 81, London-wall, E.C., London.

IMPERIAL 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.

HAMBURG, £1 5s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from off St. Katharine's-wharf for HAMBURG every Wednesday and Saturday morning. July 3, at 8; 7th, at 9. Saloon, £2; fore, £1 5s.

ANTWERP, 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. PEIRCE, Commander, leaves the St. Katharine's-wharf, Tower, every Sunday, at 12 noon, returning from Antwerp every Wednesday afternoon, at 1. Travellers may proceed by railroad from Antwerp to Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, 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 every information obtained.

ROTTERDAM and the RHINE.—The General Steam Navigation Company's STEAM SHIPS leave the St. Katharine's-wharf for ROTTERDAM every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morn. Saloon, £1 10s.; fore cabin, 17s. 6d.; London to Cologne, 19s. 9d.—Offices, 71, Lombard-street, or 37, Regent-circus.

STEAM to ROTTERDAM and the RHINE.—The Netherlands Steam-boat Company's favourite steamer BATAVIER leaves London from off St. Katharine's Steam Wharf, every Sunday at 10 a.m.; and the FYENOORD, from off the Tower, next Thursday, at 9 a.m. For fares, &c., see Bradshaw's Guides. For freight and passage apply to the agents to the Company, Messrs. Phillipps, Graves, and Phillipps, 11, Rood-lane, city, E.C.; or to Messrs. Chaplin and Co., Universal Office, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

OSTEND, 14s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's STEAM SHIPS leave St. Katharine's-wharf for OSTEND, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. July 3, at 5; 6th, at 8; 8th, at 10. Saloon, 18s.; fore cabin, 14s. Offices, 71, Lombard-street, and 37, Regent-circus.

DOVER 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.

STEAM to DUBLIN, calling at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.—The British and Irish Steam Packet Company's steamer FOYLE, Captain HIGGINSON, is intended to sail for the above ports, at 8 a.m., To-morrow, Saturday, July 3, from off the British and Foreign Steam-wharf, Lower East Smithfield, where goods for shipment are received; also at the West Kent-wharf, London-bridge; and parcels at the offices, 137, Leadenhall-street, where further information can be obtained.—James Hartley and Co.

STEAM to EXETER from LONDON (viâ Teignmouth) every Saturday.—The new and powerful iron steam ship ST. ELMO, will leave the Custom-house Quay, Lower Thames-street, on Saturday, the 3d July, taking goods at moderate rates for Exeter and all places adjacent. For further particulars apply at 62, Lower Thames-street, to Cheeswright and Miskin.

HULL, 2s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ships WATER WITCH and VIVID leave London-bridge wharf for HULL, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Saloon, 6s. 6d.; return tickets, 9s. 9d.; fore cabin, 2s.

IPSWICH and HARWICH.—The TELEGRAPH, Captain RACKHAM, leaves Nicholson's-wharf, London-bridge, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 a.m., returning from Ipswich on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, calling at Blackwall and Tilbury.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of fine old vatted BEER for SALE. Address X. X., 15, Wellington-street, Borough, S. E.

TO be SOLD, a perfect LADY's HORSE, 15½ hands high, colour Brown; thoroughbred, and extremely docile. Apply W. King, 1, Oxford-market, W.

TO GENTLEMEN.—For SALE, a handsome BAY COB, warranted sound, quiet to ride and drive, very fast, and in fine condition. Price 30 guineas. Can be seen at Mr. Nicholls's, Bridge-road, Hammersmith.

HORSE WANTED, together with Phaeton and Harness. Any gentleman having a turn-out to dispose of at a reasonable price, may hear of a purchaser by applying by letter to B. C., 3, the Grove, Camberwell.

A Remarkably clever handsome GRAY PONY to be SOLD, 13½ hands high, with Phaeton and Harness complete, private property. Apply on the premises, Vine Cottage, Waltham-cross, Herts.

A ROAN PONY WANTED, about 12½ hands high, black points, fine mane and tail, a good stepper, and very handsome, not under three years old. Apply, from 10 to 2, at 15, Manchester-square.

TO be SOLD, a handsome CHILD's PONY, about 12 hands high, perfectly quiet and docile; also a Gray Cob, 14 hands, of great strength. Inquire of Mr. Jones, harnessmaker, Upper Holloway, who will refer to the owner.

FOR SALE, a light BROUGHAM HORSE, bay, with black points, age 7, 15 hands 2 inches high. To effect an early sale, £20 will be taken for him.—At Taylor's livery stables, 4, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.

FOR SALE, a handsome BROWN MARE, carries 20 stone, walks five miles, and trots 15 an hour, in saddle or single harness, suitable for an invalid or commercial or general purposes, five years off, 15 hands 2, price £35. See the groom, at No. 15, Moore-place, Brook-street, opposite Tankard Tavern, Kennington-road, Lambeth.

FOR SALE, a handsome BAY CARRIAGE HORSE, in good working condition, the property of a gentleman going to the country, 15 hands 3 inches high, 9 years old. Price £40. He may be seen, between 9 and 11 a.m., at 6, Clarendon-mews, Hyde-park-square.

FOR SALE, the property of a lady, a handsome circular-front BROUGHAM, very light, silver-mounted, and patent steps; Horse, and nearly new Harness to match. Well worth the attention of any one requiring a pretty equipage. Apply to Mr. Bettyes, 48 A, Glocester-place, Portman-square.

FOR SALE, a very handsome BAY COB, 13½ hands high, quiet in harness and a beautiful rider, a fast trotter; warranted sound, and any trial allowed. Any veterinary examination will be allowed. Apply at the owner's, W. Weston's, 12, Park-terrace, High-street, Camden-town, a few doors from Park-street.

A PAIR of handsome, strong, short-legged HORSES—a Dark Gray and a Brown, 16 hands high, both young, with superior action, go well together and in single harness, both ride quiet, suitable for a hilly country. Price moderate, and warranted. To be seen at Mr. Miller's, 5, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, W.

BLACK MARE for SALE, thorough bred, very fast, perfectly docile to ride, or in single or double harness, suited for a Hansom cab, a leader, or to carry a lady. To be seen, before half-past 10 a.m., at Mr. Dyer's stables, White Lion-street, Shoreditch. Any reasonable trial allowed. Price 25 guineas.

BEAUTIFUL SET OUT.—To be SOLD, a GRAY COB, 14 hands 3, equal to 20 stone, quiet to ride and quiet in harness, sound; also a Sociable, nearly new, silver mounted; with Harness to match. Price 100 guineas. Or to be sold separate. Apply to the owner, 4, Picton Villas, Camden-road Holloway.

A SUPERIOR well-bred CHESTNUT GELDING for SALE, about 15 hands 3 in., five years old, and perfectly quiet. Would make a good charger or match horse. By Ratan, out of a well-bred mare, and direct from the breeder, who may be treated with. Standing at Wragg's livery stables, 6, Finsbury-place north.

A Handsome PAIR of PARK PHAETON HORSES, and clever saddle horses, have been carrying ladies, 15 hands 2 inches high. six years old, sold together or separately; likewise the Phaeton and Harness, nearly new. Warranty given, and a week's trial allowed. Apply at 73, St. Martin's-lane, corner of Long-acre.

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.

TWO handsome HORSES, to effect a quick sale, no reasonable offer refused:—a Brown and Bay, 15 hands 3, are perfect with hounds and troops, have breeding and high grand action; one carries a lady, both quiet in single brougham or phaeton, five and six years old. Warranted, and 10 days allowed to prove genuineness. Apply to groom, at 6, Princes-mews, Princes-st., Storey's-gate, St. James's-pk.

FOR SALE, (private property,) a fashionable GRAY HORSE, six years old, with very fine points, 15½ hands, perfectly sound, with legs as fresh as a colt's; a stylish goer either in saddle or harness. Would make a handsome leader or wheeler for a nobleman's four-horse drag. To be seen at William Banks's stables, King's-mews, Gray's-inn.

TO be SOLD, a PAIR of handsome DARK BAY PONIES and PLATED HARNESS, with or without a cane-backed Phaeton, to carry four; have been driven by a lady; fast, and very strong, and quiet in double and single harness. One is quiet to ride. Apply to W. B. D., 1, Langham-place, Portland-place; or to Mr. Harrow, Crown stables, Twickenham, Middlesex.

AN extraordinary weight-carrying COB, equal to 20 stone, of rare beauty and action. Any nobleman or gentleman desirous of possessing an animal of the above description will find this an unusual opportunity. To be seen at Mr. Jackson's riding establishment, Wellington-road, St. John's-wood. A trial allowed, and the owner can be referred to.

FORTY GUINEAS will be taken for a sound quiet PONY, with nearly new elegant Park Phaeton, ascent between wheels, and plated Harness. Trial allowed and owner referred to. Also, in bankruptcy, a new Albert Phaeton, 20 guineas; Headed Phaeton, 22 guineas; Pony Phaeton, nine guineas; new Double Pony Harness, seven guineas.—At Dobson's repository, 3, Percival-street, Goswell-street.

FOR a moderate price, TWO very superior HORSES. 1. Sampson, a remarkably handsome bay cob gelding, a dray horse in miniature, 14 hands 2 inches, five years old, clever in saddle and harness. 2. A chestnut, 15 hands 3 inches, six years old, well bred, has grand action, invaluable for phaeton or saddle. Engaged sound. For trial apply at Horseshoe-yard, Brook-street, New Bond-street. Price 45 guineas each.

FOR SALE, THREE handsome HORSES. 1. A Pair of Brown Cobs, a decided match, step together, fast and safe in saddle, quiet in single harness, carry 18 stone, 15 hands 1 inch, five and six years off. 2. A Bright Bay, 15 hands 2 inches, a perfect roadster and brougham horse, five years, has grand action. Prices moderate. Warranted sound, and trial. Apply to Trustee, Mr. Mutton's, Horse and Groom-yard, Church-row, High-street, Newington-butts.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. Tattersall's, Hyde-park-corner, on Monday next, the property of a gentleman, TWO following WEIGHT-CARRIERS, with superior action and great strength:—A dark chestnut gelding, up to any weight; has been regularly hunted; 15 hands 1. Also, a bay mare, 15 hands 2; fine-actioned roadster, and great trotter; has also been regularly hunted; and both have been constantly ridden by ladies.

SIR ARTHUR, a weight-carrying hunter, 15 hands 2 inches high, worthy of any 18-stone sportsman's attention. He is short legged, high forehand, with good riding shoulders, and so good-tempered the most timid can ride him in safety. At an agreed price, this horse, with the option of purchase, can be had for three months, the owner not requiring him during that period.—112, Park-street, near York and Albany, Regent's-park.

FOUR HORSES for DISPOSAL, the property of a gentleman:—A Pair of strengthy Bay Brougham or Riding Geldings, 7 years old, 15 hands 3 in., suitable for hilly country; also a very superior Dappled Gray Gelding, 16 hands, 6 years; a good Brougham Horse and Hunter, equal to 20 stone; and an extraordinarily handsome Brown Blood Gelding, 15 hands 2 in., 6 years, a thorough-bred charger and lady's horse. Either of the above will be parted with a decided bargain, with warranty. Apply at stables, Red Lion-yard, Upper King-street, Holborn.

TUESDAY's SALE.—Excellent Cab Stock.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. J. GOWER, at his Repository, Barbican, Tuesday, July 6, at 1 o'clock, without reservation, TWENTY-TWO useful HARNESS HORSES, 10 Cabs, nine Clarence and one Hansom, in thorough repair, 10 sets of Harness, chaff machine, corn bins, stable utensils, &c., the property of Mr. C. Gamble, cabmaster, Regent-street, Westminster. Sold in consequence of the premises being let and discontinuing the cab trade. On view two days prior.

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, THIS DAY, July 2d. The above are worthy the notice of persons requiring shaft or any kind of heavy draught horses, being mostly young, with immense substance. 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, consisting of hacks, 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.

WATERLOO-ROAD, Webber-row.—To Cab Proprietors, Fly Masters, and others.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. J. GOWER, on the Premises, 50, Webber-row, on Monday, July 5, at 1, without reserve, TWENTY-FIVE good useful HORSES, 17 Hansom and clarence cabs (two with leather heads), single break, 16 sets of harness, stable utensils, &c., the property of Mr. Jonathan Emmett; sold in consequence of discontinuing the business. On view. Catalogues had on the premises; and of Mr. J. Gower, auctioneer and valuer, Repository, Barbican.

BRICK-LANE, Spitalfields.—Thursday next.—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, Phœnix-street, on Thursday, July 8, at 1 o'clock, the entire STOCK of Messrs. Handley and Sainsbury, carmen and contractors; comprising 20 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 two days prior. Catalogues had on the premises, and of Mr. J. Gower, auctioneer and valuer, Repository, Barbican.

AT ALDRIDGE's, for Saturday's Sale, July 3, a well-bred BLACK HORSE, 15 hands 1 inch high, the property of a gentleman. A good park hack, fast trotter, or to run in a mail phaeton, and has carried a lady. On view. Stall No. 40.

ALDRIGE's, St. Martin's-lane.—Saturday's Sale.—To-morrow (Saturday), July 3, will be SOLD by public AUCTION, without reserve, the property of a nobleman, a BAY COB and a CHESTNUT MARE. On view.

ALDRIDGE'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 studs of noblemen and gentlemen; active and powerful horses, from the stocks of the 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.

RIDING ACADEMY.—Mr. GAPP begs to call the attention of the nobility and gentry to his peculiar method of teaching, which not only imparts unusual confidence to his pupils, but that great desideratum, lightness of hand, is obtained, by means of which the most restiff or high-couraged horse is at once placed under control, with perfect ease and security to its rider. Mr. Gapp having had the honour of being specially selected to supply Her Majesty and the Court with saddle horses, hopes that will be a sufficient guarantee of his ability in the selecting and training of horses.—Mr. Gapp, Great Western Royal Riding School, 29, Glocester-crescent, Westbourne-terrace, W.

ANGLE's NORTH LONDON RIDING SCHOOL, 1, Tyndale-place, Islington (established above 40 years), is RE-OPENED under the management of an experienced riding master, for the purpose of affording to residents and the suburban districts an opportunity of receiving private lessons in riding, an exercise so conducive to health. The terms will be very moderate, on a scale to meet the views and wishes of families. Docile horses and ponies to be let, to suit every age, and carriages of every description.

ALDERNEY and GUERNSEY COWS and HEIFERS.—EDWARD PARSONS FOWLER, of Jersey, will have a fresh importation of the above cattle on private SALE, at Mr. J. Gower's Repository, Barbican, on Monday next, July 5 (being en route for the north), giving to gentlemen who were not able to select from his last sale an opportunity to purchase from this choice stock.

ALDERNEY and GUERNSEY COWS.—M. FOWLER, sen., Bushey-farm, Watford, Herts, will have his monthly importation of FORTY-THREE down calving and newly-calved COWS and HEIFERS on SALE, privately, at the Red Lion-yard, Paddington, London, Monday and Tuesday next, the 5th and 6th of July. N.B. Regular sale days the first Monday in every month and following day.

FOR SALE, THREE KING CHARLES' SPANIEL DOGS, very handsome. Apply at 7, Camberwell-lane, Brixton-church, Surrey.

DOG (unique).—Mr. ENO offers for SALE his gigantic NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with handsome black curly coat, and his tail tipped with white. This magnificent dog (Lion) is considered to be the finest specimen in England; age three years. To a gentleman going abroad or yachting this noble animal would be invaluable. He has lately saved the life of a young lady, 18 years of age, from drowning, and, as a watch and guard dog, incomparable. The best of temper, and obedient; a truly faithful, sagacious companion.—Eno's breeding kennels, Milton Cottage, Neat-street, Coburg-road, Old Kent-road.

PARK PHAETON and DOG CART to be SOLD, the property of a gentleman who can be referred to. Apply on the premises, at Spencer Lodge, Bridge-road, Battersea.

LIGHT and elegant SOCIABLE, second-hand, equal to new, adapted to country use, by a good builder, and a bargain. Apply at 51, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.

LIGHT ALBERT PHAETON, in good condition, to be SOLD cheap, together with harness, horse cloth, &c. To be seen at Mr. Pearce's riding school and livery stables, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near the Royal Oak.

CIRCULAR-FRONTED BROUGHAM, second-hand, with Harness, the property of a gentleman. It is by an eminent builder, in first-rate order, being nearly new, and will be SOLD a bargain. Apply at 51, South Audley street, Grosvenor-square.

C and UNDER SPRING BROUGHAM, built with special regard to style and quality; also an excellent Driving Phaeton, and a Victoria Park Phaeton, with head, each below the usual charge.—At 26, North Audley-street, Oxford-street.

DOUBLE BROUGHAM, very light, built by Stocker, in first-rate condition, fittings for one or two cobs. Also a new Sociable, a Whitechapel Cart, and a light Phaeton. Decided bargains. Apply at Hepburn's factory, 99, Marylebone-road, N.W.

FOR SALE, a capital double-seated BASTERNA BROUGHAM, by Stockin, for one or pair of horses. No reasonable offer will be refused. For immediate sale. Apply to Messrs. Eldridge and Co., Colonnade, Russell-square.

FOR SALE, a first-class CHARIOT and BAROUCH, both on C springs, in excellent order and repair. To be sold for one-fourth of their value. The property of a gentleman. Apply at 9, Sussex-square, Hyde-park-gardens.

PARK PHAETONS.—Several of these fashionable CARRIAGES, built in a superior manner, with a degree of finish not usually bestowed on this class of carriage, to be seen in a variety of sizes, with or without head.—At Messrs. G. Walker and Co.'s, late King's, 101, Long-acre.

BASKET CARRIAGES and WAGGONETTES, from £15 to £25, sociable and single-bodied, suitable for the smallest pony; and others of every design, for horse, cob, or pony—all with patent axles, stuffed backs, London built (no extra charge), finished in a superior style.—Baley's depôt, 1, Liverpool-street, King's-cross.

A MAIL PHAETON for SALE, or to be Let on Job, with option to purchase. Painted claret, picked out in relief, enamel leather hind and aprons, silver-mounted lamps, pole bar, and bright chains. Also two second-hand.—At Strong's, 29 and 30, Long-acre.

PARK and BASKET PHAETONS, in great variety, both new and second hand. Also, Stanhope and Dog-cart Phaetons, Dog-carts, &c. All will be fully warranted, and at prices that will insure sale.—At LAMBERT and TYRRELL's, 66, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn.

AT greatly REDUCED PRICES.—A very handsome LANDAU SOCIABLE, with imitation wicker work, and an elegant Leopold Barouch, with cane painted enclosure, both forming complete summer and winter carriages. May be had on trial for one year if preferred.—At Peake's, 5, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

AT the CARRIAGE MART, 11, Great Newport-street, St. Martin's-lane, PONY, Park, Basket, Cab, Waggonette, and other Phaetons, Broughams, Sociables, Dog Carts, Cabriolets, and a variety of other Carriages always in stock. Carriages received for safe keeping and sale on commission. A circular free.

CARRIAGES.—A gentleman wishes to part with a handsome, light, pair-horse SOCIABLE BAROUCH and CLARENCE, by a first-rate builder; also a superbly finished double Brougham, built to order, and never used. Will be sold a bargain.—75, High-street, Marylebone.

CHOICE CARRIAGES:—Landau Sociable and Leopold Barouch, Circular-fronted, Single, and Double-seated Broughams, in great variety; also Clarences and Stanhope Cab and Park Phaetons at greatly reduced prices. Any of them may be had on job.—5, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

FOR SALE, BAROUCH, Harness, and Horse. The barouch and harness are in excellent condition. The horse is a handsome, powerful, and gentle bay gelding. The whole are the property of a gentleman, and are now in use. They may be seen at 11, Porchester-square-mews, Bayswater.

A Variety of PARK PHAETONS for small ponies and horses. new and second-hand Broughams, to be LET on HIRE. Several Cab, Stanhope, and Dog-cart Phaetons, with and without heads; Basket Phaeton and Gig.—At STRONG's, 29 and 30, Long-acre.

SOCIABLE LANDAU, very fashionable and light for one horse, painted lake, caned panels, lined blue silk, and silver furniture. Equal to new, has only been used six weeks; but the owner, to effect immediate sale, will make a great sacrifice from its original cost. Lambert and Tyrrell's, 66, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn.

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.

NEW and SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES for SALE, at very reduced prices.—Mr. WRIGHT (having let his extensive premises) respectfully informs the nobility and gentry that his STOCK of CARRIAGES is to be DISPOSED OF during the month of July, at a considerable sacrifice. It includes sociables, broughams, park and driving phaetons, and other carriages of the present style and fashion. On view at 76, Surrey-side, Westminster-bridge.

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, Finsbury. Basket carriages at £10.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.—Messrs. COOK, ROWLEY, and Co., respectfully inform the nobility and gentry that they have a very superior second-hand CLARENCE COACH; also a very elegant Sociable Landau and several Broughams for SALE, all of which have been very little used, being in appearance and for purposes of use equal to new. To be seen at their manufactory, 9, King-street, Regent-street. The above carriages are of their own build, and will be warranted for 12 months.

CARRIAGES may be HIRED, with the option to purchase, or exchanged for any other description of carriage at the end of first year, it being the desire of the firm to give a fair test of every carriage before purchasing. A variety of sociable landaus, broughams, barouches, phaetons, &c. Old carriages taken in exchange, and estimates given for general repairs, with the strictest adherence to economy.—At the old-established manufactory of HOLMAN and WHITTINGHAM, 128 and 129, Long-acre.

UNDER the PATRONAGE of Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and the Kings of Sardinia and Portugal.—Messrs. LENNY and Co., coachbuilders and harnessmakers, 20, 21, 22, and 23, North-end, Croydon, beg to say their CROYDON BASKET CARRIAGES are made in the greatest variety of shape, forming the lightest, cheapest, and most elegant pony chair or carriage, suitable alike to the cob or horse, with or without heads. They invite particular attention to the carts and dog cart phaetons, sociables, and waggonnettes for one or pair of horses, and their Holford. N.B. Every kind of carriage built to order, or on hire, with liberty to purchase, and for exportation.

PERAMBULATORS.—The principles and finish of coachmaking applied to these useful little carriages, manufactured on the premises, of the best materials, warranted. Price from 25s. to 90s.; for adults, from £5. Illustrated circulars sent for one postage stamp.—BROCKLEBANK, coachbuilder, Islington-green, N.

FOR SALE, a small private OMNIBUS, to carry eight persons, is made with basket panels, and extremely light, for one horse, well suited for a hilly country; was made to order, and is quite new, but the gentleman, from unforeseen circumstances, does not now require it, and will sacrifice one-third of its cost, by taking 40 guineas. Apply at 66, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

TO OMNIBUS PROPRIETORS.—To be SOLD, a bargain, a NEW OMNIBUS, built to order with raised ventilated roof, patent axles, and all the recent improvements, capable of carrying 12 inside and 14 outside passengers. Can be trimmed, painted, and made ready for use in about 14 days. On view at James Knapp's coach factory, Manor-street, Clapham, S.

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, Lyon's-inn, Strand.

HARNESS.—CHARIOT HARNESS, silver-mounted on white metal, lined throughout, and warranted of the best quality, complete, 20 guineas; brass-mounted ditto, 18 gs.; brougham harness, from 6 to 9 guineas; collars, best, 15s.—At BURNS and Co.'s, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields (removed from 34, Berwick-street). Established 1828. Old harness exchanged.

H. BLACK and Co., Coachbuilders, beg to solicit the notice of the nobility and gentry to their NEW REGISTERED SERPENTINE ELLIPTIC SPRING. It affords the most perfect ease and comfort, combined with lightness and strength. On view, as also a great variety of light carriages of various descriptions for sale or hire, at their old-established manufactory, 1 A, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

HENTON'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. Saddlery for the East Indies and colonies.—A. Davis, 33, Strand.

IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS a HORSE, Cow, Sheep, or Pig.—THORLEY's FOOD for CATTLE, as used in Her Majesty's stables; also on His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in cask, containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask, carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. First prize at Bingley-hall, Birmingham, class 10, the property of the Earl of Aylesford, was fed with this food; also the second prize, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. A 64-page pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to Her Grace the Duchess of Athol; Sir David Cunynghame, Bart; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, London. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

LIVE PHEASANTS, Poultry, &c.—BAKER's POULTRY RESTORATIVE is now universally used by all breeders of pheasants and poultry, and is strongly recommended at this season. In liquid and pills, 2s. 6d. each. £1 package free by railway. Baker's registered fountains for the above, 8s. 6d. each.—3, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch-street, E.C.; and the Pheasantry, Beaufort-street, Chelsea, S.W.

TALLOW GRAVES.—Fresh TALLOW GRAVES, for duck and fowl feeding, £12 per ton.—JOHN KNIGHT and SONS, soap and candle works, Old Gravel-lane, St. George's east.

VACUUM PAN.—WANTED, a small APPARATUS, complete. Address, stating size and price, to X. Y. Z., care of Adams and Son, stationers, Little Tower-street.

ANCIENT WROUGHT-IRON PARK GATES, from Frankfort. This magnificent range of gates, consisting of a pair of carriage gates with grand pediment, and two single gates with pilasters, to be seen at S. Pratt's gallery of ancient furniture, 47, New Bond-street.

GLASS HOUSE.—To be SOLD, a PHOTOGRAPHIC GLASS HOUSE, 18 ft. by 10, nearly new; also a full-plate Lens and Camera (by Bland and Long), and half-plate Lens and Camera, by ditto, with Stand. Apply at Mr. Sanford's, 13, Regent-square, Gray's-inn-road, London.

BOOT and SHOE SHIPPERS will find this notice worthy consideration.—The advertisers, who are manufacturers, OFFER the whole of their large STOCK for SALE by Private Contract, consisting of goods suitable for the colonies and home trade. Letters addressed B. R., 107, post-office, Northampton, will have immediate attention.

FLAX-SCUTCHING MACHINE (self-acting).—MacBride's Second Patent.—These machines dress all kinds of flax from the straw, leaving the fibre ready for market. They do a large quantity per day, and are attended by a few women and children. Power required, three-horse. Further particulars may be had of the manufacturers and proprietors.—MACADAM, BROTHERS, and Co., Soho foundry, Belfast, Ireland.

GROUND PEAT CHARCOAL is the best preserver of health against mephitic gases and foul smells and vapours (vide Dr. Letheby's Report, Medical Officer of Health to the city of London); and is an important ingredient in the manufacture of artificial manures. To be had, warranted free from adulteration, at Fens Moss Peat Charcoal Works, near Tilstock, Salop, via Shrewsbury.

NEW 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, Brook-street; Miller, Lowndes-street; Izzard, Brook-street; Merry, North Audley-street; Leuchars, Cheapside; Dixon, Gracechurch-street; Arnold, King William-street; Meade and Powell, London-bridge. Wholesale by JAQUES, patentee, Hatton-garden.

IRON PILLARS.—WANTED, to PURCHASE, a number of SECOND-HAND IRON PILLARS or COLUMNS, about 10 to 11 feet high. Address L. G., at Mr. Magnus's, 127, Fenchurch-street, stating lowest price.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who can cook well. Good character. No Irish need apply. Also a Girl handy at her needle. Address 23, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

WANTED, in a family, a short distance from London, a good COOK, who understands the dairy and baking. Apply this day, at 4, Newgate-street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED, a COOK, from 25 to 35 years of age, in a small quiet family (lady and gentleman only).—6, St. John's-wood-villas, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, age about 26, in a small family, where a nurse is kept. For address apply at McFarlane's, 10, Old Bailey.

WANTED, an ENGLISH SERVANT of ALL-WORK. Those with good characters may apply at the Rising Sun, Water-lane, Homerton.

WANTED, an experienced KITCHENMAID at a tavern, competent for roasts and fish. Apply at 8, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

WANTED, by a Bradford stuff house, a REPRESENTATIVE in London. Liberal terms will be offered to a gentleman with a first-class connexion. Address box 206, post-office, Bradford.

WANTED, by a lady in the country, a stray FRENCH or SWISS GIRL, who can work well, and wait in the school-room and clean the nursery. One who cannot speak English preferred. Direct to Mrs. K., post-office, Alphington, Devon.

WANTED, by an elderly person, TWO ROOMS, unfurnished, in a homely detached cottage, within 15 miles of London, where there are no children. Rent not exceeding £1 per month. Direct 52, Magnet Coffeehouse, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth.

WANTED, immediately, with a good advertising connexion, an active CANVASSER, for a first-class periodical. Apply by letter, post paid, to Odell and Ives, 18, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.

WANTED, by a highly respectable young woman, from the country, a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS, thoroughly acquainted with needlework. A good character indispensable. Direct A.B., 84, Lambeth-walk.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as MESSENGER or Light Porter. Age 25. Just left a situation in the country, in the grocery and spirit stores. Good character.—C.R., 40, Lonsdale-road, Bayswater.

WANTED, in a dairyman's office, a respectable YOUNG PERSON, not under 20. Onne accustomed to family business and accounts preferred. Address to T. K., 28, Western-road, Hove, Brighton.

WANTED, 20 miles in the country, a PARLOURMAID, well accustomed to cleaning plate and waiting at table. Not under 22 years of age, and with unexceptionable personal character. Address O. P., post-office, Harlow.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG PERSON, to wait upon a professional lady every evening, from 6 to 11, and who would not object to travel for a month. Apply at 14, Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico.

WANTED, WAITERS.—TWO respectable single MEN are WANTED, within a month, for a family hotel. 12 months' character from last place preferred. Direct, stating age and every particular, to G. G., Booty's library and post-office, Brighton.

WANTED, immediately, a GENERAL SERVANT, who understands plain cooking. Good character indispensable. Apply, from 10 to 5, this day, at 11, Alfred-place, Alexander-square, Brompton. No Irish need apply.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION: drives well, and has been used to solicit orders and deliver goods 15 miles round London. Apply by letter, J. M., Mr. Dun's, 11, Baker's-mews, Portman-square.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family. Must be a good plain cook, and have a personal character from her last situation. Irish objected to. Apply at 26, Rochester-square, Camden-road Villas, Camden-town.

WANTED, BUSINESS PREMISES, with large yard, at a moderate rental, a short distance from the waterside. Direct, stating full particulars, to B. H., care of F. Rundall, 36, Crutched-friars.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, to consist of three or four bed rooms and one or two sitting rooms, in a house where the inmates speak French. Address, with terms and particulars, to W. A. M., 10, Moorgate-street, E.C.

WANTED, partial BOARD and LODGING, in a private family, by a young German gentleman, engaged in the city during the day. Address full particulars to F. G., care of Messrs. Davies and Co., advertising agents, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

WANTED, by a respectable young man of business habits, a SITUATION as CLERK or MESSENGER, or in any light capacity where he could make himself generally useful. Unexceptionable references for 13 years. Security if required. Address H. R., 19, Young-street, Kensington.

WANTED, to DISPOSE OF, a well-established BUSINESS. Takings £20 weekly. Premises fitted regardless of expense. Unlike many the proprietor wishes every inquiry made as to genuineness of lease. Rent £43; let £20. Premium £150. Apply at 46, Chapel-street, Somers-town; or 5, Pratt-street, Camden-town.

WANTED, for town and country, a few energetic men, to CANVASS some first-rate works much admired by the public. A good living can be obtained. Those having been in the book trade will find this an excellent opportunity. Apply at 24, Haymarket, beneath the shop.

WANTED, a steady young man, as WRITING CLERK: a thorough good writer, intelligent, and ready to make himself generally useful. Address, stating nature of testimonials, with amount expected, B.W., Mr. Scripps's, news agent, South Molton-street, W.

WANTED, in a small family, a good COOK, where two other servants are kept. The age not above 30. Good character and good health indispensable. Call at 8, North-terrace, Camberwell. between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning, any day before the 3d of July.

WANTED, by a man and wife, without encumbrance, SITUATIONS in a mercantile business; the man as Porter or Messenger; the wife to take charge of offices if required. First-class references can be obtained. Address Y.Z., 1, Queen's-square, Eldon-street, Finsbury, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, in a shipbroker's office, a YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the Custom-house business, reporting and clearing ships. Salary first year £50. Apply by letter only to B., care of Bagott and Thompson, printers, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COOK and HOUSEKEEPER, or where the lady is her own housekeeper and a kitchenmaid kept. Good character. No objection to town or country. Wages £25 per annum. Address Mr. Tozer, Manchester-street, Exmouth, Devon.

WANTED, in a family, 12 miles from town, where there is one other servant kept, a young woman, as NURSE. Wages £12. Everything found. Age not less than 22. Apply at Mr. Kelsey's, shoemaker, 15, Tottenham-court-road, to-morrow. from 10 to 12.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family of two, a thorough HOUSEMAID. A good needlewoman, to wait at table, and get up fine linen. Must be of the Church of England. Age 25. Not less than a twelvemonth's personal character. Apply at 41, Edwardes-square, Kensington, to-day and to-morrow, before 4.

WANTED, immediately—A good income may be made by GENTLEMEN having influence in the musical world or with public companies, without at all interfering with their usual pursuits. Persons of thorough respectability will alone be dealt with. Address M. S., Mr. Mitchell's, 39, Charing-cross, S.W.

WANTED, to go abroad, a person, Swiss, German, or English, in the capacity of HOUSEMAID. She must speak French, and English, and be a Protestant. None but those having the highest testimonials need apply. Address, with full particulars, M. C. C., Rastall and Son's library, 24, Ebury-street, Pimlico.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY of domesticated habits, to take an active part in a small schoo near town. Requirements—French, music, singing, drawing. Duties light; home comfortable. No salary for the first six months. Address M., post-office, Whetstone.

WANTED, by a married lady, two or three LITTLE GIRLS to EDUCATE, with four others. Course of instruction—music, French, German, drawing, dancing, and English. Terms inclusive, from 25 to 30 guineas per annum. Address M. V., Mr. Cole's, stationer, Sheerness.

WANTED, by a respectable young man from the country, aged 23, a SITUATION as LIGHT PORTER in a cheesemonger's or butter shop, where he would make himself generally useful. Unexceptionable references. Security given if required. Can drive. Apply to J. V., 1, Duke-street, Lisson-grove, Paddington.

WANTED, by a young man, aged 22, a SITUATION as CLERK in a good wholesale establishment. Has had seven years' experience in one of the best houses in the West of England. Understands bookkeeping, and can be well recommended. Address X. Y. Z., post-office, Street, Somerset.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as CLERK, or Clerk and Assistant in the business, a young man who has lived two years in the grocery business, and had the management of a post office and money order office. The best of reference can be had. Address N.G.C., at Mr. Coleman's, potato saleman, Covent-garden Market.

WANTED, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE, near the south coast, for three or four months. It must be a gentleman's place, detached, with good gardens, and contain 10 or 12 bed rooms, three or four reception rooms; stabling, &c. Full particulars to be sent to Messrs. Jackson and Graham, 37 and 38, Oxford-street, W.

WANTED, by the advertiser, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the export and import trade, the MANAGEMENT of a similar BUSINESS. First-rate testimonials as to character and respectability. Address A. B., 9, Gower-street north, W.C.

WANTED, PHEASANT and PARTRIDGE SHOOTING, with plenty of ground game, over from 2,000 to 5,000 acres, with Furnished House (not too large) on lease, or for six months from July 15th, within four hours of London. Address J.G.S., Lewis's newspaper office, 34, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

WANTED, to rent or purchase, a large HOUSE, in an open situation, having an acre or more ground attached to it; suitable for a school for young gentlemen. Within five miles south-west of London. Address Y. Z., at Mr. Pausey's, stationer, 4, Blizard-place, Brompton.

WANTED, as APPRENTICE to a bookseller and publisher, for five or seven years, according to his age, a well-educated youth, who has a knowledge of French or German. Board and lodging to be provided either wholly or partially by his friends as may be agreed. Address, post paid, to Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

WANTED, a WET NURSE in a family resident 10 miles from town, a widow, or married, with her husband abroad. Age of milk not to exceed six weeks. She must be willing to assist the other servants. Address, with full particulars as to age, last occupation, and wages required, to Mrs. H., post-office, Winchmore-hill, N.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family in the country where a regular establishment of servants is kept, an UNDER HOUSEMAID, of unexceptionable character and recommendations. No letters from applicants under 24 years of age will be attended to. Good wages will be given. Address to A. B., at the post-office, Canterbury.

WANTED, by a young man who has been abroad, a SITUATION in any mercantile capacity, here or abroad. Is well acquainted with bookkeeping, single and double entry, and perfect master of the German and English languages. Has first-rate references. Small salary would suffice. Apply to W. H., Messrs. Goupil and Co.'s, 17, Southampton-street, Strand.

WANTED, for immediate occupation, a VILLA RESIDENCE, unfurnished, in either of the western suburbs of London. It is essential that the drawing and dining rooms be of ample proportions, and on the ground floor. Principals might find it advantageous to attend to this advertisement in person. Apply at 3, Soho-square, W.

WANTED, by a respectable widow, age 30, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman, or take Charge of Chambers, or in any other place of trust, as she can be highly recommended by the lady she is now leaving, who is anxious to get her a situation. Direct A. M., Mr. Voysey, grocer, Turnham-green.

WANTED, an eight-roomed HOUSE, or detached Cottage, in a healthy situation, and well drained. Good garden indispensable. Distant from the city not more than six or eight miles. An old-fashioned cottage not objected to. Rent from £30 to £40 per annum. Would be taken for three or five years. Apply, stating all particulars, to J. B., 114, Denbigh-street, Pimlico, S.W.

WANTED, by a lady (an eminent professor of dancing), a young lady, about 16 or 17 years of age, as ARTICLED PUPIL. She must be ladylike in manner and appearance, and able to play the piano. No premium required, but unexceptionable references given and required. Address Madame D'Egville Michau, 9, Clarence-square, Brighton.

WANTED, an experienced SPANISH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT, by an export house in the north of English textile fabrics. Some acquaintance with the English or French languages is necessary, and a person familiar with the nature of manufactured goods would be preferred. To an efficient man with unexceptionable moral testimonials a good salary will be given. Apply addressed Z. Z. M., 10, Noble-street, E.C.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, age 28, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK, either in a warehouse, brewery, or coal wharf, or as Timekeeper or Collector. Writes a good hand, and possesses a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and accounts. Salary £1 1s. per week. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address J. C., care of Charles Maddock, Esq., 15, Serjeant's-inn, Temple.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, about 22. Apply at J. Bowen's, 2, Priory-place, Kilburn, N.W.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, of good character. Apply at 3, Clarendon-square, Euston-road.

WANTED, for a house, in St. John's-wood, a good UNDER NURSE, who can sew well with her needle. A good character required. Apply at 233, Regent-street, from 11 o'clock till 5.

WANTED, in a clergyman's family, a young man as FOOTMAN, to assist in the garden and make himself otherwise useful. Address Rev. H. H., post-office, West Malling, Kent.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID, who thoroughly understands her duties. Apply to-day and to-morrow, before 1, at 16, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

WANTED, a young man, as an ASSISTANT at the counter in a retail fancy business. Must be a good salesman. Apply at 63, Piccadilly, corner of Albemarle-street.

WANTED, by a young man, age 24, a SITUATION as CLERK or BOOKKEEPER. Has had six years' experience in bookkeeping. Address H. R. H., 217, Shoreditch.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT (one who can cook). Wages 10 guineas. Washing put out. No family. Apply any day, between 12 and 1, at 39, Bethnal-green-road.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, before 10 o'clock in the morning, at Regent Dining Rooms, 1, Leicester-street, Regent-street.

WANTED, by a young married man, the MANAGEMENT of an OIL and COLOUR BUSINESS. Address to S. H., 3, Devon-place, Holywell-street, Westminster.

WANTED, a young man, as PORTER in a candle factory. He must be used to cutting cottons by machine. Inquire of F. Langton, 143 and 144, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's.

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK and a HOUSEMAID (both English). Apply, between 10 and 1, at 24, Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a PLAIN COOK, who will assist in the house work. Also a Housemaid, who can wait at table. Apply on Monday, at Miles's, grocer, Marlborough-street, Regent-street, between the hours of half-past 4 and 6.

WANTED, an UNDER NURSE, age about 17. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, this (Friday) morning, at Mr. Elliott's, 9, Albany-court-yard, Piccadilly. Wages £9 9s.; find their own washing and beer.

WANTED, by a young lady, a SITUATION in some fancy business for 12 months. A premium will be given for necessary instructions during that time. Address Beta, 424, Oxford-street, W.

WANTED, as FOOTMAN, an active young man, age about 20. Also a young woman as Housemaid. Good characters from their last places indispensable. Apply personally to-morrow, from 9 till 10, at 18, St. Paul's churchyard.

WANTED, in a private family, a respectable ENGLISH SERVANT of ALL-WORK. Must understand plain cooking, and have a good character. Good wages given. Apply at 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, between 12 and 6.

WANTED, in a family of three, residing at St. John's-wood, a respectable SERVANT, willing to undertake the office of general work, and competent to cook. Apply at Clarence Cottage, Bridge-road, St. John's-wood, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, APARTMENTS, with Partial Board, within eight miles of London: near a railway preferred. Address, with terms, to C. L., care of house-keeper, 1, Chapel-court, Poultry.

WANTED, by a superior person, an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman, or widower with young children. The advertiser would not object to a situation as bookkeeper. Address A. W., 18, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico.

WANTED, by the advertiser, who has had much experience in teaching, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a family, where accomplishments are not required. Address O. Q., care of Mr. Nash, 4, Upper Weymouth-street, Portland-place, W.

WANTED, in a private family of two, an ENGLISH GENERAL SERVANT, not under 25 years of age. A twelvemonth's good character required. Apply for the address at Mr. Cook's newspaper office, Chalton-street, Somers-town.

WANTED, by a thorough experienced NURSE, a SITUATION to take the charge of one child from the month. Age 34 years. Highest references can be given, and four years' good character. Address A. B., 37a, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

WANTED, by a respectable man, age 30, a SITUATION as MESSENGER, Warehouseman, or to take charge of chambers. A good scholar, and six years' good character.—J. E. A., Mr. Abrams', College-street, Putney.

WANTED, a FURNISHED HOUSE, west of Temple-bar, from October to end of March. Upper part of a house of business not objected to. State all particulars in letter, post paid, to Mr. Clarke, 140, Strand.

WANTED, immediately, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT—one who understands plain cooking. An undeniable character required. Inquire at Mrs. Nathan's, 28, Golden-square, St. James's, between the hours of 10 and 4. No Irish need apply.

WANTED, an ELEMENTARY GOVERNESS, for the country, to teach the rudiments of Latin, French, music, and English in all its branches. Address P. M., 51, Jermyn-street.

WANTED, an IN-DOOR SERVANT, in livery, and to drive a brougham occasionally. Age not to exceed 30. Also a Housemaid, rather tall. Apply to Mr. Dick, baker, 12, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

WANTED, a good COOK, in a small family, a few miles from town, with an unexceptionable character. Wages £15. Apply by letter only, stating full particulars, to A. B., 25, Moorgate-street, E.C.

WANTED, a respectable young woman, as NURSEMAID, aged 18. One religiously inclined would be preferred. Apply, between 6 and 8 in the evening, at 13, Little New-street, Farringdon-street.

WANTED, to assist in a warehouse, a LAD, just from school, age 15. He must write a good hand, and thoroughly understand arithmetic, and be respectably connected. No premium. Apply, in the handwriting, post paid, P. A., 7, Cloak-lane, E.C.

WANTED, an intelligent, good-tempered, YOUNG LADY, to teach music, take charge of and generally instruct two young children. Address to N. O., Mr. Lovejoy's, bookseller, Reading.

WANTED, immediately, a single man, stout and active, as PORTER to a cook and confectioner. Wages £20, with board and lodging. None need apply who has not been accustomed to the business. Inquire at 8, Upper Church-street, Hackney.

WANTED, small FURNISHED HOUSE, for six months, from middle or end of September next, two or three hours from London, and not less than 20 miles from Tunbridge-wells. Address full particulars to D. W., post-office, Tunbridge-wells.

WANTED, for a respectable young person, a SITUATION in a Berlin repository or any other light business. Has been 18 months at the Berlin fancy work. Direct to A. B., Berlin repository, 2, Gresham-place, Coldharbour-lane, Brixton.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN, or to wait on young ladies. One year and three-quarters' good character. Address M. A., at D. Edey's, grocer, Coburg-place, New Charlton, Kent.

WANTED, by a wine and spirit merchant, a married man as CARMAN, and to make himself generally useful. He must have a good character for honesty and sobriety. Apply by post, stating particulars, to R. P., care of Messrs. Pearson and Son, stationers, 36, Bishopsgate-street within.

WANTED, a NURSE, to take charge of two little children, aged three and five. She must be trustworthy, experienced, and a good needlewoman. Age 30 to 35. A pious person preferred. Apply this day, between 10 and 4, No. 5, St. George's-terrace, Dalston-rise, Hackney.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, age 21, a SITUATION as PORTER, in a business where he can make himself generally useful. Has been used to the grocery business, and been used to horses. 12 months' good character. Address G. R., Mr. Watts', 2, Clifton-road, Maida-vale.

WANTED, in a farm-house, a young person, as NURSERY GOVERNESS, where she will be treated as one of the family. She will be expected to do needlework and to make herself generally useful. For further particulars apply to A.B., post-office, Puttenham, near Guildford, Surrey.

WANTED, two or three FEMALE ATTENDANTS upon the insane. Applicants must be from 20 to about 30 years of age, and need not have held similar situations. Two Laundrymaids are also Required. Apply personally at Grove-hall Asylum, Bow.

WANTED, a well-educated YOUTH in a city warehouse. Must board with his friends. Excellent opportunity of learning business is afforded, and a salary will be paid after first year. Address F. and G., care of Mr. Gravatt, 11, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

WANTED, by a young man, aged 24, of thorough business habits, a SITUATION as TOWN or COUNTRY TRAVELLER, Collector, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful. Is a good salesman. Undeniable references, and security if required. Address W. B., Mr. Radford's, 69, Hill-street, Walworth.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a small LEASEHOLD HOUSE (not less than 40 years), containing four or five rooms, with shop attached. Locality of Whitechapel, Mile-end, or Bethnal-green preferred. Purchase money about £100. Address A. N., 1, Albert-street, Mill-end New-town.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to a lady, or as Housekeeper to a widower seeking a well-bred and conscientious person as manager in his family. A good reference is offered. Address M.W., Morley's library, 27, Park-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.

WANTED, a strong, active, intelligent YOUTH, to board and lodge in the house. One who has been accustomed to the grocery and cheesemongery business would be preferred. Satisfactory references required. N.B. As an apprentice would not be objected to. Apply at Aylesbury-house, 139, High-street, Croydon, Surrey.

WANTED, immediately, Furnished, a small HOUSE, or Part of a House, without attendance, at a moderate rent. Brompton or its vicinity preferred. The family is small, and no children. Apply by letter to L. H., 7, Lloyd's-square, Pentonville.

WANTED, a thorough NURSE, who thoroughly understands the management of children, to take charge of one baby, nearly 11 months old. Age from 28 to 35. A personal character from her last place indispensable. Apply from 11 to 12 o'clock this day and to-morrow, at 8, Norfolk-crescent, Oxford-square, Hyde-park. None who have applied before need call again.

WANTED, to HIRE, with the option of purchase, a FREEHOLD COTTAGE, and Garden, in good substantial repair, containing four bed rooms, two parlours, kitchen, &c., near London, and within a short distance of railway station or omnibus. Terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars as to height and size of rooms, to W. M., Elstree, Herts. Possession to be had at Michaelmas.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSEMAID, in a gentleman's family, 24 miles from London. She must be a good needlewoman and not under 25 years of age. Assistance is given by the kitchenmaid. Wages £12, and everything found. Address, stating all particulars as to last situation, &c., to A. B., Wrotham, near Sevenoaks.

WANTED, as good PLAIN COOK in a small private family, residing in the neighbourhood of London, a respectable young woman, with not less than a 12 months' character, and a member of the Church of England, from 20 to 30 years of age. A farmer's daughter from the country would be preferred, as she will be required to manage a small dairy, &c. Letters to be addressed, prepaid, to Mrs. W., post-office, Stoke Newington, near London.

WANTED, a young lady as GOVERNESS PUPIL, having some knowledge of music, and who would take charge of junior pupils out of school hours. She would receive sound instruction in English, French, music, and drawing, and be treated with care and kindness. Premium for one year 15 guineas, or less if a pupil could be introduced. Address Theta, 3, Grove-place, North-street, Wandsworth.

WANTS a SITUATION, as COMPANION to a lady, or as Housekeeper, or to educate one or two young children, a Roman Catholic, of middle age and unexceptionable character. Address W. M., 88, Pentonville-road, Islington.

WASHING.—WANTED, by an experienced laundress, one or two families' WASHING. Good supply of water and good drying ground. Terms moderate. Respectable references can be given.—S. E., 16, Elm-place, Bayswater.

WASHING WANTED.—One or two families' WASHING WANTED, by a respectable laundress. Has a good drying ground open to the fields, a good supply of water, and every other convenience. Terms moderate. Address to A. B., Mrs. Farrell's, Willow-walk, West-green, Green-lanes, Tottenham.

WASHING.—One or two families' WASHING WANTED, by a respectable person, with a good drying ground and a good supply of water, and done at the lowest possible prices. A good reference. Direct to E. C., 6, William-street, Princes-road, Notting-hill.

WASHING by STEAM.—DIRTY BLANKETS, counterpanes, and house linen of every description carefully CLEANED. Contracts at low prices with hotels, clubs, shipping, and public institutions.—SMITH and DAINTREE, dyers and bleachers, 38, Mount-street, Grosvenor-sq., and the works, Fashion-st., Dockhead, S.E.

WASHING WANTED, by a respectable laundress, who thoroughly understands the business. Can be highly recommended. Good drying ground, and supply of water. Work done on the most reasonable terms. Horse and cart in town when wanted. Address E. C., Yorkshire-house, Kensal New-town.

EDUCATION.—A gentleman, who has been eminently successful in preparing his pupils for various examinations, has a VACANCY for a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, to board in his family. Terms moderate. Distinguished references. Address Sigma, Rose-bank Villa, Notting-hill, W.

EDUCATION.—The vicar of a country parish, M.A., of Cambridge, and late head master of a Royal foundation Grammar school, RECEIVES into his house a limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS. Terms—under 14 years of age, 40 guineas; above that age, 45 guineas. Address A. B. X., Kimpton's library, 68, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

EDUCATION.—Sea Side.—At an establishment near Brighton, standing in its own grounds, good bathing on the shore, warm and cold baths on the premises, YOUTHS of delicate health may be RECEIVED during vacation or for a limited period. For terms and address apply to Messrs. Kerby and Son, 190, Oxford-street; or to Mr. King, 34, Parliament-street.

EDUCATION, 16 Guineas per Annum.—At an established boarding school, very healthily situate near Blackheath, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are well BOARDED and EDUCATED. The pupils are well grounded in ciphering, and great attention is paid to the health, morals, and comfort of the boys. Address A. Z., Messrs. Blacklock, 117, High-street, Whitechapel.

EDUCATION (superior) in FRANCE.—BRITANNIA HOUSE ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at Guines, near Calais. English, French, and German professors. Terms moderate. No extras. No vacations. Mr. Popieul Bertin will arrive in London on the 1st of July. For prospectuses, &c., apply at 24, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square. N.B. No passports required for pupils coming to France.

EDUCATION, 22 guineas per annum.—At an established school, in a delightful locality, 5 miles from town, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are BOARDED and INSTRUCTED in the classics and French, with all the branches of tuition calculated to form the man of business, and essential to the accomplishment of a sound, useful, and commercial education. Apply to Mr. Joy, 35, Newington-causeway, S.E.; or to X. Y., 7, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Dr. HEYDEN, Frankfort-on-the-Main, is desirous of replacing a few ENGLISH PUPILS as BOARDERS, at his own table. Sound education, and liberal instruction. English Divine service. Good references from parents. Terms moderate. Further particulars may be had by applying to C. Boosé, Esq., 114, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, who has two sons in the establishment.

EDUCATION.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL for the SONS of GENTLEMEN, whose incomes are limited. Board, separate bed, and superior education, including books, are provided at a cost to the friends of 25 guineas annually. Three vacancies the ensuing election. Address to the Head Master, at Mr. Law's, bookseller, 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—The Misses FALLER's ESTABLISHMENT, at Heidelberg, for YOUNG LADIES, offers first-rate education on moderate terms. Miss Faller, being now in London for a short time, will be happy to give personally any information that may be required, daily, from 11 o'clock until 5, Address 6, Blomfield-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace, London.

EDUCATION.—The principal of a highly respectable ladies' establishment, near town, having a few VACANCIES, will feel happy to fill them upon the reduced terms of 30 guineas per annum, which will include English in all its branches, French (taught by a native and constantly spoken), piano, drawing, dancing, with the calisthenics, stationery, and laundress. Professors of eminence attend. Address Omega, Mr. Clarke's, 21, Finch-lane, city.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Grove-house, Coblentz.—A first-class ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, delightfully situate on the banks of the Rhine, offering all the advantages of a superior English home; conducted by the Misses KOETTLITZ and DOWDESWELL. One of the principals is now in London, and can be seen daily, from 11 till 4 o'clock, at 10, Old Cavendish-street.

EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, near London. Terms £5 per quarter, without an extra charge. The instruction comprises a thorough English education, French, the Greek and Latin classics, and mathematics. French is constantly spoken. The domestic arrangements are on a scale of the greatest comfort and liberality. Address A. Z., Mr. Lindsay's, stationer, Commercial-place, Kentish-town.

EDUCATION.—Brixton-hill.—Inclusive terms 30 guineas.—Parents who are selecting schools for their daughters are respectfully informed that there are a few VACANCIES in a finishing establishment, where a limited number is taken, and young ladies receive a first-class English and continental education, with the advantage of every comfort. The French, German, and Latin languages, music, singing, drawing, painting, and dancing are taught by eminent masters. Address Beta, Brixton Library, Commercial-place, Brixton.

EDUCATION in PARIS.—Mlle. de CORNET (who resided six years with the late Mrs. Bray) and her SISTERS, 11, rue de Chaillot, Champs Elysées, RECEIVE a limited number of select PUPILS and PARLOUR BOARDERS. Mlle. de Cornet will be in London from June 28 until July 10, and may be seen between 2 and 5 o'clock, at 22, Orchard-street, Portman-square. Reference permitted to the Rev. Dr. Emerton, D.D., Principal of Hanwell College, Hanwell, who will forward a prospectus on application.

EDUCATION (on the river Orwell, Ipswich, Suffolk) for 25 guineas per annum: no extras whatever. To include all books, Latin, Greek, French, and German, and a sound commercial education. This old establishment is intended for the sons of gentlemen of limited means, and commands a delightful view of the river Orwell and its woodland scenery. Several gentlemen in London will conscientiously recommend this school, having sons there at the present time. Address S. S., A. Granger's, 308, Holborn, W.C.

EDUCATION.—Miss NELSON, 13, the Grove, Clapham-common, London. In this establishment the strictest attention is given to the moral, mental, and religious culture of the pupils, and to their health and happiness. The course of instruction embraces French, German, Italian, and Latin, with English grammar and composition, music, &c. A French Protestant teacher resides. The terms are moderate, and the situation is salubrious. Two or three vacancies occur.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES.—Oakville, the Drive, Forest-hill.—In this establishment a thorough knowledge of the continental languages and music is combined with the usual course of a polite English education. The principals—a professor of great experience and his wife—(assisted by eminent masters) devote their whole time to the duties of the school, which are assimilated as nearly as possible to a home education. Terms 40 guineas. For prospectuses, &c., address Mrs. Waetzig.

EDUCATION (superior) in FRANCE.—BEAULIEU HOUSE ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at Guines, near Calais, under the direction of Mr. L. LIBOREL. There are a few VACANCIES in this long well-known establishment, where young gentlemen receive a sound education, which fits them either for commercial or professional life. Mr. L. is assisted by eminent French, English and German professors. Terms moderate; no extras; no vacation. For prospectuses and references apply to Mr. Liborel, from 12 to 3, at 34, Essex-street, Strand.

EDUCATION, for £22 per annum, or £5 10s. per quarter, including all extras. The Latin, Greek, French, and German languages included, and a sound commercial education, at an old-established school for gentlemen's sons, a few miles in the country. The Woolwich examinations are prepared for. Much attention is paid to composition and spelling; the latter is taught on a new principle, by dictation from The Times leading article. The principal is now in town, and references will be exchanged. Address B. B., bookseller's, 470, Oxford-street.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Richmond, Surrey.—In an old-established finishing school of high standing a superior ENGLISH and FRENCH EDUCATION may be obtained. The principal is assisted by English and foreign governesses of talent, eminent professors for all the accomplishments, and lecturers on the sciences, who attend weekly. The locality is most salubrious and beautiful, the residence (a spacious mansion) replete with comfort, standing in its own extensive grounds. Inclusive terms from 35 to 40 guineas. Address Hermione, Lloyd's, chymist, Richmond, Surrey.

EDUCATION, 22 guineas per annum.—At a highly respectable village, six miles from London, YOUNG LADIES are liberally BOARDED and carefully INSTRUCTED in English, French, music, drawing, painting, dancing, writing, and arithmetic, with plain and fancy needlework, including washing. Food of the best kind. Premises capacious, with extensive playground. References to parents. No notice previous to the removal of a pupil. Cards W. W., Mr. May's, musicseller, 11, Holborn-bars; 88, Bishopsgate-street within; and 7, Kingsland-crescent.

EDUCATION, Havelock-House, for 40 guineas per annum. No extras. Single beds. For gentlemen's sons who are deficient in spelling and composition, arithmetic, accounts, reading, writing, and the French language, &c.; also the making out bills and letter-writing, &c.—This SCHOOL, situate in the country, near London, in its own delightful grounds, is now open, replete with every domestic comfort. Conducted by a gentleman of much experience in the training of youth, and who knows their general deficiencies. Apply to F. F., bookseller, 470, Oxford-street.

EDUCATION.—The FRENCH and GERMAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, Church House, Merton, Surrey, conducted on the most liberal principles, combines all the advantages of a residence on the continent with a sound classical and commercial English education. Preparations for the military and civil service examination. Daily lessons given by resident French and German masters, and the pupils are waited on by French servants. There is a large swimming bath, used under proper surveillance. Terms moderate. Prospectuses and references of the principal. Re-opens July 22.

EDUCATION.—The sisters of a beneficed clergyman, who receive the daughters of gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE in a pleasant and healthy locality near London, have VACANCIES. Masters of acknowledged eminence attend, a Parisienne teacher resident, and the comforts of home are combined with a finished education. References given to clergymen of high standing, parents of pupils. Terms from 50 to 80 guineas. Great reduction made for sisters and for the daughters of clergymen. Address Alpha, post-office, 3, Union-terrace, Notting-hill, W.

EDUCATION (superior).—Blackheath.—Inclusive terms from 40 to 45 guineas.—Parents are respectfully informed that there occur a few VACANCIES in a first-class establishment for YOUNG LADIES, which offers unusual advantages. One of the principals being a native of Paris, the French language is constantly spoken. Experienced foreign and English governesses are resident, and six masters of high repute are in attendance for the accomplishments, which are included in the above terms. The house is large, detached, and replete with domestic comfort. Address Bellini, Mr. Horne's, stationer, High-road, Lee, Kent.

EDUCATION.—Four miles west of London.—A lady of high musical and vocal talent, assisted by resident governesses and eminent masters, has a few VACANCIES for PUPILS in her establishment of high standing, where the daughters of gentlemen are received upon moderate terms, whose educational advantages are of the first order. A Parisienne is resident, a liberal table provided, and every care taken to secure to the pupils the comforts of home. The house is a detached mansion, well ventilated, spacious, and commodious, and its pleasure grounds stand unrivalled for beauty and extent. References to parents can be given. For prospectuses apply to X. Y. Z., post-office, Chiswick.

EDUCATION.—Inclusive Terms, £20.—AFTON HOUSE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Colebrook-row, Islington, London. Principal, Mr. ELLIOTT, assisted by three resident masters of ability and experience, and visiting professors. The tables are most liberally supplied and the diet is of the best quality. The education imparted includes, reading, writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French and German languages, arithmetic and bookkeeping, mathematics, mapping and drawing, history, geography, &c. The house and grounds are very extensive and delightfully situate. An inspection of arrangements is invited. The number is limited. Reference is given to the parents of pupils.

EDUCATION for £25. Single Beds. No Extras.—Just opened (by a master of long standing) for GENTLEMEN'S SONS, a few miles from London, and in the country. The house stands in its own grounds, with large orchard, garden, and pleasure grounds, replete with every domestic comfort. In addition to Spanish, English, Latin, Greek, French, and German (the two latter spoken by the principal), more than ordinary attention will be devoted to a sound commercial education, thus qualifying the pupils for a merchant's-office, Bank, the Stock Exchange, &c. Spelling taught from dictation. There are two vacancies for parlour boarders. Address, M. M., 308, High Holborn, W.C.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—The longest established (1833) and well-known first-class SCHOOL, at Bonn, is well worthy of the attention of parents who desire to place their sons where they can rapidly acquire the French and German languages usefully, while attaining a solid English and classical education under English superintendence, with English comforts. There are a hundred officers' names, at least, in this month's Army List, who were educated at the above establishment. The Principal is now in London; his references are highly respectable, and his terms very moderate and inclusive, but which include dancing, fencing, singing, gymnastics, and lectures on the most popular subjects of natural philosophy. The prospectus, &c., to be had at Messrs. Hookham's library, Old Bond-street.

EDUCATION (Superior).—In a well-established and select finishing school, five miles south of London, there are VACANCIES for two young ladies, desirous of completing their education under the immediate superintendence of the principals, assisted by seven masters of eminence for the accomplishments, and resident English and foreign governesses. Inclusive terms from 40 to 50 guineas. The establishment is conducted on the most liberal principles, and the pupils enjoy the comforts of a well-regulated home, combined with superior educational advantages. Number of pupils limited. References to parents of pupils and clergyman of the Church of England. Address B. A., Mr. C. H. May's, general advertisement-office, 26, Lombard-street.

EDUCATION.—At a superior and old-established BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, six miles from London, terms 22 guineas, the system of education is such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind treatment. The fear of correction, the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectation of their parents, is thereby avoided. The principal, who is of extensive experience in the profession, ventures to affirm that there are few establishments of superior advantages for salubrity, extent, and convenience of premises, playgrounds, gardens, cricket-field, bath, gymnasium, &c. The domestic arrangements are conducted with parental care, and the table is supplied with the best of provisions. For prospectuses address Alpha, 29, Mount-street, Westminster-road, Lambeth, S.

EDUCATION.—Mme. de VERU begs respectfully to inform parents who are selecting a school for their daughters that she has unexpectedly TWO VACANCIES in her establishment. Her system of tuition is well known, and has given great satisfaction to parents. A superior English and continental education is guaranteed, and unremitted attention is paid to the health, moral training, and lady-like manners of the pupils. The French language is the only medium of communication. Experienced foreign and English governesses are resident, and masters of high repute are in daily attendance for all the accomplishments. The house is large, detached, and replete with every domestic comfort. Full particulars and terms will be sent on application to the Principal, Carisbrooke-house, near Lee Church, Blackheath.

EDUCATION.—Leamington Spa.—First-class ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES. Resident French and German governesses. Masters of eminence attend. Address Alpha, Mr. Mander's musical repository, Parade, Leamington.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, Heidelberg.—Dr. GASPEY's ENGLISH INSTITUTION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. The principal is now in town, and can be spoken with every day this week (except Saturday) from 12 till 2 (on Friday from 11 till 1), at 21, Norfolk-street, Strand, where prospectuses may always be obtained.

EDUCATION, 12 guineas per year: no extras.—A gentleman, conducting a boarding school, whose terms are 20 guineas per year, wishing to make up his number, is willing to RECEIVE a few PUPILS on the above terms, provided the payments are made half-yearly in advance.—C. W., post-office, Bedford.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES; terms 40 and 45 guineas. The course of instruction embraces English, French, German, Italian, Latin, music, drawing, painting, and dancing. A resident Parisienne. Masters of eminence attend.—Eva, Platrier's library, Turnham-green.

EDUCATION.—For £18 per annum, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are BOARDED, Clothed, and Educated. The situation healthy, in the country, west of London. This advertisement is worthy the attention of persons in want of a good school. Unexceptionable references given. Apply by letter to A. B., 306, Holborn.

EDUCATION, at Half usual Terms, £6 per quarter, no extras, in a highly respectable ladies' establishment near London, including a complete English education, fees of professors in French, music, singing, dancing, drawing, Latin, lectures, &c. References given. Address Beta, Kew, S.W.

EDUCATION.—In a select school for the sons of gentlemen, where pupils are expeditiously prepared for the public examinations, VACANCIES occur for two PARLOUR BOARDERS. Inclusive terms 60 guineas per annum. The school is situate in the most healthy part of Hertfordshire. Address S. A. R., post-office, Baldock, Herts.

EDUCATION.—Notting-hill.—Inclusive Terms 22 Guineas.—The COURSE of EDUCATION is comprehensive, embracing the usual accomplishments and languages, French being constantly spoken. A liberal table is kept, and the pupils are treated with the most maternal care and kindness. Apply to Meta, Boddington's library, Notting-hill-gate, W.

EDUCATION FREE.—Important to Paterfamilias.—A gentleman has TWO PRESENTATIONS to the FOUNDATION of a first-class SCHOOL, and will bestow them on the sons of gentlemen only. Preference given to pupils desirous of preparing for the Oxford or Cambridge Certificates. Address M. O., 154, Leadenhall-street, city.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, in the neighbourhood of St. John's-wood. Terms 40 and 45 guineas, commencing from the time of entrance. Resident French and German teachers. The number of pupils limited to 18. Prospectuses, with names of professors, will be forwarded on application to P. N., at Cadby's music warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

EDUCATION.—In an establishment, a few miles from town, YOUNG LADIES can be BOARDED and EDUCATED, on very moderate terms. English in all its branches, French, German, music, drawing, and painting. A lady and daughter, or two sisters, may find a comfortable home. Address Sigma, 213, Upper-street, Islington.

EDUCATION.—Germany.—Professor F. v. WENZEL, at Pfungstadt, RECEIVES gentlemen as PUPILS, to prepare for the civil and military appointments, and other pursuits requiring a practical knowledge of French and German. Strict attention paid to the morals and religious principles of the pupils. Pfungstadt is situate in a healthy country of the Rhine. Terms for board and schooling £40 per annum. Address F. W., 11, Poultry.

EDUCATION (superior) in FRANCE.—PARK-HOUSE SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, Guines, near Calais. Terms very moderate. No vacations unless desired by parents. All accomplishments by eminent masters. Highly respectable references to parents. Mme L. HENNEQUIN, the Principal, is now in London.—20, Princes-street, Cavendish-square. At home from 11 till 3 daily. Prospectuses sent in answer to letters.

EDUCATION (superior) in FRANCE.—VICTORIA-HOUSE ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Guines, near Calais. Terms very moderate. No vacation unless desired by parents. Hundreds of references throughout England. Mons. L. HENNEQUIN, the Principal, is now in London.—20, Princes-street, Cavendish-square. At home daily from 12 till 3. Prospectuses sent in answer to letters.

EDUCATION (superior) in FRANCE.—BRITANNIA-HOUSE ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at Guines, near Calais. English, French, and German professors. Terms moderate. No extras. No vacations. Mr. POPIEUL BERTIN is in London, at 24, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, and can be seen daily from 12 till 3 o'clock. Passports are not required for pupils going to school.

EDUCATION (£22 per annum), at a highly respectable long-established BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, within four miles of the city. The course of instruction comprises English, French, writing, and arithmetic, music, dancing, and needlework. Terms for pupils under 10 years of age, £22 per annum, including all extras. For cards of address apply to Mr. Joseph Williams, music warehouse, 123, Cheapside, corner of Wood-street.

EDUCATION.—Parents who are anxious to select a first-class SCHOOL for their sons, on unusually advantageous terms, and in a peculiarly healthy situation, near town, where the highest intellectual advantages are combined with religious instruction, strict moral training, and liberal domestic comforts, are invited to apply for the prospectus of such an establishment by letter to Sigma, care of J. Butler, Esq., Holland-street, Kensington.

EDUCATION.—Brighton.—A lady, having removed to this healthy locality, wishes to increase her establishment. She has for many years been accustomed to the care of young ladies, and imparts a good English education, with French taught by a resident governess. Terms 40 guineas per annum; pupils under 12 years 35 guineas, including music. References to the friends of the present and of late pupils. Masters attend on the usual terms. Address, free, to A. Y., Sands' library, Montpellier-place, Brighton.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Bonn on the Rhine.—ANGLO-GERMAN ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. The Principal, Herr THOMAS, has some VACANCIES, and purposes to be in London early in July. He hopes then to satisfy parents desiring personal conference. Pupils can accompany Herr Thomas on his return to Bonn. Address Herr Thomas, Coblenzer Strasse, Bonn; or Messrs. Dulau and Co., foreign booksellers, 37, Soho-square.

EDUCATION.—There are VACANCIES in a long-established LADIES' SCHOOL, where the English studies are carefully superintended by the principals. Masters of talent attend. French taught conversationally and grammatically, by a resident Parisienne. Terms moderate, and inclusive from 25 to 40 guineas per annum, according to age and requirements. An Articled Pupil can be received. House and grounds spacious. West of London.—C., Mr. Lyon's pianoforte warehouse, 28, Charles-st., Middlesex Hospital, W.

EDUCATION.—In a select establishment, near town, one or two YOUNG LADIES would be RECEIVED on reduced terms, in consequence of several Vacancies. Inclusive terms for English, writing, arithmetic, composition, the globes, French, drawing, and music or German, by eminent masters, 40 guineas per annum. A Parisian governess resides in the house, and every facility is afforded for the improvement of the pupils. The house is pleasantly situate, in one of the best suburbs. Address J. E., Pont-street, Belgrave-square.

EDUCATION.—Havelock-house, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Mrs. W. POPPLEWELL, Medallist of the Society of Arts, assisted by a thoroughly competent English lady and a resident Parisienne; music by Mr. Heyden; drawing by the principal. The present Vacation will Terminate on the 31st July. Vacancies for Two Ladies to Reside with the family, the house being spacious, close to the sea, and commanding a fine view of Beachy Head. Apply as above, or at Mrs. Waghorn's educational agency, 34, Soho-square.

EDUCATION, Blackheath.—After the Midsummer vacation there will be THREE VACANCIES in a LADIES' SCHOOL of high standing, where the daughters of gentlemen only are received. Masters of repute attend, a Parisienne is resident, and the modern languages are taught by natives. Terms (to fill the vacancies) 45 guineas per annum, which will include instruction in the various branches of a solid and refined English education, the French, German, and Italian languages, music (vocal and instrumental), drawing, painting, and dancing. Strict attention is paid to the religious and moral training of the pupils. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address Alpha, Messrs. Dulau and Co.'s, 37, Soho-square.

EDUCATION; inclusive terms £25 and £30 per annum. At a very superior and old-established school for young gentlemen, in the west of England, noted for salubrity of situation and easy of access by rail, there are a few VACANCIES for PUPILS, at the above moderate charges, according to age, to include board, tuition in the Greek and Latin classics, a regular course of mathematics, German, French, by a resident master, native of France, singing, writing, drawing, merchants' accounts, practical land surveying, &c. The system of tuition is calculated to insure the pupil's rapid progress. The prominence is given to religion which its importance demands. Reports of conduct and progress are issued quarterly, and rewards periodically distributed, by which, and other means, a spirit of emulation is excited, and the full powers of the youthful mind are drawn into action without any recourse to corporal punishment. Entirely in the country. Distant only half a mile from a station. Prospectuses, with view of the house, and further particulars on application by letter to F. S. A., post-office, Chelsea, until the 19th inst. Established 1838.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A married clergyman, M.A. of Cambridge, residing within 25 miles of London, and near a railway station, receives three or four pupils, and has TWO VACANCIES. To those requiring particular care and attention this offers many advantages. Address Rev. A. B., 4, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A married Graduate in Honours of Cambridge, formerly master in a public school, and resident tutor in a nobleman's family, RECEIVES SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to prepare for the University or the army. Among his late and present pupils are the sons of noblemen and gentlemen of rank. Address Rev. A. B., post-office, Maidenhead.

PRIVATE TUITION, in the Vicinity of the Malvern Hills.—A married clergyman, M.A., graduate in honours of Trinity College, Cambridge, RECEIVES THREE PUPILS into his family, to prepare for the universities, civil service, artillery, engineers, and the other branches of the army. His house is delightfully situate, standing in its own grounds, in a healthy part of Worcestershire. Address Rev. A. B., care of Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

BLACKHEATH COLLEGE, Principal, Rev. J. A. ANDRAS, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.—Preparation for the universities, military colleges, or for mercantile and the ordinary pursuits of life. Pupils are received at any age, the junior department being distinct from the senior, but the education uniform throughout. Superior premises, with extensive grounds for recreation. For prospectuses address as above, Lee-park, Kent.

COLLEGE for LADIES, Brixton.—English, Mr Craig, M.A.; French, Mons. Perrot, B.A.; German, Herr Bunger; Drawing, Mr. Sims; Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. W. Glover; Vocal Music, Mr. Goodchild; Dancing, Mr. Grice; Calisthenics, Lieut. Barford. Inclusive terms—Day students, 20 guineas; boarders, 30 to 40 guineas per annum. Extra—Solo singing, Mr. Benson, of the Chapel Royal, St. James's; the Harp, Mr. Chatterton, harpist to Her Majesty. Address the Lady Superintendent, Angell-terrace.

BRIGHTON.—A few VACANCIES occur in a select SCHOOL conducted by a lady, who receives a limited number of PUPILS to educate with her own daughters. The French and German languages are taught by resident governesses, and masters of eminence attend. Great care is taken of the health, comfort, and training of the pupils. References given to parents of the highest respectability, whose daughters have been for years in the establishment. Address A. Z., care of Mr. Treacher, bookseller, 1, North-street, Brighton.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION in PARIS, 21, rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.—ANGLO-FRENCH INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, under the patronage of Bishop Spencer, and of several Members of the Reformed Church of France. The principal (Madame Luscombe) proposes being in London in the beginning of August, and returning to Paris in September, when she will be happy to take charge of any pupils committed to her care. Prospectuses may be had at Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s, Cornhill; and any further particulars from Mrs. Luscombe, 21, rue Chateaubriand.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, 16, Thomas-street, Weymouth.—This establishment, conducted by Miss SMITH, assisted by the Rev. Hardwick Smith, B.A., and other efficient teachers, combines the following advantages:—A most healthy situation; a happy home, regulated on Christian principles; a well-considered plan of tuition; a thorough and liberal education of a high order; inclusive and very moderate terms. The pupils will re-assemble on the 29th of July. Number received, 18. Full particulars forwarded on application.

HYDE-HOUSE SCHOOL, Winchester.—Dr. BEHR and the Rev. E. FIRMSTONE, M.A., RECEIVE the SONS of GENTLEMEN to prepare for the Universities, naval and military colleges, direct commissions in the H.E.I.C. service, the Indian army, or any of the professions. They have also formed classes with a special view to prepare for the competitive examinations for the Engineers and Artillery, and the civil service both in India and at home. Reference to gentlemen of the highest standing, both civil and military, whose sons are or have been educated at the school. For terms and particulars apply to the Principals.

BELMONT-HOUSE SCHOOL, Turnham-green, Middlesex.—The object of this establishment is to impart to a limited number of youths, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal education, and the system of instruction pursued necessarily embraces all the branches of study essential to such a purpose. The pupils are treated liberally, they have separate beds, and free access to an extensive library; due regard is paid to their gentlemanlike conduct, and their health, morals, and religious instruction are alike objects of constant solicitude. The house is an elegant mansion, surrounded by extensive play and pleasure grounds, and for its salubrity of situation and peculiar adaptation to scholastic purposes stands unrivalled in the vicinity of the metropolis. A prospectus will be forwarded on application by letter to the principal, Mr. CLEMENTS, M.A.

THE GERMAN and FRENCH PROTESTANT COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Grove-house, Clapham-common, having just added a new wing to, and otherwise considerably improved the premises, will now be enabled to answer all the applications of the friends of the establishment, in which the pupils enjoy throughout the most liberal treatment, and every care to the formation of gentlemanly habits and manners. Especial attention is paid to a sound English classical scientific, and commercial education, and the culture of German and French is such as to supersede entirely the necessity of sending children abroad for the acquirement of these languages. Candidates successfully prepared for every branch of civil or military service. For prospectuses, with view of premises, &c., apply to the Director, the Rev. E. A. FRIEDLANDER, as above.

HOME EDUCATION.—A lady, educating her daughters, assisted by eminent masters, RECEIVES a few PUPILS, who are treated in all respects as members of the family. The highest references. Address A. P., 14, Randolph-road, Maida-hill.

ON the BANK, Highgate.—YOUNG LADIES are RECEIVED for BOARD and EDUCATION, with the advantages of eminent masters. Vacancies for Parlour Boarders. References given and required. Apply to A. B., post-office, Highgate.

TUITION.—An Oxford undergraduate, resident in town, will be glad to ATTEND, during the vacation, a few PUPILS desirous of obtaining instruction in Latin, Greek, English, French, or the junior mathematics. Terms £2 per month, one hour daily. Address Ion, post-office, Brompton-row, S.W.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION.—Mrs. HAYWARD's ESTABLISHMENT, King-street, Great Yarmouth.—YOUNG LADIES are carefully EDUCATED and liberally BOARDED, for 24 guineas a year, inclusive terms. References to Mrs. Hayward, 35, St. Martin's-lane, Charing cross.

EXCHANGE of PUPILS.—A gentleman, in the scholastic profession, wishes to PLACE his DAUGHTER, age 14, in a truly Christian seminary, in or near London, in exchange for a young gentleman, upon mutual terms. Address Beta, post-office, 86, Upper-street, Islington.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, assisted by a resident tutor, who is educating a few very gentlemanly PUPILS, wishes for another, or two brothers to complete his number. To those requiring much care and attention this offers peculiar advantages. Address Rev. X. Y., post-office, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY.—Parents about to PLACE TWO DAUGHTERS at SCHOOL may arrange for one who is willing to assist three hours daily in a select establishment, on greatly reduced terms, viz., premium of £15. Address Delta, post-office, Grenville-street, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL.—REQUIRED, in a genteel establishment in Kensington, a YOUNG LADY as above, to whom great advantages can be offered for moderate terms. Eminent professors attend for the accomplishments. There are a few vacancies for pupils. Address Beta, Brassington's library, Kensington, W.

BOURNEMOUTH, Hants.—A clergyman, M.A., and graduate in honours, Cambridge, RECEIVES into his house FOUR PUPILS to prepare for the universities and naval and military examinations. References given to parents of former pupils. Address M. A., Richmond-hill, Bournemouth.

BOARD and CHRISTIAN EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES OFFERED by two sisters, formerly governesses in high families. House unexceptionable. Locality healthy. Superior masters. Number very limited. Terms 30 guineas per annum, inclusive. Good references. Address to Zeta, Wade's library, High-street, Kensington.

UNRULY CHILDREN.—Ladies and gentlemen who find their sons or daughters getting beyond their own control are recommended to apply for advice and assistance to a married clergyman, of much experience in gaining the esteem and confidence of young persons of all ages from 5 to 20. Address A. M., Mr. Cull's, 13, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The wife of a clergyman, living in a healthy village near the sea-side, in Suffolk, wishes to RECEIVE into her family one LITTLE GIRL to educate with her own two daughters, of the ages of 12 and 8, under an experienced governess. Terms 60 guineas per annum. Address Rev. M. A., at Mr. Joseph Lee's, 9 a, Billiter-square, London.

A SINGLE LADY, residing in the pleasant town of Farnham, in Surrey, is desirous of meeting with TWO CHILDREN, needing maternal care, to BOARD and EDUCATE; or a lady, as Companion and Boarder, would not be objected to. Suitable references can be given. Terms moderate. Address E. C., Fleet Pond station, near Winchfield, Hants.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION for LITTLE BOYS.—A lady, of great experience in tuition, assisted by masters, RECEIVES 12 LITTLE BOYS, who experience every kindness and attention. The house has beautiful and extensive pleasure grounds. Terms, inclusive, 16 guineas.—A. B. Z., Mr. Paternoster's, stationer, Hitchin.

CLAREMONT-HOUSE, St. John's-wood-park.—Miss ELSWORTH, having a few VACANCIES in her establishment, will be happy to forward terms and references on application. Masters of eminence attend for languages and accomplishments, and lectures delivered to the pupils on various subjects. A Parisian governess resides in the house. The duties of the school will be resumed on the 27th of July.

TUITION.—A clergyman, B.A., Oxon., Graduate in Honours, who holds a curacy three miles from Hyde-park-corner, OFFERS to give INSTRUCTION in the CLASSICS, History, &c., to any one who is desirous of assistance therein, at certain hours during the week. He would attend pupils at their own home. References given and required. A personal interview sought immediately on suitable application. Address W., post-office, Kensington.

UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES.—A gentleman, whose daughter has been educated in a first-class school, near London, wishes to RECOMMEND the same to parents seeking a good education for their children, combined with every domestic comfort. The house is large and surrounded by a garden. An early application is advised. Address A. B., at Churchman's stationery warehouse, Broadway, Hammersmith.

IN a superior PREPARATORY SCHOOL, situate in a most salubrious locality, YOUNG GENTLEMEN receive a sound EDUCATION, based on religious principles. Great care is taken in the formation of the mind, and every attention paid to health and comfort. The establishment is conducted by a lady and her daughter. Terms moderate. Address E. C., Mr. Hand's library, Clapham, S.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A married lady residing near Canonbury-square, Islington, and who has been accustomed to tuition for several years, wishes to take TWO LITTLE GIRLS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Combined with a superior education they will have the care and comfort of home. Terms 30 guineas per annum. Address G., 7, Fountain-terrace, Camberwell-grove, S.

THE PRINCIPALS of a highly respectable ESTABLISHMENT in Suffolk will be happy, after Midsummer, to RECEIVE a young lady, about 15 years of age, as an ARTICLED PUPIL, for either two or three years. Terms, from 20 to 24 guineas, according to requirements. A younger sister would also be received upon advantageous terms. Address B. B., Mr. Cowell's, Old Butter-market, Ipswich, Suffolk.

FRANCE.—There will be TWO VACANCIES for PUPILS, after the vacation, in Madame PICHON's establishment for a limited number of young ladies, No. 6, rue Wissocq, Boulogne-sur-Mer. Studies are to be resumed on the 16th of August. Madame Pichon may be seen during the first week in July, daily, between the hours of 12 and 4, at 17, Hanover-street, Hanover-square. A governess pupil is required.

TWO LADIES, highly connected, good linguists, members of the Church of England, would be happy to RECEIVE TWO YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE. Their parents or guardians may depend upon their being thoroughly instructed in English in all its branches, continental French, German, Italian, music, singing, drawing, and painting. Every attention would be paid to their domestic comforts and happiness. Address D. E., 58, Brompton-crescent, Brompton.

ROMFORD, Essex.—ALFRED-HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, conducted by the Misses DAVIS. The duties of this establishment will be resumed on Thursday, July 22. The house and grounds are pleasantly and healthfully situate, on the London road, and are especially adapted for school purposes. Domestic arrangements superintended by Mrs. Davis. An omnibus passes from St. Paul's churchyard twice a day. Prospectuses, with terms and references, forwarded on application.

HOME EDUCATION.—The daughters of an officer in the army, residing in a healthy country village, are desirous of RECEIVING two or three little GIRLS to educate at home, having studied under London professors. They are capable of offering the first references. This would be found a desirable home for children whose parents are proceeding abroad, as every attention, together with a careful education, might be relied on. Address Z. Y., post-office, Bayford, near Hertford.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A lady, residing 20 miles from London, wishes for two or three LITTLE GIRLS as PUPILS. Terms £20 per annum. Respectable references given to the parents of the children she has had under her care. A comfortable home for any young person whose education has been neglected. She could receive instruction, and have a musical companion and friend. Address M. H., Beeton's, pastrycook, &c., Forest-hill, Sydenham, Kent.

FRENCH.—The British Government Chaplain at a town abroad, who is at present taking duty for the summer, in a beautiful county not far from London, wishes to EDUCATE one or two LITTLE BOYS, sons of gentlemen. He is accustomed to tuition, and, as French is generally spoken in his family, there are peculiar advantages for practically acquiring the French language. Address Rev. A. B., Mr. Clark's, bookseller, 84, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, London.

GROVE-HOUSE ACADEMY, St. Peter's, two miles from either Ramsgate, Margate, or Broadstairs, to be SOLD, or Let on Lease, containing three parlours, hall, kitchen, school and dining rooms, lavatory, larder, &c., four bed rooms, dressing room, and a large school bed room, two attics, soft and spring water, a good garden and play ground in front, situate in a most healthy locality, and well adapted for a school, which it has been for the last 15 years. Apply to Messrs. Friend and Vinten, the cabinet warehouse, High-street, Ramsgate.

ROCKHILL-HOUSE, Folkestone.—Seminary for Young Ladies.—Miss HARRISON begs to announce that the VACATION will TERMINATE on Monday, July 26th. The London pupils return on Thursday, July 29th.

PARIS.—A lady, of high respectability, late proprietress of a ladies' seminary, is desirous of receiving some YOUNG LADIES, to board and instruct in the French language, on moderate terms. Address A. S., 52, rue des Dames aux Batignolles.

CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the ARMY are now subjected to a very strict previous examination; to prepare them for this the CAVALRY COLLEGE, Richmond, Surrey, has been OPENED, under the distinguished patronage of Lord Combermere and other officers of the highest eminence in the service. Apply for information and prospectus to Captain Barrow, at the College.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—CANDIDATES for the ARMY are rapidly PREPARED at Sandhurst Lodge, Queen's-road west, Regent's park, N.W., to pass the required examinations. Gentlemen are informed that the system successfully pursued by Captain MALKIN is continued under the guidance of experienced masters. The domestic arrangements are superintended by Mrs. Malkin.

PRACTICAL MILITARY COLLEGE (London Branch) opened by Captain LENDY, for candidates for the various branches of the service. Day students. The studies will be carried on on the same principle at Sunbury. Resident director, Lieut. De Cristoforis, late of the French Staff School. The professors of Sunbury will regularly attend:—Captain Lendy, Major Corte (Sardinian Artillery), Captain Siber (Prussian Staff), the Rev. W. Howse, M.A. (mathematical master at King's College). Apply to Lieut. De Cristoforis, 4, Bennett-street, St. James's-street, S.W.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, Old Bond-street.—Dr. ALTSCHUL TEACHES TWO LANGUAGES in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same terms as one, at the pupils' or at his own house. Each language spoken in his private lessons, and select classes for ladies and gentlemen. This practical method enables his pupils to speak, read, and write the above languages in a very short time. Preparation (in languages) for mercantile and ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, army, navy, and civil service examinations.

PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?—Many to whom this question is put will answer, "I can read, translate, and understand pretty well, but I cannot speak it." FRENCH and GERMAN CONVERSATION CLASSES, in which the pupils are taught theoretically and practically, by separate native professors, are held at Mr. Rosenthal's, 355, Oxford-st., between the Pantheon and Regent-circus.

GERMAN, French, Italian, and Spanish TAUGHT, through the medium of English or French, grammatically and by conversation. Every kind of translation done, &c. Families and schools attended. Distance no object; terms reasonable. Apply to Professor LITTAUR, 11, Upper Clifton-street, Finsbury-square.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, Conversation, Commercial Correspondence, and Translations, 4, Old Jewry, city.—Dr. HAUSMANN, late German Professor in University College, London, continues to RECEIVE PUPILS and to do TRANSLATIONS. An Evening Conversation Class meets.—4, Old Jewry, city.

WRITING, &c.—Mr. TRAIL, 84, Lombard-street, (formerly Carstairs and Trail,) respectfully informs the public that he continues to gives LESSONS on the new and much admired system of WRITING, by which his pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and to write a beautiful running hand, in an incredibly short period. Mr. T. also gives lessons in accounts and short-hand. Terms moderate.

WRITING PRACTICALLY TAUGHT.—Mr. T. H. CARSTAIRS, from 81, Lombard-street, son of the celebrated inventor, continues to give LESSONS to ladies and gentlemen of all ages, even to the worst writers, in his highly improved method, which imparts a perfect freedom and facility to the hand in the shortest possible time. Families attended at home. Prospectuses of terms, &c., may be had at his establishment, 53, Gracechurch street.

MARTER's COUNTING-HOUSE for YOUNG MEN.—BOOKKEEPING PRACTICALLY TAUGHT in EIGHT LESSONS, for £1 1s., by Mr. MARTER, Accountant. Proficiency guaranteed. Ballance-sheets prepared. Merchants and tradesmen's books adjusted. Hours of attendance at the convenience of the pupil. Open daily from 9 in the morning till 10 in the evening. Apply to Mr. Marter, accountant and public auditor, 93, Farringdon-street, city five doors from Fleet-street: established 1838.

SKETCHING from NATURE.—A landscape painter, an exhibitor of long standing, will be happy to give INSTRUCTION, from Nature, in OIL or WATER COLOURS, or to attend pupils at their residence. Address A. B., 11, St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, N.W.

BRIGHTON.—The Misses BERNCASTEL beg to inform their pupils and friends that they have REMOVED their establishment to Nos. 19 and 20, Portland-place. Professors in attendance—Signori F. Lablache, Minola, Herr Kuhe, Messrs Delplanque, E. de Paris, Lavoine, F. Georges, G. Barton, M. L. Phillips, F.M.R.S., F.L.R.S. The studies will be resumed (D.V.) August the 4th.

DRAMATIC SCHOOL.—EVENING CLASSES are now OPEN for the instruction of students in elocution, the drama, &c., by Mr. GEORGE WEBSTER, late manager of Sadler's-wells Theatre, and son of Frederick Webster, the eminent elocutionist, 38, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

TO be LET, for one year or more, with immediate possession, a HOUSE, containing 12 rooms, in a most healthy and delightful situation. Gas throughout, bath room, and other conveniences. Rent £80. Apply on the premises, 5, College-terrace, opposite New College, St. John's-wood.

TO be LET, near Ramsgate, a small RESIDENCE, Furnished, or if for a term unfurnished, with walled fruit garden and grounds of upwards of an acre; stabling, laundry, &c. detached. Omnibuses pass the gates to railway and steamboats.—H., post-office, St. Peter's, Thanet.

TO be LET, a SHUT-UP SHOP, established 20 years in the general line, in Hoxton. Coming-in for the valuation of fixtures. Rent £27 per annum. Inquire of the owner by letter at Mr. Garrett's, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, Essex. No agent need apply.

TO be LET, (Wandsworth-road,) semi-detached, an eight-roomed HOUSE, with immediate possession. 200 feet of garden at the back, carriage sweep in front, high and dry, good water. Rent £32 by taking for three years, or £35 annually. In ornamental repair. Apply for cards to view to F. Kelly, 60, Fetter-lane, Holborn.

TO be LET, an eight-roomed HOUSE, in Edwardes-square, Kensington. The Furniture, nearly new, to be Disposed of, the proprietor leaving London from ill health. For cards to view address, per post, J. A. B., care of Mr. Austin, saddler, 52, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W. No furniture dealer need apply.

TO be LET, Furnished, for two or three months, a HOUSE, containing dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, four bed rooms, two dressing ditto, and usual domestic offices; half an hour's walk from Richmond-park, and five miles from town. Omnibuses pass the door frequently.—8, Castelnau Villas, Barnes, Surrey.

TO BOOKSELLERS, Stationers, and Printers.—Mr. Holmes has a first-rate CONCERN in Hampshire to SELL. Coming in £800. Returns satisfactory. Apply to Mr. Holmes, auctioneer, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Near Russell and Bloomsbury squares.—Mr. Holmes has an old established, genuine BUSINESS to SELL in this desirable locality. £500 to £600 required. Apply to Mr. Holmes, auctioneer and valuer, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO BOOKSELLERS, Stationers, and others.—In a leading thoroughfare.—Mr. Holmes has for SALE a capital BUSINESS, producing a very comfortable living. £300 to £350 required. Apply to Mr. Holmes, auctioneer and valuer, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO the FANCY, Berlin, Stationery, and Trimming TRADE, or capitally suitable for a draper, &c.—A BUSINESS and STOCK, in a first-rate situation for trade, health, and respectability, a few miles south of London, is for DISPOSAL, at a valuation only.—Messrs. Bath, 4, Walbrook.

TO GROCERS.—To be LET, in a large populated neighbourhood, a well-established GROCERY and ITALIAN BUSINESS. The present proprietor compelled to relinquish from ill health. Apply to Messrs. Fixsen and Co., 35, Queen-street, Cheapside.

TO GROCERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, the BUSINESS of a GROCER situate in the King's-road, Chelsea, and established nearly 15 years. A 30 years' lease may be obtained at a rent of £26 per annum. Address M. B., No. 384, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.

TO be DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, in a first-class watering-place in Kent, an old-established INN, free, with good stabling attached. Rent moderate, and eight years' lease unexpired. For particulars apply to H. S. Watts, wine merchant, &c., Sandwich, Kent.

TO BREWERS.—To be LET or SOLD, an old-established BUSINESS and BREWERY (5 qr. plant), with every article requisite; situate at Notting-hill. The owner is retiring from business. Apply by letter or otherwise, to A. B., 14, Devonshire-terrace, Notting-hill.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—To be LET, a desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, with a spacious workshop in the rear, and gateway entrance at the side, situate No. 22 a, Gifford street, Caledonian-road, Islington. Rent moderate. Apply to E. Best, 16, Newington-causeway, S.E.

TO CHYMISTS, &c.—For immediate DISPOSAL (the proprietor having an appointment abroad), a retail and dispensing BUSINESS, doing upwards of £5 a-week, and capable of great increase. Terms, value of stock and fixtures, about £160. Address Medicus, Mr. Pausey's, 9, Blizard-place, Brompton, S.W.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—A good and flourishing old-established DAY and EVENING SCHOOL, for boys and girls, 80 pupils, to be DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession. Goodwill and fixtures £30. Satisfactory reasons for the transfer will be given. Apply to Messrs. Fisher and Co., 64, Gower-street, Bedford-sq., W.C.

TO DRAPERS, Milliners, &c.—To be LET, with immediate possession, good business PREMISES, in High-street, Portsmouth, suitable for either of the above trades. Has been a draper's for some years. Incoming for fixtures moderate. For further particulars apply to A. B., 118, High-street, Portsmouth.

TO DRAPERS, Grocers, Confectioners, and others.—To be LET, first-rate SHOPS, with plate-glass fronts, situate in the main road from Notting-hill-gate to Westbourne-grove. The neighbourhood is highly respectable and populous, and there can be no opposition. Apply on the premises, 2, Winchester-place, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater.

TO GOLDSMITHS, Silversmiths, and Jewellers.—An old-established BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, in an important country town, in consequence of the demise of the late owner. Apply to Messrs. Richardson, Gutch, and Richardson, solicitors, York; or Mr. David Simpson, manufacturing goldsmith, 29, Hatton-garden, London.

TO IRONMONGERS.—To be SOLD, a GENERAL and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, in a populous metropolitan borough, possessing many advantages, both commercially and as a place of residence. Amount required under £2,000, which could be reduced by arrangement. Apply, pre-paid, to Messrs. Lings and Son, 216, High-street, Borough, S.E.

TO BAKERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a BUSINESS, in an increasing neighbourhood, within 10 miles of London. Baking nine sacks per week. No goodwill is required. Well adapted for a grocery business in connexion with the above. Or a steady man to carry on the above business on commission. Apply to A. B., 37, Gutter-lane, Cheapside.

TO FRUITERERS and GREENGROCERS.—Upper Westbourne-terrace, Paddington.—A SHOP, in this improving neighbourhood, with a long established Business attached, to be LET, with immediate possession. Nothing required for goodwill. Rent £50. For particulars apply on the premises, 5, Chichester-place, Upper Westbourne-terrace.

TO a GENTLEMAN or LADY, with a Capital of from £1,500 to £2,000.—A thoroughly bona fide and most advantageous BUSINESS, offering a pleasant occupation, and requiring no previous knowledge, can be had, where a fortune can be made in a few years. Persons of the highest respectability only need apply. For particulars address Mr. J. W. White, post office, Farnham, Hants.

TO GROCERS, Drapers, and Milliners.—For DISPOSAL, a genuine first-rate BUSINESS, well situate in the high street of a flourishing market town in Norfolk. Premises very spacious and commanding. Rent low on lease. Returns average £6,000. Retail and family trade of a select description. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. For particulars apply to W. C. Field, Brunswick-road, New Market-road, Norwich.

TO GENTLEMEN's SERVANTS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, a LIBRARY and NEWSPAPER-OFFICE, established in 1851, in a leading thoroughfare to the city. The library contains 1,000 volumes by the best authors, with a good trade in newspapers, periodicals, stationery, &c. For stock, goodwill, and fixtures, about £180. Rent low. Apply at Witte's newspaper-office, 23, St. John's-road, Hoxton.

TO be SOLD, to pay 7½ per Cent., Two semi-detached VILLA RESIDENCES, with a coach-house and stable, and small dwelling-house adjoining, most desirably situate at Maida-hill, Paddington, held on lease for an unexpired term of 79½ years. The two principal houses are most substantially and tastefully built, and decorated in the Gothic style. The whole property produces a clear annual rental of about £170. Apply to J. Archer, Esq., solicitor, 11, Tokenham-yard, city, E.C.

TO PORK BUTCHERS, Cheesemongers, and others seeking a genuine Business.—Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson have received instructions from the representatives of Mr. Buckley, deceased, to DISPOSE OF the LEASE, Goodwill, Fixtures, and Trade Effects connected with a pork butcher, sausage maker, and provision merchant's business, as lately carried on by him on the premises, situate in Church-street, Greenwich. There is an excellent trade, but which might be easily increased by a persevering man, as the premises are situate in one of the best parts of Greenwich, and are fitted up in the most convenient way. For further particulars and cards to view apply to Humphreys and Robinson, auctioneers, 10, London-street, Greenwich.

TO the SCHOLASTIC PROFESSION.—Most eligible opportunity.—The principal of a well-known and long established PREPARATORY SCHOOL for LITTLE BOYS, wishing to retire, is anxious to meet with a well-qualified SUCCESSOR. The house is situate in a favourite watering place on the south coast, and has many and peculiar advantages, and every possible convenience. The class of pupils is highly respectable, and the concern would amply repay the exertions of a clever and persevering party. It would suit either a lady and her daughters, two sisters, or a gentleman and his wife. The establishment has proved a source of considerable emolument for many years, and a premium in proportion is looked for. Apply by letter, with real name and address, to R. M., Relfe Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

TO SHIP BUILDERS, Stone, Timber, and Coal Merchants, and persons requiring Waterside Premises, with every facility for landing and storing heavy goods.—Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson are instructed to LET those very valuable and spacious WATERSIDE PREMISES, known as Norway Wharf, Thames-street, Greenwich. These premises consist of a conveniently-arranged detached dwelling-house, foreman's cottage, large sheds, stabling, yard, and wharf, with frontage to the river opposite the Dreadnought hospital-ship of 150 feet, and such a depth at high water as to enable large craft to land their goods. The costly plant, consisting of over-head traveller of 10 tons, lifting shears of 15 tons, and powerful crane, &c.; and any portion of the fixed or loose plant may be taken at a valuation or rented with the wharf. Immediate possession may be obtained. For terms and cards to view apply to Messrs. Fuller and Whithall, 21, Parliament-street, Westminster; 10, Cornhill, city; or of Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson, auctioneers and surveyors, 10, London-st., Greenwich.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in two several causes of "Whitehurst v. Davis" and "Barton v. Green," by Mr. THOMAS GREENE, on the 16th day of July, 1858, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the White Hart, Ampthill, in the county of Bedford, in three lots, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said causes are attached, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, situate in and near Church-end, in the parish of Marston Moretaine, in the said county of Bedford; containing a farm-house, out-buildings and premises, and comprising 155 acres of very superior sward and arable land; now in the occupation of Messrs. John and William Randall, at the annual rent of £202 10s., exclusive of the rent charge payable to the rector. The land tax is redeemed. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Chilton and Burton, solicitors, 7, Chancery-lane, London; of Mr. Charles Arrowsmith, solicitor, 40, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, London; at the place of sale; at the Swan and George Inns, Bedford; Swan Inn, Leighton Buzzard; Bedford Arms Inn, Woburn; George Inn, Luton; of Mr. Eagles, solicitor; and of Messrs. T. and G. Greene, auctioneers, Ampthill.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1858. GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.

CHILTON and BURTON, 7, Chancery-lane, Middlesex,
Agents for John Eagles, of Ampthill, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, Agricultural Implement Makers, and others.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs BRISTOW and SON, at the New Inn, Market Deeping, in the county of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 14th day of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then produced, all those desirable BUSINESS PREMISES, with the Machinery, situate at Glinton, in the county of Northampton, about one mile from the Peakirk Station on the Great Northern Railway, and about the same distance from the Heepstone Station on the Midland Counties Railway; comprising a dwelling-house, with grocer's shop, ironmonger's shop, and newly-erected implement store room, with fixed crane; in the rear of which is a spacious yard, with the following newly-erected buildings and modern machinery fixed and working therein, namely:—a shoeing shed, implement sheds, with fly punch, blacksmith's shop, with two complete forges, platform, vices, and benches; two smelting furnaces, communicating with moulding shed, 42 by 16, in which is fixed a crane; fettling shop, with brass furnace, vices, and bench; large and lofty blacksmith's shop, working three complete forges, with vices and bench, office, and fixtures; fitting shop, with two lathes, drilling machine, grinding-stone, vices, benches, with circular saw bench in the chamber over the shop; engine-house, with lofty chimney shaft, and six-horse power steam engine, fixed to drive screw machine, smelting fan in the yard, and the various machinery in the yard. Immediate possession will be given, and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the premises if required. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Allatt, Glinton, near Market Deeping; or at my office, where a plan of the estate may be seen.—Francis Brown, Market Deeping.

TO be SOLD, by Private Contract, the valuable and important property known as the AMMAN IRON WORKS and the Freehold and Leasehold Property, Land, Collieries, and Mineral Field of Anthracite Coal and Iron Mine, nearly 1,000 acres in extent, situate at Bryn Amman, in the parish of Llanguick, Glamorganshire, and the parishes of Llandilo and Llangadock, Carmarthenshire. The Amman Iron Works are in the Llanelly Valley, in immediate contiguity with the Llanelly Railway, which communicates with the South Wales Railway and with the port of Llanelly. They comprise two hot-blast furnaces, a blast engine of 60-horse power, four hot-blast stoves, refinery, water-wheel, hammer, mine-kilns, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters', smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coke refineries, &c. They are in excellent condition, and produce 120 tons of iron per week at a very low cost. The iron is of a very superior quality and much valued for the manufacture of tin plates and for all descriptions of castings in which great strength is desired. The property on which the Amman Iron Works stand consists of very rich fields of anthracite coal and iron mine, nearly 1,000 acres in extent, the whole of which has been proved. A considerable part of the property, including both the surface and the minerals, is freehold, and the remainder is held by leases very favourable to the proprietor of the works. There are upon the property an excellent manager's residence, numerous workmen's houses, and other buildings. The coal is of the best quality, and such as is now being largely shipped for steam and malting purposes, and the iron mine is of the richest quality of the district. With reference to the extent of the property, and the abundance of the minerals, portions of the mineral field might readily be worked or let as distinct collieries, without affecting the supply of minerals to the furnaces. The openings of the minerals have been so made as that the greater part of the mineral field may be worked for many years to come without any considerable outlay. The property offers peculiar advantages as a site for rolling mills or other additional works. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. Thomas S. Strick, Swansea; and from Messrs. Rowland and Hacon, 31, Fenchurch-street, London.

FOREST-HILL.—To be LET, Furnished for 12 or 15 months, a detached HOUSE; with three sitting, six bed and dressing room, stable and coach-house, garden. Rent five guineas per week. Apply to X. Z., post-office, Forest-hill.

RICHMOND.—A COTTAGE, containing eight rooms, to be LET, Furnished, at the foot of the hill. For terms and cards to view apply to Mr. Piggott, house agent, George-street, Richmond.

BRIGHTON.—To be DISPOSED OF, a very old-established MILLINERY BUSINESS, situate in a leading thoroughfare. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Furse, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

EALING.—To be LET, Furnished, a semi-detached HOUSE, containing three sitting rooms, one dressing and five bed rooms, well furnished—a small garden, and plenty of good water. Apply to R. S., Goode's library, 106 a, Crawford street, Montagu-sq.

EALING.—For 50 guineas per year, taxes low, a detached HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, with two water closets, lawn, and large garden. Apply to Messrs. Grovers, builders, near the Old Church, Ealing, Middlesex.

STREATLEY, Berks.—To be LET, in the above delightful village, a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with large garden, &c., containing two parlours, kitchen, and pantry, four bed rooms, and attic; coach-house and stable if required. Rent moderate. Address, if by letter to H. J. M., post office, Wallingford.

RAVENSBOURNE-PARK, near Sydenham.—To be LET, immediately, for a month, a FURNISHED HOUSE, containing three sitting rooms and five bed rooms, with the usual offices. Apply to Mr. Hunt, house agent, Sydenham, S.E. Rent moderate.

BAYSWATER, close to Kensington-gardens.—To be LET, Furnished, for a long or short term (the lady leaving home), an excellent FAMILY HOUSE: three lofty reception rooms, six bed rooms, housekeeper's and extra room, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply M. P., 31, Inverness-road.

BATH, Sion-hill.—To be LET, for six months from September, or eight months from July, a small handsomely FURNISHED HOUSE, with splendid views; containing drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, five bed rooms; complete in every respect. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. G. Knight, 7, George-street, Bath.

BAYSWATER.—To be LET, FIVE 10-roomed HOUSES, in Havelock-terrace, Newton-road, Westbourne-grove, finished in a superior manner. Tenants may select papers. Rents £65. One a corner; an eligible opening for a surgeon. Apply to Mr. Collins, 6, Newton-terrace, Westbourne-grove.

OAKLEY-SQUARE, on the Bedford Estate.—To be LET, by Mr. Lerew, FOUR of these very superior RESIDENCES, fit for the immediate reception of highly respectable families, at rentals of £70 and £85 per annum. For further particulars and cards to view apply to Mr. Lerew, auctioneer and estate agent, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston station.

RAINHAM, Essex.—Rent £16 16s. per annum.—A detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing three bed chambers, three sitting rooms, kitchen, &c.; and large garden; to be LET Within a short distance of the station, and about 12 miles from town. Apply to Mr. T. A. Wilson, auctioneer and estate agent, 14, Bishopsgate-street within, E.C.

UPPER DEAL, Kent.—To be LET, Furnished, immediately, for three or four months, a semi-detached VILLA, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the sea; comprising dining, drawing room, six bed rooms, and good airy offices; pony stable, and use of kitchen garden if required. For particulars apply to M. N., post-office.

BABICOMBE, Torquay.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, with grounds and garden, beautifully situate, and overlooking the sea towards Teignmouth and Exmouth. Contains eight bed rooms and three sitting rooms of good size; coach-house and stable, with groom's bed room. A good supply of water. Apply for terms to Mr. Hy. Crockwell, upholder and house agent, Torquay.

RYDE, Isle of Wight.—To be SOLD, an elegant VILLA RESIDENCE, with lawn and shrubbery, situate close to the sea and Esplanade. House contains three sitting rooms opening on the verandah, and eight bed rooms, with all domestic offices, gas laid on, and good water. Price £1,450. Apply to C. Knight, house and estate agent, 1, Pier-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

EPPING, four miles from the Loughton Station, on the Woodford Line.—A semi-detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE of eight rooms, with stable and chaise-house. Good supply of water. To be LET at the low rent of £25, free from rates and taxes. Land could be had if required. Mr. St. Quintin, estate agent, 30, Royal Exchange.

CHERTSEY.—A FAMILY RESIDENCE to be LET, opposite the church, containing drawing room 22 ft. by 16 ft., 11 ft. high, dining room 20 ft. by 16, library, breakfast room, large kitchen, scullery, servants' offices, water-closet, 10 bed rooms, and walled-in garden. Inquire of Mr. Robt. Hunt, builder; or Messrs. Waterer and Son, auctioneers, &c., Chertsey.

LEE-PARK, Blackheath.—To be LET, Furnished, for about three months, a detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, with garden; containing eight good bed chambers and dressing room, three reception rooms, kitchens, housekeeper's room, and all domestic conveniences. Most pleasantly situate, within five minutes' walk of the railway station. Apply to Mr. Dyer (successor to Gilbert and Son), Montpelier-row, Blackheath.

BLACKHEATH.—To be LET, Furnished, an excellent VILLA RESIDENCE, with good garden, stabling, and coach-house; delightfully situate, facing the best part of the heath, and within a short distance of the railway station. The house contains seven bed chambers, dining room, double drawing room, study, kitchens, butler's pantry (with bed), and other usual offices. Apply to Mr. Dyer, auctioneer and estate agent, Montpelier-row, Blackheath.

PINNER.—To be LET, furnished or unfurnished (the furniture to be taken at a valuation) a HOUSE, containing dining room and small breakfast room, drawing room, five bed rooms, two attics, coach-house, and two-stalled stable, good garden, and vinery. The house is two miles from the Pinner Station. Also detached premises for brewing and baking. Apply to Wm. Pepler, West-end, Pinner.

MR. EDWARD HUNT requests an early intimation of instructions to LET or SELL furnished or unfurnished HOUSES or ESTATES, that they may be included in his printed list for the month of July. The registration and publication are gratis.

NORWOOD.—Mr. Edward Hunt is favoured with instructions to LET, for four months, a very superior FAMILY RESIDENCE, elegantly Furnished, and standing in its own delightful and beautifully laid out grounds, near the Crystal Palace. It contains eight bed rooms, double drawing room, dining room, and library; superior offices, coach-house, stabling, &c. Terms and cards to view at the estate agency offices, 40, King William-street, city, and at Sydenham. (232.)

SYDENHAM, near the Station.—To be LET, Furnished, for six months, a good modern RESIDENCE, with six bed rooms, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. Edward Hunt, 40, King William-street, and at Sydenham. (237.

SYDENHAM.—Mr. Edward Hunt is instructed by a gentleman going to the sea side, to LET, for the season, a commodious semi-detached FURNISHED RESIDENCE, within a few minutes' walk of the station. It contains five bed rooms, drawing room, dining room, excellent domestic offices, garden, &c. Terms and cards to view at the auction, house, and estate offices, 40, King William-street, city, and at Sydenham. (211.)

KENT, on the high Dover-road, near Crook Log, Welling.—THREE very eligible PLOTS of FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND, on the Great Howes Estate, advantageously placed near to Brampton-place, each having a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 200 feet, within 1½ mile of the Abbey-wood Station, North Kent Line. For further particulars apply to Mr. Dann, surveyor, Bexley, Kent, S.E.

BARNES-COMMON, Surrey.—For SALE, by Private Contract, an eligible COPYHOLD ESTATE, consisting of a superior residence, known as Mill House, with a smaller house adjoining; also a valuable plot of ground, affording ample space for the erection of another villa. For particulars apply to W. D. Vawdrey, Esq., solicitor, 2, Bedford-row; to Messrs. Roy and Cartwright, solicitors, 4, Lothbury; or to Mr. W. H. Hewitt, auctioneer, &c., 23, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

BUCKS.—Spacious FAMILY RESIDENCE to be LET, unfurnished, five miles from a station, 1½ hour's ride from town on the Great Western line. Four spacious reception rooms, numerous bed and dressing rooms, and most complete offices; stabling, coach-house, gardener's cottage, three acres of lawn and pleasure grounds, orchard and garden of about two acres, and paddock of five acres. Rent £115 per annum. Full particulars may be obtained of Mr. St. Quintin, 30, Royal Exchange.

UPPER CLAPTON.—Messrs. Moore and Temple are instructed to LET, with early possession, a convenient detached RESIDENCE, at Springfield, Upper Clapton, commanding extensive views, and containing six bed rooms, dressing room, dining and drawing rooms, and domestic offices; with coach-house, two-stall stable, and excellent garden tastefully laid out and planted. To be viewed by cards only, which, with particulars, may be obtained from Messrs. Snewin, Brothers, Upper Clapton; and Messrs. Moore and Temple, auctioneers and estate agents, 4, Blomfield-street, city.

CASTELNAU VILLAS, No. 32, Surrey side of Hammersmith-bridge; contains, besides the usual 12 rooms, a spacious painting gallery or drawing room. The house has just been thoroughly repaired and decorated. Lawn and garden front and back. Rent £70; rates under £10. Omnibuses pass the door; steam-boats from the bridge during the season. To be SOLD or LET. Apply to Mr. Jones, bridge-office, Hammersmith; or to Mr. R. F. Lock, Oakley-square, Chelsea.

CLAPHAM.—A first-class RESIDENCE to be LET, or the Lease to be Sold, containing three excellent reception rooms, three best bed rooms, with two large dressing and bath rooms, on the first floor, with large nurseries and other rooms on the second floor; beautiful garden and grounds, conservatory, hot-house and pine-pits, in all about 2½ acres; stabling and coach-house of a superior order. Apply to Thos. Fox, auctioneer and estate agent, 93, Bishopsgate-street within, E.C.

INGRESS ABBEY, Kent.—Delightful Residence on the Banks of the Thames.—To be SOLD, by Private Contract, the most delightful FAMILY MANSION, known as Ingress Abbey, situate at Greenhithe, in the above county, in a perfect state of substantial and decorative repair, seated on a gentle eminence, in a beautifully timbered park of about 60 acres, and commanding most picturesque views of the river Thames. Further particulars and orders to view the property, which can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock, may be had on application to Messrs. Beadel and Sons, 25, Gresham-st., E.C.

COTTAGE, at 14 guineas per year, including taxes and fixtures, to be LET, on the road to Norwood, near the foot of Herne-hill, four miles from the bridges, within a 6d. ride of Gracechurch-street or Temple-bar, containing parlour, kitchen, coal cellar, water-closet, and two sleeping rooms over, suitable for the aged or invalid, convenience and security being combined. Apply to Mr. C. Perrin, timber merchant near the foot of Herne-hill, Dulwich. S.

FOR DISPOSAL, a SITUATION REGISTRY OFFICE, in a most commanding thoroughfare in the city, established seven years, well adapted for a young married couple. Price £140, including fixtures, fittings, furniture, printing, &c. Excellent set of three rooms. An unusually good opportunity. Direct or apply John Bradley, Esq., city agency offices, 4, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, E.C. (R. 10,132.) Hours 10 till 4.

FURNISHED VILLA RESIDENCE, surrounded by its own grounds, pleasure and kitchen gardens, and meadows, within five minutes' walk of a station half an hour's ride from Fenchurch-street, to be LET, for two or three months. It contains eight bed rooms, including servants' rooms, bath room, dining room, drawing room, breakfast parlour, necessary offices, and dairy, with coach-house, three-stall stable, and cow-house. Mr. St. Quintin, estate agent, 30, Royal Exchange.

DELIGHTFUL detached COUNTRY RESIDENCE to be LET, unfurnished, possessing five or six chambers, two small reception rooms, and an elegant drawing room, chaise-house, cottage, poultry-house, conservatory, charmingly planned grounds, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, &c., beautifully situate on the high Uxbridge road, about 13 miles from London, three from the Southall and West Drayton Railway Stations. Particulars to be obtained at the office of Mr. T. Tims, estate agent, 54, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

AN excellent RESIDENCE, with Coach-house, Stabling, Greenhouse, and Garden.—To be LET, by Messrs. Moore and Temple, with possession, a capital RESIDENCE, top of St. Mary's-road, near the church, but a short distance from New-cross-gate and the railway stations; containing good family accommodation, with handsome drawing and dining rooms, breakfast room, and superior arrangement in the basement; walled garden, and the option of an additional productive kitchen garden. To be viewed by cards only, which, with particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. Moore and Temple, auctioneers, 4, Blomfield-street, city.

SWANSEA.—To Drapers and others.—To be LET or SOLD, the LEASE of those magnificent PREMISES, in Castle-square, lately occupied by Mr. E. Smyth. The shop is 150 feet deep, with splendid plate-glass double front, large house, and domestic offices. The situation is the very best in the town, and for carrying on any large business the premises are certainly unsurpassed by any in South Wales. Swansea has a population of nearly 70,000, with vast works in the vicinity, the shipping interest is great and increasing, extensive new docks are now making, employing a vast army of workmen. The town is the metropolis of Wales, and is the chief watering-place for the hill districts, altogether it is one of the most flourishing towns in the united kingdom. Apply to Messrs. Holloway, Brothers, manufacturers, Stroud.

LEASEHOLD detached RESIDENCE, with coach-house, three-stall stable, and good garden, held for 57 years at a ground rent.—Messrs. Moore and Temple are directed to obtain a PURCHASER for an excellent detached HOUSE, near De Beauvoir-square, Kingsland, containing five bed chambers on the upper floor, dining and breakfast rooms, sitting room, an elegant drawing room, superior domestic arrangement, and offices, and a spacious garden enclosed with brick walls. Early possession may be had, or the property is very eligible for an investment. For full particulars and cards to view apply to Messrs. Moore and Temple, auctioneers and estate agents, 4, Blomfield-street, city.

SOUTH-WEST COAST, about four miles from a railway station, soon to be reduced to one mile, and contiguous to a market town, with a quay, approachable by vessels of considerable burden, gentlemen's yachts, &c.—To be LET, a first-class FURNISHED RESIDENCE, surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds, gardens, and conservatories, about 30 acres of meadow land, and some good coverts with large coach-house stabling for eight horses, and all the appurtenances of a gentleman's country house, delightfully situate on the borders of the New Forest, with a fine sea view. This desirable property will let for any term from two to five years. The occupier will be expected to keep up the gardens and grounds, but all other outgoings will be included in the rent. For terms and admission orders apply to John Dawson and Son, land and estate agents, Marlborough chambers 49 Pall-mall; or to Messrs. Simpson and Dimond, solicitors, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

### *THE THAMES AND SIR JOHN SHELLEY.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Permit me to offer through your columns the expression of my deep gratitude to my much-respected representative Sir John Shelley for his enlightened solicitude for my pecuniary interests. I have the honour of being one of his constituents, and a ratepayer within the city of Westminster and the liberties thereof. His noble stand against my having to bear my quota of the expense of throwing 1,500*l.* worth of lime into the sewers every week cannot be adequately appreciated without figures.

It is quite possible that this reckless expenditure might last for three weeks, raising it to 4,500*l.* I am rated at 90*l.* a-year, and if that sum were raised by a general rate, levied by the Metropolitan Board of Works I should have to pay, as my share of it, no less than 4¾d., minus a small fraction.

Individually, I would willingly pay at least twice as much to get rid of the nuisance of sickening stench; but I am not the less grateful to Sir John Shelley for his anxiety to save my purse from so heavy an outlay, even at the risk of my being poisoned by the economy.

It is by little things that we can sometimes judge of the calibre of great men, and I humbly venture to think that Sir John Shelley has now given us the measure by which we can fairly appreciate his great value to

June 30. A WESTMINSTER RATEPAYER.

### *THE THAMES AND THE HOUSE.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am selfish enough to return you thanks on my own part for the powerful aid which you have given, and are daily rendering, to those who are attempting to grapple with the formidable evil now at our doors, polluting the air we breathe, and sapping the springs of human life—I need scarcely say I allude to the pestilent state of the Thames. But, Sir, though I personally feel indebted to you for the series of articles which you have written on the subject, I certainly feel more grateful on account of the hundreds of thousands who are condemned to live amid a poisoned atmosphere, and whose main hope, I honestly believe, is in the influence and power of the press—that mighty engine which small minds abhor and routinists and red-tapists detest while they tremble at. Allow me, Sir, to describe, however imperfectly, the grievous annoyance to which we, working members of the House of Commons, are exposed in the prosecution of our public duty. During the whole month of June the condition of the Thames, which rolls its inky waters beneath our windows, has been in the last degree abominable; and yet a very considerable number of members have during that month given an average attendance of from 12 to 15 hours a-day to the business of the House,—that is, in the House itself, or in committees of more than ordinary importance. Take, as an illustration, the case of a committee of which I have the honour—certainly not the happiness—to be a member.

Some time early in June we assembled in one of the rooms then unoccupied. The day was very warm, and we instinctively glanced at the windows with a look that plainly asked why they were closed up, and why the free breath of heaven was not suffered to enter. At length a member went over to the window near him, and flung up a portion of it; but no sooner had he done so than he retreated as if he had received a blow in the face, and in the same moment we all expressed our disgust and loathing by ejaculations of a lively and energetic character, not necessary to particularize. The fact was, we felt ourselves half choked and half poisoned. We wished for pure air to cool the apartment in which we were condemned to labour in the public service for six hours a-day, for three weeks or perhaps a month, during the hot season of the year; and yet, I assure you, I do not in the slightest degree exaggerate when I say we might have just as well stood over a filthy cesspool or a putrid drain as have inhaled the air which the noxious gases of the Thames had utterly polluted. The windows were closed, and there we sat in a heated room for six mortal hours, literally baked, and gasping for a mouthful of pure air. Hoping to obtain some kind of draught, we ordered the doors to be flung wide open; but, Sir, only imagine our despair when we found that the enemy had taken previous possession of the corridor, and its presence was made manifest by the foulest and filthiest of stenches! Next day we tried another room—in vain! the stench was there as well. Another experiment with the same result. The stench was omnipresent and irresistible. We could not expel it by any means; and so, with the stern apathy of Asiatics, we sat at the feet of our conqueror, and fairly gave in.

Well, Sir, the committee rises at 4 o'clock, when the Speaker goes to prayers, and those of us who have petitions to present enter the House to present them, while those who have letters to write go into the library to write them. In doing so do we escape from our tormentor? Nothing of the kind; it invades the high sanctuary of Parliament itself, and the library appears to be its citadel and its stronghold. If we open a window the evil is increased ten-fold, and so—days as well nights—the long range of library is given up to its foul occupant—the Thames stench.

The work of the House is especially severe during June and July; and here are hundreds of gentlemen compelled to breathe this abominable atmosphere until late hours in the morning, to the prejudice of their health, and even to the risk of their lives.

Fortunately for your columns, we are not all supremely gifted with the magic of eloquence and it will now and then happen that gentlemen rise to address "Mr. Speaker" or "Mr. Fitzroy" whose eloquence you would not yourself prefer, as a matter of taste, to a song from a popular opera from the lips of a Mario or an Alboni. When orators of the ponderous or the "practical" class rise, the House has a tendency to thin; and those who have not the good sense to listen direct their truant steps towards the noble terrace, which stretches several hundred feet along the margin of the Thames. Perhaps the moon has climbed the blue vault of heaven, and a gentle breeze, which ripples other rivers into wavelets of molten silver, ruffles the bosom of our magnificent sewer. The flags of the terrace have just been cooled by the aid of the water-hose, and judiciously-placed seats invite to rest and enjoyment. Those who smoke order cigars, and it may be some of those frigid beverages for which England stands indebted to the voluptuous invention of the Yankee. Now, Sir, just imagine what a delightful combination of enjoyments—a lovely moon, reflected on the broad bosom of a mighty river, a grand terrace cooled to a delicious temperature, a fragrant cigar, a sherry-cobler, and a seat wooing to repose! O vain mortal! brief is thy enjoyment, fleeting is thy pleasure. A steamer passes within 20 yards of the terrace, churning up the filth of the stream; when up rises a vapour such as language is inadequate to depict, such is its transcendent abomination. Cigars are flung away from mouths tainted by the odious impurity, "coblers" are abandoned in disgust, and the poor persecuted "representatives of the people" are compelled to rush off the terrace, which is left to solitude, the moon, and the stench.

How long, Sir, is this state of things to last? Are we to wait until half-a-dozen peers, including a bishop or two, perish by this living poison? Must there be a holocaust of humbler but more active senators sacrificed before anything effectual is done? Is it possible that Parliament can sit any longer in London if the Thames is not purified? Each year the evil is growing worse; and if the stench be infamous this year, what will it be the next? Unless the remedy be found and applied between this and next session men will not consent to peril their lives by sitting for days and nights by the side of a festering cesspool, and both Houses of Parliament will have to be removed to some salubrious locality—to Edinburgh, to Oxford, or to Dublin, where I feel very certain a most ardent welcome would await them.

Pardon this lengthened trespass on your columns, and again accept the assurance of my gratitude for what you have already done, and the expression of my confidence in your wholesome influence for the future.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
A HARD-WORKED AND NEARLY-STIFLED M.P.
House of Commons, July 1.

Liability of a Tutor.—On Tuesday last the First Division of the Court of Session gave judgment in reference to an order made by the accountant of the court on a tutor to consign in bank the value of Western Bank shares belonging to a pupil's estate. The following is a statement of the case:—Mr. G. Baird, of Strichen, is the tutor-at-law to the two pupil daughters of his brother, the deceased Mr. D. Baird, of Closeburn. He entered upon the office of tutor in February, 1855. In the inventory lodged by him he gave up, among the property belonging to the deceased, 332 shares of Western Bank stock, and valued them at 25,564*l.* In a note to his report of the 15th of July, 1857, the accountant of court remarked, in reference to the tutor's management and the holding of "share property," that "as the Court do not approve of judicial factors continuing to hold such property, he ought to take steps for realizing it without unnecessary delay." After the Western Bank had suspended business the accountant, on the 4th of December, 1857, ordered the tutor to consign in bank, within a month, the value of the Western Bank shares as stated in the inventory—viz., 25,564*l.* To this order the tutor objected, and the case came before the Court, who, after hearing parties, cancelled the accountant's order. Lord Deas stated the grounds on which he thought the order should not be enforced:—"(1.) The tutor did not purchase the shares; his brother had purchased them, and had held them for several years before his death. (2.) He was a large shareholder in the Western Bank himself, and there was no imputation that he had sold his own shares and allowed his nieces' to remain; there was no imputation as to his perfect *bona fides.* (3.) These Western Bank shares were not by any means the whole estate. That estate had been much increased by the tutor's able management. He had realized funds invested in mercantile concerns to the extent of nearly 200,000*l.* (4.) The accountant himself did not think it necessary to make any order for upwards of two years. (5.) When the order was made no time seemed to have been lost. He set about disposing of the shares with all possible speed; he attempted to get the bank to take them, and then he applied to London brokers to sell them. He seems to have used a sound discretion to benefit the estate such as any sensible man would have used in his own affairs. No tutor can be expected to realize immediately. He could not realize the value of these mercantile investments at once without throwing them away. Sixth, and lastly, it is not disputed that the tutor and his cautioners are amply responsible. The tutor is possessed of large property himself; there is no risk of loss, and therefore no reason to enforce the order for consignation." The Bairds, as is well known, were among the largest shareholders of this unfortunate concern, and one or more of the brothers had been in the management.

[Advertisement.]—"The Athenæum."—The attention of the Proprietors has been directed to the inconvenience caused by the increasing bulk of the yearly volumes. It has been represented to them that when "The Athenæum" started its yearly volume consisted of 840 pages, while its contents last year extended to no less than 1,644 pages. The proprietors have, therefore, resolved that "The Athenæum" shall in future be paged in half-yearly volumes, and an enlarged index given with each volume. The index for the volume ending June will be published early in July. "The Athenæum" is published every Saturday, price 4d., by John Francis, 14, Wellington-street north, Strand, W.C.

## AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.

The steamship North Star (of the Vanderbilt line), Captain Albert G. Jones, arrived this morning, bringing New York advices to the 19th ult.; time from Sandy Hook to the Needles, 11 days and 6 hours. She has had remarkably fine weather, and saw several vessels during the voyage, but spoke none. The North Star brings 69 passengers for this port and 81 for Havre, to which place she proceeded immediately. On freight she had $1,220 for England and 16,050 for France.

The Saxonia screw steamer, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 17th ult.

The Vanderbilt steamer, Captain Lefevre, which left Cowes at 7 p.m. on the 9th ult., arrived at her dock at New York early on the 19th, after making the quickest trip out on record by any steamer, notwithstanding an impenetrable fog prevailed from Cape Race to Montauk Point, causing delays in stoppages for soundings and the necessary detour for safety. Apparent time to Cape Race, six days 10 hours; ditto to the lightship, Sandy Hook, nine days 13½ hours. Not finding the news yacht at Cape Race, the Vanderbilt's despatches were run ashore by a fisherman.

The weather has been very favourable throughout the passage for laying down the Atlantic cable.

The extraordinary session of the Senate came to a close on the 16th, the President having given notification that he had no further business to be acted upon. On assembling in the morning the doors were immediately closed for executive business, and when they were opened again, Mr. Mason moved to take up the British Aggression Resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 3, and the resolutions, which call for a final disposition of the question of the right of search, were passed unanimously. The Senate then finally adjourned as above intimated.

A despatch from St. Joseph, dated the 15th of June, per United States express to Booneville, says the Salt Lake mail had arrived, bringing Camp Scott dates to May 29. The mail was 17½ days on the way. At the last accounts Captain Marcy was on the Cherokee trail, 200 miles from Fort Bridger. Colonel Hoffman had reached Big Sandy Creek, 78 miles from Fort Bridger. The Mormons were all leaving the valley, and going to a place named Provo, 40 miles from the city, where it is said they intend fortifying themselves against further molestation. General Johnston would leave for Salt Lake City as soon as provisions reached him, independent of the arrival of Captain Marcy. The mail party met outgoing trains at the following places:—First train, at the Three Crossings of the Sweet Water; second, at Bitter Cottonwood; third, at Ash Hollow; and fourth, at Walnut Creek. The mail party encountered a snow storm in the South Pass, 110 miles from Camp Scott, and met Colonel Andrews at the crossing of the South Platte. Colonel May was at the Big Blue. The Peace Commissioners were about 10 miles from Camp Scott.

The text of the convention negotiated between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and M. Belly is published in the *New York Herald*. M. Belly has made a contract with the Government, of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the construction, by a party of French capitalists, of an interoceanic canal *viâ* the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua; to have an exclusive privilege for 99 years, the works to be begun in two years and finished in six if possible; with a grant of all public lands for the breadth of one league along the canal and river; ships of the Canal Company to pass free of tolls, but others to pay 10 per cent. on merchandise and $12 per passenger; the neutrality of the canal to be guaranteed by France, Great Britain, and the United States, on the basis of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the French Government to have the right to keep two ships of war stationed on the canal or on Lake Nicaragua for the entire duration of the works. Appended to the contract is a declaration, signed by Rivas, Martinez, and Mora, declaring that Central America is threatened by an invasion of Filibusters, under the official patronage of the United States, and that the American Minister in Nicaragua boasts publicly of peremptorily proposing as an ultimatum the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, or an invasion of Filibusters under the American flag, and placing the independence of Nicaragua and Costa Rica under the guarantee of France, England, and Sardinia.

Additional telegraphic advices from Utah published by the *Daily Times* state that 70 Mormon families had come into Camp Scott and claimed protection, which had been accorded to them. The *St. Louis Democrat* states, according to its informant, that when the great seal and the records of the territory were delivered to Governor Cumming, the Mormon chiefs were urgent that he should place them in a fire-proof safe. The reason of this soon transpired, with the discovery that extensive preparations had been made to set fire to the city. Large quantities of dried wood had been placed in many of the houses, which a match would have instantly kindled. Efficient means were taken by Governor Cumming to prevent the catastrophe.

The destruction of life and property by the heavy freshets at the west is terrible. Despatches of the 18th announce the breaking away of the Great Yazoo Pass in the Mississippi River, below Memphis. The water formed a new channel on Thursday night, 30 yards in width and rapidly increasing. The deluging of the entire Yazoo Valley was apprehended as the result of this new calamity. The accounts from the upper portion of the Mississippi River were frightful. The town of Brooklyn, on the Illinois shore, had been nearly swept away. The city of Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, was entirely inundated; but a late despatch intimated that the destruction of property, in consequence of the overflow would be less than was anticipated from the earlier accounts. The Ohio was falling, and the Missouri Valley was reported nearly free of water. The losses along the line of the Mississippi were the most serious.

From Mexican files received by the *Tennessee* at New Orleans, we learn that Sonora was in a state of the most complete anarchy. Guayama was unsuccessfully besieged for one week by 2,000 Indians. Whole villages had been burned, and the population murdered. Santa Cruz de Mayo had been entered by Indians, and every man killed. The women and children were confined in a church, and burnt with the rest of the town. A battle had been fought on the plain of El Saucoto between Pesquiera and Gandara, in which the latter was defeated and killed. The former had pronounced in favour of Juarez.

Further accounts of the disaster to the Mississippi steamer Pennsylvania had reached New York. The number of persons lost and missing was estimated at 200. A large number of others sustained injuries. The catastrophe appears to have been one of the most terrible that has happened on the Western waters.

The following shows the condition of the United States Treasury on the 16th ult.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance ... ... ... ... ... | $4,357,528 |
| Amount of receipts ... ... ... | 543,045 |
| Draguhts paid ... ... ... ... | 757,710 |
| Draughts issued ... ... ... ... | 678,812 |
| Reduction ... ... ... ... ... | 135,767 |

The debt of the United States would be, at the end of the fiscal year, July the 1st, about $45,000,000, and with the loan added $65,000,000. Looking at the prospects of the crops and trade, it was considered that this amount would not be lessened till another year.

The dealings at the New York Stock-Exchange were more varied and spirited on the 18th than for some days previous. The buyers were rather in the ascendant after the early call of the list, and the Bulls on the Street, though in the minority, were able to make improved prices between the sessions of the board, and the market continued generally firm through the second board. The closing tone was unsettled—some of the brokers report "feverish." On the opening of the share list a renewed eagerness was shown by several parties to press sales of New York Central, but the demand at about 80 to 81 per cent. covered all the offerings, and the stock after the first adjournment went to 81¼ to 81⅜ per cent., and again sold at 81½ in the afternoon. The closing quotation was 81⅝ to 81¾ per cent. The market took about 5,000 shares. The low-priced shares of Erie also attracted attention after the first board, and advanced to 16⅝, closing sales at 16½ per cent. Reading showed increased strength; sales 43½ to 44 to 44¾ per cent., leaving off 44½ cash, though offered down on sellers' option. The orders to buy were in part from the neighbouring cities. Galena and Chicago were rather pressed on sale at 82 to 82¼ per cent. There was an improved demand for Rock Island, and the price rose from 70 to 71½ per cent., closing sales 71⅛ per cent. The May business turned out something better than expected, and no breaks in the line were reported from the rain storms. Illinois Central sold down to 82 per cent. The Bonds recovered to 85 to 84⅞ per cent. La Crosse Land Grants advanced 1 per cent. There was a fall, not accounted for, in Michigan Central to 52 per cent. in the morning, but the price subsequently recovered to 54 per cent. State Stocks were generally firm. The demand for Missouris, although active, was fairly met at 86⅞ per cent. Most of the other descriptions scarce.

The demand for money continued moderate. Prime four months' paper was held for 4 to 4½ per cent. The range of quotation for 60 days to four months was 4 to 5 per cent. There was no export demand for bullion, and the Sub-Treasury movement was again downward. Exchange on England, 109¼ to 109⅝ per cent., bank names; a leading drawer met the demand, which was moderate, at 109½ per cent.

### NEW YORK COMMERCIAL REPORT, JUNE 18.

Ashes.—The sales embraced about 50 barrels of pots, at 6c.

Breadstuffs.—Flour.—The speculative feeling having subsided, and the demand both from the domestic and foreign trade being light, the market was heavy, and closed at a decline of about 5c. per barrel for common and medium grades. The sales embraced about 10,000 to 11,000 barrels, within the following range of prices:—Superfine State, $3 90c. to $4; extra State, $4 10c. to $4 20c.; Western and Ohio superfine, $3 90c. to $4; extra Ohio and Western, $4 70c. to $5; Canadian superfine and extra, $4 20c. to $5 20c.; Baltimore, Alexandria, and Georgetown, $4 50c. to $4 75c.; Southern, fancy and extra, $4 80c. to $6; choice extra family and bakers' brands, $6 to $6 95c.; rye flour, $3 to $3 37c.; corn meal, $3 50c. to $3 90c. Canadian was lower, with more doing. The sales embraced about 1,500 barrels, closing within the range of our figures. Southern was in fair demand, while the sales embraced about 1,500 to 1,800 barrels, closing at about the above quotations. Rye flour was steady, with light sales at quotations. Corn meal was unchanged, while transactions were limited. Wheat was less buoyant and active. The sales embraced about 35,000 bushels, including Chicago spring at 86c. to 88c.; a small lot of prime Michigan red at $1 12c.; Milwaukie club ditto at 90c. to 92c.; and red winter Western at $1 4c.; Southern red, at $1 10c. The market closed heavy. Corn was in limited request, and sales light. A cargo of 4,000 to 5,000 bushels Western mixed, a little damp, was sold at 72½c., and sound at 74c.; Southern yellow was at 80c., and Jersey ditto at 78c. to 80c. Rye was quiet, at 68c. to 70c., asked. Barley was dull and nominal. Oats were firm for State; Canadian, 45c. to 46c.

Coffee was quiet. A sale of 275 bags Maracaibo was made at 11¼c. Rio was unchanged, with small transactions.

Cotton.—The market was firm, with sales of about 2,600 bales, closing at 12c. for middling uplands.

Freights.—Engagements were limited and lower for grain, while other articles were unchanged. To Liverpool, 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain were engaged in bags at 5d.; 1,100 barrels flour at 1s. 6d.; 500 tierces beef at 3s. to 3s. 9d., and 40 boxes bacon at 20s. To London, 100 boxes cheese in the cabin at 30s. To Glasgow, 50 hhds. shoulders at 22s. 6d. To Bremen, 50 bales of cotton at ½c., and 500 barrels rosin at 2s. 3d. A vessel was taken up to load at St. John's, for Liverpool, with deals, at 75s. To California rates ranged from 25c. to 30c. per foot measurement, while engagements were moderate.

Fire Crackers.—500 boxes were sold at $1 20c.

Fruit.—Sales of 200 boxes layer raisins were made at $2 50c. to $2 60c., and 200 ditto bunch at $2.

Hay.—The market was steady, with sales of about 1,000 bales at 45c. to 50c.

Iron.—Small sales of Scotch pig were made at $24 50c., and a cargo of Coltness, the first received in about six months, was held at $25, six months.

Molasses was firm for good qualities Cuba muscovado, but sales were limited.

Naval Stores.—The market was quiet; sales were confined to about 50 barrels spirits turpentine at 48c.; to arrive it was offered at lower rates. Common rosin was quiet at $1 45c. to $1 50c., and 500 barrels extra white were sold at $7 per 280lb.; crude was unchanged.

Oils.—Linseed was selling moderately to the trade at 64c. to 65c. In other descriptions there was no change to notice.

Provisions.—Pork.—The market was heavy, and sales limited. The transactions in mess were confined to retail lots. Holders demanded $17, which was above the views of purchasers. Sales of 250 barrels of prime were made at $13 75c. to $13 80c. Clear mess was held to $18, while prime ditto was at $16. Beef was firm, with sales of about 175 barrels, including country mess, at $11 to $11 50c.; repacked Western at $12 to $13 50c.; extra ditto, at $14 to $14 50c.; prime mess at $19 to $22. Beef hams were quiet at $16 to $17 50c. Bacon was steady; sales of 100 boxes short-ribbed middles, to arrive, were made at 9¼c. Cut meats were unchanged; sales of 100 hhds. were made at 5¾c. to 5⅞c., and hams at 7¼c. to 7¾c. Lard was firmer and more active, with sales reported of about 1,000 barrels and tierces at 10¾c. to 11¼c. Butter was dull, with sales of Ohio at 12c. to 16c.; common State at 14c. to 16c., and good State at 18c. to 20c. Skimmed cheese was at 3c. to 5c., and prime new State at 7c. to 8c.

Rice.—Sales of about 150 casks were reported at 3½c. to 3¾c.

Sugars were active and firm. The sales embraced about 2,000 hhds., with a small lot of Porto Rico at 6¾c., and the remainder Cuba muscovado within the range chiefly of 6c. to 6⅜c., and about 900 hhds. molado at 3⅜c. to 4¼c., and 500 boxes at 6½c. to 8c.

Whiskey.—Sales of 300 to 400 barrels were made at 23½c.

Wool.—Sales this week have been small, in consequence of buyers operating chiefly in the growing districts of the interior. We have only to report 20,000 lb. Texas unwashed at 14c. to 18c.; 15,000 lb. California at 12c. to 17c.; and 10,000 lb. pulled at 25c. to 35c. for No. 1 super and extra. Carpet and other qualities of foreign are still neglected.

### MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 89½; Reading Railroad, 21⅞; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 17.

Cotton has again advanced ¼c.; sales to-day of 9,000 bales, at 11½c. to 11¾c. for middling. Sugar steady. Molasses, 27c. for prime. Tobacco steady; a large French contract has been taken at 7c. A cargo of Rio coffee sold to-day at 10c. to 10½c. Freights.—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. to 7-16d. Sterling exchange, 107¼ to 108. Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ to ⅛ per cent. discount; 60 days ditto, 1¾ to 2¼ discount.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 17.

Cotton has advanced ⅛c. to ¼c.; sales to-day 2,300 bales, at prices ranging from 9c. to 12½c. Sales of the week, 8,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,000 bales.

SAVANNAAH, JUNE 17.

The sales of cotton to-day were 860 bales, at 11c. to 11¾c. Sales of the week, 2,325 bales. Receipts of the week, 3,650 bales.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 18.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; white $1 5c. to $1 20c.; red, 95c. Corn buoyant; white, 70c. to 73c.; yellow, 72c. to 73c.; mixed, 68c. to 70c. Whiskey firm. Provisions dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 18.

Flour declined 25c. per barrel. Whiskey declined 1c. per gallon, closing dull at 20½c. Provisions nominal, and no demand.

CHICAGO, JUNE 18, 6 P.M.

Flour firm. Wheat dull, at 71c.; a decline. Corn buoyant; sales at 54c. Oats dull. Shipments to Buffalo—100 barrels flour, 360 bushels wheat, 16,000 bushels corn. To Oswego—12,500 bushels wheat, 34,000 bushels of corn. Receipts—900 barrels flour, 76,000 bushels wheat, 100,000 bushels corn.

BUFFALO, JUNE 18, 6 P.M.

Flour not so firm. Sales—1,800 barrels, at $4 to $4 25c. for choice superfine to extra Wisconsin; $4 25c. for extra Michigan; $4 25c. to $4 50c. for round hoop Ohio and choice extra Indiana. Wheat dull and lower. Chicago spring nominal, at 77c. to 78c. Corn quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels Indiana, at 62c. Oats unchanged; sales, 7,000 bushels, to arrive, at 39c. Rye firmer; sales, 5,000 bushels at 60½c. Whiskey steady; sales, 200 barrels at 22c. Freights dull at 35c. to 36c. on flour to New York. Lake imports in the 24 hours ending at noon—5,000 barrels flour; 26,000 bushels wheat, 7,000 bushels corn, 38,000 bushels oats. Canal exports—3,000 barrels flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 27,000 bushels corn, 44,000 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, JUNE 18, 6 P.M.

Flour in better demand; sales 1,000 barrels at $3 75 to $4 for common to extra State. Wheat without material change and with active demand; sales 50,000 bushels, at 80c. for Chicago spring; 83c. for Racine and Milwaukie club; $1 5c. for white Michigan. Corn quiet. Canal freights without change; wheat, 7¾c. to New York. Lake imports—1,000 barrels flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 11,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—4,200 barrels flour, 34,000 bushels wheat, 31,000 bushels corn.

ALBANY, JUNE 18, 6 P.M.

Flour unchanged; demand steady and fair sales. Milling inquiry for wheat continues good. Sales, Chicago spring at 87½c.; white Kentucky at $1 28c. to $1 29c. Corn active, market firm; sales, 85,000 bushels at 69c. to 71c. for ordinary to prime Western mixed. Whiskey.—23½c. asked for prison.

### *OPEN FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES ON RAILWAYS.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—With every feeling of respect I do, as a large shareholder and constant traveller on one of the suburban railways, earnestly call the attention of the directors of railways, through the aid of your powerful columns, to the importance of having a few first-class open carriages during the summer months.

These carriages might be fitted with every comfort in the way of cushions, &c., but, instead of each carriage holding eight passengers (four opposite each other), I think it would be better to let the seats be arranged so that each seat should contain four persons with their backs to the engine, the backs of the carriage being just above their heads so as to save them from the wind. I do not advocate this plan because I am averse from sitting with the poorer classes of the community; but in hot weather, however much one may feel desirous to enjoy the open air and the delightful breezes, one is naturally disinclined to place one's-self in a position where one's neighbour may become offensive personally or vocally.

During the hot season, on the present plan, one must either be shut up in close pens, first class, be subject to draughts in the second class, or to discomfort in the third class carriages.

I feel quite sure that if there were a few open first class carriages comfortably fitted, with protection from the wind, many persons would avail themselves of them, and be most heartily glad to pay the same price as for the present first class.

I merely mention these suggestions, and have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 30. S. L. S.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JULY 1.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock.

### CHURCH-RATES.

Petitions were presented against the abolition of church-rates by the Bishop of BATH and WELLS; by Lord DUNGANNON, from Denbigh; by Lord DERBY, from the University of Oxford; and by Lord RAVENSWORTH;

In favour of the abolition of church-rates, by the Earl of CARLISLE, from various places in the counties of Northumberland and Durham; by Lord BROUGHAM, from various Dissenting congregations; by Lord BELPER; and by the Earl of MALMESBURY (who said that he did not agree in the prayer.)

The Earl of DERBY, in presenting petitions in favour of the abolition of church-rates, said that so entirely did he dissent from the petitioners, that if no other peer undertook the task, he should, on the motion for the second reading of the Bill, move that it be read a second time that day six months. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of DARTMOUTH presented a petition from Haughton, in Staffordshire, against destroying the Christian character of the Legislature; and one, from the same place, against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

### VICTORIA STATION AND PIMLICO RAILWAY BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Earl of DONOUGHMORE'S motion, that the First Commissioner of Works have leave to appear by counsel before the select committee against this Bill, was resumed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that, having looked into the question, he had come to the conclusion that it was not necessary to have the assent of the Crown to the progress of this Bill. Under the original Act for the formation of Battersea Park, the land taken for that purpose was vested in Her Majesty, and became part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown. But that enactment was repealed four years afterwards, when the Commissioners of Works were constituted a corporation, under the name of the Commissioners of Battersea Park, and the land was vested in them. The new commissioners were trustees of the public, and were bound to take care of their interests. If any measure interfered with what they deemed to be the public interests, the regular course was to petition to be heard by counsel against the Bill. The late First Commissioner had, to a certain extent, given his sanction to this Bill, and it was said that it would be a breach of good faith if, after assent was given by the late Commissioner of Works, his noble friend the present Chief Commissioner were to oppose it. But, in his opinion, it was the bounden duty of his noble friend to interpose for the protection of the public. A standing order of their lordships' House would prevent the presenting a petition now, and he would suggest that to-morrow the noble earl should move the suspension of that order.

Lord CRANWORTH thought their lordships ought to pause before they did anything for a Chief Commissioner of Works which they would not do for a private individual.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY read a letter from Sir B. Hall, correcting the statement which had been made by more than one noble lord, that he had never seen the plans, and was, therefore, not qualified to assent to the scheme. Sir B. Hall had seen the plans, and was so satisfied with them that he abstained from presenting a petition to be heard by counsel against the Bill.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said, the authority on which he stated that Sir B. Hall had never seen the plans was the copy of a letter to the present Chief Commissioner of Works, in which Sir B. Hall himself stated that he had not seen the plans. (Hear.)

Earl GREY suggested that the letter of Sir B. Hall, stating that he had not seen the plans, might have reference to any particular design for the bridge, and not to the general scheme of the promoters.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE gave notice that he would move the suspension of the standing order to-morrow which prevented the First Commissioner of Works petitioning to be heard by counsel against the Bill.

### THE OATHS BILLS.

The Earl of DERBY said,—Before my noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst) rises to move the second reading of the Bill of which he has given notice, perhaps your lordships will allow me, though not strictly in order, to say a few words upon the position in which the House stands with regard to the three Bills which are to-night to be considered. But before I do so I feel it my duty in a single sentence to express to your lordships, and more especially to noble lords opposite, my grateful thanks for the forbearance and courtesy with which they have submitted to my very involuntary absence, in consequence of an illness, from which I am now only imperfectly recovered. (Hear, hear.) I must also express my hope that no material public inconvenience has arisen or will arise from the postponement until I should be able to attend of some discussions from which I should be very sorry to be absent. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the question which is about to be brought under your lordships' notice, a Bill passed through the House of Commons, and was submitted to your lordships, for the alteration of certain oaths now required to be taken by members of both Houses of Parliament, and a clause was introduced in that Bill, as it came up to your lordships, which dispensed with certain words of one of the oaths. Those clauses were struck out by your lordships, and the Bill so amended was sent down to the other House. The House of Commons returned the Bill, objecting to your lordships' amendments, and stating their reasons. Upon the second discussion of this Bill in your lordships' house my noble and gallant friend very unexpectedly gave notice, on the day before the Whitsuntide holydays, of his intention to move an amendment, without stating the nature or character of that amendment. On the first day after the holydays my noble and gallant friend (the Earl of Lucan) moved a resolution substantially to this effect,—that the other House should have the power, by Act of Parliament, to dispense, by a resolution of the House, with the words "on the true faith of a Christian," in the case of members of the Jewish persuasion. That amendment took me and most of your lordships by surprise. My noble and gallant friend having only given notice of his intention on the day before the recess, and having brought forward his resolution on the first day after the holydays, it was impossible for any private communication to take place between members either on one side or the other, and we came to the discussion of an important amendment without the possibility of previous consultation or deliberation. Under these circumstances I took upon myself to suggest to your lordships that the question brought forward by my noble and gallant friend was one of too much importance to be decided upon in an accidental discussion of an amendment in the last stage of a bill. I suggested to your lordships that, if my noble and gallant friend intended to propose his amendment, it would be better done by a separate Bill than by a mere amendment. I confess that in my opinion it would have been more satisfactory to your lordships and to the country if my noble and gallant friend had been satisfied with the expression of his own opinion—with throwing out a suggestion that such a modification was required, and had then left the other House of Parliament to send back the Bill with the amendments so introduced, to which your lordships might then have given your assent. But the course which has been pursued is that two Bills have been brought in—one by my noble and gallant friend (the Earl of Lucan) and another by my noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst), than whom no one is more entitled to be heard on a subject to which he has devoted so much time and attention. (Cheers.) Upon looking at the two Bills, there does not appear to be much difference in their provisions, but in the framing of his Bill my noble and learned friend permits what may be considered an irregularity in the course of Parliamentary proceeding, because a Bill has passed through all its stages here, and must necessarily be communicated to the House of Commons, with the final decision of your lordships upon it. The Bill of my noble and learned friend, however, takes steps to re-enact all the clauses that have been already passed in the Bill that has been before both Houses of Parliament. The Bill of my noble and gallant friend, on the contrary, takes a different course and deals only with the single question of enabling the House of Commons to deal by way of resolution with the question, and to dispense with some words in this particular oath. I confess that I am disposed to view with every favour the suggestion of my noble and gallant friend to send down such an enabling power to the House of Commons, and I think such a course preferable to that pursued by my noble and learned friend. I think it would be far better to send down the first Bill as it stands, and then to send down the Bill of my noble and gallant friend, dealing with the case of the Jews as a separate measure. I confess my lords, that I have not altered my views in regard to the policy or expediency of admitting the Jews as members of a Christian Legislature, but, having carefully and anxiously considered the subject, I see that the proposal of my noble and gallant friend is the only possible solution of the difficulty which has existed for a period of 10 years. I see no other practical chance of bringing the two Houses of Parliament into agreement. The measure proposed by my noble and gallant friend is one that certainly maintains the principle adopted by your lordships in dealing with this measure. It maintains the dignity of your lordships' House with regard to that portion of the question which is more immediately subject to your jurisdiction. It maintains the law as it stands at the present moment, but it enables the House of Commons, upon a question that specially relates to persons taking their seats in that House, to dispense with the words which stand in the way of what appears to be the decided wish of that House. This solution appears to me to afford a practical and not unreasonable mode of settling a difficult and complicated question. And however much I regret the determination taken by the House of Commons, and the impossibility of maintaining inviolate the principle for which your lordships' House has ever contended, I confess I think there is less difficulty and less practical inconvenience and danger arising from giving a limited consent to the views of the House of Commons, as embodied in the proposition of my noble and gallant friend, than in persisting in an opposition which all practical experience proves cannot be pushed beyond a certain limit between the two Houses. While, therefore, on the one hand, I object to the Bill of my noble and learned friend, and while I cannot say that the Bill of my noble and gallant friend is not susceptible of and may not indeed require some amendment, I shall be satisfied, if it come to a question of dividing upon the second reading, to give my support to the Bill of my noble and gallant friend. My lords, it is with the greatest regret I feel that I may differ upon this question from many of those with whom I have agreed for many years. If upon this occasion those who have honoured me with their confidence find it impossible to adopt the course which I have recommended, I will only say for my own part that, claiming from them that justice which I am ready to give in return, I take the course which I have adopted from no other feeling than a desire to see an amicable settlement between the two Houses with regard to a question of grave interest, and with respect to which I see no other solution. (Cheers.)

Lord LYNDHURST.—The course recommended by my noble friend has taken me by surprise. Before I give an answer to the considerations which he has suggested it is necessary to make some explanation. When this subject was last before your lordships I listened with great attention and satisfaction to the speech of my noble friend. Upon that occasion my noble friend, with that readiness of illustration and clearness of statement by which he is characterized, shaped out the course which he said must be pursued in order to put an end to the difference between the two Houses of Parliament. I considered most carefully the suggestion made by noble friend, and I took it as the foundation of the Bill I have brought in. If your lordships will look to the clauses you will find that they correspond with the suggestions of my noble friend. By the Bill I have brought in, if a member of either House come to the table to be sworn, and says that he cannot conscientiously make the declaration on the true faith of a Christian, those words are to be struck out of the oath, and the taking of the oath with that omission will be a sufficient taking of the oath. That, my lords, is the main clause of the Bill that I have brought in. My noble friend, it is true, did not pledge himself to support a Bill so drawn, but he expressed himself strongly in favour of such a measure. I will read to your lordships a report of what fell from my noble friend, which accords exactly with my own recollection of what took place. What I am now stating is said in my own justification, in presenting the Bill in the form in which it now appears. I do not read this in any controversial spirit, but in explanation. My noble friend, speaking of the amendment of my noble and gallant friend, expressed himself in these terms:—

"I could better understand it (the amendment) had he introduced into the latter portion of the clause the same provision which is to be found in the first part, and provided that in the case of any person presenting himself at the table (for I can't see why the restriction should only be removed in the case of Jews), and having been duly elected, declaring that he was willing to take the prescribed oaths, but that the words 'on the true faith of a Christian' were not binding on his conscience, each House should be empowered to omit those words, and to allow the substantive oath to be taken in the form which might be most binding. I do not pledge myself to that view, but there is much to be said in its favour, and that by adopting it there it is possible to a great extent to get rid of the very painful subject of difference between this and the other House. In voting against the latter portion (of the amendment) I desire to reserve to myself, and those with whom I act, the opportunity of considering upon some future occasion whether any compromise, framed according to such principle as I have mentioned, may not be adopted to terminate the inconveniences arising from, I fear, the permanent difference of opinion between your lordships and the other House."—*The Times*, June 1.

Your lordships must see that the Bill which I framed was founded on the statement of my noble friend. I do not say that my noble friend was absolutely bound to support the Bill as I have framed it, but I had every reason to believe, from the manner in which he expressed himself and from his stating that much was to be said in favour of a Bill so drawn out, that it would have the entire concurrence of my noble friend. (Hear, hear.) In that, however, I am sorry to say, I have been disappointed. (Hear, hear.) I have not in point of principle any objection to the Bill of my noble and gallant friend. I have no personal object in this matter. (Hear, hear.) I have nothing but a public object in view, and if that object is carried, whether it be accomplished by my Bill or by the Bill of my noble and gallant friend is to me a matter of perfect indifference. (Hear, hear.) I have no personal vanity to gratify. (Hear.) I have been too long engaged in public life to be influenced by any feelings of that description. (Hear, hear.) I am desirous to accomplish the object and to attain the end I have in view, and by whomsoever it may be promoted, and by whatever measure, it will have my hearty concurrence and support. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend has stated that there is an objection in point of form to the Bill I have introduced, but he is entirely misinformed on that matter. In the first place, the two Bills which have been introduced are not identical—the one is imperative, the other discretionary. But I do not rely on that. I will state distinctly the rule of your lordships' House on the subject, and which is also the rule of the other House of Parliament. When a Bill is brought up from the other House, and is rejected by your lordships, then a Bill for the same objects cannot be introduced during the same session into the House where the Bill originated. But so long as a Bill is depending in the House another Bill, having precisely the same object, may be brought in and passed. It depends entirely on the question whether the former Bill is or is not depending. (Hear, hear.) No man will say that the Bill which was brought up from the other House relative to the Jews is not now pending before your lordships. It is not only on our table, but stands on the paper for to-night, in so far as regards the answers we are to give to the Commons for the course we have taken with reference to it. When those answers go down to the House of Commons, that House may again send the Bill up for our re-consideration. (Hear, hear.) The rule is, that while a Bill is depending, and until it is completely disposed of, there is nothing whatever to prevent another Bill for the same object being introduced. (Hear.) At this very moment there are two or three Bills directed to the same object before your lordships' House; and in the other House of Parliament—for the rule is the same in both Houses—there are two Bills depending for regulating the Government of the East Indies. (Hear.) I think these statements are decisive as regards the objection of my noble friend; but another rule exists, from which there can be no doubt whatever, and that is, that when a Bill comes from the other House of Parliament and is rejected in your lordships' House, you may in your House introduce another Bill having the same title and directed to the same object, and send it down to the House from which the other Bill proceeded. (Hear, hear.) That is a rule which has been established among the general orders of your lordships' House, so that even had the former Bill been rejected—if it had been entirely out of your lordships' House—it would still have been competent for us, that Bill having originated in the other House, to produce another Bill with the same title and directed to the same object. (Hear.) I did not think it right to rely entirely on my own view of this case, but I applied for information to an eminent officer of the other House of Parliament, whose name I shall not mention, but who is perfectly acquainted with all the rules of Parliament, and his answer to my application was as follows:—

"My dear Lord,—No objection can be raised to the introduction of a Bill into the House of Commons on the ground of there being a similar Bill already before the House. Indeed, we have at present two India Bills before us—Lord Palmerston's and Lord Derby's—each waiting a second reading. It is the rejection, and not the pendency of the Bill, that creates the difficulty as to ulterior proceedings. The rule applies to both Houses, and an additional indulgence is allowed to Bills sent by the Commons to the Lords, as, even in the event of their rejection by the Lords, similar Bills may be subsequently introduced into the Lords. (See *May's Practice of Parliament*, 247.) The introduction of any Jew Bill into the Lords is, therefore, as far as I can judge, perfectly regular."

But the question does not rest here. You will find from Mr. May's *Privileges and Practices of Parliament* that the rules of both Houses in regard to this matter are the same. He says:—

"When Bills have ultimately passed, or have been rejected, the rules of both Houses are positive that they shall not be introduced again; but the practice is not strictly in accordance with them. The principle is thus stated by the Lords, May 17, 1606:—'That when a Bill hath been brought into the House and rejected, another Bill of the same argument and matter may not be renewed and begun again in the same House, in the same session, where the former Bill was begun; but if a Bill, begun in one of the Houses, and there allowed and passed, be disliked and refused in the other, a new Bill of the same matter may be drawn and begun again in that House whereunto it was sent; and if, a Bill being begun in either of the Houses and committed, it be thought by the committees that the matter may better proceed by a new Bill, it is likewise holden agreeable to order, in such case, to draw a new Bill and to bring it into the House.'"

I have to repeat, therefore, that according to the rules of your lordships' House, even if this Bill had been rejected, we have power to introduce a new Bill for the same object. (Hear, hear.) I have stated this in justification of what I have done; and now allow me to say a few words with respect to the Bill of my noble and gallant friend. I have no objection on principle to that Bill. It embraces, indeed, a material part of my own Bill; but what strikes me as very extraordinary is, that when my noble and gallant friend moved his amendment to the Bill that came down from the Commons, that amendment consisting of two parts, one applicable to members in Parliament, and another to persons out of Parliament, my noble friend (Lord Derby) approved one of those parts, and disapproved, or at least had strong doubts as to the other, and now my noble and gallant friend omits that part which my noble friend (Lord Derby) approved, and contents himself with the introduction into his Bill of that of which my noble friend expressed grave doubts. (Hear, hear.) It deals with the oath of abjuration only so far as relates to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," and if the Bill should pass into a law you still would have to abjure the descendants of the Pretender. I put that to my noble friend for his consideration. It is true that when the Bill goes into committee you may amend it in that respect; but what will be the effect? Why, absolutely to make it conformable to my Bill; so, by rejecting the Bill that I have brought in, you are supporting a Bill which embraces only one part of the subject and are going into committee to supply what is wanting to make it like mine. I repeat I do not in the slightest degree care by what process the object I have in view may be attained. Whether it be by the Bill brought in by my noble and gallant friend, or by my Bill,—whether it be by one Bill or by two—is to me altogether immaterial. As I said before, I have no personal feeling on the subject; I am desirous of attaining the object in view, and in whatever way that object is attained I shall be perfectly satisfied. Now, as I understand that my noble friend will support the Bill of my noble and gallant friend, and as I know, if he does support that Bill, the object will be accomplished—as I know, too, if I press my Bill it may possibly not succeed, or at least may succeed with difficulty, I have no hesitation whatever in postponing my Bill in order that the Bill of my noble and gallant friend may be brought forward and supported by the powerful voice, the masterly talents, and, more than that, the extensive—I will not say the overwhelming—but the extensive influence of my noble friend at the head of the Government. By taking this course I believe I shall accomplish the object I have at heart. (Cheers.) I withdraw my Bill.

The Earl of LUCAN said, he had endeavoured as far as possible to make his Bill acceptable to their lordships. The object he had in view was to allow the admission of Jews into the House of Commons; and, if the Bill passed, Jews would be admissible into the other House by a resolution of that House. Before, however, such a resolution could pass it would be necessary under his Bill that Jews should present themselves at the table of the House and there object to the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," when it would be in the power of the House to omit those words from the oath. That was a compromise which he ventured to hope their lordships would be disposed to accept, and after a conflict of 25 years it was time for them to consider whether the question was not one which admitted of a compromise. This subject had been before their lordships for six weeks during the present session, and he could not but express a sanguine hope that it would be settled by them on the present occasion once for all. He knew he had to contend with a violent opposition. He knew that on that side of the House on which he sat there were many among his noble friends with whom he had the honour of acting, who thought so keenly on this subject and were actuated by such strong religious feelings and conscientious obligations as to hold that it was not one which admitted of any compromise. He trusted, however, that other noble lords would be disposed to concur in the view he took, and in the mode by which he sought to give it effect. He believed there were many noble lords on his side of the House who agreed with him that this was a question that ought to be disposed of; but he feared they would not support him, because he believed they had an idea that to allow a separate action on the part of the other House was unconstitutional and might lead to mischievous consequences. He could not for the life of him see how it was possible that a resolution so restricted and so guarded could lead to any mischievous results. He could well understand that it might form a precedent for a similar course; but if they supposed that it would in time to come justify the House of Commons in assuming an independent and separate action, that he thought was not warranted by the provisions of the Bill. He had said on a former occasion that he believed there was the most perfect apathy and indifference in the country in reference to the admission of Jews to Parliament. It had been said that apathy and indifference arose from the country relying on the resistance to their admission of their lordships' House. There could be no doubt that for the last six weeks the country had been well aware that this question was on the point of being settled. Could the country, then, rely on the continued resistance of their lordships? It was certain they could not; and yet during that time the question had scarcely been mentioned in the country, and he did not believe that half a dozen petitions had been presented to that House on the subject during those six weeks. There was a Bill before their lordships' House for the abolition of church-rates, which would come on for discussion to-morrow (this) evening. That Bill excited very strong religious feelings in the country, but was the same silence observed out of doors with respect to it? (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, he found that in one day there had been no less than 213 petitions presented to their lordships' House in favour of the Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates, a fact which showed that when there was a strong feeling in the country on any subject the people would make themselves heard. From the entire silence, then, that had prevailed for the last six weeks in the country on the subject of the Jew Bill he was led to say that the people were perfectly indifferent about it. But, notwithstanding that, was the conflict between the two Houses to go on for ever? (Hear, hear.) He maintained that it could not go on for ever; that the position of their lordships was not tenable; and therefore he trusted that the matter would be satisfactorily disposed of that very night once for all. The noble earl concluded by moving that his Bill be read a second time.

The Earl of CLANCARTY, in opposing the second reading of the Bill, said that, having rejected the Bill sent from the House of Commons, he thought their lordships would be acting with great inconsistency if they adopted this measure. The Bill of the House of Commons contained one principle to which their lordships had assented—viz., the substitution of one oath for the three now required to be taken. The present Bill embodied the very principle which their lordships had rejected, and it omitted that principle to which they had assented. If any such measure was required, it should have come from one who could command the attention of the country, such as the venerable peer who had withdrawn his Bill and left the field open to the noble and gallant earl. He would not again enter upon the question so often debated, as to the propriety of admitting Jews to sit in Parliament, but would only say his opinions remained unchanged, and in accordance with those which had been expressed by their lordships by continually increasing majorities. They were told that it was desirable for a spirit of harmony to exist between the two Houses, but he doubted whether this Bill would promote that object, for there could not be perfect harmony when the will of one House was permitted to overbear the sincere convictions of the other. (Hear, hear.) This Bill was a surrender of their opinions, and certainly, considering the profession to which his noble and gallant friend belonged, he was the last man from whom the word "surrender" would have been expected. (Laughter.) There had, however, arisen such a state of disorganization in the House upon this question that there was no authority to consult upon it, and it was only within four days of the period fixed for the second reading of the Bills that, finding no one appeared inclined to step forward, he felt it to be his duty to throw himself into the breach. (Laughter.) He hoped that his motion would not suffer from having fallen into such incompetent hands, but he did think that the Bill was most objectionable. He was surprised that a suggestion which was thrown out by the noble Chairman of Committees (Lord Redesdale) had not been adopted, and that the compromise, if one were actually needed, should have come from the other House. He did not see that their lordships were in a position to make any concession. They had, during the present session, by a larger majority than before, refused to sanction the admission of Jews to Parliament. The mode of dealing with the question proposed by his noble and gallant friend was termed "a compromise," but in what, he would ask, did the compromise consist? What was it that the Jews had given up? In what had the House of Commons bated one jot of their demands? (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he could not understand how, with justice, that word "compromise" could be applied to the measure before the House, and he must contend that if their lordships were to pass it they would simply be doing that which they had repeatedly refused to do for reasons which had begun to recommend themselves more and more every day to the judgment of the country. He sought in vain in the Bill the expression of the principle that Christianity should be the basis upon which our Legislature should be constructed, while it proposed to introduce into Parliament those by whom the doctrines of Christianity were denied. How, he would ask, was it possible, if that proposal were carried into effect, and that Jews as well as Christians took an active part in the framing of our laws, that we could expect to see such questions, for instance, as those affecting the government of the Church or its discipline satisfactorily dealt with? If their lordships were to accede to the motion of his noble and gallant friend, and to give up substantially all they had hitherto so manfully upheld, it would matter little to the country; but the form of their surrender did not happen to be precisely in accordance with the demands which the House of Commons had made. But it might be said that a precedent for the course which their lordships were asked to take was to be found in the Bill of 1829. He must, however, remind the House that the present was a case which in many respects was completely dissimilar from the question of Roman Catholic Emancipation. The Roman Catholics constituted a portion of the nation. Public opinion had been strongly expressed in their favour. They were not mere supplicants at their lordships' bar, but demanded the restoration of rights of which they contended they had been deprived. The Jews, upon the contrary, possessed no claim for past services. The public voice had not been loudly raised on their behalf, and even they themselves had not spoken out as the advocates of their own cause. (Hear, hear.) But the comparison between the position of those two different religious sects must not be permitted to end there. If the Bill before the House were to pass into a law the Jews would be at liberty to do everything in their power to subvert our Christian institutions, while members of the Roman Catholic faith were bound by the obligation of an oath to do nothing which would tend to overthrow the Protestant religion as established in this country. It was indeed strange to find a measure the operation of which would be to place them in a worse position than that which would be occupied by the Jews receiving the support of the Roman Catholics themselves; but he should beg their lordships to consider whether such a proceeding might not be the result of a cunningly-devised scheme to raise up such an agitation against the continuance of the Roman Catholic oath as it would be found impossible to resist. (Hear, hear.) He thought that before admitting unbelievers to Parliament they ought to make up their minds whether they would still uphold the union of Church and State, and whether the Legislature was to be a Christian one. Before such a decision was come to let the nation be first canvassed; let the Universities, let the educated classes, let the clergy, give their opinion in favour of such a revolution; above all, let the Crown, which still bore the title of head of the Church and Defender of the Faith, be appealed to on the subject. Let responsible Ministers first declare that the measure for the admission of non-religious persons to Parliament had the Royal assent; but in the meantime he entreated their lordships not to compromise the destinies of this country, and not to forget the high duties to which it was called. Let them remember that if England had been blessed with wealth and power, it was not for the purpose of indulging in luxury at home and of displaying our might abroad—not in order that we might be feared and admired by other Powers, but for far higher purposes, which bore upon them the mark of the Divin sanction. Before, then, their lordships proceeded any further in tampering with these oaths, let them bear in mind with what object they were enacted. Their great end was to unite the nation to its Legislature in acknowledgment of the Deity. Upon such a question personal considerations should be allowed to exert no influence. Both Baron Rothschild and the gentleman who had filled the office of chief magistrate of the city were highly respectable and distinguished persons, and no one would be more disposed to admit them than he was, provided it could be done consistently with the principles to which their lordships were pledged, and which they were bound to maintain. Those gentlemen had so admired the constitution of this country that they resolved to cast in their lot with us; and, on their part, he hoped their lordships would show that they were not going to compromise our constitution by withdrawing its corner-stone, which was Christianity. (Hear, hear.) This House was looked up to with confidence throughout the country. He earnestly hoped it would justify that confidence by at least suspending this bad measure, and he would conclude by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. (Cheers.)

Lord BERNERS had hoped that, after the large majority which had pronounced against the admission of Jews to Parliament, the question was settled at least for the present session. The stand he took upon the subject was on far higher grounds than that of expediency—because he thought a Christian people ought to have a Christian Legislature, and that a Christian Legislature could not exist without a Christian test. (Hear.) Were their Lordships prepared to decide that the time had arrived when there was no need for a national profession of faith? It was said that the Bill offered a solution of a great difficulty, and that it was inconvenient to continue in constant collision with the lower House of Parliament. For his part, however, he could conceive nothing so derogatory to the honour of this House as to lay down the rule that if there were in the House of Commons men sufficiently pertinacious to press their views repeatedly on any public question their lordships were to become merely the registrars of those views. (Hear, hear.) He feared that a collision with the Crown was inevitable on this subject. Suppose a Jew peer were created; what would happen? There would be a more serious collision with the Crown than even in the case of life peerages. If the measure passed, neither the House of Lords nor the Monarchy would be safe.

Earl GRANVILLE.—After the repeated discussions which have taken place in your lordships' House on this subject it is entirely unnecessary for me on the present occasion to enter into any arguments for supporting this Bill. I give my support to it without the slightest hesitation, but I am bound to say not with unmixed satisfaction. I do not think that it is the best mode of settling this question (hear, hear), nor can I agree with the noble earl at the head of the Government that it is the only course consistent with the dignity of this House. There is no disgrace to individuals, nor to Governments, nor to assemblies, in changing their opinions on public grounds and uninfluenced by any unworthy motives. (Hear, hear.) If, when the noble and learned lord opposite first introduced his Bill into this House, the pressure of circumstances had been fairly stated, the position of the House would at least have been as good as it is now. It would have been more desirable also if, when the reasons of the Commons for disagreeing from our amendments came up, instead of immediately disagreeing from those reasons, we had postponed the consideration of them for a short time, as wa proposed. But still, though many think that this is no the best mode of settling the question, it is the only on which I am able to obtain. I wish to do full justice to th Government on this point. There is no doubt th they have great difficulties to contend with. A difference with his political friends is one fro which every Minister most naturally shrinks. If th noble earl thinks—though I cannot follow his reason that this course is most in accordance with the dignity the House, and most likely to obtain the suffrages of h political friends, I am ready to support him. He is pe fectly master of the situation. If he had chosen he migh certainly have postponed the admission of Jews to Parli ment for this session, and probably for some years mor The state in which we are at present is most unsatisfactor To say nothing of other arguments, the anomaly of our n being able to prevent a Jewish member of the other Hou sitting on committees, acting in conferences, and taki part in almost every Parliamentary proceeding, excep sitting and voting, is so great as to make it a mere mocke for any one to stand up here and appeal to high Christian pri ciple for the maintenance of such a barren restriction. (Hear I believe this Bill will carry out the object which we hav in view, and I therefore give it my cordial support. I co gratulate the House on there being every probability of th measure now passing into law, and I cannot help congrat lating the noble and learned lord opposite, who certainl by the industry which he must have thought himself di pensed from showing at a time when other men claim res and, above all, by the singular ability with which he has yea after year destroyed the force of these appeals made to you lordships' feeling against his Bill, has done more than an other man in this House to bring the question to a successf issue. (Cheers.) But what is more creditable to him tha anything else is the utter absence of any personal feelin which he has shown to-night in willingly adopting an course which was most likely to obtain the object which h had in view. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of CLEVELAND thought that the questio had arrived at such a point that it must be settled now onc and for ever. It was idle to think that the House of Co mons, having carried this measure so often and by suc large and increasing majorities, would all at once give it u and their lordships, just as in the case of Catholic Emancip tion and of the Reform Bill, would have to yield sooner or late It had great weight with him that Baron Rothschild h been elected, not once or twice, but repeatedly, by one the largest and most influential constituencies in the kin dom. It might be said that if the electors of London cho to go on electing a man who could not take his seat it w their own affair, and Parliament ought not to be called up to alter the law for the benefit of one man. There was, ho ever, the precedent of Mr. Pease, the Quaker, who was allow to make affirmation in lieu of an oath, and in that case t alteration might be said to be for the benefit of one ma He believed that there never had been more than thr Quakers in Parliament at one time, and it would be t same with the Jews. They were a small body. The co stituencies knew nothing about them and cared nothi about them, and it was not likely a Jew would be electe except by a metropolitan constituency. He would rather c off his right hand than inflict injury on the Church, but apprehended no danger to the Church from the admission Jews to Parliament. He hoped that to-night they would an act of justice, and place every class of British-born su jects upon an equality with regard to the right of sitting Parliament when chosen by a constituency to represe them. (Hear.)

The Duke of RUTLAND had heard no new facts, pr ciples, or arguments to induce him to change the vote wh he gave on the 29th of April last. It was said that a co promise was now offered, and it was advisable by that me to avoid a conflict between the two Houses of Parliame Upon what ground did their lordships on the 20th A refuse their consent by a majority of 40 to the Bill brou up from the House of Commons? Not upon the perso ground of any difficulty in sitting upon the same be with Baron Rothschild, but because the admission the Jews to Parliament would unchristianize the Legi ture. Would this Bill obviate that objection? (Hear.) If wanted any ground for opposing such a measure it wa be found in the last clause of the Bill of his noble a learned friend, which he supposed would now be wi drawn, and which enacted that no person of the Jew persuasion was to hold the office of Regent, of Keeper the Great Seal, of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, or L High Commissioner of Scotland. He contended that wh ever reasons might be urged against Jews holding such offi applied with equal power to their admission to legisl in Parliament. There were many of that majority of who were willing to accept this compromise for the purp of putting an end to a difference between the two Hous but who would have no hesitation in rejecting this comp mise if they believed that the people of England w against the admission of the Jews. If the petitions p sented to that House afforded any test of the feeling the country then, while it might be said th was no strong feeling on the subject, yet public opinion rather against than for the admission of the Jews. I stead of giving their assent to such a Bill upon the grou of expediency he would recommend their lordships to w until the constituencies had an opportunity of sayi whether they wished this measure to pass or not. T present House of Commons was elected upon a d ferent cry, and its opinion was no accurate test the real desire of the country. He implored th lordships to reject a measure which was equa repugnant to their lordships' convictions, to the opin of the country, and to the best interests of the nati (Cheers.)

Lord REDESDALE must say that this Bill was a v unsatisfactory mode of settling the question. It invol a principle of the deepest importance, and their lordsh ought carefully to deliberate before they adopted so dan rous a course. If this Bill became law it was probable t the other House would in the present session pass a resolut to give effect to the Bill, while their lordships would rese their opinion, and might at a future time come to a differ resolution from that adopted by the other House of Par ment. It might therefore happen that years hence the qu tion would be settled in their lordships' house by a sin resolution, and by a majority of a single vote, without t ample opportunity of discussion which was afforded the forms of the House in the case of a B It might happen that when some individual presented hi self at the table to take the oaths his friends would mu for the occasion, and carry at once a resolution reliev him from that part of the oath objected to by Jews. T was a constitutional objection which the House ought w to consider.

Lord BROUGHAM considered the objection raised by noble friend (Lord Redesdale) perfectly groundless. T Bill would enable the House, if it was of opinion that th part of the abjuration oath which Jews objected to ought to be taken by persons of that persuasion, to pass a reso tion which would entitle any one professing the Jewish r gion to take the oath without that portion of it to which had conscientious objections. It would enable them so modify the abjuration oath as to admit those who h scruples in taking it, but it would be unnecessary to pa resolution applicable to any particular individual. (He The noble duke asked what new circumstances had occur that ought to induce their lordships to change their vi on this question. His answer was that a most mate circumstance had occurred to induce them to alter th course. It had come to their knowledge that by the and constitution of Parliament any person could perfo nine-tenths of the duties of a member of Parliam without taking any oath whatever; for it had been fo that such a person could sit and vote in committee. (He Besides, he held that there were classes of Christians in P liament who differed almost as entirely from the whole b

of the church on all important matters as if they were Jews.

The Bishop of OXFORD said he never rose to trouble their lordships with greater reluctance than on the present occasion; but he could not give a perfectly silent vote that night. He did not intend to enter again into the whole question, which had been so often argued, as to the admissibility of the Jews into either House of Parliament, but he wished to state why it was that he must give the same vote that night that he had always given before. The reason was briefly this. His vote had been given on the conscientious conviction that a man repudiating Him who was the central point of the whole Christian revelation, and declaring Him to be an impostor, must in the whole tone of his thoughts and in the whole series of his principles be so at variance with the principles and tone of thought of a Christian community that he could not safely be trusted with the discretionary power of making laws for that community. (Hear, hear.) He had never been one of those who would wish to exclude from any civil privilege those from whom he conscientiously differed on religious grounds. On the contrary, he had always advocated the admission of the Roman Catholics to Parliament; but it did appear to him, as it appeared to others, and among others the late Dr. Arnold, that a man who denied the fundamental point of Christianity it was impossible to trust with the discretionary power of legislating for a Christian nation. The case differed from that of a magistrate or a member of a corporation, and he repeated he could not believe it to be right for a Christian people to give that discretionary power to the professed antagonists of their religion. His noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) had said there were many persons in Parliament just as hostile as the Jew was to the national religion. That might be so. It was not his (the Bishop of Oxford's) business to fix those shades of dissent; but it was material to remember that no such man had ever been admitted to Parliament on the profession of his hostility to our faith. (Cheers.) On the contrary, it was only on his coming and professing to hold the common basis of a common Christianity, whatever might be his own internal feelings on that subject, that such a person was qualified to sit in the Legislature of this Christian land. But his noble and learned friend also said further, in answer to the noble duke (the Duke of Rutland), that there was at that moment this great novelty in reference to this question, which justified a change of view in those who opposed the admission of the Jews, that on taking no oath at all — not the oaths either of allegiance or of abjuration—a person could take his seat in a Parliamentary committee. But he was sure that his noble and learned friend, with his acute, logical head, would see at once that that was not an argument for admitting the Jews into Parliament, and that if it went for anything it was an argument for admitting an unsworn man—a man who had taken no oath at all of allegiance to his Sovereign—into the Legislature. Another point had been urged. It had been said that the time had arrived when this question should be settled by a reference to the reason, and not to the feeling, of the House. It was because he believed it was the hardest and simplest logical deduction from facts that he said he saw no reason for their lordships' changing their views under any of the changed circumstances which at that moment, it was said, beset them. Was there any one thing which any one reasonable man could look forward to as certain to happen if their lordships gave the vote on this occasion which they gave at an earlier period of this session? What had changed since that time? He contended they were precisely in the same position as they were when they last voted in that House on this question. He believed that on this matter the other House of Parliament did not represent the feelings of the people of England. (Cheers.) Their lordships were asked to yield their opinion on this question to the opinion of the other branch of the Legislature; and why? With the same voice they were told by the advocates for the change that the people of this country were absolutely apathetic on the very point which their lordships were urged to yield. (Hear.) He contended, therefore, that this was a question on which their lordships were not constitutionally called, as had been argued by a noble friend of his on the cross benches, to yield to the other House of Parliament, because, on the admission of those who argued for the change, it was a question on which that House was not speaking the voice of the people, but, on the contrary, was speaking with the people perfectly apathetic as to the judgment which that House had given. (Hear.) But, if their lordships were to change their opinion, he would venture to say that he preferred on every ground the Bill of his noble and learned friend behind him (Lord Lyndhurst) to that which they were now discussing. Instead of limiting the license to Jews it should be extended to all non-Christians. It was a mere delusion to say that the concession should be made to Jews, and yet to withhold it from Mahomedans and Hindoos. (Hear, hear.) In many respects the Mahomedans were nearer to us than the Jews, for the latter regarded our Divine Redeemer as an impostor, while the Mahomedans allowed him to be an inspired prophet. It surely would be more creditable to act consistently on this matter, and to declare that no profession of Christianity should be required from any one as a preliminary to sitting in Parliament. He would prefer to see the question dealt with in the manner proposed by the Bill of the noble and learned lord rather than in the mode in which this Bill disposed of it. He begged to ask whether their lordships had considered what would be henceforth, if they passed this Bill, the relations of the other House of Parliament to the established church? Was it intended that we were to start upon an entirely new system? Or, was it still to be the theory, that matters affecting the discipline, the doctrine, and the standing of the established church were to be debated freely in either House of Parliament, and that Parliament, to a certain extent, should be regarded as the internal legislature of that church? Or were noble lords prepared in future to withdraw from discussion, in one House at least, all matters affecting the established church, and to provide some other means of internal legislation? He begged their lordships seriously to consider those points before giving their votes upon the present occasion. By yielding to pressure of expediency their lordships' House could not stand higher in public estimation (hear, hear), nor would their authority be increased if, on a simple threat of political difficulty or appearance of expediency, they yielded too readily to the wishes of another body a point which down to the present time had been regarded by a majority of their lordships not as a matter of political necessity but of religious duty. (Hear, hear.)

Lord DUNGANNON regretted that he was compelled to differ from the noble earl at the head of the Government, to whom he usually gave a cordial support, but upon the present occasion he had a higher duty to perform. He could not vote for any measure which was intended to admit to Parliament persons who denied the great Redeemer of the world. They commenced their proceedings with prayer in which the name of the Saviour was invoked, and if persons who ridiculed that Divine Being were admitted those prayers could be nothing but a mockery. This might be the last opportunity that would be afforded to him to express his opinions upon the subject, and he certainly should give his support to the amendment of his noble friend.

The Earl of CARDIGAN having been for 38 years a member of Parliament, and during the whole of that time a supporter of Conservative policy, regretted that he was compelled to separate himself upon this occasion from the noble earl at the head of the Government. The question of admitting Jews to Parliament had been frequently discussed and decided in that House, and no reasons had been assigned why their lordships should now change their course. Something had been said about the necessity for concession, but concessions had never been made without some bugbear being held up to induce them. It had been urged among other reasons by those who were in favour of the admission of Jews to Parliament that, unless a measure with that object was agreed to by their lordships, a collision between the House of Commons and the courts of law would be the result. Now, he was under no apprehension that any such consequence would flow from the rejection of the Bill under consideration, and he could not therefore consent to stultify himself by recording that evening a vote in direct opposition to those which he had previously given. He might perhaps be permitted to say in conclusion that it would, in his opinion, be extremely desirable for the Conservative party to consider whether that large number of Liberal measures which were daily coming up from the other House of Parliament should or should not be at once assented to, for he could not help thinking it would be much better that they should gracefully receive the sanction of the members of that party than that noble lords should be brought down session after session for the next 10 years to vote against them, and then at the end of that period be called upon to give them their support. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

Content—Present ... ... ... ... 79
Proxies ... ... ... ... 64
—143
Not Content—Present ... ... ... 64
Proxies ... ... ... 33
— 97
Majority in favour of the second reading —46

The Bill was then read a second time.

The Municipal Franchise Bill was read a third time and passed.

## OATHS BILL.

On the order of the day being read for the consideration of the reasons for insisting on the amendment made by their lordships on this Bill,

Lord CAMPBELL said, the best course to pursue with regard to this Bill would be to let it drop, and introduce a new Bill for the amendment of the oaths next session.

The Earl of DERBY said he could not consent to that course. Both Houses of Parliament had agreed to the substantial part of this Bill, the only difference between them being on the point of the admission of Jews to Parliament, which he hoped had been got over by the decision at which their lordships had just arrived. The Bill of the noble and gallant earl which had just been read a second time was a supplement to the Oaths Bill, and it was of great importance that the two Bills should go down to the other House together as forming one measure. He proposed to postpone the consideration of these reasons until Tuesday next, so that both Bills could go down together, in the hope that the House of Commons would no longer persist in their opposition to their lordships' amendments in the Bill, when it was returned to them accompanied by another Bill which to some extent would meet their wishes.

Earl GRANVILLE agreed in the course traced out by the noble earl, and hoped that nothing of a controversial tone would be inserted in the reasons.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH thought it would be very difficult, after assenting to one Bill, to name reasons for rejecting the other.

After a few words from Earl STANHOPE and Lord REDESDALE, the consideration of the reasons was postponed until Tuesday next.

The Public Grounds and Playgrounds Bill was read a second time.

The County Court Districts Bill was read a second time.

The Durham County Palatine Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time.

The Stanhope and Wolsingham Rectories Bill was read a second time.

The County Management Bill passed through committee.

Their lordships adjourned at a-quarter past 9 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 1.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

The Middlesbrough Improvement Bill and the South Wales Railway (New Railway, &c.) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

### PETITIONS.

Petitions, praying that the use of the Bible in schools should not debar them from a share in the national grant, were presented, by Colonel SYKES, from the minister, session, and managers of the South Parish Church, Aberdeen; by Mr. PEASE, from Hartlepool and Crook, in the county of Durham; by Mr. ROUPELL, from inhabitants of Lambeth and elsewhere; by Mr. LASLETT, from inhabitants of the parishes of St. Nicholas and Claines, Worcester; and by Mr. MACAULAY, from Whittlesford and Cambridge.

Petitions were also presented in favour of legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister by Mr. R. MALINS, from ministers and messengers of the Berks and West Middlesex Association of Baptist Churches assembled at Abingdon, May 26, representing 14 churches, comprising 1,340 members; by Mr. HARDCASTLE, from the Suffolk and Norfolk Baptist Association, representing 26 churches, members of the Baptist congregation of Tunstall, Suffolk; by Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, from the representatives of the churches composing the Baptist Southern Association, assembled at Downton, Wilts, June 2; from the members of the Baptist congregation meeting at South-lane chapel, Downton, Wilts; and from the minister, deacons, and congregation meeting at Salem chapel, Devizes (64 in all); by Mr. SLANEY, numerously signed, from Wem, Donington-wood, and Pontesbury, Shropshire; and by Mr. BRISCOE, from the pastor and congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Addlestone, Surrey.

Petitions were also presented by Mr. ROBARTES, from medical men of Saltash and its vicinity, in favour of the Medical Practitioners Bill; by Mr. PEASE, from the guardians of the poor of Stockton-on-Tees, against the Poor Law Removal Bill; and from Darlington, against the traffic in opium; by Mr. BEACH, from the medical officers of the Alresford Union, for redress of grievances; by Lord JAMES STUART (several), from parishes in Ayrshire, against the Poor Law Removal Bill; by Lieutenant-Colonel FORDE, from the boards of guardians of the Kilkeel and Newtownards Unions, in favour of the Poor Removal Bill; by Mr. ROUPELL, from the guardians of the poor of the parish of Lambeth, against the Bill to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons to Scotland and Ireland; also one from the inhabitants of the borough of Lambeth, in favour of one uniform system of weights and measures; by Captain HAMILTON, from the Falkirk Reformatory Society, praying that Roman Catholic trusts may be no longer exempted from the operation of the Charitable Trusts Act; by Mr. COWPER, from Hertford, against the coal duty; by Mr. DE VERE, from the board of guardians, Rathkeale Union, county of Limerick, for amendment of the Irish Poor Law; by General CODRINGTON, from medical practitioners of Greenwich, in favour of the Bill introduced by Mr. Cowper to regulate the qualifications of medical practitioners; by Sir J. SHELLEY, from inhabitants of Westminster, against forestalling and jobbing in the Metropolitan Cattle-Market; by Sir E. COLEBROOKE, from Avondale, Carlake, and Darlserf, against the Poor Law Removal Bill; by Mr. GARNETT, from the Board of Guardians of the Lancaster Union, praying for a change in the law, whereby it shall be made imperative to sell agricultural produce by weight only.

### NEW GENERAL POST-OFFICE (EDINBURGH) BILL.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

### UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The House went into committee upon this Bill, resuming the consideration of clause 13. The clause vested the future right of nomination or presentation to any professorships within the universities, at present exercised by the senators or faculty thereof, in the University Courts hereafter to be established; and, when the chairman left the chair upon the last occasion Mr. Bouverie had proposed the insertion after the words "faculty thereof," of the words "or any body corporate, or public body, or any part thereof," the effect of which would be to deprive the town council of its patronage. This amendment was under discussion when the committee adjourned on Monday last.

The LORD-ADVOCATE now said, that he feared there were some serious objections to the amendment as it stood. For example, the Bill dealt with no other patronage except such as had been hitherto exercised by the Senatus Academicus, and, so far as he understood no one proposed to interfere with private patronage or with the appointment to chairs by the families of founders, which he looked upon as sacred. The position of corporate bodies might, however, be quite analogous to that of private founders; as, for instance, in the case of the Chair of Conveyancing in Edinburgh, which had been founded by the Writers to the Signet and was maintained by them. The amendment would deprive that and similar bodies of their right of presentation, which would not be just.

Mr. BOUVERIE eventually withdrew his amendment.

Mr. STIRLING moved the addition of words to provide that the right of nomination or presentation to the Professorship of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and to the office of Principal and the Professorships of Divinity and Hebrew and Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh, should be transferred to Her Majesty; and that the other presentations now vested in the town council of Edinburgh should be transferred to the University Court. Although he had given notice of this amendment he should have no objection, he said, to withdraw it on condition that the amendment which was about to be proposed by the hon. baronet the member for Wigton should be assented to by the committee.

Sir W. DUNBAR then moved his amendment, the effect of which was to transfer the patronage hitherto exercised by the town council to seven curators, four of whom should be nominated by the town council and three by the University Court, their term of office being for three years. He thought this amendment provided an honourable compromise, and hoped that it would be accepted by the corporation in the spirit in which it was offered.

Mr. COWAN said, that the amendment was regarded as an attempt at spoliation by the corporation of Edinburgh, and referred, as an evidence of the mode in which that body exercised its patronage, to the recent election of Dr. Lyon Playfair to the Chair of Chymistry by a majority of 25 to 9. However, if the committee generally should be of opinion that the amendment afforded a fair compromise, he should not stand in the way of its adoption. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BLACK felt like the captain of a ship which was in danger of being totally destroyed, and being anxious to save as much as possible from the wreck he would accept the amendment of the hon. baronet the member for Wigton. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. STIRLING then withdrew his amendment in favour of that of Sir W. DUNBAR, which was adopted; and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 14, which named the commissioners for the purposes of the Act, was agreed to without opposition, Lord ELCHO suggesting that Mr. Thompson, of Banchory, should be added to the list; and Mr. E. ELLICE recommending the name of Earl Stanhope.

On clause 15, which defined the powers of the commissioners, and enabled them, among other things, to revise foundations and to alter trusts,

Mr. ELLICE said, that these were very large powers, and he believed that the Secretary of State would not be inclined to entrust any board in this country with such authority.

Mr. WALPOLE said, that there was a similar provision both in the Oxford and Cambridge Acts; but by subsequent clauses restrictions were placed upon the arbitrary exercise of these powers, and the Lord Advocate would insert like clauses in the present Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that the Lord Advocate had framed with great care and ability a Bill for improving the condition of the Universities of Scotland. There had been traceable in that country, even down to the present day, a distinction between the universities and the colleges; but the Bill tended to obliterate the distinction which still remained. The question, then, was, whether by the measure before the committee they did all that it was possible to do in order to give efficacy and power to the higher education of Scotland. Remarkable as Scotland was in many particulars, her university system, although it answered a number of important purposes, none of which ought to be impaired, was not so successful in other particulars. He wished to see the university degrees of Scotland brought fully up to a par, in point of dignity and social standing, with those of England; but he had a strong impression that that could not be done efficiently, so long as Scotland maintained four universities. (Hear, hear.) Though he frankly admitted that there was no country on the face of the globe with an equal population which engendered such an amount of intellectual power as Scotland, he did not think that with four universities—whatever they might do to foster and to cherish them—their degrees would be brought up to the level they deserved. (Hear.) In these circumstances he thought that they should consider whether under this Bill they might not ultimately consolidate the four universities into one great university, leaving the existing institutions to array themselves under that as a central body, and to assume essentially the character of colleges in order that they might discharge the functions of colleges. (Hear, hear.) With this view he had prepared a provision to be appended to the other powers proposed to be conferred upon the commissioners, which would give them power to inquire into and to report to the Crown upon the desirableness and practicability of constituting one national university for Scotland, and to take measures for effecting that purpose dependent upon the sanction of the parties. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a lengthened amendment embodying these powers; but stated that he should not press it at that stage unless the committee generally approved it.

The LORD-ADVOCATE admitted the importance of the subject comprehended in the amendment which had just been moved; but as the proposition was somewhat complicated in its terms and involved many conditions which required to be seriously considered even if the committee should be prepared at once to adopt the general recommendation, as no notice had been given of it he suggested that the right hon. gentleman should bring up his amendment on the report. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that he would do so, and, having been thanked by nearly every member of the committee for the proposition which he had made, he withdrew the amendment for the present, and the clause was agreed to.

On clause 16, which set forth the powers of the commissioners with respect to the university of Aberdeen,

Mr. ELLICE made a final protest against the union of Marischal and King's Colleges, and Colonel SYKES again announced his intention of moving, on the report, that a full faculty of arts should be maintained in each of those institutions.

On the motion of the LORD-ADVOCATE, words providing for full compensation to the holders of offices which might be abolished under the Bill, for loss of emolument, were inserted, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 17 and 18 were agreed to.

On clause 19, which laid the charge of providing for retiring allowances, increasing salaries, endowing new professorships, &c., upon the Consolidated Fund,

Mr. HAMILTON said, that the Government did not propose to charge these items upon the Consolidated Fund, and he moved an amendment, therefore, providing that the money should be voted annually in the estimates. (Hear.)

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BAXTER then moved the following proviso:—"Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the commissioners to apply any portion of such moneys for the endowment of professorships in theology." His object was to protest against religious endowments by the State.

Mr. DALGLISH seconded the proviso.

The LORD-ADVOCATE opposed it, and argued that if the mover and seconder were in earnest the legitimate and natural motion for them to make would be that the commissioners should be instructed so to remodel the universities of Scotland that there should be no longer in any of them a Faculty of Theology at all.

Sir J. TRELAWNY supported the proviso, on the ground that if it were not agreed to acrimonious theological discussions would be sure to arise every year when the vote came before Parliament. The old debates upon Ministers' money and Maynooth would be revived again; and he put it to the Lord-Advocate whether it were worth while to encourage religious strife for such a purpose as the clause provided for?

After some further discussion the committee divided, when there appeared,

For the proviso ... ... ... ... 94
Against it ... ... ... ... 102
Majority ... ... ... —8

The announcement of the numbers elicited loud cheers from the supporters of the proviso.

On the motion that the clause as amended be agreed to,

Sir J. TRELAWNY met it with a negative, and the committee again divided, when the numbers were,—

For the clause ... ... ... ... 125
Against it ... ... ... ... 76
Majority ... ... ... —49

The clause was therefore agreed to,

Mr. BAXTER giving notice that he should raise the question again upon the report.

The remaining clauses of the Bill were also agreed to, and those hon. gentlemen who had given notice of their intention to propose new clauses postponed them till the bringing up of the report.

The Bill as amended was, amid considerable cheering, ordered to be reported to the House, and the sitting was suspended at 4 o'clock.

The House reassembled at 6 o'clock.

### WEEDON MILITARY STORES.

Colonel FORESTER, Controller of the Household, appeared at the bar in the Windsor uniform to present the following gracious answer of Her Majesty to the address of the House with respect to the establishment at Weedon:—

"I have received your address praying that a Royal commission may be appointed to inquire into the system on which the books and stock have been respectively kept at Weedon, as well as the general mode in which the business of the establishment has been conducted, and the result of such mode of conducting business upon the state of the books and stock; and having taken your address into consideration I have directed that a commission shall issue for the purposes which you have requested."

### TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Mr. FAGAN asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whether, since the visitation lately held at Trinity College, Dublin, a Queen's letter had been issued by the Government to the college board, carrying out certain reforms in Trinity College, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal commissioners; and whether he had any objection to state to the House the nature of the proposed reforms?

Lord NAAS said many communications had lately taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Board of Trinity College, Dublin. Conferences had also occurred between the board, the senior fellows, and the junior fellows of that institution, and he was happy to say that a scheme had been agreed upon between the junior fellows and the senior fellows, by which considerable changes and improvements of an educational, administrative, and financial character were proposed to be effected in the institution.

### THE DEFENDERS OF LUCKNOW.

Mr. KINNAIRD wished to ask the Secretary of State for War how soon the officers who composed the garrison of Lucknow would be gazetted to their brevet rank, and how soon the medals promised for the patient endurance and bravery of that heroic band, as well as to the gallant captors of Delhi, would be issued?

General PEEL begged to inform the hon. gentleman that the officers who composed the garrison of Lucknow had been gazetted on the 24th of March last. The major and five captains of the 32d Regiment had been promoted, and since that time three senior lieutenants had obtained their companies. In answer to the second question, he could only say that Her Majesty had approved the design for the medal, and the details were under the management of the Board of Control. All recommendations for brevet rank to Company's officers had been laid before Her Majesty, and it was intended that the officers of the Company should receive the medal equally with officers of the Queen's service.

### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST wished to ask Mr. Sidney Herbert, whether it was a fact that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the operation of the warrants of 1854 had declined to receive verbal evidence; and whether it was the case that no minutes were made of the proceedings of the commission, or the opinions of the individual members of that commission; and also, whether, should the above be the case, he had any objection to state the reasons that had influenced the commission to adopt such a course?

Mr. S. HERBERT said that perhaps the noble lord was not aware that it was not the custom of a commission to keep a record of differences of opinion, but that, if any commissioners differed with the remainder, the practice was for them to furnish a separate report. That practice had been adhered to by the present commission, and they had declined taking any oral evidence. The report of the commission would probably be in the hands of the Secretary of State during the course of next week, and no doubt the appendix would contain everything which could throw light upon the subject.

### THE LATE LIEUTENANT SALKELD.

Mr. KER SEYMER wished to ask the Secretary of State for War for an explanation of the circumstances under which the Victoria Cross was withheld from the late Lieutenant Salkeld.

General PEEL said that there never had been any intention of withholding the Cross from the late Lieutenant Salkeld. Lieutenants Home and Salkeld had been recommended for a distinction to which their gallant conduct before Delhi fully entitled them, and it had been mentioned in the *Gazette* that Lieutenant Salkeld would have received the Cross had he survived. (Hear, hear.) As it was, he unfortunately died before the Cross could be received by him, but the Government were prepared to present the Cross which he would have received to his relatives. (Hear, hear.)

### KITS OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. ALCOCK wished to ask the Secretary of State for War, whether he had made any fresh arrangements for the gratuitous supply of bedding and clothing adapted to the climate to Her Majesty's troops in India?

General PEEL said that any such arrangements were in the hands of the East India Company. He had, however, sent out a request to Sir C. Campbell to reduce the expenses of their kits in India, and he had himself made arrangements for diminishing the expenses of the sea kits.

### COMMISSION ON LIGHTHOUSES.

In reply to Lord C. PAGET,

Mr. HENLEY said that there was no intention of delaying the appointment of the Commission upon Lighthouses, but that, in consequence of the press of public business, it had been difficult to bestow that care upon the commission which it deserved, but there would be no unnecessary delay in appointing it.

### PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In reply to Mr. LABOUCHERE,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that he would take the earliest opportunity of stating the intentions of the Government with respect to the business on the paper of the House.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee on this Bill.

On clause 7,

Mr. GLADSTONE rose, in conformity with the intention he had expressed the other evening, to propose as an amendment the addition, at the end of the 20th line in this clause, of these words:—"And it shall consist of the following members." The object of his amendment was that the first members of the Indian Council should be named in the Act of Parliament. He did not think any private member of the House ought to assume the responsibility of submitting the names of the persons to be entrusted with these functions. Their selection would devolve upon the Government, who should subject their choice to the review of Parliament, and if the names so recommended were ultimately accepted the nomination of the new Council would have all the weight and authority which would be derived from its having been sanctioned by the judgment of both Houses. By the Act of 1853 it was provided that the number of the Directors of the East India Company should be reduced, and the task of making that reduction was imposed upon the then existing Court of Directors itself; and the Directors were accordingly obliged to exclude several members of their own body. It was understood that this had been found by the Court of Directors to be an extremely painful and invidious duty; and it was obvious that objections of feeling must attach to such a mode of proceeding. His great object, however, in making this motion was that the Indian Council should be clothed with the greatest possible amount of moral weight and influence consistent with maintaining intact the responsibility of the Secretary of State. This end, he thought, would be best attained by naming the original members of the Council in the Bill. It had been the practice of Parliament to follow this course when it was constituting bodies which were to be invested with subordinate functions of government of an arduous nature; and the more onerous the duties to be discharged the more weight would be given to those who were intrusted with them if their appointment received the express approval of Parliament. The commissioners chosen to carry out the reform of the two Universities were specifically named in the Act of Parliament relating to that subject, and the same remark applied to the case of the Charity Commissioners. Moreover, when Mr. Fox introduced his India Bill, he proposed to divide the Government of India into two departments, one of which was confided to a superior commission composed of seven members, and the other to an assistant-commission consisting of nine members, and the names of both sets of commissioners were submitted to Parliament. True, that Bill was rejected, but its rejection turned upon entirely different considerations. Upon the grounds of precedent applicable by just analogy to this case, and also upon the grounds of reason, it was therefore desirable that the committee should add whatever it could in the way of moral weight and influence to those who were to perform the difficult task of supporting and advising the Secretary of State at this critical juncture in administering the Government of India. His proposal would, therefore, give the new Council the benefit of a good start, without in any degree fettering the discretion or impairing the responsibility of the Indian Minister. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving his amendment.

Lord STANLEY thought it would not be convenient to adopt the proposition of the right hon. gentleman, which would do away entirely with the principle of electing a part of the Council by the members of the present Court of Directors from among themselves, and would place in the hands of the Government, subject to the sanction of Parliament, the nomination of the whole. Now, it was the object of the Government not to make any needless changes, but to follow as far as they could the analogy of that which actually existed. They had found a Council composed partly of nominees and partly of members elected by the Court of Proprietors; and they had worked upon that as a basis. They proposed to increase the number of nominees and to reduce the number of elected members, so as to bring them to nearly equal proportions. But in reducing the elected members of the existing Council they preferred to leave in the hands of that body the choice of those who should be members of the new Council. It was said that this course was proposed in 1853 and very reluctantly adopted. The changes made in 1853 were certainly reluctantly effected, but upon much larger and more general grounds, by the then existing Court of Directors. After having been in frequent communication with those who represented the Court of Directors, he had not heard anything which induced him to believe that, if called upon to perform this public duty, they would shrink from its discharge on account of private feeling. The proceeding on which they were invited to enter was the less invidious because, as only one-third or one-fourth of their whole number would be chosen, exclusion would be the rule, and there could not therefore be the same expectation on the part of each member that he would be one of those chosen as there would be if the majority were to be elected, and only a few left out. One great reason for leaving the choice in their hands was, having acted together, they would be better acquainted with each other's capacities for the transaction of business than the Government could be. The Bill also contained a provision that the members of this Council should not be capable of sitting in Parliament, and the duty of the directors would therefore be less invidious than it would have been if they had been called upon to exclude certain members from a body which was otherwise to remain the same. The objection to inserting the names in the Bill was, the adoption of such a course would seriously retard the progress of the measure. The Government could not nominate these members without some time for consideration, and a delay of even a week or 10 days would at this period of the session be very inconvenient.

Sir E. PERRY supported the amendment. He did not think that the mode of selection proposed in the Bill would lead to the appointment of the best seven members of the Court of Directors, especially as it was reported to be the intention of the Court to select none of its nominated members.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause was agreed to.

On clause 8, providing for the appointment of the first members of the Council,

Mr. V. SMITH asked whether the words "or have been theretofore such directors" were intended to give the Court of Directors power to choose not only from existing directors, but also from those who, having filled that office, had retired.

Lord STANLEY said that the words were intended to give that power, but he apprehended that the election would take place principally from the existing body.

Mr. V. SMITH said that this would throw upon the directors another invidious task, and therefore he moved that these words should be omitted.

The committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment ... ... ... ... 71
Against it ... ... ... ... ... 146
Majority ... ... ... ... —75

Sir J. GRAHAM remarked that he was censured the other evening for raising a discussion upon the unlimited transfer of power to the Minister of the Crown, under clause 3, with regard to the expenditure of the Indian revenue both at home and in India, and with regard also to the distribution of patronage. He was glad to say, however, that that discussion had been productive of great advantages. The President of the Board of Control had ascertained the views of many members in different parts of the House, and the consequence had been that he had given notice of extensive amendments, which removed every objection with respect both to patronage and to the expenditure of revenue. (Hear, hear.) But his object in rising at present was to moot a single point with reference to the principle of election as it stood in the clause under consideration. Immediately after the words which the committee had just passed, "or having been theretofore such directors," he wished to insert the words "not being nominees of the Crown." He desired that the elective principle should be sustained as much as possible; but there was no security in the clause that five out of the seven members of Council whom the Court of Directors were to select might not be nominees of the Crown, and, as the first vacancy would be filled up by another nominee, it was quite possible that at the very commencement 14 out of the 15 members of Council would be nominees of the Crown. His amendment would obviate that result, which none could desire, and he therefore hoped it would receive the assent of the committee.

Lord STANLEY agreed with the right hon. baronet that the discussion the other evening upon the third clause had been productive of advantage, inasmuch as it had shown the necessity of providing some further security than existed in the Bill against financial abuses. (Hear, hear.) The Government would be ready at all times to receive any suggestion from the right hon. baronet with that respect to which it was entitled; but the proposition which he had now made did not seem to be calculated to carry out the object for which it was intended. It was clear that the elected members of the Council would cease to be nominees from the moment of their election. Because a man had been once nominated by the Crown to a certain office it did not follow, if he were subsequently elected to the same office, that he would remain for life a nominee of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) If the Government had not thought that the Court of Directors were fitted to be intrusted with the powers of electing seven independent members of the Council they would not have conferred such power upon them; but, having come to the conclusion that they ought to be so trusted, they wished to leave their discretion as unfettered as possible. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to submit to the Government the propriety of an alteration in the relative numbers of the nominated and elected members of Council. The tenure of good behaviour, unless carefully watched and guarded, had a very great tendency to lapse into sinecure. It was proposed in the formation of the Council to secure something like a balance between election and nomination; but the plan adopted in the Bill might tend to the appointment of a large preponderance of nominees, since vacancies were to be filled up alternately by nomination by the Crown and by election by the Council, in which the nominee members constituted the majority. He therefore proposed that instead of seven members elected by the directors, the number should be ten; and, if that proposition were agreed to, he should afterwards move that five members should be nominated by the Crown instead of eight.

Lord STANLEY said that if the proposition of the right hon. member for the University of Oxford were carried, a small minority of the Council comparatively would be nominated, and the majority would be elected by the process of self-election. When it was said that, as the Bill stood, the election would be carried by persons the majority of whom were nominated by the Crown, he must remind the committee that those nominees were appointed for life, and would therefore be independent of any Minister. The object of the Bill was to strike a balance between the nominated and elected members, and he did think that object would be attained by the division of the Council into 10 elected and five nominated members.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, of course, the desire of the committee was to have, as far as possible, an independent Council, and he believed that the persons nominated by the Crown for life, and devoting their minds to Indian business, would be independent of the Government. He should, therefore, vote in favour of that part of the clause which the right hon. member for the University of Oxford now proposed to alter.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE trusted that the committee would not consent to increase the number of the elected members.

Sir E. PERRY inquired whether the Government would introduce into the Bill a provision declaring that none but gentlemen capable of devoting their whole time to the business should be members of the Council.

Lord STANLEY said, that as the members of the Council would receive large salaries and have the disposal of a considerable amount of patronage, it was reasonable to expect that they would devote their time to the performance of the public duties assigned to them. That would be the understanding, but he did not propose to insert in the Bill any restriction on the choice of the directors. The nominated members would be appointed on that understanding.

Mr. GLADSTONE suggested that the Government should take power in the Bill to reduce the number of the Council when vacancies occurred, if it should be found that for the transaction of business so large a number of members as was now proposed was not required. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. V. SMITH observed that most of the directors had some other business to attend to, either being bankers or connected with public companies. With regard to the salaries of members of the Council he thought those members who were nominated, and who devoted their whole time to the duties of their office, would fully deserve 1,200*l*. a-year, while the elected members, who would probably be engaged in commercial occupations, would be overpaid if they received that amount. In his opinion some rule should be laid down as to the time which the elected members should devote to their duties, instead of leaving the matter entirely to the honour of individuals. He wished to know if two or three members of the Council died how the vacancies were to be supplied, because under the system proposed the proportions of the Council might for a time be disturbed.

Mr. AYRTON believed that there were no statutory regulations which prohibited persons in public offices from engaging in other occupations, and his impression was that the only influence which could be brought to bear, in case of any misconduct in this respect, was that which was exercised by Parliament upon the Government, and by the Government upon the persons who held public offices. If an attempt were made to prohibit persons in official positions from engaging in other pursuits, it might be held that a man who wrote an article for a newspaper was violating the rule, and he thought the better plan would be to have the members of the proposed Council upon the same footing with other officers employed under the Crown. This Bill would confer extensive patronage upon the Government, and he thought it would be satisfactory to the House and to the country if Her Majesty's Ministers would declare that none of the appointments at their disposal would be bestowed upon members of that House, with the exception of hon. gentlemen who were directors of the East India Company, but that they would be conferred upon individuals who were acquainted with the affairs of India, or who were otherwise, by their personal qualifications, fitted for official positions. He believed that by pursuing such a course they would best provide an efficient and independent Council for the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. W. VANSITTART hoped that if the members of the Council were to receive salaries of 1,200*l*. a-year the suggestion of the hon. and learned member for Devonport would be adopted. He thought that if clause 13 should be carried it would be advisable to provide by an additional clause that no member of the Council, whether nominated or elected, should be allowed to engage in any trade or profession.

Sir C. LEWIS said it had been stated that there was no statutory regulation providing that persons who held office under the Crown should devote their time exclusively to the performance of their official duties. The number of offices held during good behaviour was at present extremely limited, the great body of persons employed under the Crown holding their offices during pleasure. They entered the service of the Crown on the understanding that their time was to be entirely devoted to the discharge of their public duties. If they engaged in any other occupation they would be called to account for doing so, and if they did not relinquish such occupation they would be removed from their offices. He thought that, in the case of the members of Council for India, some adequate security ought to be taken that they would *bonâ fide* devote their whole time to the service of the Crown.

Lord STANLEY said the understanding would be that persons who accepted the position of members of Council should do so on condition that they devoted their whole time to the duties which they were called upon to discharge. He would have no objection to propose the insertion in the Bill of a clause to effect that object, if he could satisfy himself that it would be possible to frame a clause which would meet every case that might arise. Many members of that House were aware that not only subordinate officers in the Government, but a gentleman who had held a very important position in a former Administration, had been partners in mercantile establishments. He believed that the gentleman to whom he referred took no active part in the management of the establishment with which he was connected, and that the partnership was merely nominal, but, undoubtedly, he was a partner; and he (Lord Stanley) did not know what right the House would have to say that a gentleman in such a position should not be capable of holding an appointment in the public service. The gentlemen who might compose the Council for India would accept their appointments on the understanding that they were to devote their whole time to their official duties, and as there would be a power of removing them for misconduct, a breach of that understanding would undoubtedly be held to be a violation of their contract under the terms of the Bill. With regard to the number of the Council the Government might no doubt be empowered to reduce them if they were found too numerous to do the work of the Council, but such a power had better be left in the hands of Parliament. He did not wish to pronounce any opinion upon the question. If a necessity should arise for making any alteration in that respect nothing could be easier than for the Minister to come down to the House and propose a remedy. They had been told that they ought to insert a proviso limiting the choice of the Crown to those who were not members of that House; but he did not think that that was either a necessary or an adequate security. The Government would be infinitely more injured by the appointment of a person from unworthy motives than they could be benefited by his votes in that House. The Government ought to be left free to choose such as they thought best adapted to do the work of the Council. With respect to the objection of the right hon. gentleman opposite, that no provision had been made for the elected and the nominated members dying alternately, he did not know how to guard against the possible disparity of numbers suggested by the right hon. gentleman. All that the Government could do was to take care that at the outset the arrangement as between the two classes—the nominated and the elected—should be a fair one. They could not do anything more calculated to make a council of this kind work badly than establishing a permanent distinction between the elected and the nominated members. (Hear, hear.)

Sir E. PERRY understood that it was the intention of the noble lord that the members of the Council should not be engaged in any other business, but as the noble lord seemed to think that there would be a difficulty in framing a clause to secure that, he begged to suggest that some such words as those in the Act of 1793, whereby all those employed in the service of the East India Company were prohibited from attending to any other business, should be added to the clause.

Sir G. C. LEWIS apprehended that the object of that Act was to prevent servants of the East India Company, while it was a trading company, from personally engaging in any other business. (Hear, hear.) If any words were necessary he thought that those in the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners requiring persons employed by a Poor Law union to devote all their time to its service should be adapted to the case of the Council.

Mr. T. BARING said if any provision against the members of the Council being employed in any other business were inserted the noble lord might be driven to appoint men who could do no other business than that of the Council. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He did not think that the Council should be excluded from seats in that House. Advisers and not mere clerks were what they wanted. It would be very difficult to prevent members of the Council from being employed in other business—among others from writing reviews for the public press. Moreover such a prohibition would not tend to increase the intelligence of the Council. (Hear, hear.) The best mode would be to leave the members of the Council to devote such portion of their time as they thought necessary for the work of the Council. He neither desired nor thought it would be necessary that they should devote the whole of their time to the business of the Council.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL reminded the committee that what his noble friend had said with respect to the employment of their time by the Council was simply this,—that it was expected that the time of every person who joined the Council should be at the disposal of the Council. But to frame a clause by which every member of the Council would be bound to be engaged in no trade or traffic whatever was a very different matter. Such an arrangement with regard to the Government would have deprived the country a few years ago of the services of one of its most able men, inasmuch as he was a member of a mercantile firm at the same time that he was a member of the Government. If it should be found that a member of the Council did not devote sufficient time to the Council the Government could take steps to remove him for misbehaviour. Then, again, it was always in the power of Parliament to address the Crown for the removal of any councillor who did not perform his duties, so that there was a double check—one in the hands of the Executive, and the other in the hands of Parliament. Every one must desire to see the Council formed of men of the greatest experience and practical ability, and it might in some cases be that their very connexion with some other pursuit was a guarantee for the possession of those qualities, and he could not therefore consent to the proposal.

Sir J. GRAHAM could not understand the application of a principle to members of the Council which it had not been considered necessary to apply to Ministers of State. (Hear, hear.) Speaking with accurate knowledge, he had known Cabinet Ministers in both Houses of Parliament, and members holding high position, who were partners in breweries or insurance companies, or who were connected with some commercial pursuit. He saw no reason for introducing any such principle as absolutely to prohibit members of the Council from being engaged in any other occupation. They would be always under the review of that House, and they would be actuated by a sense of duty, and any such restriction would probably interfere to prevent persons of the highest qualification from undertaking the duties of councillor. The duties of the office need certainly not occupy the whole of a man's time, and he should certainly deprecate the insertion in the Bill of any such provision as that members of the Council should be absolutely bound down not to follow any other occupation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished to point out that the hon. member for Devonport had placed a very strange construction upon what had been said by his noble friend. His noble friend had stated, what was the unanimous opinion of his colleagues, that those members of the Council appointed by Her Majesty would be expected to place their whole time at the disposal of the Secretary of State, but he did not at all intend to say that the whole of their time should be devoted to the duties of their office or that they should not be allowed to do anything else. (Hear, hear.) As regarded those members of the Council appointed by election, his noble friend would not for a moment lay down the principle, that they should be required to spend the whole of their time in the fulfilment of their duty as councillors. It was very possible that persons might be elected from their connexion with the Court of Directors, who at the same time would be occupied with public or private interests, but he did not think that any disadvantage would result from that; but, on the contrary, the election of such men might be the means of introducing into the Council a great deal of practical knowledge and experience. In effecting a transition from a Government of an anomalous character to one which in time would assume a more regular form, it would not be wise to adopt a principle which would negative a practice which had in the Government that was about to abolished been productive of beneficial results, and it would be highly impolitic, in his opinion, to define by a clause in an Act of Parliament what time the members of the Council, who would of course be bound by their own sense of duty, should devote to the duties of their office. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. RICH objected to the expense which would be incurred for the payment of the salaries of councillors and their retiring pensions, and gave notice that he would propose an amendment relating to the subject.

Mr. FITZROY intimated, from the chair, that the discussion which was going on was most irregular, the real question before the House being whether ten or seven members should be appointed by election.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY considered that with a view to the appointment of men in whom persons connected with India would have confidence, it would be advisable that the number of councillors elected should be 10.

Colonel SYKES concurred in that opinion. He thought also that when a person accepted an office, who himself intended to do his duty, he would not engage in multifarious occupation which would interfere with the performance of those duties, but at the same time he would not bind persons by a strict rule in an Act of Parliament. It was absurd to say that men engaged in literary or scientific pursuits should not be eligible for the Council. Such a rule might exclude some of the best men.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR thought it would be most improper that men engaged in any trade in respect to which they might have to enter into public contracts should have seats in the Council, with power to dispose of the public money. What would be said of a Lord of the Admiralty who was also a timber merchant?

The amendment was then negatived.

In answer to a question from Mr. VERNON SMITH, in regard to the contingency of the seven members of the Court of Directors declining to serve, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL promised that words should be added on the report, enabling the Crown to supply their places from other duly qualified persons.

The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 9, providing for the filling up of vacancies in the Council,

Mr. ELLIOTT suggested that it would be better that vacancies occurring in the number of the nominated members should be filled up by the Crown, and those occurring among the elected ones by the Council,—a course which would keep the proportions as originally constituted.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST was anxious to carry out the resolution of the Committee that this Council should be partly elected and partly nominated, and, as he thought that the election proposed by the Bill was merely a pretence, and that the Council would ultimately become entirely nominated, he moved as an amendment to leave out all the words after "filled up" and insert "by persons to be elected as hereinafter mentioned from among persons who have been 10 years at least in India in the service of Her Majesty, or of the Government of India, in any department, whether legal, civil, naval, or military, or who have been 15 years resident in India; and the persons qualified to vote in the election of such members shall be proprietors of capital in Indian stock, or of paid-up capital in railways or other public works in India, of the amount of 1,000*l*.; or of persons who have been 10 years in the military, naval, or civil service of the East India Company or of Her Majesty: provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of such members as aforesaid unless he shall have been qualified as aforesaid for six months before the election and be registered according to the regulations hereinafter to be mentioned."

Lord STANLEY said that this question had been several times argued, and he did not wish to re-open it. (Hear.) If a constituency could have been obtained which would have efficiently discharged its duties, he should have preferred an election by such a body to the plan proposed in the Bill; but no such constituency could be obtained, and therefore he should oppose this amendment.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said that when he voted that a portion of the Council should be elected he certainly intended, and he believed most other members intended, that there should be a constituency. (Hear.) It would, no doubt, be difficult to obtain one, but he thought that a Government which set itself seriously to work might effect that object. The constituency provided for in this amendment was too numerous. He should prefer one of about 1,000 persons, to be divided into panels.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause agreed to.

On clause 10,

Lord STANLEY proposed the insertion of words providing that the major part of the persons nominated by the Crown and elected by the Court of Directors should have resided or served for 10 years in India.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause as amended ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 11, fixing the tenure of office of members of the Council,

Mr. GREGSON moved the substitution of the words "five years and to be re-eligible," for "good behaviour."

Lord STANLEY maintained that the tenure proposed in the clause was the best guarantee for the independence of the Council, and more than an adequate compensation for any increase of efficiency which might arise if the shorter term proposed by the hon. gentleman were agreed to.

Mr. LINDSAY remarked that if the members of Council were to be appointed for life, it would be impossible, in the event of the House agreeing at some future period to do away with the Council altogether, to dismiss them without burdening the revenues of India with an intolerable amount of compensation. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. SEYMOUR asked whether, in the event of the Council being reduced from 15 to 12 or any smaller number, or being abolished, the Government intended to give compensation to the dismissed members for having lost a life office.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that it had been agreed to be desirable that the element of independence should be secured in the Council, and the Government thought that the best way of attaining that object was to make the members hold office during good behaviour. If the Government had been of opinion that the members of Council would only hold office for one or two years, they would not have submitted the present proposition to the House. The opinion of the Government was that the Council would be a permanent mode of government for India, and all that the noble lord, the President of the Board of Controul, had said was that, if hereafter the Council should be considered too numerous, certain vacancies would not be filled up.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his intention to vote for the amendment to strike out the words "during good behaviour," as the omission of those words would make room for an amendment he intended to propose afterwards. If he understood the object of the committee, it was to make the Council independent as a body of advice. The committee desired that the Council should consist of members independent enough to give honest and impartial advice; and he conceived that the Government had adopted a cumbrous and unnecessary mode of investing them with that independence. (Hear, hear.) The Government had thought it necessary that the members should hold office for life, and if they should during life be rendered incapable by any infirmity to perform their duties, that they should have retiring allowances varying from 600*l*. to 800*l*. Now, he would propose a much shorter, less objectionable, and cheaper mode of endowing them with independence. He would propose to make the members hold office for 10 years fixed, and that, after that period, they should not be capable of being re-elected or re-nominated. No one could deny that councillors so holding office must be as independent as any tenure of office could make men. Then it was said the Council ought to consist of persons having Indian experience; but that experience, to be of any value, should be recent, and not obsolete experience: for the latter was worse than useless, as it tended to lead into error. India was in a state of transition and advancement, and consequently the experience of men who had left India some 15 or 20 years back would be of very little value compared with the experience of those men who had come more recently from India and who would be much fitter advisers of the Government. Some people said that the councillors would gain more knowledge of India by transacting Indian business in their department at home than they could gain in India; but if that were so why should the Government, then, be tied up to choose for councillors persons who had had Indian experience? By the provisions of the Bill councillors would probably be obtained who were men of obsolete experience, and who, advancing in years, had lost their acticity of mind and body; and many of them would hold sinecures not only in consequence of the want of adequate business to occupy so numerous a Council, but also in consequence of the nature of their own bodily and mental constitutions. Would it not be more advantageous to have in the Council the assistance of men who had distinguished themselves in military or civil capacities in India, and who returned to this country, than to have the Council composed of old men (a laugh), who would naturally be anxious to retain their full salaries of 1,200*l*. a-year, instead of retiring upon annual pensions of 800*l*.? He believed that, by fixing the limit of service at 10 or 12 years they would secure the independence of the members of the Council, while an opportunity would be afforded of infusing into it new blood, and of adding to the body men who possessed the advantage of recent experience in India. It was probable that such improvements might be effected in the mode of transacting Indian affairs that it would be unnecessary to retain a Council composed of so large a number as 15 members, but the Bill would establish vested interests, and the members of the Council might claim a Parliamentary title to the emoluments of their offices. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) They might not only have vested interests in incomes of 1,200*l*. a-year, but contingent interests in pensions of 800*l*. a-year (a laugh), and consequently strong resistance would probably be offered to any change that might be hereafter proposed. If he might be allowed to use the expression, without meaning anything offensive, he must say that the Bill, so far as the constitution of the Council was concerned, would sanction one of the most gigantic jobs ever proposed to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He claimed, on this occasion, the vote of those hon. members who designated themselves "administrative reformers," and he also claimed the support of Her Majesty's Government, because he was sure that, as a body, they could not really approve the arrangement proposed by the Bill. The strength which the Government had acquired in recent divisions ought to inspire them with a feeling of independence. (Laughter.) During the short voyage they had hitherto made they had trimmed their sails to catch the breeze from whatever quarter it might blow (a laugh), and he thought they must now feel themselves strong enough to act upon their own opinions. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He was sure they could not suppose that the best mode of securing the independence of the Council was that proposed by the Bill, but that they must admit such an object would be more certainly and cheaply attained by limiting the period of service to 10 years, without re-election or reappointment. At all events, he might claim the support of the President of the Board of Trade, who not long ago, animated by an economical spirit, had proposed at one fell swoop to reduce the salaries of the hard-working clerks in the employ of the Government by 10 per cent. That right hon. gentleman could not approve a plan which would throw an unnecessary charge upon the Indian revenues, and he would doubtless give his support to the amendment.

Mr. A. MILLS thought it would be very undesirable that the House should determine to dispense, after 10 years' service, with the assistance of men who were well acquainted with Indian affairs, and who had proved their ability as members of the Indian Council.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE supported the amendment.

Mr. AYRTON said the question was within what term they would entirely change the Council. The noble lord the member for Tiverton originally proposed eight councillors, to be entirely changed in eight years. Upon that principle it would require that one councillor should retire every year, in order to entirely change a Council of 15 in 15 years, and he would suggest to Her Majesty's Government that the senior member should retire every year. No doubt the rule would operate sometimes to dispense with the services of an efficient man, but they would gain the advantage of a gradual change. He wished to see an efficient Council, who should advise the Minister of the Crown, and guard against the recurrence of any such attempt as to carry on a war with Persia out of the resources of India—not an Executive Council which seemed perpetually haunting the mind of the noble viscount, and had resulted in diminishing his followers from 400 to the minority of 144 in these divisions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. EWART supported the proposition of the hon. member for Lancaster.

Mr. RICH believed that the Council would be more independent and efficient if elected for a fixed term of years than if they held their offices for life.

Mr. LINDSAY suggested that there should be a proviso

that if the Council should be reduced from 15 to 12, or should be abolished altogether, none of the members should have a right to claim compensation on the ground of vested interests.

The committee then divided; when the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the amendment ... ... ... | 118 |
| Against it ... ... ... ... ... | 154 |
| Majority ... ... ... | —36 |

The words proposed to be left out were therefore ordered to stand part of the clause.

Sir G. C. LEWIS suggested that the latter part of the clause (providing for the suspension of a member of the Council during the Parliamentary recess for criminal or disgraceful conduct) might be omitted, as unnecessary.

Sir J. GRAHAM submitted that the 11th section of the Act passed in 1853, whereby the nominees of the Crown might be removed by Her Majesty for inability or misbehaviour, might be very advantageously followed as a precedent on this occasion. (Hear, hear.)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL concurred in the view taken by the right hon. gentleman (Sir G. C. Lewis), and proposed, on the part of the Government, that after the words "both Houses of Parliament" the remainder of the clause should be be omitted.

Sir J. GRAHAM was still of opinion that some provision should be made for removing persons on account of incapacity.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY asked what would be done in the case of persons who were bankrupt or insolvent.

Lord STANLEY said, in reply, that if any person was guilty of improper or disgraceful conduct there would be power to remove him on an address from both Houses to the Crown. As to incapacity, there was a difficulty in laying down a rigid rule that would cause the removal of persons without any fault of their own.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, it was true, as had been stated, that the judges might be removed by an address to the Crown. The same course could be followed in the present instance, and perhaps one effect of such a provision would be to lead to the retirement of persons before they became incapacitated for the discharge of their duties.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the Committee that every attempt to define incapacity would be raising an obstacle to the establishment of that independence which was the object of the clause.

The amendment of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL was then agreed to, and

The clause, as amended, was then agreed to.

To the 12th clause, which provides that no member of the Council shall be capable of sitting or voting in Parliament,

Sir E. PERRY moved the addition of the words, "Or be concerned in any trade or traffic whatever."

Mr. LIDDELL moved the omission of the word "No" at the beginning of the clause, and the addition of "s" to the word "member," the effect of which would be to make it read that members of the Council should be capable of sitting or voting in Parliament. He said in making that proposition he merely asked the committee to perpetuate that which rested on precedent and on fact, and he added that in the course of nearly three-quarters of a century there had been only one instance of a conflict of opinion between a member of the Court of Directors in Parliament and a President of the Board of Control.

Mr. ELLIOT supported the motion of the hon. member (Mr. Liddell), believing, as he did, that Indian debates in that House would suffer if members of the Council were not allowed to sit in Parliament.

Mr. GROGAN supported the amendment, on the ground that it would be of great assistance to that House to have in that House gentlemen practically acquainted with Indian affairs.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE thought that the matter was well-deserving of the serious attention of the committee, and for his own part he thought that it would prove advantageous to have in that House—and the benefit would also be experienced in committees up-stairs—gentlemen practically acquainted with Indian affairs. It would also add weight to the newly constituted body, and give them strength, in which he was sure they were likely to prove very defective.

Mr. CLAY was far from undervaluing the advantage of the experience of gentlemen who would be qualified to act as members of the Council, but, from the social position of those gentlemen, members of that House would be aware of their views, even if they were disqualified from sitting in Parliament. He did not in the abstract defend the principle of exclusion, but he thought that to admit members of the Council into that House would have the effect of renewing those discussions which had taken place elsewhere, and that the House would, in point of fact, be called upon to review the proceedings of a deliberative body. He would therefore oppose the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was difficult to support a proposal which had been condemned by two successive Governments, but still it was only right that on a question of such importance the committee should hesitate in deciding the matter until the whole case was laid before them. It was not desirable to restrain the choice of the electors of Great Britain, and certainly if the system of exclusion had been pressed as far some years back as it had been of late years, the House would have been deprived of the advantage of the experience and knowledge of a man like Sir W. Grant. The hon. gentleman who had last spoken appeared to be afraid that if the members of the Council were admitted to that House there would be a renewal of discussions which had taken place elsewhere, and that it would be better that the conduct of Indian affairs in that House should rest in the hands of the President and Vice-President of the Council. Now, he had heard a story in which it was related that a person after listening to the statement of counsel on one side stopped the statement of the opposing advocate, telling him that he had made up his mind upon hearing one side, and if he heard the other it would only confuse him (a laugh); and the hon. gentleman appeared to think that that House would be in the same position if they heard both sides of the case upon Indian affairs. Even if the Minister for India should find a member of his Council taking a different view from him in that House on an Indian question, no doubt that Minister would be able to maintain his own opinions, and to enforce them with his eloquence and the weight due to his authority. But, appealing from mere hypothesis to actual experience, it was found that the members of the Court of Directors who had seats in that House generally lent their influence in favour of the Government. It tended to temper the heat of discussion in that House, that in the chances and changes of parties any man might in his turn be called upon to assume official responsibility. But under this Bill the most violent Indian agitator who might sit in that House would know that, by virtue of his seat there, he was excluded from the Council, and would thus have no motive for moderating the force of his invectives. No doubt, in questions of this kind they had to balance the probable advantages of any particular course against its disadvantages; but it seemed to him that, though the presence of a particular member of the Council in that House might be inconvenient to the Government, the public benefit that would accrue from certain members having seats in Parliament would more than counterbalance any such inconvenience. An eminent Indian statesman, on returning to this country, might have a preference for a seat in that House, and at the same time be willing, if allowed to do so, to promote the welfare of a distant country, to which he was heart and soul attached, by acting as a member of this Council. His exclusion would be most inexpedient, and abhorrent to the general spirit of our law.

Lord STANLEY quite agreed with the noble lord that in this case they had to balance opposite benefits and opposite inconveniences; but he could not admit that the preponderance of advantage was in favour of members of the Council sitting in that House. The judges and the officials of the various public departments were now excluded from that House, because their duties were supposed to be incompatible with the discharge of legislative functions; and therefore the extension of this exclusion to the 15 members of this Council involved no new principle, and no very considerable application of an existing one. There was no class on which it would press less harshly than on men who had passed their lives in India, and were bound by no political tie to any constituency. But if they were admitted to that House was there no fear of the patronage put into the hands of the Government being abused for political purposes? (Hear.) The fittest candidate might then be rejected in favour of an inferior man who possessed a seat in Parliament, and was ready to give his vote and influence to the Minister who appointed him. It was desirable to keep the Council free from even the suspicion of such an abuse. With seats in that House the councillors of the Indian Minister would be his critics rather than his colleagues. Association with the Minister in office and criticism of his conduct in Parliament were functions necessarily incompatible. The Minister might consult with great advantage a member of his Council whose views were opposed to his own; but if the former knew that whatever passed between them in confidence was likely to be afterwards used in that House, and for his disadvantage, the mutual confidence which might otherwise be perfectly reconcileable with difference of opinion would be wholly destroyed. He did not imply by this argument that the supposed member of the Council would make an improper use of his information. If a man were to argue at all he must make use of all the information he possessed, no matter in what manner he might have acquired it. The result would be that a member of Council having a seat in Parliament, knowing that he was about to differ with the Minister upon an important question, would decline to argue it at the Council table, but would say when the matter came before Parliament he should there oppose the views of the Minister. There would be a risk of the duties of one character or the other, as members of Council or members of Parliament, being performed in an unsatisfactory manner. He admitted that those who had had acted in a somewhat analagous character, as directors of the East India Company, had generally maintained very fair relations with the Minister with whom they acted, but those relations had arisen from accident; but, in creating a new Council, he did not think it was advisable that the system should be continued. (Hear.)

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE thought it would be a great misfortune if the committee were to adopt the views of the noble lord the President of the Board of Control, for it would be highly imprudent to curtail the small amount of practical Indian knowledge which that House now possessed. The Government would naturally select the best qualified men to sit in the Council, and as the clause stood those men were to be excluded from Parliament, where their presence would be most useful.

Mr. V. SMITH agreed with the noble lord (Stanley) that, although there were reasons on both sides, yet the preponderance was against giving members of Council seats in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It would be most unseemly to have the Minister for India giving his opinion upon Indian affairs, and then to have a member of the Council rising to oppose him. The exclusion of members of Council would not deprive the House of all Indian experience, for there would be, as there had been, many men with long acquaintance with India who would aspire to seats in Parliament, but who would not take any share in the administration of Indian affairs.

After a few observations from Mr. PULLER and Mr. RIDLEY, the committee divided.

The numbers were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 245 |
| Noes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 121 |
| Majority against amendment ... | —124 |

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill,

Mr. RIDLEY moved that its wording should be so altered as not to exclude members of the Council from sitting in the House of Peers; but the proposition was opposed by the Government, and, after a short conversation, withdrawn.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER,

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again this day (Friday) at 12 o'clock.

### HERRING FISHERIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

This Bill passed through committee.

### TITLE TO LAND (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion of the LORD-ADVOCATE this Bill was committed *pro formâ*, in order that certain amendments might be made in its clauses.

### CHELSEA BRIDGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this Bill, the debate upon which had been adjourned, the House at once divided. The numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the second reading ... ... ... | 161 |
| Against it ... ... ... ... ... | 96 |
| Majority ... ... .. ... | —65 |

Mr. BLACKBURN said the amendment had been rejected under rather peculiar circumstances. (Hear, hear.) Three weeks ago the subject had been debated, and on that occasion it was evident that a large majority were opposed to the measure. The debate was then adjourned on the understanding, as he thought, that the Bill was to be abandoned; yet now, at past midnight, when the House did not well know upon what question they were dividing, the second reading had been carried. He believed that the more the measure was examined the less it would be liked, and he hoped, therefore, it would be thrown out on going into committee.

The Bill was then read a second time.

### SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL

The House went into committee on this Bill.

The clauses were agreed to up to clause 61 inclusive, when the CHAIRMAN reported progress and the House resumed.

### LONDON CORPORATION REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE the order for going into committee on this Bill was discharged.

The Copyright of Designs Bill passed through committee.

### BISHOPS' TRUSTS SUBSTITUTION BILL.

Mr. WALPOLE moved the second reading of this Bill, stating that it was his intention in committee to move amendments which he hoped would remove all objections.

The Bill was read a second time.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (No 1.) BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this Bill being read,

An hon. MEMBER suggested that it should be postponed till next session.

Lord PALMERSTON, amid laughter, postponed it till next Tuesday week.

### MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill as amended was considered.

Lord BURY moved the addition of the following clause:—"That nothing herein contained shall render valid any marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, if either of the parties to such marriage shall, after having contracted such marriage, and before the passing of this Act, have married any other person."

Mr. HENLEY suggested that the amendment should not be pressed at that late hour.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the clause should be differently worded, for as it stood it contemplated that which could not take place by law,—the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister.

Lord BURY said that the case contemplated by the clause had arisen, and that was the reason why it was proposed. The matter was fully discussed yesterday.

Mr. ADAMS moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. HUGESSEN said that if a debate were to arise on the clause it could not be proceeded with at that hour, and suggested that the Government should give a morning sitting for the purpose of the discussion. ("Oh, oh!")

Mr. GLADSTONE observed that if the question was fully debated yesterday it would be hardly gracious to prevent the noble lord going on with his amendment, especially as private members had cheerfully given up to the Government every night in the week. (Hear, hear.)

After some conversation, the motion for the adjournment of the debate was withdrawn, and the clause was agreed to.

### NORTH AMERICAN TERRITORIES.

Sir BULWER LYTTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the government of certain territories in North America situate between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains.

The Bill was read a first time.

### JUDGMENTS (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to amend the Laws concerning Judgments in Ireland.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. WALPOLE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law concerning detached parts of counties.

Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in and read a first time.

### SUPERANNUATION LAW AMENDMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service.

The Bill was read a first time.

### ADMIRALTY COURT.

Mr. WARREN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable serjeants, barristers-at-law, attorneys, and solicitors to practise in the High Court of Admiralty.

The Bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

### PAIRS ON CLAUSE 11 OF THE INDIAN BILL.

| For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir C. Burrell | Sir M. Cholmeley | Mr. Dod | Mr. Portman |
| Gen. Arbuthnot | Mr. Fergus | Mr. Deedes | Mr. Labouchere |
| Sir M. S. Stewart | Hon. F. Tollemache | Mr. Paull | Mr. Locke |
| Mr. Ball | Mr. Tite | Mr. Palk | Mr. C. P. Grenfell |
| Hon. R. C. Hill | Mr. H Baring | Sir M. Farquhar | Mr. Thornhill |
| Mr. Cooper | Col. Biddulph | Mr. Tottenham | Mr. Fenwick |
| Sir J. Bailey | Hon. S. A. Ellis | Mr. Edwards | Mr. Beaumont |
| Mr. A. Bathurst | Lord Bury | Mr. Macartney | Mr. C. Forster |
| Lord Henniker | Mr. Mackinnon | Mr. Bowyer | Mr. Akroyd |
| Mr. Pugh | Sir D. Norreys | Mr. Kendall | Captain Vivian |
| Lord A. Lennox | Sir J. Matheson | Mr. Vance | Mr. G. Rebow |
| Mr. Packe | Sir H. Verney | Capt. Archdale | Mr. Clay |
| Mr. B. Woodd | Mr. K. Hodgson | Mr. Palmer | Col. Freestun |
| Mr. DuCane | Mr. B. Wingfield | Mr. King King | Mr. C. Villiers |
| Mr. Tollemache | Mr. E. P. Bouverie | Mr. Macaulay | Colonel Clifford |
| | | Mr. Bentinck | Mr. B. Gray |
| Mr. G. Dundas | Sir H. F Davie | Dr. Boyd | Mr. B. Sheridan |
| Mr. Waddington | Mr. Moffatt | Mr. Collins | Mr. Mellor |
| Mr. B. Moore | Lord Worsley | Earl of March | Hon. W. Cavendish. |

On Wednesday, June 30, Mr. EVANS paired in favour of the Marriage Law Bill, with Mr. BOVILL, against.

## *PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JULY 2.

Church-rates Abolition Bill,—Second reading.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JULY 2.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At 12 o'clock,

Government of India (No. 3) Bill,—Committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

At the Evening Sitting,

Trustees, Mortgagees, &c., Bill,—Second reading.

Wills and Domicile of British Subjects Abroad, &c., Bill,—Second reading.

Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland), Act Amendment Bill,—Second reading.

Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill,—Second reading.

Navigation Advances (Ireland) Bill,—Second reading.

Supply,—Committee.

Ways and Means,—Committee.

Universities (Scotland) Bill,—As amended, to be considered.

Four Courts (Dublin) Extension Bill,—Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Turner,—Copy of any communications to the trustees from the heads of departments in the British Museum, with reference to the memorial of certain assistants on the subject of salaries, of the 11th day of March, 1858, and the proceedings of the trustees thereupon.

Mr. Cogan,—Copies of letters from Richard Grattan, Esquire, M.D., of Drummin-house, county of Kildare, to the Earl of Carlisle, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 18th day of September, 1857; and to the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, dated the 8th day of December, 1857, calling for an inquiry into his conduct as a magistrate, and the grounds upon which he was deprived of the commission of the peace.

Mr. Crawford,—Copy of the report made to the Honourable the Corporation of the Trinity-house by the chief engineer of the Trinity steamship Argus, relative to the ascertained results from the use of the patent regulating air doors fitted to her steam boiler furnaces by Mr. John Lee Stevens.

The Lord-Advocate,—Bill to amend an Act passed in the last session, to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs in Scotland.

The Lord-Advocate,—Bill to amend an Act passed in the last session, for the regulation and treatment of lunatics, and for the provision, maintenance, and regulation of lunatic asylums in Scotland.

Mr. Crossley,—Address for returns of the income, expenditure, and number of pupils of all training institutions aided by Parliamentary grants, other than those reported on by the Rev. F. Temple and the Rev. F. C. Cook.

Mr. Hardy,—Address for return showing the particulars of the receipts and expenditure on account of the highways in each county of England and Wales for the year ending the 25th day of March, 1856, made out in the form required by the Act 12th and 13th of Victoria, chapter 35, distinguishing cities, boroughs, towns, boards of health, and places under local Acts from the ordinary highways.

On the Motion of Adjournment till Monday,

Mr. Cox,—To ask whether Mr. Wyatt, who has lately been appointed superintendent registrar of the parish of Islington, is to retain his office of assistant clerk at Somerset-house; and whether any other clerk in the Registrar General's-office holds the appointment of superintendent registrar of a large metropolitan parish.

Mr. Caird,—To put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the Peruvian guano monopoly.

Mr. Deasy,—To call the attention of this House to the arrangements now existing with respect to the provisions for Roman Catholic chaplains for the troops serving in India; and to ask the President of the Board of Control whether his attention has been called to that subject as well as to the regulations respecting regimental schools and orphanages for the children of European soldiers in India, and whether it is intended to make any alterations in those regulations which would make them more satisfactory to the Roman Catholic soldiers serving in that country.

Mr. W. Ewart,—To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any measures are in contemplation for creating a department of justice, for the promotion of useful legislation; the supervision of passing Bills, and the simplification and precision of the wording of Acts of Parliament, and other objects, in conformity with a resolution which has already passed the House of Commons.

Mr. H. Berkeley,—To ask the Chief Commissioner of Works whether he has received any communication from the Metropolitan Board of Works respecting the main drainage of the metropolis; and, if so, to request that he will state whether the outfall of sewage be proposed to take place on the north side at Barking Creek, nearly opposite to the Warren at Woolwich, or where.

Mr. Alcock,—To call the attention of Government to the expediency of ascertaining the value of the surplus land at Battersea-park, with the view of applying the produce of such surplus land (100 acres) to the payment of the principal money and interest amounting in all to a balance of £284,730 9s. 3d., due to the Government in respect of Battersea-park, Chelsea-bridge, and the embankment of the Thames at Chelsea; and to submit that Chelsea-bridge be opened to the public toll-free.

Mr. Augustus Smith,—To ask when copies of all the documents submitted to the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, as arbitrator in a cause wherein the Attorney-General is the plaintiff and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, a defendant, together with a copy of the arbitration award thereon, will be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. M'Mahon,—On going into Committee of Supply, to call attention to the expediency of increasing the number of judges in the superior courts of law at Westminster, in order to secure a more speedy and satisfactory despatch of business.

## *THE OATHS BILL.*

The following is the list of pairs upon Lord Lucan's Bill:—

| Against. | For. |
|---|---|
| Courtown, Earl of | Bedford, Duke of |
| Waterford, Marquis of | Meath, Earl of |
| Mountcashell, Earl of | Godolphin, Lord |
| Beverley, Earl of | Anglesea, Marquis of |
| Shrewsbury, Earl of | Rivers, Lord |
| Hopetoun, Earl of | Cottenham, Earl of |
| Polwarth, Lord | Bessborough, Earl of |
| Drogheda, Marquis of | Fortescue, Earl of |
| Lincoln, Bishop of | Essex, Earl of |
| Kintore, Earl of | Carington, Lord |
| Ailsa, Marquis of | Lindsey, Earl of |
| Bangor, Viscount | Norfolk, Duke of |
| Plunket, Lord | Radnor, Earl of |
| Bantry, Earl of | Breadalbane, Marquis of |
| Delamere, Lord | Willoughby D'Eresby, Lord |
| Abercorn, Marquis of | Abingdon, Earl of |
| Middleton, Lord | Suffolk, Earl of |
| Stamford and Warrington, Earl of | Ailesbury, Marquis of |
| Farnham, Lord | Sydney, Viscount |
| Denbigh, Earl of | St. Leonard's, Lord |
| De Vesci, Viscount | Argyll, Duke of |
| Sandwich, Earl of | Manchester, Duke of |
| Guildford, Earl of | Chesterfield, Earl of |
| Willoughby de Broke, Lord | De Mauley, Lord |
| Jersey, Earl of | Poltimore, Lord |
| Strathmore, Earl of | Minto, Earl of |
| Crewe, Lord | Zetland, Earl of |
| Bolingbroke, Viscount | Exmouth, Viscount |
| Beaufort, Duke of | Shelburne, Earl of |
| Orford, Earl of | Howden, Lord |
| Wilton, Earl of | Monson, Lord |
| Orkney, Earl of | Townshend, Marquis of |
| Hamilton, Duke of | Wellington, Duke of |
| Macclesfield, Earl of | Wenlock, Lord |
| Ilchester, Earl of | Wensleydale, Lord |
| Digby, Lord | Stafford, Earl of |
| Downes, Lord | Eversley, Viscount |

The Earl of ENNISKILLEN was accidentally shut out from the division, or he would have voted against Lord Lucan's Bill.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Last Night but Four of the Subscription.

Les Huguenots.

To-morrow Evening (Saturday, July 3) will be repeated Meyerbeer's grand opera, LES HUGUENOTS, Il Conte di San Bris, Signor Belletti; Il Conte di Nevers, Signor Aldighieri; De Cossé, Signor Mercuriali; Tavannes, Signor Annoni; De Retz, Signor Borchardt; Meru, Signor Castelli; Head of Night Watch, Signor Albelda; Raoul di Nangis, Signor Giuglini; Marcello, Signor Vialetti; Margarita di Valois, Mdlle. Ortolani; Urbano, Madame Lucioni Landi; Dama d'Onore, Madame Ghioni; Valentina, Mdlle. Titiens. Conductor—Signor Arditi. The opera will commence at 8 o'clock. A limited number of boxes have been reserved for the public, price 21s. and 31s. 6d. each, which may be had at the box-office at the theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

New Theatre.

Second Night of Martha.

To commence at half-past 8.

To-morrow Evening (Saturday, July 3) will be performed (for the second 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, IL TROVATORE: Madame Donatelli, Madame Bellosio, Signor Badiali, Signor Manfredi, Charles Braham. Doors open at half-past 7: commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.

THIS EVENING, A DAUGHTER TO MARRY. After which, AN UNEQUAL MATCH: Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, W. Farren, Compton, &c.; Mesdames Amy Sedgwick, B. White, E. Fitzwilliam, &c. With A STRIKING WIDOW: Mr. Buckstone. To conclude with 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, Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.

THIS EVENING, GOING TO THE BAD: Messrs. F. Robson, Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan; Misses Herbert, Bromley, and Wyndham. To conclude with Morton's farce of THE WINDMILL: Messrs. Lewis Ball, G. Cooke; Miss Castleton, and Mrs. W. S. Emden. Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Lessee, Miss Swanborough.

THIS EVENING, A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING: Mr. Belford; Miss Swanborough, Mrs. Selby. After which, THE YOUNG WIDOW: Mr. Swanborough. Followed by THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS: Mr. C. Young, Miss Swanborough. To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET.

SADLER'S-WELLS (ADELPHI COMPANY).

THIS EVENING, THE GREEN BUSHES, or 100 Years Ago and OUR FRENCH LADY'S-MAID. Characters by Messrs. B. Webster, Paul Bedford, Moreland, Garden, Selby, Billington, C. J. Smith; Mesdames Celeste, Mary Keeley, Marie Wilton, Chatterley, Arden.

SURREY THEATRE.

For the BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THIS EVENING, FAIRY CIRCLE: Mr. B. Williams, Mr. B. Norton, Mr. Sinclair; Miss Kate Kelly, Mrs. Billington, and Mrs. B. Williams. IN AND OUT OF PLACE: Mrs. B. Williams. And IRELAND AS IT WAS: Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

### 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.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

☞ The publication of THE TIMES commenced at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at 30 minutes past 7.

## *LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.*

Their Lordships sat yesterday at 5 o'clock.

In presenting petitions for the abolition of church-rates, the Earl of DERBY stated that he totally dissented from the prayer of the petitioners, and when the Bill on the subject came on for discussion, if no other peer did so, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Before the order of the day for the second reading of Lord LYNDHURST's Oaths Bill, the Earl of DERBY gave his reasons for preferring the Bill introduced by the Earl of LUCAN on the same question. Lord LYNDHURST's measure would re-enact all the provisions of the original Bill, which had passed through the House of Commons, and was pending in the House of Lords, and, by an additional provision, would empower the House of Commons to dispense with certain words of the oath, at its discretion. Lord LUCAN's Bill deals only with the single question of enabling the House of Commons to dispense with the words that exclude Jewish members, by way of resolution. Lord DERBY thought it would be better to send down the original Bill as it stood, accompanying it with Lord LUCAN's Bill, as a separate measure. He had himself not changed his views of the expediency of admitting Jews as members of a Christian Legislature; but he thought the proposal made by Lord LUCAN was the only practical mode of terminating the difference with the other House of Parliament which could not longer be continued. The Bill maintained both the dignity of the House of Lords and the principle it had always defended on this question.

Lord LYNDHURST expressed his surprise at the course taken by Lord DERBY. When the subject was last discussed Lord DERBY had clearly stated his views of the course necessary to take to put an end to the difference between the two Houses. Those suggestions he had made the foundation of his Bill, and he had every reason to suppose Lord DERBY would have supported it. He was sorry he had been disappointed in that expectation; but he had no objection to the principle of Lord LUCAN's measure. He had no personal object in the matter; if the public purpose could be attained, whether it was by one Bill or the other was to him a matter of perfect indifference. There was a defect of detail in Lord LUCAN's Bill. It dealt only with part of the question; the abjuration of the descendants of the PRETENDER would still remain. That might be remedied in committee; but then it would be exactly conformable to his own measure. However, to secure the main object, he would postpone his measure, that the one proposed by Lord LUCAN, having the support of the head of the Government, might be passed.

The Earl of LUCAN then moved the second reading of his Bill, advocating it as the best compromise of a question that had been the source of controversy between the two Houses of Parliament for 25 years.

The Earl of CLANCARTY opposed the motion, because the Bill embodied the very principle the House had formally rejected, and moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord BERNERS denounced the Bill as dangerous, both to the peerage and the monarchy.

Earl GRANVILLE supported the Bill, but not with unmixed satisfaction; he did not think it the best mode of settling the question, or that the course adopted was the only one consistent with the dignity of the House. But he admitted the difficuties the Government had to contend with, and if the present measure would secure the support of Lord DERBY's political friends, it was the best termination of the controversy that could be effected.

The Duke of CLEVELAND spoke briefly in favour of the Bill, and the Duke of RUTLAND against it.

Lord REDESDALE pointed out what he thought a constitutional objection to the Bill; it would enable the House of Lords, at some future time, to admit a Jew, suddenly, and by a resolution, without the discussion required to pass a Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM said the objection was groundless; the resolution need not apply to any particular individual, but be a general one. The fact that a Jew might now sit and vote in a committee, performing nine-tenths of the duty of a member of Parliament, without taking any oath whatever, had materially altered the circumstances in which the question came before them.

The Bishop of OXFORD should again oppose the measure by his vote, for the same reason he had always done; he thought the man who denied the main principle of the Christian revelation could not be safely trusted with the power of making laws for a Christian community. Nothing had occurred since they last discussed the question that justified them in changing their opinion and vote; and if they did so, he thought Lord LYNDHURST's Bill every way preferable to the measure before them. If they conceded the license to Jews it should be extended to all non-Christians. He warned them against yielding to the pressure of expediency a point they had hitherto regarded as a religious duty.

Lord DUNGANNON and the Earl of CARDIGAN regretted that on this question they could not support the Government.

The House then divided. The numbers were,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Content—Present ... ... | 79 | |
| Proxies ... ... | 64 | |
| | | —143 |
| Not content—Present ... ... | 64 | |
| Proxies ... ... | 33 | |
| | | — 97 |
| Majority for the second reading | | 46 |

The Bill was then read a second time.

The consideration of the reasons for insisting on the amendments to the original Bill was fixed for Tuesday next.

Their lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the New General Post-office (Edinburgh) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee upon the remaining clauses of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, and was engaged in the consideration of them during the sitting.

In the evening, the House having resolved itself into a Committee upon the Government of India (No. 3) Bill, beginning with the seventh clause, establishing the Council of India,

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the first members be named in the Bill, on the ground that it would add to the moral weight of the Council, without diminishing the responsibility of the Minister.

Lord STANLEY declined to accept the proposal, which would, he said, in effect, give to the Government the nomination of all the first members of the Council, besides retarding the progress of the measure.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. V. SMITH proposed to omit from the 8th clause the words empowering the Court of Directors to elect the seven elected members of the Council from among persons "having been theretofore Directors," as well as from persons then being Directors.

This amendment was negatived upon a division by 146 to 71.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved to add to the words so retained the words, "not being nominees of the CROWN."

Lord STANLEY objected, and the amendment was negatived.

The same fate attended a motion by Mr. GLADSTONE, that the number of elected members be ten instead of seven, after a long discussion, which travelled into extraneous matters, especially the question whether the members of the Council should be interdicted from engaging in other occupations.

The 9th clause, which directs the mode in which vacancies in the Council shall be filled up, Lord A. V. TEMPEST moved to amend by providing that alternate vacancies, instead of being filled up by the Council, should be supplied by election among the persons and by the constituencies proposed in the Bill (No. 2) brought in by the present Government.

This amendment was negatived.

Mr. GREGSON moved to amend the 11th clause, enacting that every member of Council shall hold his office "during good behaviour," by substituting "for five years, and to be re-eligible."

Lord PALMERSTON thought it better that the limit of service should be 10 years, and that the members should not be re-eligible or capable of being reappointed.

The Committee divided upon the question that the words "good behaviour" stand part of the clause, which was affirmed by 154 to 118.

The 12th clause, disqualifying members from sitting in Parliament, was discussed at great length; it was carried, upon a division, by 245 to 121.

The CHAIRMAN was then ordered to report progress.

The Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill and the Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Chelsea-bridge Act Amendment Bill, the House divided, without further debate, when the second reading was carried by 161 to 96.

The House then went into committee upon the remaining clauses of the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill; but the CHAIRMAN soon after reported progress.

The London Corporation Regulation Bill was withdrawn.

The Copyright of Designs Bill passed through committee.

Leave was given to introduce certain Bills, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

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When the Duke of WELLINGTON closed six years ago his long and patriotic career, there were those who predicted we should miss, not so much his advice in military affairs, or any positive assistance that he had been wont to render to domestic legislation, as his remarkable power of timely and graceful concession. It was said that he knew when to yield; he knew when further resistance would be useless and mischievous, and when an untenable position must be abandoned for the safety of the whole cause. But who was there to supply his place when he was gone? Who possessed that immense weight of authority with the stubborn Conservative portion of the Legislature that could make them trust him to advance, to resist, or to retreat, as either was best? It seemed quite impossible such a man should ever spring up. It required another European war, another hundred battles, another period of critical danger, another glorious termination of the struggle, followed by a peaceful career of equal glory. That prediction, however, went on the usual error of supposing that the future must run in the very groove of the past. It also ascribed too much to the character of an extraordinary personage. When the Duke of WELLINGTON entered the House of Lords on a grand night with fifty or sixty proxies in his pocket, he carried not merely so many blank papers to be filled up as he pleased, or so many expressions of blind unreasonable confidence, but, what was much more, the confidence of men like him, who thought and felt with him, and believed him to represent best their own notions of political wisdom. There were then, as there are now, and as we trust there always will be, a large body of Peers who, after a certain time, will not prolong a useless quarrel. They will feel so much respect for the opinion of the other House, and for the nation at large, as not to set against it for ever their own private predilections. Having these predilections, however, and feeling themselves responsible for the light within them up to a certain point, they will find themselves in a strait between opinion and discretion, between their duty to themselves and to the State, between political constancy, and the not lower duty of political modesty. This is just a difficulty of that sort which requires the intervention of a great personal authority, and he must be a man to combine political power, high personal qualities, strong sympathies, judicial habits, and sound common sense. If any man can be found who will approach to such a description, he will receive a large amount of confidence from the Conservative party of the Lords, even though he does not bring with him the adventitious glory of a previous military career. Relying, then, on the House of Lords, and the character of this country remaining the same, we were not among those who thought that the Lords, no longer led by the DUKE, and trained to yield in time, would fall into a fatal self-will and obstinacy. We believed that the spirit would remain the same, and that a leader would show himself. Lord DERBY, it is evident from what passed last night, is just such a man.

Exactly as the DUKE would have done in the same state of affairs, Lord DERBY has postponed his own great aversion to the measure passed in the Lords, and all the feelings that prompted him to an obstinate resistance. He has sat down, and deliberately estimated the public interest in the question. The evil of standing out for ever is obvious. There is the question always coming up from the Commons to the Lords, always dividing both Houses, each in itself, and each against the other, and generally importing dissensions into the heart of the Cabinet itself. There is the annual loss of several nights, sometimes many nights, in petty discussions, hitherto ending in nothing. Nobody with the least value for time, talent, and feeling, could think this otherwise than a waste of these things. There is, too, the hypocrisy of religion being always staked on the exclusion of one or two Jewish gentlemen from Parliament, in which it is notorious that there are a good many gentlemen who don't believe nearly so much as the Jews, and are much less Christian. Such is the inevitable cost of a protracted resistance. A surrender of the principle, it is true, will enable Baron ROTHSCHILD, and perhaps one or two others, to vote and make speeches in the House, and to give as many votes and make as many speeches as members who value these privileges are apt to do. The significance of a few Jewish speeches and votes in a session, or rather of a few speeches and votes from Jews upon points wholly unconnected with Christianity or Judaism, does not admit of easy calculation. And Lord DERBY would seem to be of opinion that he can risk that result. He is not afraid of any very fearful consequence from Baron ROTHSCHILD voting on questions of finance, or of war, or of drainage, or of encouragement to the Arts, or any ordinary subject. So, weighing the actual evils of the present resistance with the problematical results of a timely concession, he has thought it best to give up his ideal of a perfectly Christian Legislature, and allow the Commons to let a Jew sit, and vote, and speak among them. The concession declared, the word given, and the transaction agreed on, it is remarkable how quickly it was completed and how little was said against it at this last closing scene of this very long controversy. The Bishop of OXFORD delivered his testimony against the surrender, but, instead of arguing it out from any grounds of his own, he at once went into the beaten track of authority, and the only authority he could adduce was that of the very excellent, liberal, but by no means consistent divine and politician, the late Dr. ARNOLD. This writer thought that if a man denied the fundamental point of Christianity it was impossible to trust him with the discretionary power of legislating for a Christian nation. The Bishop of OXFORD, however, gives only a part of Dr. ARNOLD's opinion and difficulties on this point. In fact, that writer did not so much advance any certain opinion on the subject as avow himself utterly perplexed and beaten upon it. If he could venture to have any opinion at all, it went a good deal further than the Bishop of OXFORD, and a good deal further than the exclusion of Jews from the Legislature. He did not see what right they had in a Christian country at all. He regarded them merely as intruders and aliens, remaining on sufferance. His remarks on the point leave the impression that he would have thought us quite justified in compelling the Jews to repeat that Exodus which they took for themselves from the land of Egypt. He could not see what business they had here at all. We are a Christian country. All the world knows it. We have been so the greater part of two thousand years, and it is a Jew's own fault if he comes into the midst of so marked and distinct a country. So he thought it no hardship that the Jews, if we allowed them to remain at all, should be simply strangers and sojourners among us. This, at all events, is a consistent theory. But we doubt if the House of Lords would go so far, or even the Bishop of OXFORD. The cause of intolerance must indeed be in a bad way when it is driven to Dr. ARNOLD for authority, for if there is any authority really fatal to the cause of intolerance it is his.

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As there is reason to believe that Parliament will be prorogued before the end of the present month, it seems scarcely possible that Lord STANLEY and his colleagues can have time to compose any more new Indian constitutions. The celebrated knife which had been several times provided with a new blade and a new handle was supposed to retain a certain individual identity because it had never permanently left the pocket of its owner, and, notwithstanding the interlude of the abortive Resolutions, the Government probably affects to trace some historical connexion between Lord ELLENBOROUGH's legislative failure and the Bill which, after many successive manipulations, will probably be sent up to the House of Lords. The most remarkable characteristic of the latest project consists in its close imitation of the mode of government which has long since been established in India. The principal functions of administration are intrusted to the Secretary of State in Council, although, as in Calcutta, the Minister may, at his discretion, overrule the collective opinions of his assessors. In cases of urgency the Secretary of State will act on his own responsibility, and he retains, as in an earlier edition of the Bill, the powers which are at present exercised through the Secret Committee by the President of the Board of Control. It is not likely that Parliament, long since weary of the subject, will reject any moderately plausible scheme which the Government brings forward on the eve of the recess, but some obstinate malcontents will probably inquire why the plan, if it is now considered desirable, was not thought of before. Only a fortnight ago the Council, which is to form a substantive part of the Government, seemed to have been instituted without any definite functions whatever, and the present project has been repeatedly suggested, and on one occasion virtually rejected by the House.

The administration by a Governor-General in Council has not been found inconvenient in India, but it is difficult to foresee the working of a similar system under the wholly different conditions of an English department. The Governor-General has no equals and no extraneous colleagues to consult, while the Secretary of State must, in all important matters, consent to be the organ of the Cabinet. The Councillors at Calcutta hold office only for a few years, and they can at any time be removed by the authorities at home. The Councillors attached to the Secretary of State will enjoy a permanent tenure, and within the range of their functions they will be wholly independent. Above all, there is in India no House of Commons to exercise a general superintendence over the administration of the empire and the conduct of every separate department. The scheme of a new constitution must under any circumstances have been to some extent conjectural, nor will it be possible, till some years have elapsed, to judge of the practical operation of the system which may be adopted; yet it seems strange that a discussion which has, with some intervals, lasted since the beginning of February should be enlivened by the introduction of an entirely new principle of organization in the first week of July. One valuable amendment has been introduced, in the provision that the members of the Supreme Council of India shall be nominated by the Government at home, instead of deriving their authority from the Governor-General. Neither the constitution nor the recent traditions of the Supreme Government are calculated to revive the confusion which once prevailed when FRANCIS and his colleagues were struggling in vain to wrest the sceptre from the resolute grasp of WARREN HASTINGS. The importance of the members of the Council depends on their individual ability and reputation more than on the limited privileges of their office, and it is expedient to avoid the scandal and maladministration which might result from the desire of an ambitious Governor-General to surround himself wholly with favourites and dependents. The project of transferring the appointment to Calcutta has been supported by an affected deference to supposed jealousies on the subject of patronage, rather than by any deliberate regard for the efficiency of the public service. The alteration which has now been made is not of primary importance, but to a certain extent it may reason-

ably be considered an improvement. Of the great mass of the voluminous amendments, which almost equal in bulk the original Bill, the most appropriate criticism is involved in the general wonder that, if they were necessary, they had not been introduced before. It is no new discovery that some arrangement must be made for employing or discharging the members of the two establishments in Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row, and any skilful draughtsman of public Bills could, at the shortest notice, have prepared the necessary enactments. Legislators who are carrying out a principle generally contrive to embody their own convictions in a law which contains in its original form the necessary conditions of its working, but to the present Bill, whether it is good or bad in itself, it is difficult to assign an author. There are few of its provisions which have not in the course of the discussion been denounced by Mr. DISRAELI, and general doubts are entertained whether Lord STANLEY approves the most material portions of his own measure. The Ministers have placed themselves to the House of Commons in the relation of a solicitor who is receiving from a fanciful client instructions for drawing up his will. The testator would, perhaps, welcome the guidance of an adviser who saw his purpose and his duty more clearly than himself, but in default of a controlling influence he rejects one suggestion after another, and finally insists that the latest result of his contradictory intentions shall be embodied in the necessary document. The deferential agent has now, with more or less success, deciphered the wishes of his employer, and it remains to be seen whether the disposition of the property will finally be adopted and carried into effect. The pliability of the Ministers has arisen partly from a wish to avoid the risk of Parliamentary defeats, and in a great measure from the absence of any settled policy of Indian legislation. From the day on which Mr. DISRAELI welcomed with gratitude Lord JOHN RUSSELL's suggestion of delay down to the date of the latest amendments, the Government has shown its determination to render a hostile majority impossible by yielding to every suggestion which seemed likely to command the favour of the House. If Parliament had acted on any definite theory of Indian policy some corrective might have been applied to the perpetual vacillation of the Government; but it is absurd to expect that a large assembly should work out consistently a definite theory. The anticipation that the Bill will be passed in its present form is founded on a recollection of the Thames, on a reference to the almanack, or on other considerations wholly unconnected with the state of India. The only consistent opinion affirmed by the House of Commons is contained in the Resolution that some Bill for the transfer of the Indian Government to the QUEEN shall be passed in the course of the present Session. The competing projects have accordingly made a waiting race, and the last and freshest may naturally be expected to arrive first at the goal. If, however, Parliament still insists on a further exercise of legislative ingenuity, the Ministers will have no difficulty in meeting the demand beyond the risk that by some oversight they may fall back upon combinations already tried and abandoned, and when at last some Bill finds its way from the House of Commons, the House of Lords will probably, with many expressions of discontent, prefer rather to pass it as it stands than to enter on the interminable labyrinth of alternative schemes of legislation.

If you have a pet proposition to make, it is a great thing to be able to tell people that it will operate very much against your individual interest:—it will take away half your income, it will damage your position in your county, it will decrease your importance at Quarter Sessions, it will injure you in every possible way, but still, upon public and patriotic grounds, &c. If you repeat this boldly, some men will give you credit for a very good personal reason, and think you a shrewd fellow for concealing it so well; others, less penetrating worldlings, will believe you and think you a fool; but the majority of mankind will applaud. The vulgar of all ages have great reverence for self-denial. Perhaps they like to witness the pain of practising a virtue to which they feel themselves unequal. A little self-maceration and starvation have helped many a man up to high places.

The House of Commons was on Wednesday engaged in one of these exhibitions of disinterestedness and self-abnegation. So far as the second reading of the Bill goes, the House has determined to forego the privilege against arrest for debt. For treason, felony, and breach of the peace a member of the House of Commons is as other men. His goods and chattels also are at the mercy of the modern descendants of JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE; but he cannot be taken and imprisoned upon a judgment debt. This is the distinction which a not very egregious member of the House thinks so invidious that he cannot rest until he has abolished it, and he therefore offers to all his compeers in the House the alternative of voting for its abolition or giving occasion to the tongue of scandal to say that they require the protection. No doubt, there is some crumb of political capital to be made out of the ostentatious putting off of a protection not often wanted. If no one were interested in the matter but the members of the House, we might leave them to settle the question among themselves, and to glorify the whole body at the expense of the leaner members. But this is not quite the case. The members of the House of Commons do not meet for their own mere delectation, and the Division Lists are records of events in which the country has an interest. If a constituency elect an insolvent to be their representative, they are either very much to blame or else their ordinary instincts as middle-class Englishmen are overborne by a profound conviction of the man's honesty and commanding ability. Perhaps there may be people who think that SHERIDAN and FOX, and men of that stamp, never ought to have been in the House of Commons. We have not met with such people, but we concede that they may exist. Even these, however, would probably admit that if such men are allowed to sit they ought to be allowed to perform their duties, and that it would not be for the public good that a money-lender should be enabled to act upon an important Division by shutting up half-a-dozen of those members who may be about to vote against his particular interest. Few persons have ever heard of a tradesman becoming a bankrupt because he could not imprison the body of a member of Parliament, but every one who has mixed at all in public life must know that there have been in our own day critical times when even very eminent men could not have met a sudden demand for payment of all they owed. We are obliged to go back a generation to make allusion to such matters decorous. If there had been no privilege from arrest WARREN HASTINGS might, at very trifling cost, have bought up the means of imprisoning the whole of his Whig persecutors. WILLIAM PITT, whose common resource when his coachmaker dunned him was to order a new coach, might have been driven away in it to a debtors' prison when upon the point of opening the Budget. Even his father, before a stranger left him an estate, might have been punished for a crushing speech by a night in a sponging-house. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE was, perhaps, too good-natured to "muzzle that terrible cornet of horse" in such cruel fashion; but there were others whose pecuniary interests he crossed who would not have been so scrupulous. Personal freedom is absolutely necessary to the discharge of Parliamentary duties. The privilege is not the privilege of the member; it is the privilege of the constituency. Take it away and you not merely enable the injured tailor and the distressed milkwoman to avenge their wrongs upon the body of their debtor, but you open a new sphere for the exercise of persecution and intimidation. In the present state of the law a simple debt may be turned into a judgment debt in a very few days, and in the present state of society there is scarcely one man in ten, even of the richest, who can pay all he owes within any such period. If this Bill were to pass, we would undertake, without the sacrifice of a farthing, and by the mere use of a certain quantity of capital, to shut up half the county members upon the eve of the next great party division. We presume that at least one-half of these country gentlemen have mortgages upon their estates; with jointures and settlements and the other artifices of modern life, who has not a mortgage? Each of these mortgages contains a covenant for repayment, which may be put in force instanter. The six months' notice preceding foreclosure does not apply to this clause. There could be no defence to an action upon that covenant; the plaintiff would have a right to his judgment at once. You can get a judgment at law in much shorter time than you can raise a large sum upon mortgage, and the difference between the two periods must be passed by the country gentleman in durance. It is nonsense to say that it is not likely this should ever be done. It appears unlikely because it has hitherto been impossible. When party spirit runs high, and political hatred is strong, everything is likely. It was to render such things impossible that this privilege was conferred, and the security is bought at a very small price.

What is the grievance? The desire of the country has been long pointing towards the abolition of imprisonment for debt in all cases. The idea seems to be that a creditor trusts either to the property of the debtor or to the fruits of his industry. If he trusts the property, he has it; he can take all,—estate, and chairs, and tables,—even to that valuable freehold which the member described in his qualification. If he trusts to the fruits of his creditor's industry, by shutting him up in prison he only destroys his own security. In common instances the only motive for imprisoning a debtor must be spite or extortion. These are, undoubtedly, the privileges of every creditor, exercised, however, under the grievous discouragement of the Insolvent Acts; but they scarcely appear to be so laudable in their nature, or so valuable in their operation, as to be indulged at the expense of destroying what is a real practical protection to the independence of Parliament. We have said nothing of the distinction which this Bill proposes to create between the members of the two Houses of Parliament, because if it should ever happen that the Legislature should take this step backward, and extend the operation of the arrest for debt, the Peers and the Commoners must share the same fate. It would be impossible for the Peers to pass this Bill without insisting upon being included in the self-denying measure. There would be an emulous and virtuous rush of both Houses towards the Bench. The LORD CHANCELLOR and the SPEAKER would jostle in the race, and the House which could point to the first captive would have given the highest proof of public virtue. The country gentlemen without mortgages and the rich men liable to the Bankrupt Laws may look with a certain complacency upon this measure, and imagine that it presses only upon half-a-dozen poor, but not silent members, whom they would like to see out of the House. But the Bill does not go far enough for this. It is not proposed to docket a judgment against the member's vote, or to issue a fiat against his seat. He is left with all his privileges of a legislator, but the exercise of those privileges depends upon a tailor or a money-lender. Who can tell what may happen in some future Parliament? A butterman, a washerwoman, a brewer, and a tallow-chandler may have the representatives of London locked up in Whitecross-street; Birmingham may be in York Castle, and Liverpool and Manchester (their eloquence quenched by a breeches-maker) may be wrangling together within the walls of Kirkdale Gaol. It is an unpopular thing to expose a specious piece of claptrap, but this Bill is something worse than a mere sham. It has a tendency to introduce intimidation and money influence into a sphere where, in their coarse forms, these things are now unknown.

## *COURT CIRCULAR.*

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, rode on horseback yesterday morning, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Major-General Bouverie, and Colonel F. H. Seymour.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders visited in the afternoon the Duchess of Hamilton at her residence in Arlington-street. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to the House of Lords, and were present during the debates in the Houses of Parliament.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Brabant, Princess Alice, and Prince Leopold, drove out in the afternoon in a carriage and four. The Equerries in Waiting attended.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz visited Her Majesty.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Brabant, honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera-house, Covent-garden, last evening with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, Countess d' Yve de Bavay, the Earl of Verulam, Colonel Count de Moerkerke, Major-General Bouverie, Captain the Hon. D. de Ros, and Dr. Koepl.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre last evening with her presence. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Isabel Howard, and Colonel Stephens.

A deputation from the Metropolitan Board of Works, to submit for the approval of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works a plan of main intercepting drainage for the metropolis, and consisting of Mr. Thwaites, chairman of the board; Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Carpmael, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Bidgood, Mr. Drew, Mr. Savage, Mr. Woolrych, clerk of the board, and Mr. Bazalgette, engineer of the board, had an interview with Lord John Manners yesterday, at the office of Public Works, Whitehall-place.

A deputation from the Committee for the Protection of the Thames from the London Sewage, as to the schemes for the drainage of the metropolis in connexion with the purification of the river, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of Mr. Charles Wykeham Martin, M.P., Mr. James Whatman, M.P., Sir Culling E. Eardley, of Erith; Captain Wheatley, Scots Fusileer Guards, lord of the manor of Erith; the Mayor of Gravesend; Mr. Alderman Ditchburn, of Gravesend; Mr. Alderman Troughton, chairman to the Gravesend Improvement Commissioners; Mr. Gould, of Gravesend; Mr. Plane, of Gravesend; Mr. Southgate, clerk to the Gravesend Commissioners; Mr. Richard Mason, of Grays, chairman of the Local Board of Health, Mr. Renshaw, of Erith, Mr. Charles White, of Stone, Mr. Shaw, architect of Christ's Hospital, and Mr. Charles Augustus Smith, of Greenwich, secretary to the committee.

A deputation from the Committee for the Protection of the Thames from the London Sewage, as to the schemes for the drainage of the metropolis in connexion with the purification of the river, had an interview with Lord John Manners, M.P., Chief Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday. The deputation consisted of Sir Culling E. Eardley, of Erith, the Mayor of Gravesend, Mr. Alderman Troughton, chairman of the Gravesend Improvement Commissioners, Mr. Alderman Ditchburn, of Gravesend, Mr. Plane, of Gravesend; Mr. Gould, surveyor to the Borough of Gravesend; Mr. Richard Meeson, of Grays, chairman to the Local Board of Health; Mr. Southgate, clerk to the Gravesend Commissioners; Mr. Renshaw, of Erith; and Mr. Charles Augustus Smith, of Greenwich, secretary to the committee.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

We have received the following telegram from our Paris correspondent:—

"PARIS, THURSDAY, 8 P.M.

"The new Ministry has been appointed at Madrid.

"As Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of War, General O'Donnell; of Grace and Justice, Negrete; of Finance, Salaverria; of Public Works, Corbera; of the Interior, Pisada da Herrera; of Marine, Maceda."

## *THE BRAZILIAN MAILS.*

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY, 2 30 A.M.

The Tamar has arrived with the Brazilian mails, 109 passengers, 30,667*l.* in specie; diamonds and pearls, value 38,200*l.*; golddust from Rio, value 20,195*l.*, &c.

No news of importance from Montevideo.

Yellow fever had entirely disappeared from Buenos Ayres.

On the 21st of May a violent pampero occurred; no damage to shipping.

No alteration in markets. One small Brazilian house failed. At Rio, exchange 25½d., 90 days. Freights nominal. The Minister of Finance was censured in the Senate for authorizing M'Gregor and Co. to draw against the New Loan. Coffee-market inactive; the failure of one of the largest discount houses had placed several firms in difficulties; liabilities estimated at 5,000,000 reis. Import-market dull.

Exchange at Bahia, 25½d. and 25¼d. Sugar in less demand, prices unaltered. In imports no novelty. Prices of sugar had advanced at Pernambuco; cotton firm. Exchange, from 25d. to 24½d.

## *THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—To-morrow we are to have another grand musical performance at the Crystal Palace, preparatory to the celebration of the Handel Festival next year.

The price of a single admission on the present occasion is 10s., which it will generally be conceded is not too much, considering the enormous cost such a concert entails. However, we do not, after all, reap the benefit the public would generally suppose by such a charge, as, owing to an unfortunate agreement (the construction of which is now the subject of dispute between the directors of the two companies), the Crystal Palace Company receives little more than half the price of admission on grand days—excepting when tickets are purchased either at the Palace or its agencies—the balance being appropriated by the Brighton Railway. As I have not seen the agreement myself, I cannot state its exact terms or the reasons (if any) for so manifest an injury to the Crystal Palace Company. My only wish is that the public should know the exact state of the case, which they certainly will should you think fit to publish this letter, as the proper authorities can no longer keep silence. In the meanwhile I beg all the well-wishers to the Crystal Palace (and especially the shareholders, who should take every means to influence their friends) to purchase their tickets at the Crystal Palace, or of its regular agents, and to abstain from buying any at the railway stations, excepting on ordinary days, as their doing so will not save their own pockets, but leave us poor indeed.

July 1. A SHAREHOLDER.

## *TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.*

Sir,—I make no doubt that the "gentleman who represents Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Paris" is quite anxious to persuade your correspondent that the "article additional" to the convention signed by Senor Martinez with M. Felix Belly on the 1st of May, 1858, will have the effect of finally voiding the agreement between the Nicaraguan Government and the "Steephens Company" (I presume a Nicaraguan misprint merely for Stebbins; although, as Mr. Stebbins resigned the presidency of the company more than two months ago the designation is no longer applicable) of New York.

But Senor Marcoleta, the much-representing gentleman in question, can hardly have omitted to observe in very late advices from America a statement to the effect that the United States' Government proposed to treat the convention of the 1st of May as an impertinence, and to enforce the previous agreements of the Nicaraguan Government, by which the term set for the execution of their undertaking by the "Steephens Company" was carried six months forward. I am glad to believe, as I was before your correspondent reiterated his statement, that M. Belly has left Rivas for New York. Perhaps, with all respect to the "gentleman who represents Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Paris," there does not exist on the face of the earth a spot so unfavourable to definite understandings of any sort as the "metropolitan village" of Rivas; and as M. Belly and the "Paris house whose agent he is" are so generously resolved upon admitting the "Steephens Company" and the rest of mankind to share in their great interoceanic enterprise, it is quite desirable that M. Belly should have the opportunity of revising at Washington and at New York those arrangements which it would have been quite impossible for him to rely upon if he had returned directly from Rivas to Europe.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

London, June 30. A NEW YORKER.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Turkish Government has made ample satisfaction for the outrage upon Mr. Fonblanque, the Consul-General at Belgrade. The regiment to which the soldier who made the attack upon Mr. Fonblanque belonged has been withdrawn, the soldier and his officers have been sent to Constantinople for trial, the Pasha has personally expressed the regret of the Porte to the Consul, and salutes have been fired in honour of the British flag.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of a Banknote for 10*l.*, on account of arrears of income-tax, from "X. Y. Z"; also the sum of 13s. 5d., in postage-stamps, on account of income-tax, from "P. S."

AUSTRALIA.—PLYMOUTH, Thursday.—The Copenhagen, Captain Godfrey, belonging to Messrs. Dunbar and Sons, sailed for Melbourne to-day, with a full general cargo, 24 cabin passengers, chiefly old colonists, and a few in the steerage. The Copenhagen is remarkable for having been very successful year after year in conveying choice and useful stock to the colonies. In 1856 she succeeded in taking over Master Butterfly, the celebrated bull which carried off prizes in the Paris Exhibition and elsewhere. She has now 12 cattle of the primest breed in England, three Clydesdale thorough-bred horses, several first-class Leicester sheep, a large number of hares, pheasants, Dorking, and other fancy poultry, and a conservatory of selected plants, all of which must prove highly advantageous to the future prosperity of the colonies. When the Copenhagen was near Start Point, coming down Channel from London, on Monday morning, a woman, one of the second-class passengers, being unsettled in her mind, jumped overboard, intending to commit suicide, but Mr. Guy, chief officer, and George Couldry, able seaman, followed immediately with a life buoy, and sustained her until the arrival of the ship's boat. The Copenhagen was under full sail, and had proceeded a great distance before aid could be sent to these noble fellows.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The screw steamer India, from Quebec, reported this morning, had $666 in specie and freight, 125 cabin and eight steerage passengers, in addition to the 450 rank and file of the 100th, or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment, 15 women, and 20 children. The political advices are devoid of interest. The timber-market for the 14 days previous to the 19th ult. had been very much depressed, and sales dull, but it was reported that the largest producers had made arrangements to prevent their timber from being pressed at a loss, which had somewhat restored confidence. Freights were more active, being to London 28s. 6d.; deals, 4*l.* The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company's screw steamer Kangaroo, Jeffrey commander, arrived this afternoon from New York with advices to the 17th, which the arrival of the North Star will have anticipated. She had no specie. The weather during her passage was variable, fog and haze predominating. On the 22d, off Cape Race, passed three icebergs and a quantity of broken ice. In the river, on the 17th, passed the American ship Kitty Simpson, outward bound; on the 19th the American ship Robert Syers, bound westward, and a ship showing Hamburg colours, No. 155; on the 20th, a four-masted ship, supposed to be the St. Republic, and the English bark Dunnaston Castle; on the 27th, the English bark Farewell, from Havannah for Falmouth, 35 days out; and on the 29th the English bark Enterprise, bound eastward.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The first choral performance in the open air will be given by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir to-morrow afternoon after the usual programme. One Shilling Day.—Thursday, July 1.—Admissions on payment, 6,728; ditto by season tickets, 960; total visitors, 7,688.

THE GREENLAND FISHERY.—The Elena, Captain Stephen, which has arrived at Peterhead, brings the following news from the northern whale and seal fishery up to the 10th of June:—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, 3,000 seals; Sir Colin Campbell, 6,000 seals; Victor, 4,000 seals and 1 whale; Xanthus, 1,900 seals; Alexander Harvey, 30 tuns; Milinka, 6,000 seals (70 tuns).

## *FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.*

The following are further particulars of the fatal accident which took place near the Chilham station, on the South Eastern Railway, on Wednesday evening, an account of which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday. The accident occurred at a point on the South-Eastern Railway about 100 yards from the Chilham station on the London side. Chilham is situate about nine miles from Ashford and five miles from Canterbury.

In accordance with the daily custom the special excursion train for Ramsgate left the London-bridge station at half-past 3 p.m. It consisted of an engine, three first-class carriages, three second-class carriages, and three third-class carriages. The train proceeded on its destined way until it reached the Ashford station. The distance from Ashford to Chilham is nine miles, and from the Wye station, which intervenes between Ashford and Chilham, the line of railway begins to curve, until, when within 100 yards of the Chilham station, it assumes so much boldness as to present the appearance of a semicircle. This being a special train, it did not stop at either the Wye or Chilham station, but was to have gone on direct to Canterbury. The steam was therefore got up for increased speed, and it is alleged, with what truth we know not, that at the time the accident happened the train was proceeding at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The train had reached within 100 yards of the Chilham station, and was rounding the sharp curve, when suddenly the passengers were roused to a sense of impending danger by a dull grating sound, as of the carriages dragging heavily, followed almost instantaneously by a violent rocking and overthrow of the carriages on the left side. The result was most disastrous. The carriages were violently snapped asunder from the engine and tender, and ran off the rails, ploughing up the line in all directions, and continually coming into such violent collision with each other that three of them were smashed to pieces, the broken fragments bearing down and covering the unfortunate inmates. Shrieks of the most heartrending description were heard on all sides. The engine was brought up just beyond the station, and both driver and stoker were found to be uninjured; the first guard, Cummings, was also unhurt, but the second one, White, was less fortunate. He was violently thrown from the break van, coming in contact with a quickset hedge, which seriously lacerated his face. As soon as it was possible assistance was procured, and active exertions were made to rescue the sufferers. The passengers seemed all paralyzed. The shrieks of the agonized sufferers roused some, however, to exertion, and the servant of Mr. Hamilton, surgeon, of Chilham, happening to be present, at once mounted a horse and set off to meet his master, whom he providentially found in a few minutes. During his absence a great many of the wounded and bruised persons were released from their confinement and placed on the platform, on cushions procured from the carriages, and others in the waiting rooms attached to the station. On Mr. Hamilton's arrival he found the great majority placed in positions which materially enhanced the torture they were suffering from their injuries. In a short time Mr. Hamilton succeeded in placing a great number at comparative ease. The scene previous to his arrival can with difficulty be described. The platform, strewn with the improvised couches we have mentioned, presented a most extraordinary aspect. One poor sufferer was asking feebly for water to alleviate the agonizing thirst under which he was labouring; in another case two children were loudly calling upon their mother for sympathy and assistance which she was unable to render them. An officer was extricated from his position with the greatest difficulty. During the operation of the ploughing of the wheels their violent revolution brought up the earth and thickly enveloped the lower half of his body in a thick casing of the soil. When relieved, it appeared he had sustained the most fearful internal injuries. A young man, whose name is unknown, was just observed through the mass of broken material resting upon him, but so slightly did it cover him that he was released without the slightest injury. Another and still more extraordinary escape was that of the daughter and grandchildren of the Rev. Mr. Gale, a vicar in the neighbourhood. They were seated in a compartment of a first-class carriage, which came in contact with a stationary buffer, capable of resisting a weight of several tons. The buffer itself gave way, but its resisting force was so great that it tore away the entire side of the carriage, and they were all thrown out into the adjoining wheatfield, and all escaped without injury, save one of the young ladies, who had a slight scratch.

Shortly after the accident four doctors were telegraphed for from Canterbury, and were speedily in attendance. The most dangerous cases were at once relieved. One of the cases left to Mr. Hamilton was that of Mr. Channon, a commercial traveller, of Gravesend; he was at once removed to Mr. Miller's, the Alma Inn, adjoining the station. Upon a minute examination it was found that he had sustained two compound fractures of each leg, with other internal injuries, and his present position is most lamentable. It is very likely that amputation of both legs will be necessary. Mrs. Channon was at once telegraphed for, and arrived on Thursday morning. The other serious case is that of a lad named Wood, between 14 and 15 years of age, the son of a highly respectable woman, who is the proprietor of some baths at Margate. He was returning home for his holydays at the time of the accident. The heartbroken mother has arrived at Chilham, accompanied by a medical gentleman, who concurs with Mr. Hamilton that his case is hopeless. He has sustained a fracture of each thigh, a fracture of the forearm, a displacement of the wrist joint, combined with internal injuries. Mrs. Woodward and her daughter, both of Ramsgate, were injured. The first was suffering from an incised wound of the scalp, and various bruises about the head and face. The same with the daughter. Their servant who was in another carriage, was suffering from concussion of the brain and a scalp wound. They were all three received into the house of Mr. Carlisle, the contractor, whose house adjoins the station, and most carefully provided for. Mrs. Woodward and her daughter were enabled to leave for Ramsgate next day. Some days must elapse before the servant can be similarly dealt with.

There was another case of a lady who had broken her ancle, which was at once set, and she started for her destination—Margate; and a gentleman had his arm broken, which having been set, left Chilham for his residence. A young gentleman named Peter Andrew, of 74, Warwick-square, Belgravia, who has been invalided for the last three months, was stunned and bruised very much about the head and right leg.

Several of the wounded persons were with as much speed as possible conveyed to the Canterbury Hospital, where the authorities evinced the greatest anxiety to do all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. Some of the injuries were not considered alarming, though many were of a very serious description; and the case that demanded the most immediate attention was that of Mr. Benjamin Harris, a Coastguardsman, who at the time of the accident was on his way home to St. Nicholas, near Margate. He had sustained injuries of a most dreadful character. His head, face, and neck were frightfully mutilated, his shoulder was fractured, and in addition he received serious internal injuries. It seemed that when lifted from the fragments he was in an insensible state, and remained in that condition up to his arrival at the hospital. Everything that medical skill could suggest was put in requisition, but from the first his case assumed an almost hopeless appearance. Throughout the whole of the night he was in the greatest agony, and it was deemed advisable to telegraph for his daughter, who arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, and was at once conducted into the ward where her unfortunate parent was lying. We fear there is little, if any, chance of his recovery.

In the same compartment of the carriage was Richard Harris, the above unfortunate man's son. He was dashed about with considerable violence, and sustained shocking injuries. He was much contused in various parts of the body, and his thigh was dreadfully lacerated. He still remains in the Canterbury Hospital, where he was seen by his sister. He is described as progressing favourably, and no fatal result is anticipated.

Another very serious case in the Canterbury Hospital is that of Mr. Wood, we believe a Dissenting minister, and son of Mr. Wood, of Burgate-street Canterbury. This gentleman had his leg fractured in so fearful a manner that after due deliberation it was deemed advisable to amputate the limb, and the operation was successfully performed by Mr. Denne, one of the surgeons connected with the hospital. Yesterday Mr. Wood was in a very bad state, and no certain opinion as to the result of his injuries could be given.

The other wounded person at present in the Canterbury Hospital is a son of the Rev. Mr. Dannell. This young man had in addition to internal injuries received severe lacerations of the scalp and general contusions. He is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

Besides the above, the Rev. Mr. Dannell and another son were received into the hospital last evening, but were conveyed home during the night, their wounds having been attended to. Mr. Dannell had his arm broken, and his son was seriously bruised and much shaken.

Other persons were also more or less seriously wounded, among them being Mrs. Wood, of High-street, Canterbury, who received various serious contusions; Mr. Godden, of Castle-street, Canterbury, very alarming contusions, but no bones broken; Mrs. Parry, of St. Peter's-place, Canterbury, broken leg; two sisters, named Rosseau (at present at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury), under the care of Dr. Cooper), severely contused and shaken; Miss Emma Friendlander, of Clapham, fractured leg; Mrs. King, of Deal, much contused and otherwise injured, but no bones broken.

There are, it is believed, many other sufferers in a more or less degree, but the above are the most serious cases ascertained up to the present time.

The railway officials rendered the most prompt and vigorous assistance, and Mr. Wood, the stationmaster, and his wife were of the greatest service. Shortly after the accident Mr. Wildman, of the Castle, Chilham, his wife and daughter, the Rev. Mr. Tilden, the vicar, Mr. Blythe, Mr. Gillett, jun., and Mr. Carlisle, together with other residents were present, and exerted themselves to the utmost to comfort and assist the sufferers in every possible way. Three or four of the carriages were literally broken to pieces; the first carriage, however, was but little injured, but the second was entirely smashed, the roof being crushed in, the sides broken, and every other part a mass of splinters. The next was turned completely over, and another was lying on its side at some considerable distance from the rest. There was not one which had not sustained injury of some sort, either by the forcing in of the panelling, or the breaking of the buffers, &c. One coal waggon, weighing between three and four tons, standing by on the siding, was by the force of the concussion thrown up and imbedded in a small embankment, and had up to the present time defied all attempts to move it. Pieces of glass, fragments of panelling, various articles of human attire, even bandboxes and crushed fruit, were strewed about in all directions. Several of the passengers also stated they had lost their purses, and also the general contents of their pockets.

The cause of the accident was stated by the guards and drivers to be that the crank axletree of the engine accidentally came off, which caused temporary concussion and made the other carriages run off the line. Another statement is, that the train passed round the sharp curve so swiftly that the coupling chains of one of the carriages were broken; the carriage thus became disconnected and ran off the line, carrying with it the others, and that the engine, being thus suddenly relieved of so great a weight, caused the crank axle to snap asunder. The directors will institute the fullest investigation with a view to elucidate the causes of the disastrous affair, and Mr. Knight has already visited the scene of the accident in order to collect information from eyewitnesses.

The violence of the accident may be gathered from the fact that the permanent way for a considerable distance was torn up, and the rails twisted into all forms and hurled in all directions.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

The unfortunate youth (Wood) still survives, but there is no chance of his ultimate recovery. Channon remains in a precarious condition, and Harris's case is considered hopeless. The other persons are progressing as satisfactorily as may be expected from the serious nature of their injuries.

## *UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.*

OXFORD, JULY 1.

In a Convocation holden this morning, at 10 o'clock, William Martin, Esq., M.A., St. John's, Cambridge, late Chief Justice of New Zealand, was admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. In the absence of the Regius Professor of Civil Law, he was presented by E. Rowden, D.C.L., the Registrar.

At the same time the following were admitted *ad eundem*:—

Henry Seymour Roberts, B.C.L., Queen's College, Cambridge; Rev. James John Irwin, M.A., Trinity, Dublin.

In a Congregation held subsequently the following degrees were conferred:—

B. and D.D., by Accumulation.—Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, Warden of All Souls.

M.A.—John Edward White (Fellow), New College; Rev. Richard H. Hawkes, Pembroke.

Bac. Mus.—James Russell, Magdalen Hall.

On Tuesday afternoon an exercise, composed by Mr. James Russell, of Magdalen Hall, and resident at Ebford Barton, near Topsham, Devon, was performed in the music school, with an orchestra and full chorus. The composition is worthy of special remark, as, according to competent judges, it is one of the best exercises which has been performed for a number of years, and affords indication of extraordinary musical ability. The performance was numerously attended, and elicited at its conclusion considerable applause.

## *SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.*

### CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN AGAINST THE PLAYERS.

This exciting match was commenced yesterday on the Kennington-oval ground. When the stumps were drawn for the day the score stood as follows:—

| GENTLEMEN. | |
|---|---|
| Mr. F. P. Miller, c. Caffyn, b. Jackson | 17 |
| Mr. C. G. Lane, b. Martingell | 47 |
| Mr. A. Haygarth, b. Wisden | 24 |
| Mr. J. Mason, c. and b. Martingell | 14 |
| Mr. E. Napper, c. Grundy, b. Jackson | 0 |
| Mr. G. L. Hodgkinson, b. Jackson | 3 |
| Mr. R. Daft, l. b. w., b. Jackson | 0 |
| Mr. F. Burbidge, c. Lockyer, b. Jackson | 16 |
| Mr. V. E. Walker, b. Jackson | 17 |
| Mr. J. Walker, b. Martingell | 4 |
| Mr. H. Freer, not out | 2 |
| Byes, 2; leg byes, 5; no balls, 7 | 14 |
| Total | 158 |

| PLAYERS. | |
|---|---|
| Wisden, b. Freer | 42 |
| J. Lillywhite, b. Miller | 14 |
| A. Diver, c. Burbidge, b. Miller | 0 |
| Caffyn, c. Burbidge, b. Hodgkinson | 27 |
| Lockyer, not out | 5 |
| Grundy, not out | 0 |
| Byes, 7; leg byes, 2; wide balls, 6 | 15 |
| Total | 103 |

The game will be continued this morning. Umpires, Messrs. Hillyer and Sewell.

GARDENERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The 20th anniversary of this institution was held on Wednesday evening in the large room of the London Tavern. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Pownall, in the absence of Lord John Russell, M.P. Among the company present were Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr. Alderman Mechi, Messrs. Bohn, Veitch, Donald, Marnock, Turner, Dimsdale, H. Low, Cutter, Wrench, Colonel Wood, &c. The objects of the society are to provide pensions for persons who have followed the occupation of gardeners for a period of 20 years, but which are subject to restrictions as to age, inasmuch as no one can be allowed to become a candidate for the pension under 60 years of age. The limitation in the character of candidates is also confined to those who have served as head gardeners, or their foremen, in the establishments of ladies or gentlemen, the foremen to nurserymen and seedsmen, and market gardeners who have cultivated not less than five acres of land for 20 years. Any persons receiving parochial relief are ineligible for pensions. Widows of members who may be pensioners, complying with the rules of the society, and on producing the proper testimonials and certificates as to age, character and marriage, &c., may be placed upon the list of pensioners without the trouble and expense of an election. The scale of relief is at the rate of 16*l.* per annum to men and 12*l.* per annum to women; and there are now no less than 40 recipients of this provisional bounty. The funds of the institution (which is very popular with the amateur as well as the professional horticulturist) show, after the disbursements of the year, a good balance in favour of the society, the receipts for the past year having been 1,020*l.* 15s., while the expenditure was only 757*l.* 11s. 11d. The claims of the society were strongly advocated by several speakers at the festival, the good result of which was proved by contributions to an amount exceeding 300*l.* Mr. Harker officiated as toastmaster, and the entertainment, singing, &c., appeared to give great satisfaction to the numerous guests who had come from different parts of the country to commemorate the anniversary of their institution.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, June 30, Sir James Clark, President, in the chair, when the following were elected as officers and council for the ensuing year:—President, Sir James Clark; vice-presidents, the Archbishop of Dublin, Sir B. C. Brodie, the Earl of Ellesmere, Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P.; treasurer, Mr. F. Hindmarsh; hon. secretary, Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A.; council, Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, Rev. W. Arthur, Mr. L. J. Beale, Dr. Beddoe, Mr. J. S. Coleman, Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker, Mr. R. Dunn, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. R. Ingham, M.P., Dr. David King, Mr. Malcolm Lewin, Mr. Joseph Mayer, Sir C. Pasley, Professor Pearson, Mr. C. Robert des Ruffières, Rev. E. J. Selwyn, Mr. J. J. Stainton, Mr. R. Tait, Dr. Tuke, and Dr. Stephen Ward.

THE MASTERMAN TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday a meeting was held at the London Tavern for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Masterman a testimonial for the eminent services he had rendered during the time he represented the city of London in Parliament. The sum of 1,500*l.* was raised by subscription, of which a part was applied to the purchase of a splendid candelabra, and the remainder is to be expended in the foundation of a scholarship in the City of London School, to be called the "Masterman Scholarship." Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., having presented the testimonial in appropriate terms, Mr. Masterman, in expressing his thanks, said it had ever been his desire to pursue such a course as would improve the position of his constituents, but he never expected to receive such a kind testimonial of their esteem and regard. After 15 years as one of the representatives of the great city of London, he found the duties became rather irksome to him; and in consultation with a few gentlemen he asked whether it would be deemed at act of ingratitude on his part to resign, and he was informed it would not. He resigned with very great regret, for there was something very gratifying to individual feeling in possessing the confidence of such an important constituency; and, in particular, at the very last election at which he stood he received a far larger support than on any previous occasion.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The annual meeting for the election of Fellows into the Council of the College took place yesterday afternoon, in the noble library of the institution, on which occasion some of the most celebrated surgeons in London and from the large provincial towns attended to record their votes. The proceedings commenced at 1 o'clock, by the president, Mr. Edward Stanley, F.R.S., explaining that the object of the meeting was to elect a Fellow in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Benjamin Travers, for which purpose Mr. Alexander Shaw, surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, had been duly proposed and recommended by the following distinguished surgeons:—Messrs. Paget, Busk, Hawkins, Bowman, Hewett, and De Morgan. At the same time Messrs. Wormald and Quain offered themselves for re-election. The voting, which was by ballot, then commenced, and at its conclusion Mr. Stanley declared these gentlemen duly elected. Mr. Shaw, the new councillor, is favourably known to the profession as the author, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, the late Sir Charles Bell, of some works on the nervous system and other professional subjects. In the evening the Fellows dined together at the Freemasons Tavern, under the able presidency of Mr. Cæsar Hawkins. Among the visitors were the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the Master of the Apothecaries' Company. The provinces were represented by Messrs. Teale, of Leeds; Wiblin, of Southampton; Norman and Barrett, of Bath; Scriven, of Cirencester; Spooner, of Blandford, &c. The dinner, to which upwards of 100 sat down, and the musical arrangements, under Mr. Perrin, assisted by Messrs. Ransford and Genge, gave the greatest satisfaction.

ACCOUNTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The total receipts of the home treasury of the "East" India Company in the year ended 30th April, 1858, amounted to 12,399,077*l.*, *plus* a balance in favour at the end of the old account of 3,041,944*l.* The disbursements amounted to 11,089,420*l.*, and there was a balance in favour of 4,351,609*l.* on the 30th of April, 1858. The cost of bullion remitted to India was 1,031,032*l.*; the engineering expenses and establishment charges (in England), on account of Indian Railway companies, 1,324,873*l.*; the interest on the capital of the five railway companies, 655,854*l.*; the repayments of money borrowed on security of India Bonds, 900,000*l.*; the dividends paid to proprietors of India Stock figure for 626,859*l.*; military stores exported and to be exported for 1,369,502*l.*; steam vessels purchased for 229,553*l.*; the transport of troops and stores for 879,009*l.*; the claims against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India for 1,175,000*l.*; the mission to Persia for 12,000*l.*; the salaries of the Directors for 9,958*l.*; the charges of the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs for 28,211*l.*; the salaries of the officers of the Court of Directors for 97,377*l.*; annuitants and pensioners for 189,304*l.*; Haileybury College for 9,651*l.*, and Addiscombe for 4,587*l.*; the expenses of the depôt of Warley, &c., for 120,118*l.*; the passage and outfit of the Commanders-in-Chief of the army and navy, judges, and staff officers, &c., for 187,781*l.*; and gratuities to families of officers killed in action or in the Indian mutiny for 14,693*l.* The estimated receipts of the home treasury for the current year are 12,879,436*l.* (including the balance on the old account), and the disbursements, 12,796,187*l.* The debts of the Government of India in England amount to 14,794,275*l.*, and the credits to 5,535,298*l.*, being an excess of 9,258,977*l.* (debt). The expenses of the several establishments of the Company in England are 130,194*l.* There is a lengthy list of new pensions.

THE HOUSE MOVED BY THE THAMES.—Should the state of the river be the cause of the question of adjournment being put to a vote, you will see that the "Noes" will have it.—*Punch.*

## *COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.*

A Court of Common Council for the despatch of ordinary business was held yesterday at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding.

THE SUNDAY MART IN PETTICOAT-LANE.

Mr. H. HILL submitted the following motion:—

"That the demoralizing effect produced to the surrounding neighbourhood by the Sunday mart held in Houndsditch calls for the serious attention of this Court, and that, with a view to its suppression, it be referred to the Police Committee to inquire into the circumstances relating thereto, with instructions to call for the production of any papers in the hands of the Commissioner of Police connected therewith, and to report thereon to this Court."

In asking the Court to assent to this motion he did not think it necessary to go deeply into the question of the practices which took place every Sunday in Petticoat-lane, since descriptions of those practices had recently been given to the public, and his own experience proved that it was indeed a most awful place. It had been said by some that the Corporation could not interfere with such a question, but he thought that they not only could take notice, but that they were bound to do so. Nor did he think they wanted power in order to put an end to the abominations of which he complained. He did not say that the Jews, who were the principal dealers in that neighbourhood, had no right to buy and sell on the Sunday, but he did say that they ought to conform to the laws of the country, which rendered Sunday trading illegal, and that at any rate something ought to be done to mitigate a nuisance which was so loudly complained of. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Deputy CHRISTIE, as a representative of the district complained of, seconded the motion, but at the same time was afraid no good would come of it. The inhabitants of the district had, time after time, gone to the Commissioner of Police and the Lord Mayor upon the subject, but there were a great many circumstances which weighed with the Police Commissioner and the Lord Mayor to prevent any steps being taken. The evil was not so much with the inhabitants of the district themselves as with the immense number of people who came from distant parts of the metropolis to buy or sell in the place, and the immediate inhabitants would be very glad to see it done away with. He himself recently went to the Commissioner of Police to ask him to send a body of police to lessen the evil, but the Police Commissioner appeared to think that the matter was a very difficult one to deal with, and that it was almost a legalized nuisance, so that nothing could be done. The nuisance, however, was undoubted, and something should be tried to mitigate it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BARKLEY admitted that the nuisance should be put down if possible, but at the same time thought it would be wasting the time of the Court to send the question for inquiry to the Police Committee, who would have dealt with it before if they could, and therefore, as an amendment, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Deputy HOLT seconded the amendment, because the Commissioners of Sewers a few years back had found it necessary to give their sanction to the business complained of being carried on in Petticoat-lane, in order that they might get rid of a similar nuisance which at that time existed in more important thoroughfares. (Hear, hear.) Besides the Court of Sewers, no one had power to deal with the case, except the Police Commissioner, and the best plan would be to request that gentleman to do something to confine the people to the limits to which it was originally intended to restrict them, by which a good deal would be done to remedy the evil. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS said the state of things in Petticoat-lane and its neighbourhood on Sundays was one which reflected credit neither on the authorities of the city nor the Government of the country; but, at the same time, it was to be inferred that the necessity of such a place of business, low as it was, was in some degree proved by the great numbers of people who flocked there to make their purchases. Something was necessary to be done; but the question of Sunday trading was a very important one, in attempting to deal with which Parliament itself had not been too successful, and that Court might also fail if they endeavoured to do too much. (Hear, hear.) In traversing the metropolis on Sunday mornings he had observed that a great traffic was carried on in many parts in things which were not articles of necessity, and it would be harsh to deal summarily with one particular Sunday market while so many others were open. With regard to the motion itself, he agreed on the necessity of inquiry, but the motion as it stood prejudged the question, and he therefore suggested the propriety of omitting the words "demoralization" and "suppression." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HILL consented to leave out the words, and his motion was therefore so amended.

Mr. ABRAHAM thought it was bad taste to discuss a motion which aimed at the suppression of Sunday trading in one particular locality, while other places were left untouched.

The amendment for the "previous question" having been negatived,

Mr. Deputy BOWER, as the Commissioners of Sewers had given their consent to the establishment of the mart, moved, as another amendment, that the subject should be referred for inquiry to them, instead of to the Police Committee.

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS seconded the amendment.

Mr. ABRAHAM did not believe that the Commissioners of Sewers, or the Police Commissioner either, had any powers to deal with the question.

Mr. BLAKE reminded the Court that the difficulty of dealing with the nuisance arose in great part from the fact that one side of Petticoat-lane was in Middlesex, and consequently beyond the jurisdiction of the city authorities.

Mr. Deputy CHRISTIE (chairman of the City Sewers Commission) felt it necessary to express his opinion that the Commissioners of Sewers had no power to deal with the question, as well as to deny that they had ever given their sanction to the nuisance. Some years ago some of the streets in the neighbourhood which gave access to the dock warehouses were so obstructed by the business carried on there daily that the dock company memorialized the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers with a view of having the obstructions removed, so that the large number of merchants and others who were daily going to inspect goods in the warehouses might be able to do so freely. In talking the matter over it was suggested that the best plan of clearing those streets would be by appointing some place where that sort of business might be carried on. That recommendation was adopted, houses were pulled down, and a site was cleared for the purpose, but the business itself had existed for centuries, and the Commissioners of Sewers in providing that site for its future transaction had only sought to clear important thoroughfares which had long been obstructed every day in the week, without any intention of sanctioning such scenes as now occurred in Petticoat-lane on Sundays.

The amendment having been negatived,

Mr. ABRAHAM moved a third amendment, with the object of referring the whole question of Sunday trading for inquiry, but this also was negatived in turn, and the original motion (as amended) was then agreed to.

PENSIONS.

On the motion of Mr. ROWE it was ordered—

"That the Chamberlain do lay before this Court a statement of the several pensions which are now payable, and of the gratuities which have been paid out of the city's cash during the past 10 years, in respect of services rendered by any member, officer, or other person directly or indirectly connected with this Corporation; showing whether ordered by this Court, the Court of Aldermen, or by any committee."

VACANT SITES.

A report from the City Lands Committee, recommending that a piece of ground at the west end of Cheapside (vacant for 23 years) should be let upon building leases, was brought up and agreed to, and it was also stated that negotiations were in progress for the completion of Victoria-street (Farringdon-street).

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Mr. Deputy DAKIN again brought forward "a petition from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the Committee of Management for a grant of money towards the expense of adapting the dome area of St. Paul's for the purpose of Divine service," and moved that it should be referred to the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee.

Mr. Deputy HOLT seconded the motion.

Mr. ROSS, as an amendment, moved that the petition should lie on the table.

Mr. BARKLEY seconded the amendment.

The same motion, it will perhaps be remembered, was brought forward by Mr. Dakin at the last ordinary meeting of the Court, upon which occasion a similar amendment to that now moved was negatived, the Court being "counted out" before a division could take place on the main question.

After a renewed discussion the reflex of that which took place on the former occasion), in the course of which it was urged on the one hand that the Corporation, as the possessor of an immense amount of valuable house property in the city, was bound to aid in the promotion of such an undertaking, and on the other that a previous vote of the Court tied its hands from future grants of such a character until its finances should be in a more prosperous state; that the vote would be "denominational," and ought not, therefore, to be encouraged; that the Church was sufficiently wealthy to make the proposed alterations at its own expense, and that no additional accommodation was demanded, since the average attendance in the city churches did not exceed 30 at a single service. The amendment was negatived, both upon a show of hands and a division, and the original motion was then agreed to.

ALLEGED SYSTEM OF FORESTALLING IN THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

Several petitions were presented from inhabitants of the metropolis, and also from a large number of butchers, praying for an investigation into the alleged system of forestalling and jobbing in the Metropolitan Cattle Market. The petition alleged that there was at present an exorbitant price of butcher's meat, although there was a quantity of stock quite sufficient for the supply of the metropolis constantly arriving; that this exorbitant price was owing to a system of jobbing and forestalling, by which stock often changed hands several times in the same day, before the proper hour for opening the market, so as to enhance its price, and deprive butchers of an opportunity of making a fair and open purchase, that this system prevailed most when there was at any time a comparatively short supply; that this system was exceedingly detrimental both to the butcher and the public generally, more especially the poor; and the petitioners therefore prayed for inquiry.

The several petitions were referred to the Markets' Improvement Committee to examine and report upon, and the Court then adjourned.

The number of signatures to the petitions was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Four signed by the public ... ... | 20,224 |
| One signed by the butchers ... ... | 1,050 |
| | 21,274 |

The petitions were got up by the Society for Promoting the Interests of the Trading Community, Basinghall-street.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners chartered yesterday afternoon, the 1st inst., the John and Lucy, 1,236 tons, to sail from Liverpool for Melbourne, Victoria, at 13*l.* 9s. 3d. per statute adult, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the Commissioners may fix upon between the 10th and 17th of August. They have also given notice of their intention to receive tenders next Thursday, the 8th inst., for a ship to proceed to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to sail any day the Commissioners may fix upon between the 17th and 24th of August.

## MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The English funds opened this morning with increased dullness, and remained without recovery. Consols, which left off last evening at 95⅜ to ½, were quoted 95¼ to ⅜ throughout the day, except for a few moments, when there was a tendency to firmness at 95⅜. Several purchases were made on account of the public, but they produced no permanent impression, and ultimately the market was unfavourably influenced by the taking of a further amount of gold from the Bank for exportation. After regular hours there was renewed depression, and the final price was 95¼. Bank Stock left off at 220½ to 222; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 95½ to ⅝; India Debentures, 99⅜ to ⅝; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s.; and Exchequer-bills, March, 30s. to 33s.; June, 17s. to 20s. premium.

Money has been in active demand to-day both in the discount-market and at the Bank.

The transactions in foreign stocks have been unusually numerous, and in some cases an advance has taken place. Spanish and Peruvian were especially firm. Brazilian Five per Cents. were negotiated at 101; Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 96½; ditto, Scrip, 1, 1¼, 1, and 1¼ discount; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents., 83½; ditto, Deferred, 19; Ecuador Provisional Land Warrant, 3⅞; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., for the account, 87¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 100 ex. dividend; Sardinian, for the account, 89½ and ¼; Spanish, for the account, 43⅝, ⅞, and ¾ ex. dividend; ditto, New Deferred, 26⅞ and ¾ ex. dividend; Passive, 7¾; Turkish Six per Cents., 94⅝; for the account, 95 and 94¾; ditto, Four per Cents. Guaranteed, 104¼ and ⅛; Venezuela Five per Cents., for the account, 38; ditto, Deferred Two per Cents., 14⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 98; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 65⅝ and ¾ ex. dividend; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 100½.

The Paris Bourse opened with less weakness this morning, but subsequently relapsed, as usual, the final quotations being 68f. for money, and 68f. 30c. for the new account at the end of the month, showing a decline of an eighth.

About 116,000*l.* in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day for the continent.

No orders have yet been received for any transmission of specie to Brazil on account of the new loan.

The commercial advices from New York by the North Star are uninteresting. The close of the session at Washington; the receipt of the communications from this side, as well as from the West India station, extinguishing all the excitement on the right of search question; and the termination of the Utah war by the retreat of the Mormons towards Northern Mexico, had closed all the leading topics of discussion, and with the arrival of the hot season business generally would be reduced for the next month or two to the narrowest limits. The stock-market had not experienced any material alteration, the latest quotations being—Erie, 16½; Reading, 43; Michigan Central, 54; Michigan Southern, 21½; New York Central, 81⅛; and Panama, 108. Illinois Central had declined to 82, owing to the news of the destruction of Cairo, its southern terminus, by the recent floods. At the latest date, however, the waters were rapidly subsiding, and according to some statements there had been great exaggeration as to the extent of mischief sustained. The call of 20 per cent. on Illinois shares, announced in London, had not yet become known in New York, and would probably not be advertised till the 1st of July. The steamers Hermann and Washington, hitherto employed in the American mail line between New York, Southampton, and Bremen, and which ten years back cost 100,000*l.* each, had been sold by auction, with all their stores and fittings, for 9,200*l.* The buyers are said to contemplate using them for a new line to California by the Nicaragua route. From Mexico the accounts show no mitigation of the previous anarchy, none of the contending parties having yet gained sufficient power to indicate an approaching triumph, or the acquisition even of sufficient stability to enable them to sell the country to the United States.

A meeting of the Santiago Mining Company took place to-day, to consider the course to be taken with regard to the late accident. After considerable discussion it was resolved to make a call of 1*l.*, allowing 2½ per cent. discount on all payments on or before the 13th.

La Plata will take out 5,800*l.* in silver to-morrow to the West Indies.

The last advices from Lisbon announce the arrival there of an agent from the English Post-office, to readjust the rates charged between this country and Portugal. It is now nearly two years since the attention of the English Post-office was called to the subject. The charge by the Peninsular mail boat is 1s. 9d. for a single letter, while *viâ* France and Spain it is only 11d. At the same time, although the rate for Lisbon letters by the Brazil mail boats is 1s. 9d., the charge for the whole distance to Brazil or the River Plate is but 1s. Maps and other printed publications can at present be sent *viâ* France to Portugal at about a tenth of the charge incurred when they are transmitted by the Peninsular steamers.

The *Bankers' Magazine* furnishes the returns of the circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending the 5th of June. These returns, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 2d of June (the nearest date furnished by their returns), will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the united kingdom when compared with the previous month :—

| — | May 8, 1858. | June 5, 1858. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England .. | 20,496,079 | 20,245,586 | — | 250,493 |
| Private Banks .. | 3,348,379 | 3,308,876 | — | 39,503 |
| Joint-Stock Banks | 2,914,175 | 2,879,820 | — | 34,355 |
| Total in England | 26,758,633 | 26,434,282 | — | 324,351 |
| Scotland .. .. | 3,712,678 | 4,241,696 | 529,018 | — |
| Ireland .. .. | 6,262,727 | 6,107,702 | — | 155,025 |
| United Kingdom | 36,734,038 | 36,783,680 | 49,642 | — |

And as compared with the month ending the 6th of June, 1857, the above returns show an increase of 342,346*l.* in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of 610,276*l.* in the circulation of the united kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation :—

| | |
|---|---|
| The English private banks are below their fixed issue ... ... ... ... ... | £1,096,059 |
| The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed issue ... ... ... ... ... | 422,537 |
| Total below fixed issue in England ... | £1,518,596 |
| The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue ... | £1,154,487 |
| The Irish banks are below their fixed issue ... | £246,792 |

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 2d of June was 18,010,222*l.*, being a decrease of 451,012*l.* as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 8,014,850*l.* when compared with the same period last year.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 5th of June :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks ... | £2,283,887 |
| Gold and silver held by the Irish banks ... ... | 2,369,706 |
| | £4,653,593 |

being an increase of 215,721*l.* as compared with the previous return, and an increase of 212,919*l.* when compared with the corresponding period last year.

THE SCREW STEAMSHIP BENARES. — SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday.—Some improvements having been made in the machinery of this vessel since her first trip to Alexandria, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to whose fleet she belongs, determined on despatching her on a trial trip as far as Cork, for the purpose of testing the alterations. The Benares accordingly sailed hence early last Friday morning, with a party of the company's officials and invited guests on board, including Mr. Justice Halliburton, Captain Haines, R.N., Mr. Walker (of the Madras Railway), Mr. A. Anderson (managing director), Rear-Admiral Thornton, Captain Nairne, and Mr. P. D. Hadow, directors of the company; Mr. Summers (of the firm of Summers and Day), Mr. A. Lamb (the company's superintendent engineer), Mr. Ronald (their superintendent shipbuilder), &c. After her arrival at Cork some overhaul and adjustment of the machinery were made, and she left that port again, on her return, at 8.5 p.m. on the 29th, reaching the Needles Light at 9.40 p.m. yesterday. The distance of 321 miles was thus run in 25 hours and 35 minutes, being an average speed of 12·54 knots per hour. A fine band was on board during the cruise, which, at the request of Admiral Chads, was sent ashore at Cork; and on Monday night a ball, in honour of the visit of the ship, was given at the New Yacht Clubhouse, which was attended by a very distinguished party. The Benares, which is now commanded by Captain J. K. Joy, will shortly be despatched to Bombay. The ship and machinery were constructed by Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor, of Glasgow, and she is fitted with Lamb and Summers's patent boilers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, July 1.—The demand for cotton continues good, and to-day's sales amount fully to 10,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

## RAILWAY, MINING, AND OTHER SHARES.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Although there is an increased disposition to make investments at the present low prices, and also to operate speculatively for a reaction, the railway-market has experienced a further decline. The main cause of depression is the fear that the forthcoming accounts will show a further expenditure of capital during the past half-year. The recent success in Parliament of certain competitive projects also exercises an adverse effect. The closing quotations at 4 o'clock show a reduction of 1¼ per cent. in Caledonian, ½ to ⅝ in Midland and South-Eastern, and ¼ to ⅜ in most of the other principal stocks. Great Northern and South-Western receded nearly 1 per cent., the former from a statement that the expenses incurred in opposing the London and North-Western will act unfavourably on the dividend. Lancashire and Yorkshire exceptionally improved, and Sheffield and Eastern Counties left off about the same as yesterday. In colonial descriptions, Great Western of Canada were again lower. French shares advanced in the earlier part of the day, but after regular hours relapsed, and in some cases show a decline. Pernambuco and Great Luxembourg were also weaker. In American securities a further fall of $3 took place in Illinois Central; the bonds were also flat. A rise of ½ per cent. occurred in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Bonds. In mines, North Frances advanced, while General Mining Association of Nova Scotia left off 10s. lower. Joint-stock banks and miscellaneous securities were dull, and without change of importance. Victoria Dock nominally receded 1 per cent.

### ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

| Shrs. | Railways. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 10 | Ambergate, &c. .. | 10 | 5⅞ to 6⅛ | 5⅞ |
| 13 14 | Birmingham, Wolverhamp., & StourVal. | All | 7¾— 8¼ | |
| Stock | Birk., Lan., & Ches. Jn. | 100 | 68 — 70 | |
| 25 | Blackburn .. | All | 10 — 11 | |
| 25 | Blyth and Tyne .. | All | 26½— 27½ | |
| Stock | Bristol and Exeter .. | 100 | 87 — 89 | |
| Stock | Caledonian .. | 100 | 72 — 72½ | 72¾ 3¼ 2¼ 3 2¼ |
| Stock | Chester & Holyhead | 100 | 32 — 34 | 33 |
| 20 | Cornwall .. .. | All | 4 — 5 | |
| 25 | Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction | All | 7¾— 8¼ | |
| Stock | East Anglian .. | 100 | 16 — 17 | |
| Stock | Eastern Counties .. | 100 | 59 — 60 | 59⅝ 60 |
| Stock | Eastn. Union, A Stock | 100 | 45 — 47 | |
| Stock | Do., B Stock .. | 100 | 30 — 32 | |
| 25 | East Kent .. .. | All | 14½— 15½ | |
| Stock | East Lancashire .. | 100 | 88 — 90 | 89¼ |
| Stock | Edinburgh & Glasgow | 100 | 61 — 63 | |
| Stock | Edin., Perth, & D'ndee | 100 | 24 — 26 | |
| Stock | Glasgow & S.-Western | 100 | 90 — 92 | |
| 10 | Gt. North of Scotland | All | 9¼— 10 | |
| Stock | Great Northern .. | 100 | 98½— 99½ | 99 8½ 9¼ 8½ |
| Stock | Do., A Stock .. | 100 | 82 — 84 | 81 |
| Stock | Do., B Stock .. | 100 | 128 —130 | 128½ |
| Stock | Gt. Sth. & West. (Ire.) | 100 | 102 —104 | |
| Stock | Great Western .. | 100 | 49¾— 50¼ | 50¼ 49¾ 50 |
| Stock | Do., Stour Val., gua. | 100 | 56 — 58 | |
| 50 | Lancaster & Carlisle.. | All | 83 — 88 | |
| 16⅔ | Do., Thirds .. .. | 14½ | 10½— 11½ pm. | |
| 16 13 4 | Do., New Thirds .. | 15 | 10½— 11½ pm. | |
| Stock | Lancashire & Y'rkshire | 100 | 88½— 89 | 88⅞ ⅝ |
| 16 | Do., F., £16 .. | 6 | 1¼— ¾ dis. | |
| 9 | Do., £9 shares .. | 7 | 1⅛— ⅞ dis. | |
| 11 6 3 | London & Blackwall | All | 5⅞— 6⅛ | |
| Stock | L., Brighton, & S. Cst. | 100 | 107 —108 | |
| Stock | Lon. and N.-Western | 100 | 88¼— 88¾ | 88⅞ ¾ 9 8⅞ ¾ 5¾ |
| 12½ | Do., Eighths .. | 7½ | 1¾— 1½ dis. | |
| Stock | Lon. and S.-Western | 100 | 91 — 92 | 91 ¾ ¼ |
| Stock | Man., Shef., & Lincoln | 100 | 36 — 36½ | |
| 10 | Metropolitan .. .. | 3 | 2 — 1 dis. | |
| Stock | Midland .. .. | 100 | 89½— 90 | 90¼ 89⅞ 90 89¾ |
| Stock | Do., Birm. & Derby | 100 | 62 — 64 | |
| 25 | N'pt., Aber., & Heref'd | All | 12 — 13 | |
| Stock | Norfolk .. .. | 100 | 59 — 61 | |
| 50 | N. Counties Union .. | 3½ | 3½— 3 dis. | |
| Stock | North British .. .. | 100 | 44½— 45 | 45¼ 4¾ 5 |
| Stock | North-Estn., Berwick | 100 | 88½— 89½ | 89 |
| 25 | Do., G.N.E. P'chase | 16 13 4 | 2 — 1 dis. | |
| Stock | Do., Leeds .. .. | 100 | 44 — 45 | 44¾ ¼ |
| Stock | Do., York .. .. | 100 | 68½— 69½ | 69¼ 8⅞ 9 |
| Stock | North London .. | 100 | 95 — 98 | |
| 20 | North Staffordshire.. | 17½ | 6 — 5½ dis. | 11¾ ⅓ |
| 20 | North-Western .. | All | 7½— 8½ | |
| 10 | Nth. & S.-West. Junc. | All | 8 — 9 | |
| Stock | Oxfd., Worc., & Wolv. | 100 | 27 — 29 | |
| 20 | Portsmouth .. .. | 19 | 7 — 4 dis. | |
| Stock | Scottish Central .. | 100 | 108 —110 | |
| Stock | Scot. N.-E., Aber. Stk. | 100 | 25 — 27 | |
| Stock | Do., Scot. Mid. Stk. | 100 | 81 — 83 | |
| Stock | Shropshire Union .. | 100 | 43 — 44 | 43 |
| 10 | Sittingbourne & Sheer. | All | 2½— 1½ dis. | |
| Stock | South Devon .. .. | 100 | 33 — 35 | |
| Stock | South-Eastern .. | 100 | 65½— 66½ | 65¾ 6 |
| Stock | South Wales .. .. | 100 | 78 — 80 | |
| 20 | S. York. & River Dun | All | 13 — 15 | |
| 20 | Do. .. .. .. | 18 | 7 — 5 dis. | |
| 20 | Staines, Wokingham, and Woking .. | All | 9 — 11 | |
| 25 | Stockton & Darlington | All | 34 — 35 | |
| Stock | Vale of Neath .. | 100 | 98 —100 | |
| 5 | West-end of London & Crystal Palace, A* | All | 2¾— 3¼ | |
| 5 | Do. B. .. .. | All | 6¼— 6¾ | |

*A receives no dividend till 7 per cent. has been paid to B.

### LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

| Shrs. | Railways. | Leasing Companies. | Pd. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock | Buckinghamshire .. | L. & N.-W. | 100 | 99 to 101 | |
| Stock | Clydesdale Junction | Caledonian | 100 | 101 —103 | |
| 25 | Colchester Stour Val. | E. U. & E.C. | All | 13 — 15 | |
| Stock | E. Lincoln, gua. 6 p.c. | Gt. Northn. | 100 | 138 —140 | |
| 5 | E. Union, Hrwh. shs. | E. Counties | All | 4 — 5 | |
| 50 | Hull and Selby .. | Y. & N. Mid. | All | 109 —111 | |
| 12 15 4 | London & Greenwich | South-East. | All | 12½— 13½ | |
| 20 | Do., Preference .. | South-East. | All | 23½— 24½ | |
| Stock | London, Tilbury, and Southend .. | Peto & Co. | 100 | 98 —100 | |
| 5½ | Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock .. | L. & N.-W. and Mid. | All | 2½— 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| Stock | Midld. Bradford pref. | Midland .. | 100 | 97 — 99 | |
| 6¼ | Newmarket, Bury Extension, guar 5 p. c. | E. Counties | 5 5 6 | ¼— ½ pm. | |
| 50 | N'th'n & East'n, 5 p. c. | E. Counties | All | 57 — 59 | |
| Stock | Royston, Hitchin, & Shepreth .. | Gt. Northn. | 100 | 137 —140 | |
| 10 | Shrewsbury & Heref'd | Mr. Brassey | All | 8⅝— 8⅞ | |
| 12 | South Staffordshire.. | Mr. M'Clean | All | 9¾— 10¼ | |
| 25 | Wear Valley .. .. | Stkt. & Darl. | All | 32½— 33½ | |
| Stock | Wilts and Somerset.. | Gt. Western | 100 | 90 — 92 | 90½ |
| 10 | Wimbledon & Croyd. | L. & Bright. | All | 8 — 9 | |

### PREFERENCE SHARES.

| Shrs. | Railways. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Blyth & Tyne 10 p. c. pref. (issued at £50) | All | 48 to 50 | |
| Stock | Bristol & Exeter, 4 p. c. | 100 | 95 — 97 | |
| Stock | Caledon., £10, 4½ p. c. | 100 | 100 —102 | 101½ |
| 6¼ | Dun., Perth, & Ab. Jn. | All | 6 — 6½ | |
| Stock | E. Anglian, 6 p. c. .. | 100 | 113 —115 | |
| Stock | Do., Class C, 7 p. ct. | 100 | 107 —110 | |
| Stock | Eastern Counties Extension, 5 p. c., No. 1 | 100 | 115 —118 | |
| Stock | Do., No. 2 .. .. | 100 | 113 —116 | |
| Stock | Do., New 6 per cent. | 100 | 132 —134 | |
| Stock | Eastern Union, 4 p. c. | 100 | 79 — 81 | |
| Stock | Great Northern, 5 p. c. | 100 | 119 —121 | 119 |
| Stock | Do., 5 per cent., red. at 10 per ct. pm. | 100 | 112 —114 | |
| | Do., 4½ per ct., do | 100 | .. — .. | 104 |
| 100 | Do., 5 per ct., red. at 5 per cent. pm. | 60 | 63 — 65 | |
| 10 | G. N. of Scot., 1st pref. | All | 10¾— 11¼ | |
| 50 | Gt. Western (Berks & Hants Exten., 5 p. c.) | 6 | 5¾— 6¼ | |
| Stock | Do., con. & red. 4½ p. c. | 100 | 91 — 93 | 91¼ |
| Stock | Do., con. & red. 4 p. c. | 100 | 83 — 85 | |
| Stock | Do., irred. 4 p. cent. | 100 | 84 — 86 | |
| Stock | Do., 5 p. c. red. pref. | 100 | 99 —101 | |
| 8 | Do., Birmingham pf. | All | 9¾— 10¼ | |
| 10 | Do., Chester, 8 p. c. pf. | All | 16 — 17 | |
| 10 | Do., 5 per cent. do. .. | All | 9¾— 10¼ | |
| Stock | Do., Birm. guar. stk. | 100 | 71 — 73 | |
| 26⅔ | Do., Chester guar. .. | All | 18½— 19½ | |
| 13⅓ | Do. .. .. .. | All | 9¼— 9¾ | |
| 20 | Do. .. .. .. | All | 13½— 14½ | |
| Stock | Lanc. & Yorksh. 6 p. c. | 100 | 138 —142 | |
| Stock | Lond. & S.-W., 7 p. ct. stk., late 3d shares | 100 | 160 —165 | |
| Stock | Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln, 6 per ct. | 100 | 122 —124 | |
| 6 | Do., £6 .. .. | 4½ | ½— ¾ pm. | 5¼ |
| Stock | Do., 3½ per cent. .. | 100 | 66 — 68 | |
| Stock | Midland Cons. Bristol & Birm. 6 per cent. | 100 | 138 —140 | |
| Stock | Do., 4½ per ct. pref. | 100 | 102 —104 | 102½ |
| 6 | Do., 4½ p. c., opt. 1860 | 3 | ¼— ⅝ pm. | |
| Stock | Do., L. & Hitchin pf. | 100 | 92 — 94 | 93¾ |
| 10 | Newport, Aber., &c., perpet. 6 p. c., op. '66 | All | 11½— 11⅞ | |
| 10 | Norfk. Deb. 4 p. c. shrs. | All | 8½— 9½ | 8¾ |
| Stock | North British .. .. | 100 | 106 —108 | 107½ |
| Stock | North-Eastern, Berwick 4 p. cent. pref. | 100 | 97 — 99 | 98½ |
| 17 | Do. .. .. | 8 13 4 | 1 — ½ dis. | |
| 25 | Do. York H. & S. pur. | 10 | ½ dis.— ½ pm. | |
| 20 | North Staffordshire.. | All | 23 — 24 | |
| Stock | Oxford, Worcester & Wol., 6 p. c., 1st gua. | 100 | 118 —120 | |
| Stock | Do., 2d do. .. | 100 | 104 —106 | |
| Stock | Do., 4½ per ct. deb. stk. in perpetuity | 100 | 101 —103 | |
| Stock | Scottish N.-Eastern, 3½ p. c. pref. | 100 | 73 — 75 | |
| Stock | Do. Ab'deen, g. 6 p. c. | 100 | 118 —120 | |
| Stock | Do., 7 per ct. pref. .. | 100 | 125 —130 | |
| | South Devon, An. 10s. | All | 10 — 10½ | |
| | South-Eastern, Reading An. £1 0 6 | All | 23 — 24 | |
| Stock | Do., 4½ per cent. .. | 100 | 101 —103 | |
| Stock | Do., Fixed 4½ p. c. 1st issue .. | 100 | 101 —103 | |
| Stock | S. Wales, gua. 4½ p. c. | 100 | 100 —102 | |
| 20 | S. Yorkshire 4 p. c. g. | All | 15 — 17 | |
| 25 | Stock. & Darl. 5 p. ct. | All | 28 — 29 | |
| Stock | Waterford & Kil. 6 p. c. | 100 | 43 — 48 | |

### BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Shrs. | Railways. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Atlantic and St. Lawrence, leased at 6 p. c. | All | .. to .. | 77½ |
| 18 | Bombay, Baroda, and Cen. India, g. 5 p. c. | 9 | ¼ dis— par | 9 |
| 18 | Do., Add. Capital A | 6 | ¼ dis— par | |
| 18 | Do. B .. .. | 4½ | ½— ¼ dis. | |
| 20⅓ | Buffalo & Lake Huron | All | 6½— 7½ | |
| 20½ | Do., new .. .. | 15½ | 14 — 13 dis. | |
| 100 | Buffalo, Brant, & Goderich 6 p. c. Bonds, '72 | 100 | 80 — 85 | |
| 100 | Do., 1 July, 1873 .. | 100 | 75 — 80 | |
| 100 | Do., 1 June, 1874 .. | 100 | 73 — 77 | |
| 20 | Ceylon, guar. 6 p. c. .. | 2 | ¾— 1 pm. | |
| 20 | EasternBengal, g. 5 p. c. | 5 | ⅛— ⅞ dis. | |
| Stock | East India, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 104 —104½ | 104¼ |
| 20 | Do. Eshares, exten. | 5 | ½— ⅞ pm. | |
| 20 | Geelong & Mel. g. 5 p. c. | All | 17 — 18 | |
| Stock | Grand Trunk of Can. | 100 | 38 — 42 | 40 39¾ 40 |
| 100 | Do. 6 per cent. deb., n. '78 option till '63 | All | 72 — 77 | 74 5 |
| 100 | Do., Prov. is. of Two Mil. 6 p. c. pf. loan | 40 | 5 — 3 dis. | |
| 100 | Do., 2d is. at 3 p. c. dis. | 40 | 2 dis.— par | |
| 20 | Gt. IndianPen., g. 5 p. c. | All | 20¾— 20⅞ | |
| 20 | Do., New do. .. | 4 | ¼ dis— par | |
| 20 | Do. .. .. .. | 2 | ¼ dis— par | |
| 20¾ | Gt. Westn. of Canada | All | 16¼— 16¾ | 16½ |
| 20½ | Do., New .. .. | 13 | 4¾— 4½ dis. | 8⅞ ⅛ |
| 100 | Do. Bonds, pay. '76 with option till '60 | All | 105 —108 | |
| 100 | Do., Bonds, pay. '73 with option till '60 | All | 105 —108 | |
| 100 | Do., Bonds, pay. '73 without option .. | All | 105 —108 | |
| 100 | Do., 5½ p. c. Bonds p. '77, without opt. | All | 104 —106 | |
| 20 | Madras gua. 4½ p. c. | All | 18 — 19 | |
| 20 | Do., 5 per cent. .. | All | 20½— 20¾ | |
| 20 | Do., 4¾ p. c. exten. | 15 | 1¼— ¾ dis. | |
| 20 | Do., 3d ex. gua. 5 p. c. | 5 | ⅛ dis— ⅜ pm. | |
| 20 | Do., 4th exten., do. | 5 | ⅛ dis— ⅜ pm. | |
| 20 | N. Bruns. & Canada g. 6 p. c., A capital sh. | 10 | 2 — 1½ dis. | |
| 20 | Do., B do. .. | 10 | 4 — 3 dis. | |
| 20 | Scinde, guar. 5 p. c. .. | 15 | ¼— ¾ pm. | |
| 20 | Do., New, g. 5 p. c. | 5 | ¼— ½ dis. | 4½ ⅝ |
| 20 | Do., Punjab, g. 5 p. c. | 5 | ⅛— ½ dis. | |
| 20 | Do. Indus Steam Flotilla, gua. 5 p. c. | 5 | ⅛— ¼ dis. | |
| 10 | Trinidad (lim.) Scrip | 1 | ⅛ dis— ⅜ pm. | |

### FOREIGN.

| Shrs. | Railways. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Antwerp & Rotterdam | All | 5⅜ to 5⅝ | |
| 20 | Bahia & S. Francisco, lim., gua. 7 p. c. .. | 3 | ¼ dis.— par | 2¾ |
| 5 | Belgian Eastern Junc. | All | ⅞— 1⅛ | |
| 6 | Carmeaux Mine & Rl. | All | 2½— 2¾ | |
| 20 | Dutch Rhenish .. | 15 | 5½— 5 dis. | |
| 20 | Eastern of France .. | All | 25¼— 25¾ | |
| 20 | Gt. Luxembourg con. | All | 7⅛— 7⅜ | |
| 20 | Lombardo-Venetian | 6 | 3⅛— 3⅜ pm. x. d. | |
| 20 | Lyons and Geneva .. | All | 23 — 24 x. d. | |
| 20 | Namur and Liege .. | All | 9 — 9¼ | |
| 20 | Do. 6 per cent. pref. | All | 21¼— 21¾ x. d. | |
| 16 | Northern of France .. | All | 35⅞— 36⅛ x. d. | |
| 10 | Norweg. Trunk Pref. | All | 8¼— 9¼ | |
| 20 | Paris, Lyons, & Medit. | All | 30⅝— 31⅛ | 30¾ |
| 20 | Paris and Orleans .. | All | 50 — 52 | |
| 20 | Recife & S. Francisco (Pernambuco), 7 p. c. | 9 | 1½— 1 dis. | |
| 20 | Sambre and Meuse .. | All | 7½— 7¾ | |
| 10 | Do., 5½ p. c. pref. | All | 8 — 9 | |
| 20 | Southern of France .. | All | 20¼— 20¾ x. d. | |
| 8¾ | West Flanders .. | All | 4¾— 5 | |
| 10 | Do., 5½ p. c. pref. | All | 9 — 9¼ | |
| 20 | W. & N.-W. of France | All | 23 — 24 | |

### OBLIGATIONS.

| Bnds. | Railways. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Gt. Luxemb'g, 5 p. c. | All | 3⅛ to 3⅜ | |
| 20 | Do., issued at £15.. | All | 17 — 17½ | |
| 20 | Lombardo-Ven., 3 p. c. | All | 10 — 10½ | |
| 20 | Lyons & Medit., 3 p. c. | All | 11½— 12 | |
| 20 | N. of France, 3 p. c. | All | 11½— 12 | |
| 20 | Do. (late Charleroi), 3⅜ per cent. .. | All | 12 — 12½ x. in. | 12¼ x. in. |
| 20 | Paris and Lyons, New 3 per cent. .. | All | 11 — 11½ | |
| 20 | S. of France, 3 p. c. .. | All | 10¾— 11¼ | |
| | Vic. Emman. 6 p. c. | All | .. — .. | 93 |
| 20 | W. & N.-W. of France, 3 per cent. .. | All | 11 — 11½ | |

### AMERICAN.

| Shrs. | Railways. | Closing Prices. | Business done |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Illinois Central 6 p. ct., 1875 | 75 to 78 | |
| | Do., 7 per cent., 1875 .. | 78 — 80 | 79¼ |
| | Do., do., Free Land, 1860 | 74 — 76 | 75¼ 5 |
| | Do., $100 shares, $40 paid | 30 — 28 dis. | 27½ 7 9 dis. |
| | Michigan Cen. 8 p. c., con. '60 | 82 — 84 | |
| | Do., do., 1869 .. .. | 82 — 84 | |
| | Do. (sinking fund), do., '82 | 86 — 89 | |
| | Do., $100 shares .. | 55 — 60 | |
| | Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 p. c. (sinking fund), 1885 | 60 — 64 | |
| | Do., $100 shares .. | 22 — 27 | |
| | New York Central, 6 p. ct. (sinking fund), 1883 | 81 — 83 | |
| | Do., 7 per cent., con. 1864 | 91 — 93 | |
| | Do., $100 shares .. | 77 — 79 | |
| | New York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 per cent., 1883 .. | 68 — 70 | |
| | Do., $100 shares .. | 15 — 17 | 16 |
| | Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds:—1st mortgage, con. 6 p. ct. | 86 — 88 | |
| | Do., 2d mort., 6 p. ct. sterl. | 86 — 88 | |

### COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| Shrs. | Stocks. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Canada Gov. 6 p. ct., Jan. and July .. | 100 | 113 to 114 x. d. | 113⅝ ½ x. d. |
| | Do. 6 p. c. Feb. & Aug. | 100 | 113½— 114½ | |
| | Do. 6 p. c. Mar. & Sep. | 100 | 113½— 114½ | |
| | New Brunswick Gov. 6 p. c., Jan. & July .. | 100 | 105½— 106½ x. d. | 106 x. d. |
| | N. S. Wales Gov. 5 per cent. Debentures .. | 100 | 99½ — 100 x. d. | 100 99½ x. d. |
| | Nova Scotia Gov. 6 p. c. stlg. Deb., red. 1875 | 100 | 105½— 106½ x. d. | |
| | S. Australian Govt., 6 p. c. Jan. & July | 100 | 107 — 109 x. d. | |
| | Victoria Government, 6 p. ct., Jan. & July | 100 | 107 — 109 x. d. | |

### BRITISH MINES.

| Shrs. | Mines. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alfred Consols .. | 2 11 10 | 9¾ to 10¼ | |
| 20 | British Iron .. | 14 | 3 — 4 | |
| | Condurrow .. | 20 | 60 — 70 | |
| 10 | Devon Great Consols | 1 | 480 —500 | |
| | East Basset .. | 30 | 85 — 90 | |
| | Great South Tolgus .. | 17s. | 14½— 15½ x. d. | |
| | Great Wheal Alfred.. | 11 15 | 5¾— 6¼ | |
| | Great Wheal Vor .. | 8¾ | 1½— 2 | |
| | Lady Bertha .. | 18s. 6d. | ¾— 1 | |
| | North Frances .. | 8½ | 7 — 8 | 7 |
| | North Wheal Basset | Nil. | 9 — 10 | |
| | North Wheal Crofty | 7 9 4 | 4½— 5½ | |
| | Par Consols .. | 1½ | 18 — 19 | |
| | Sortridge Consols .. | 6s. | 1¼— 1½ | |
| | South Caradon .. | 2½ | 395 —405 | |
| | South Carn Brea .. | 2 | 3 — 4 | |
| | South Wheal Frances | 18 18 9 | 225 —235 | |
| 5 | Tamar Silver & Lead | 4½ | ¾— ⅞ | |
| 10 | Tin Croft .. | 9 | 3¼— 3¾ | |
| | United Mines .. | 40 | 70 — 90 | |
| | Vale of Towey .. | 12s. 6d. | 1 — 1⅛ | |
| | West Basset .. | 1½ | 24½— 25½ | |
| | West Caradon .. | 20 | 100 —110 | |
| | Wheal Basset.. .. | 5⅛ | 180 —200 | |
| | Wheal Buller .. | 5 | 220 —240 | |
| | Wheal Edward .. | 5½ | 4¼— 4¾ | |
| | Wheal Kitty .. | 1 7 2 | 8 — 9 | |
| | Wheal Mary Ann .. | 8 | 44 — 46 | 44½ |
| | Wheal Trelawney .. | 4½ | 24 — 26 | |

### FOREIGN MINES.

| Shrs. | Mines. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Australian .. .. | 7¼ | ⅜ to ⅝ | |
| 1 | Bon Accord Cop., lim. | 10s. | ⅜— ⅝ pm. | |
| 35 | Brazilian Imperial .. | 27 | 1¾— 2¼ | |
| 20 | Do., St. John del Rey | 15 | 12 — 13 | |
| 5 | Do., Land & Min. Co. | All | 1¾— 2¼ | |
| 40 | Cobre Copper .. | All | 42 — 44 | |
| | Copiapo.. .. | 16 | 12 — 13 | 12¼ |
| 1 | Dun Mountain Copper | All | ¼— ½ | ⅜ |
| 2 | Fortuna.. .. | All | 2 — 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 20 | General.. .. | All | 19 — 20 x. d. | |
| 3 | Linares .. .. | All | 9¼— 9¾ x. d. | |
| 5 | Lusitanian .. | 1¾ | 1½— 1 dis. | |
| 1 | Mariquita .. | All | ¾— 1 | ⅞ |
| 1 | New Granada.. | All | ¼— ⅜ | |
| 20 | Pontgibaud .. | All | 5 — 7 | |
| 5 | Port Phillip .. | 1 | ⅛— ⅜ | ¼ |
| 30 | Santiago de Cuba .. | 16¾ | ½— 1½ | |
| 28 2 8½ | United Mexican .. | All | 3⅛— 3⅜ | |

### JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

| Shrs. | Banks. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Australasia .. | All | 81 to 83 | 82½ 2 |
| 25 | Bank of Egypt .. | All | 21 — 21½ | |
| 100 | Bank of London .. | 50 | 45 — 47 | |
| 20 | Chrtd. Bank of India, Australia, & China.. | 10 | 3 — 2½ dis. | |
| 100 | City .. .. | 50 | 57 — 59 | |
| 20 | English, Scottish, and Australian Chartd. | All | 17¾— 18¼ | |
| 20 | London Chartd. Bank of Australia.. | All | 18½— 19 | |
| 50 | London Joint-Stock.. | 10 | .. — .. | 29¾ |
| 100 | London and West. .. | 20 | .. — .. | 45 |
| 20 | New South Wales .. | All | 43 — 45 | |
| 25 | Oriental Bank Corpo. | All | 34 — 36 | 35 |
| 20 | Ottoman Bank .. | All | 15¼— 16¼ | |
| 100 | Provincial of Ireland | 25 | 61 — 63 x. d. & b. | |
| 10 | Do. New .. | All | .. — .. | 28⅜ x. d. & b. |
| 25 | Union of Australia.. | All | 49 — 51 | |
| 25 | Do. New .. | 20 | 40 — 41 | |
| 50 | Union of London .. | 10 | 23½— 24½ | |
| 100 | Western Bk. of Lond. | 50 | 19 — 17 dis. | |

### DOCKS.

| Shrs. | Docks. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock | Victoria .. .. | 100 | 99 to 101 | |
| 20 | Do., New .. | 14 | 1d.— par | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| Shrs. | Companies. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Anglo-Mexican Mint | All | 15 to 16 | |
| 25 | Australian Agricult. | 19 | 29 — 31 | |
| 10 | Australian R. Mail .. | All | 1 — 1¼ | |
| 10 | Berlin Waterworks .. | All | 3½— 4½ | |
| 50 | Brit. and Irish Magnetic Telegraph A.. | All | 40 — 42 | |
| 20 | Do., B, 7 p.c. 'till 1862 | All | 19 — 21 | |
| 20 | Do., C. .. .. | All | 15 — 16 | |
| 100 | Canada .. .. | 32½ | 117 —122 x. d. | |
| Stock | Copper Miners of Eng. | All | 25 — 30 | |
| 25 | Do., Pref., 7½ p. ct. | All | 25 — 27 | |
| 5 | Crystal Palace .. | All | 1⅛— 1⅜ | |
| 5 | Do., Preference .. | All | 4½— 4¾ | |
| 20 | Eastern Steam .. | All | 3 — 3½ | |
| Stock | Electric Telegraph .. | 100 | 103 —105 | |
| 5 | Eng. & Austral. Copr. | All | 1¼— 1½ | |
| 9 | Europ. & Amer. Steam | All | 3 — 3½ | |
| 20 | London Discount .. | 5 | 1⅛— ⅞ dis. | ⅞ |
| 4 | Lon. Gen. Omnibus .. | All | 2⅜— 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 10 | Medit. Exten. Tel., lim. | All | 7½— 8 x. d. | |
| 25 | National Discount Co. | 5 | ¾— ⅝ dis. | |
| 10 | Netherlands Land .. | 6 | ¾— 1¼ | |
| 10 | Do. .. .. | All | 1 — 2 | |
| 5 | Do., 8 per cent. pref. | All | 1½— 2½ | |
| 5 | Do. .. .. | 3 | 2¼— 1¾ dis. | |
| 100 | N. B. & N. Scotia Land | 80 | 14 — 17 | |
| 1 | N. Brit. Australasian | All | ⅝— ¾ | |
| 20 | North of Europe Stm. | All | 2¾— 3¼ | |
| 10 | Oriental Gas .. | All | ⅞— 1⅛ | |
| 1 | Do., new shares .. | 15s. | ⅛ d.— ⅛ pm. | |
| 5 | Peel River Lnd. & Min. | All | 2 — 2¼ | |
| 50 | Penin. & Orien. Stm. | All | 78 — 79 | |
| 50 | Ditto, New .. | 10 | 7½— 8 pm. | |
| 50 | Rhymney Iron .. | All | 20 — 22 | |
| 15 | Do., New .. | All | 6 — 6½ | |
| 100 | Royal Mail Steam .. | 60 | 59 — 61 | |
| 1 | Scot. Austral. Invest. | All | 1¼— 1½ | |
| 25 | S. Australian Land .. | All | 36½— 37½ x. d. | |
| 1 | Submarine Tel. Scrip | All | ⅞— 1 | |
| 1 | Do., registered .. | All | ⅞— 1 | |
| 20 | Trust & Ln. Co. of U. Ca. | 5 | | 5 ⅛ 5 |
| 100 | Van Diemen's Land.. | 28½ | 10½— 11½ | |

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, THURSDAY, JULY 1.

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

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 222
Consols for account, 95⅜ ¼ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 95⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅝
New 3 per Cent. Annuities, 95½ ⅝ ¾ ⅝
Long Annuities, (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 1¾
Long Annuities, 30 years (expiring April 5, 1885), 18½
India Loan Debentures, 99¾
India Scrip, 99¾
India Bonds (under £1,000), 16s. 20s. 15s. pm.
Exchequer-bills (£1,000), 2¼d., June, 20s. 17s. pm.
Exchequer-bills (£500), 2¼d., June, 17s. 20s. pm.
Exchequer-bills (Small), 2¼d., June 17s. 20s. pm.
Exchequer-bonds (1859), 3½ per cent. 100¼ 1

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian 4½ per Cents., 1852, 96½
Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1829 and 1839, 101
Brazilian 4½ per Cents. (Scrip), 1 ¼ 1 ½ dis.
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents., 83½
Buenos Ayres, Deferred, 19
Equador Provisional Land Warrant, 3⅞
Peruvian 4½ per Cents., for account, July 16, 87¾
Russian 4½ per Cents., 100 x.d.
Sardinian 5 per Cents., for account, July 16, 89½ ¼
Spanish 3 per Cents., for account, July 16, 43⅞ ⅝ ¾
Spanish 3 per Cents., New Deferred 26⅞ ¾ x.d.
Spanish Passives, 7¾
Turkish 6 per Cents., 94⅝
Turkish 6 per Cents., for account, July 16, 95 4¾
Turkish 4 per Cents. (Guaranteed), 104¼ ⅛
Venezuela 5 per Cents., for account, July 16, 38
Venezuela 2 per Cents. Deferred, 14⅞
Belgian 4½ per Cents., 98
Dutch 2½ per Cents., 65⅝ ¾ x.d.
Dutch 4 per Cents. Certificates, 100½

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

### REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY BILLS.

MANCHESTER, SOUTH JUNCTION, AND ALTRINCHAM (No. 1).

Sir J. HANMER reported from the Committee on Group 8 of Railway Bills that in the case of this Bill they had examined the allegations contained in the preamble of the Bill, but the same had not been proved to their satisfaction.

MANCHESTER, SOUTH JUNCTION, AND ALTRINCHAM (No. 2).

Sir J. HANMER reported from the committee that the only object of the Bill was to remedy evils which now subsist in the constitution of the board of directors, and to provide an easy means of determining questions upon which there may be a difference of opinion at the board. The committee had examined the allegations contained in the preamble of the Bill, and found the same to be true.

WARRINGTON AND STOCKPORT.

Sir J. HANMER reported from the committee that the only objects of the Bill are—first, to vest the Warrington and Stockport Railway in the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Saint Helen's Canal and Railway Companies as joint lessees; and, secondly, to extend the time for the construction of the line from Altrincham to Stockport. The committee have restricted the time for the completion of the railway between Altrincham and Stockport to three years, and they have made the lease authorized by the Bill dependent upon the completion of that portion of the railway within such period. The committee had examined the allegations contained in the preamble of the Bill, and had made verbal alterations therein, and found the same as amended to be true.

WARRINGTON AND STOCKPORT (CAPITAL).

Sir J. HANMER reported from the committee that the objects of the Bill are simply the limiting, defining, and regulating the capital of the company, and conferring further powers on the company with reference thereto. The committee had examined the allegations contained in the preamble of the Bill, and had amended the same, for the purpose of setting out more clearly and accurately the exact position of the company as regards their capital and borrowing powers, and for the appropriation of their capital, and found the same as amended to be true.

### WEEKLY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

| Railway. | Miles Open. | Total, 1858. | Total 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Cts., Nrfk., & Est. U., June 27 | 489 | 27,428 | 27,852 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire, June 27 .. | 287¼ | 26,079 | 27,958 |
| Man., Shef., & Lincolnshire, June 27 | 173½ | 11,167 | 11,184 |
| Midland, June 27 .. .. .. | 567½ | 31,601 | 34,148 |
| North-Eastern, June 26.. .. .. | 725½ | 38,050 | 42,031 |
| Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver., June 27 | 94 | 4,335 | 5,030 |

## PROVINCIAL STOCK-EXCHANGES.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 1ST.—The following were the sales in the morning:—Caledonian, 3½¼—Eastern Counties, 11 15 16—East Lancashire, 89—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88⅝ ¾—Lancashire and Carlisle, New Third Shares, 11½ pm.—London and North-Western, 88⅞ ⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝ ¾—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36—Midland, 90⅛ ¼ ⅝ ¾ 90—South-Eastern, 19¾—Grand Trunk of Canada, 9 15-16. The sales in the afternoon were:—Caledonian, 36¼ ⅛—Great Western, 50⅛—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88¾ ⅝ ¾—London and North-Western, 88¾ ⅝—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36¼—Midland, 89⅞ 90—Warrington and Stockport, 6⅞—Grand Trunk of Canada, 9⅞ 10—Great Luxembourg Constituted, 7¼—Preston and Wyre, No. 1, 46¼—ditto, Half Shares, No. 4, 23—Pacific Steam Company, 51½ 2¼.

MANCHESTER, 1ST.—There was but little business transacted, and prices had a downward tendency. The sales were:—Eastern Counties, 12—East Lancashire, 89—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88½ ⅝ ⅝ ¾—London and North-Western, 88½ ¼ ½ ¾—Midland Railway Consols 90⅝ 90 89⅞ 90—North Staffordshire, 5⅞ dis.—South-Eastern, 19¾ 13-16—Manchester B. M. and Midland, 2 11-16—Grand Trunk of Canada, 9 15-16.

BIRMINGHAM, 1ST.—The market continues heavy, and quotations are lower. London and North-Western stock was done at 89. Closing prices:—Great Western (Birmingham Guaranteed), 72½ 73½—London and North-Western, 88½ 89—Midland, 89¾ 90¼—South Staffords, 10 1-16 10⅛.

LEEDS, 1ST.—A limited business has been transacted in shares to-day, and prices are rather weaker. The sales have been at the following quotations:—Midland, 90¼ 90—London and North-Western, 88¾—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88⅝—Grand Trunk of Canada, 9¾.

BRISTOL, 1ST.—There have been some sales to-day of West of England and South Wales District Bank shares at 16¾, and South Devon Annuities at 10¼. The market continues flat, and leaves off at the lowest point. Closing prices:—Great Western, 49¾, 51¼—Midland, 89½, 90—London and North-Western, 88¼, 88¾—Cornwall Guaranteed, 20⅝, 20⅞.

## LONDON HOTELS.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—My wife and self having occupied the same apartments (No. 46) at the Brunswick-hotel, Jermyn-street, on the 8th inst., as your correspondent Mr. Gent, and being as dissatisfied as himself, I beg to send you, for the further information of the public, the following charges against me :—

| No. 46. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 8.—Teas, meat, &c. (tea, and a small joint of cold beef) .. .. .. .. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Apartments .. .. .. .. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Lights, 2s.; toilet ditto, 1s. 6d. .. .. | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Attendance .. .. .. .. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| June 9.—Breakfasts (two eggs and a plate of ham) .. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Apartments .. .. .. .. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Attendance .. .. .. .. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | £2 | 16 | 6 |
| Allowance .. .. .. .. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | £2 | 11 | 6 |

We arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, and left the following day about 4.

On objecting to the charge for two days when I had only been one at the hotel, and for servants at the rate of 5s. per meal, I was allowed 5s. as an overcharge on the latter head, as appears by the bill; but was told that it was customary to charge in the season for two days though I had only been there one night. Such custom, however, I am happy to say, I had not, during my tour, found to prevail at any other hotel.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Diss, June 30. W.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The proprietor of the Brunswick-hotel, Jermyn-street, Mr. Cox Hughes's justification of his charges to "M. Gent," in *The Times* of to-day gives a very good idea of what he thinks a long-suffering public bound to endure. By his own showing "M. Gent" and party arrived at his hotel on the morning of the 10th at 2 o'clock, not 3 as previously stated, and left on the 12th; and for this accommodation—some 36 hours—Mr. Cox Hughes thinks 3*l.* 3s. a very poor compensation. May I ask what Mr. Cox Hughes does think a fair compensation? 3*l.* 3s. for 36 hours is 730 guineas per annum, a very fair rent for two rooms—even, I should imagine, in the Brunswick-hotel; and, supposing there are 60 rooms in the house, Mr. Cox Hughes makes at the modest rate of 21,900*l.* per annum rent out of the public. How very valuable house property of this nature must be now in London.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant, VIATOR.

Half-moon-street, July 1.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I see in *The Times* of to-day a letter from Mr. Cox Hughes, the proprietor of the Brunswick-hotel, Jermyn-street, relative to certain imputations embodied in a letter signed "M. Gent." Mr. Cox Hughes possibly thinks that he has made a successful refutation of the observations made against his establishment. A near relative of mine was staying some little time ago at this hotel with his family, and he had reason to complain of the general extravagance of the charges. But what will you say, Sir, when I assure you that there was an attempt at palliation by the heading of the bill "Ascot Week?" Can Mr. Cox Hughes deny this? If he do, I can have the bill produced for your and the public's satisfaction. If it be not denied, let me ask Mr. Cox Hughes whether such a heading to an hotel bill be not unprecedented in any other London establishment?

I am, yours obediently, A. S. M.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is really astonishing that railroad stocks have any market value whatever. The recklessness with which the roads are managed, the disregard of the interests of stockholders which is evinced, and the ruinous policy which is frequently adopted for the purpose of gratifying the feelings or promoting some incidental interest of leading directors, continue to render them anything but safe and reliable investments. Indeed, this has become so well understood by the public at large that everything like confidence in them has been pretty thoroughly destroyed already. The New York Central and the Erie roads are just now illustrating this feature of our system of railroad management in a very striking manner. Each seems a great deal more anxious to damage the other than to take care of its own stockholders. Both have enormous debts, and have all they can possibly do to stagger under the load of interest imposed upon them. The Erie has very nearly touched bottom, its stock being at about as low a figure as any railroad stocks are allowed to reach in Wall-street. It is a matter probably of comparatively little importance to its managers whether they do business at a loss or not. It has accordingly been reducing its fares for the purpose of injuring its rival, and the Central is foolish enough to enter into the competition. Both these roads are now bringing passengers from Buffalo to New York at a price which, if they have business enough and persist long enough in doing it, will bring them both to the hammer. Every train run through at these rates is a dead loss to stockholders. Each road will probably sink some hundreds of thousands of dollars within the next few months in the endeavour to damage its rival. The stockholders of both roads pocket the loss. The public at large unquestionably gains by the process, just as they would gain if two rival merchants, for the satisfaction of ruining each other, should give away their goods; and it is the business of stockholders to look out for their own interest. They have two modes of saving themselves; they can change the direction or sell out their stock. If the present policy is pursued much longer it will be just about as difficult to do the one as it has hitherto been found to do the other.—*New York Times.*

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner at Lambeth Palace, on Wednesday last, to the stewards of the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. Among the company invited were the Lord Bishops of London, Chichester, and Glocester, Lord Cranworth, the Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Baron Channell, the Lord Mayor, M.P., Aldermen Copeland, M.P., Sidney, and Wire, the Dean of Westminster, Archdeacons Bouverie and Musgrave, the Master of the Temple, Rev. Dr. Vivian, Rev. Canon Jennings, Revs. Thomas Garnier, J. B. Deane, Edwin Prodgers, and J. Thomas, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the Recorder of London, Mr. W. H. Barrow, M.P., Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., and Messrs. J. D. Allcroft, C. Hodgson, C. J. Baker, F. Knyvett, William Gilpin, Robert Hichens, J. W. Freshfield, Edmund Pepys, W. B. Ranken, W. F. White, S. Fisher, J. R. Kenyon, D.C.L., and Edward Wigram.

## TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market continues extremely dull. At auction to-day nearly the whole of the Cuba, 1,143 hhds., 233 boxes, 33 tierces, was bought in; muscovado, brown, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; low to good gray, 37s. to 39s. 6d.; low to middling yellow, 38s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; clayed low to good strong yellow, 38s. to 45s. The 42 hhds. Porto Rico were also taken in, low to good bright yellow, 40s. to 43s. 6d. The Penang, 3,317 bags, however, found buyers; good and fine brown, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; low to good bright yellow, 39s. to 42s., and fine, 44s. to 47s. 6d. Molasses.—696 hhds., 110 tierces, and 22 barrels good and fine quality Cuba muscovado withdrawn at 16s. per cwt.; 824 hhds. West India have been disposed of. A floating cargo of 4,500 bags Pernams and Rio Grande has been sold for the continent at 21s. 4½d.

COFFEE.—405 casks and 372 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon were disposed of at previous rates—62s. 6d. to 73s. for fine ordinary to bold well made; 700 bags native Ceylon were bought in at 46s. per cwt.

RICE.—The market continues very buoyant. A cargo of 10,500 bags old and 7,000 bags new Necranzie was disposed of at 8s. 6d., but for floating cargoes entirely of new Necranzie 9s. has been refused, establishing an advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. Bengal and Madras to-day met with more current buyers at an improvement of quite 9d., and in some cases 1s., from the lowest point, and Arracan and Rangoon are fully 1s. dearer. The particulars of the auctions are as follows:—6,800 bags Bengal, at 8s. to 9s. for low middling to good middling; fair to good pearly, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; 1,000 bags fair pinky Madras, 7s. 6d. per cwt.; 1,000 bags Rangoon, 7s. 3d.; and 12,800 bags Moulmein, which were withdrawn above the market value; and privately the transactions are estimated at upwards of 30,000 bags—viz., Rangoon, at 6s. 1½d. to 7s. 1½d.; Moulmein, 8s.; Bengal old white, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Ballam, 8s.; Madras, 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market is quiet at 51s. on the spot, 50s. 3d. to 50s. 6d. for July to September, and 50s. to 50s. 3d. for the last three months' delivery.

## THE CORN TRADE.

BIRMINGHAM, JULY 1.—At Glocester market, on the 26th, wheat maintained the price of the previous week. At Worcester, same day, rather higher rates were reluctantly submitted to. Barley 1s. per qr. lower, Oats offering at a reduction of 6d. per qr., and only taken in retail. Beans and peas firmly held for quite as much money. During the present week little English wheat has been offering, and previous currency freely given. We have rather more inquiry for barley, oats, and peas, but without leading to many sales. Beans neglected. At Wolverhampton yesterday the supply of English wheat was very short, and a trifling advance given to tiy needy buyers. At this day's market there was a short supply of wheat, which sold readily at an advance of fully 1s. per qr. Barley more in demand, and rather higher. Oats quite as dear. Beans and peas saleable at rather more money.

BRISTOL, 1ST.—The weather continues exceedingly fine. We had again a short supply of English wheat at market to-day, which sold readily at 1s. per qr. more money. Foreign fully as dear, but the demand not brisk. Barley for grinding purposes 6d. per qr. dearer, with a fair inquiry. Oats a slow sale at 6d. per qr. advance. Beans held very stiffly, and must be quoted 1s. higher.

MANCHESTER, 1.—Since our last report the weather has been much cooler, with a strong breeze from the north-west, but very little rain has fallen, and the hay harvest in this neighbourhood has made rapid progress. During the same period the trade has assumed a firmer tone, and an improved demand has been experienced for flour at full prices, but where advanced rates have been insisted on sales have been checked. In other articles there has been no material change. At Liverpool the arrivals of wheat and flour from abroad are large and fair of Indian corn. From Ireland there are likewise good supplies of oats, with, however, only limited quantities of other produce. There was a fair attendance at our market this morning. English wheat was held for an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr., and American 1d. to 2d. per 70 lb. For flour also holders generally required 1s. per sack more money, but to make progress in sales the extreme rates of this day se'nnight could scarcely be exceeded. Oats ruled steady. Oatmeal was in limited request, and rather easier. Beans and barley were firm.

BARNSLEY, JUNE 30.—The weather has become cooler, and rain is wanted for turnips. The hay harvest is progressing satisfactorily, and the fall in the temperature will check the too rapid maturing of the grain crops. At the Corn-Exchange here to-day there was a thin attendance of both buyers and sellers. Good parcels of wheat were held firmly for an advance of 6d. to 1s. per load (1s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per qr.); but other sorts were in limited request. Spring corn, except barley, fully as dear as before. At the Wakefield fat cattle-market to-day there was a good show of both beef and mutton, and the trade ruled dull at firmer rates, several pens of sheep being left unsold. Beef, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. per stone of 14lb.; mutton, 6½d. to 6¾d. There was a moderate show of lean cattle and pigs, which met a fair sale.

BOSTON, 30TH.—The accounts respecting the state of the crops are for the most part of a cheerful character, and there is every prospect of a good harvest, with something over an average yield. The wheat trade has experienced a little stimulus this week, partly owing to unsatisfactory reports as to the new crop on the continent, and partly to the absence of the usual quantity of home supplies pending the hay harvest; holders of wheat generally have succeeded in making better terms than for some time past. Oats and beans have fully supported their former value. At to-day's market the advance at Mark-lane caused the farmers here to hold their wheat stiffly. There was a fair show of samples, and several made 2s. per quarter over the prices of this day week. Millers hold no stock and are obliged to buy weekly. Oats and other grain about the same as last week. The following are the current quotations:—White wheat, 40s. to 44s.; fine, 48s. per qr.; red wheat, 42s. to 44s.; fine, 45s.; oats, 25s. to 28s.; fine, 32s.; beans, 42s. to 44s.; barley, 26s. to 34s.; peas, 44s. to 46s. Last official averages at Boston:—Wheat, 915 qrs., at 42s. 7d. per qr.; oats, 27s.; beans, 43s.; barley, 26s.

EDINBURGH, 30TH.—At this morning's market there was a liberal show of grain, and more animation in the trade than for some time past, with a slight advance in price. Quotations:—Wheat, 32s. to 47s. 6d.; oats, 20s. to 32s. 9d.; barley, 22s. 9d. to 29s. 3d.; beans, 41s. 6d. to 44s. At our cattle-market to-day there was a large show of cattle and sheep, but sales were slow, sheep and lambs being 1s. to 2s. per head lower, and beasts hardly up to last week's rates. Beef, 6s. to 8s. per stone; mutton, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; lambs, 11s. to 25s. each; pigs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per stone.

GLASGOW, 30TH.—The weather has been showery and chilly. The arrivals coastwise and from Ireland were unimportant; from abroad direct they embraced 12,436 qrs. of wheat, along with 17,190 barrels of flour, and 214 qrs. of Indian corn from New York; 6,706 qrs. of wheat, with 6,294 barrels of flour from Montreal, and 703 qrs. of wheat from Nantes; viâ Grangemouth, 122 qrs. of wheat, 11 qrs. of peas, 91 sacks of flour from Hamburg, and 2,170 qrs. of oats from Riga. A good business in wheat and flour has been done during the week, at the extreme rates of Wednesday last. This day's market was well attended by town and country buyers. Wheat and flour were in active demand, at an advance of 6d. per boll and barrel respectively. Barley ruled dull. Oats without change. Oatmeal the turn in sellers' favour. Beans and peas were a better sale.

GLOCESTER, 30TH.—Since this day se'nnight there has been a decidedly improved feeling in the wheat trade, and the sales made have been at about 1s. per qr. advance on rates previously obtainable. Barley sells in retail at former values. With moderate supplies of oats from Ireland, last week's prices are rather exceeded. Beans and peas 1s. to 2s. dearer.

NEWMARKET, 29TH.—At the Corn-Exchange here to-day wheat was held firmly for an advance on former prices, and an improvement of 1s. per qr. was generally conceded. All the crops are going on well, and an early harvest is looked for.

NEWARK, 30TH.—The weather continues very fine and dry, but almost too sunny for the spring corn on some soils. At to-day's market there was a thin attendance of farmers and a very moderate supply of wheat, for which higher rates were demanded, and buyers had to pay fully 1s. per qr. advance on last week's rates. All other kinds of grain had a free sale at full prices.

PORTSMOUTH, 29TH.—The trade in wheat continues about the same as last week, the fine weather operating against any freedom or briskness in the trade. Both wheat and spring corn are, however, sold at fully former rates, and holders evince no disposition to accept less prices.

SPALDING, 29TH.—There was not much business done at the market here to-day, many of the farmers being absent. On the few transactions passing an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. was noted, the demand being entirely of a consumptive character.

SELBY, 28TH.—At to-day's market the supply of grain was on a limited scale, and fully last week's rates had to be paid by needy purchasers. Prices:—Wheat, 13s. to 15s. per load; mastlin, 14s.; beans, 18s.; oats, 21s. to 25s. per qr.

THIRSK, 28TH.—There was a good show of wheat here to-day, and rather a lively demand, and an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. was effected. Quotations:—Wheat, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 8d. per bushel; barley, 4s.; beans, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; rye, 4s. 6d.; oats, 21s. to 26s. per qr.

WORKSOP, 29TH.—Owing to the farmers being busy in the hay-fields there was only a small attendance here to-day. The trade in wheat was not brisk, but prices must be written 6d. per load dearer. In other articles nothing doing.

WOLVERHAMPTON, 29TH.—At the corn-market here this morning there was a very slender show of wheat, which commanded an advance of 1d. to 2d. per bushel. Barley as before. Oats and beans firm. Wheat, 6s. 2d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel; barley, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 8d.; beans, 17s. to 18s. per qr.; oats, 18s. to 21s. per qr. At the cattle-market to-day there was a small show of of beef, but plenty of sheep and lambs. The trade was rather slow. Beef, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.; lamb, 7d. to 7½d.; veal, 5½d. to 6¾d.; pork, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 2d. per stone.

## METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET, July 1.

The state of trade to-day was very heavy for every description of meat, with the exception of beef, for which there was a more active demand. Lamb was an exceedingly bad trade, and prices were with difficulty obtained, the top price being 6s. 8d.; Scots went at 4s. 4d.; and Southdowns at 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

Price per stone of 8lb. sinking the offal.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef .. .. | 3s. 4d. 4s. 4d. | Mutton .. .. | 4s. 0d. 4s. 8d. |
| Veal .. .. | 4s. 0d. 4s. 8d. | Pork .. .. | 3s. 2d. 4s. 0d. |
| Lamb .. .. | 6s. 0d. 6s. 8d. | | |

Head of Cattle at Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beasts .. .. .. | 1,010 | Sheep and lambs .. .. | 14,340 |
| Calves .. .. .. | 542 | Pigs .. .. .. | 250 |

Hay Market.—Per load of 36 trusses.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hay .. .. | £3 10s. £4 0s. | Clover .. .. | £3 10s. £5 0s. |
| Straw .. .. | £1 4s. £1 10s. | | |

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Some additional particulars of the accident which occurred on the Great Northern Railway on Tuesday night have been obtained from passengers in the train and other sources, from which it appears that the train was running at the rate of from 40 to 45 miles an hour, when the tire of one of the wheels of the tender suddenly snapped, and the engine was thrown off the line and all the carriages were dragged after it. There is no embankment at this point, the line being raised only slightly above the level, and to this circumstance is attributed the escape of so many of the passengers without serious injury. Next to the engine was the guard's van, which was forced by the concussion into the end of a second-class carriage adjoining, in which was seated Mr. John Howarth, managing clerk to Messrs. Slater and Heelis, solicitors, Manchester, who had three of his ribs broken. The second carriage in the train was a first-class, which was only slightly damaged at the end nearest to the engine, and the remainder of the carriages were not in the slightest degree abraded, nor was even a pane of glass broken in any of them. The driver of the train was pitched over the chimney of the engine, but it is not true, as has been stated in the Manchester papers, that he had his leg broken; both he and the fireman (Samuel Satchell) were able to render assistance to the passengers, though Satchell had to have his arm placed in a sling. Mr. Howarth was conveyed to the inn at Carlton, and Dr. Lacy, of Newark, was early in attendance, but his injuries were found to be very severe, and up to yesterday he remained in a very dangerous state. Mr. Charles Dillon, the actor, was in the train, on his way from London to Manchester. He was dashed from one side of the carriage to the other, and though not seriously injured, he suffered considerably. Dyson, the guard, who was slightly bruised, was the guard of the train which was thrown off this line near Carlton in September last, when five persons were killed, and he had been on duty only two or three weeks after recovering from the injuries sustained at that time. The train ran about 50 yards before leaving the line, and the first notice the passengers had of the accident was a violent jolting and the dashing of a shower of gravel against the windows. The jolting increased, and in a few moments the train abruptly stopped, and the passengers were thrown from one side of the carriages to the other. None of them, however, but Mr. Howarth was seriously injured, and an engine and a fresh set of carriages having been obtained from Retford, the travellers were forwarded to their respective destinations after a delay of several hours. The line was got into working order again within three hours from the time of the accident, and yesterday all traces of it were removed, the broken carriages having been sent to Doncaster to be repaired, and the engine to Peterborough.

## HORSE-TAMING.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—A little book, published by Routledge, of Farringdon-street, and sold for sixpence, entitled "*The Art of Horse-Taming*, by J. S. Rarey," is just now in everybody's hands. It is sold at all the railway termini; it is in the windows of most booksellers. It contains a detailed account of the best mode of catching, haltering, taming, backing, and throwing wild horses, and is stated to have been originally published by Mr. Rarey himself in America; after which publication he came over to this country and sold his art as a profound secret to John Bull for upwards of 12,000*l.*

Mr. Rarey's success in England is mainly attributable to his having been introduced to the public under the auspices of the well-known and respectable firm of Messrs. Tattersall, of Hyde Park-corner. He has an office in their premises still. Advertisements in to-day's papers solicit fresh subscribers to come in and pay 10*l.* 10*l.* a-head to be initiated in his so-called secret.

The question now suggests itself—Is there any longer a secret to be thus sold? Did the book which Mr. Rarey printed before he came to this country, and which Mr. Routledge has reprinted, divulge the said secret, so that, in fact, it was no secret at all at the time he sold it to his subscribers in England as a secret?

I invite Messrs. Tattersall to clear up this doubt. I have myself no doubt about the matter; but it is very certain that if Mr. Rarey's book contains a full and lucid account of his method of throwing and taming horses, it will not be worthy of Messrs. Tattersall if they aid and abet any further Mr. Rarey in selling for 10*l.* 10s. a-head to the confiding public a secret which they can obtain at Messrs. Routledge's shop for the small sum of sixpence.

Mr. Rarey is a cool, resolute man, handy and quick in dealing with horses; and, if anybody chooses to pay 10*l.* 10s. to see him throw and master a horse, well and good. But the point with which I wish to deal relates to the art which he professes to impart, and which he binds his subscribers under a heavy bond not to divulge.

Had he himself divulged it to everybody in America by the publication of his book before he came over here and sold it to us in England as a secret? Should we have paid our 10*l.* 10s. a-head had we known that he had done so? And would Messrs. Tattersall have stood godfathers to him, as they have done, had they known that he had done so?

These are the questions to which the public, invited day after day to call at Hyde-Park-corner and pay 10*l.* 10s. a-head, ought to obtain an answer before they pay any more, and to which I submit Messrs. Tattersall, for their own credit, ought to reply promptly, frankly, and fully.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

£10 10s. 0d.

[Advertisement.]

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the four first editions of the Life of that highly talented gentleman, the late George Stephenson, it is stated, on page 154, that "the improvements effected by M'Adam in the mode of constructing turnpike roads were the subject of frequent discussion in the Legislature, and large sums of money were voted to him by the Government for his so-called 'discovery.' It appears from a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the 13th of May, 1825, that votes of money had been granted to Mr. M'Adam and his sons at various times amounting to no less than 41,000*l.*"

This is again alluded to on page 315.

In the fifth edition the figures are omitted, but the impression is retained that Mr. M'Adam was paid by the Government for an invention which, in reality, he freely gave to the country.

I cannot more effectually disabuse the public mind of this false impression than by quoting, through your kind assistance, the following extracts from a voluminous report of a select committee of the House of Commons, made to the House in 1823 upon that subject, and adding to it a short statement of the account between Mr. M'Adam and the country :—

"EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

"In presenting to the House the result of their inquiry into the claim preferred by Mr. M'Adam for a compensation for his services, in consequence of his having devised and introduced into practice an improved and economical system of repairing, making, and managing the turnpike roads of the kingdom, your committee will notice, in the first place, the proceedings which have taken place upon this subject previous to the institution of the inquiry in which they have been engaged.

* * * * * * * *

"Having thus given a succinct and connected account of these different proceedings, and having taken into their consideration the whole of the correspondence which has passed previous to this inquiry between the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Postmasters-General, together with the several memorials presented at different periods to these departments by the petitioner, with the documents accompanying them, and having considered Mr. M'Adam's statement of his case, and the proof adduced in support of it, which accompany this report, your committee are of opinion that Mr. M'Adam has, by means of great assiduity, skill, and many years' personal labour, and at a considerable expense out of his private property, introduced into very extensive practice a system of repairing, making, and managing the turnpike roads and highways of the kingdom, from which the public have derived most important and valuable advantages.

"That in addition to the notoriety of the fact, that the improved condition of the public roads is in a great degree to be ascribed to the ability, zeal, and indefatigable exertions of Mr. M'Adam, it now for the first time appears that Mr. M'Adam has gratuitously given his personal attention upon, and advice and assistance to, no less a number than 70 turnpike trusts in 28 counties of the kingdom, from many of which he has not received the payment even of his expenses; that he has for a considerable length of time been engaged in an extensive correspondence with persons connected with the management and improvement of roads (including France and America), affording, in the most unreserved manner, information and instruction wherever required; and that he has attended, during several sessions of Parliament, the committees of this House for the same purpose of communicating information—all which services, together with the assistance he has been called upon to give to the Post-office, he has rendered without reward or pecuniary compensation of any kind, beyond the sum of £4,000 advanced to him by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in part payment of his expenses.

"Looking to the result of these services as affecting the community at large; * * * * * the committee cannot hesitate to express their opinion in concurrence with that already pronounced by the heads of the department of the Post-office, that the sum of £2,000 or £2,500, in addition to his expenses, to be calculated after the same rate of allowance as is granted by that office to the surveyor or superintendent of mail coaches, will be but a moderate compensation to Mr. M'Adam for his great exertions and valuable services. * * * * *

"In conclusion your committee desire to state it as their opinion, that the value of Mr. M'Adam's system, and consequently of his services, by no means appears to its full extent upon the roads under the immediate management of himself or of his sons; but that the effect produced upon a considerable portion of the roads generally throughout the kingdom since the adoption of his system has been manifest, and, as your committee conceive, too apparent to escape the most common or indifferent observer; and, further, that it is obvious from past experience that a system from which so much good has already been derived would, if extended over the whole face of the kingdom, be productive of most beneficial consequences, both to the condition of the roads and in effecting a reduction of the amount of the present enormous and improvident expenditure. * * * * * *

"June 20, 1823."

It would therefore appear that, so far from having received grants of public money to the amount of 41,000*l.*, the account between Mr. M'Adam and the public stands thus :—

Two committees of the House of Commons certified the sum of 6,857*l.* for travelling expenses which had been incurred by Mr. M'Adam up to the year 1820, and the latter of these committees also recommended a grant to Mr. M'Adam of 2,000*l.* for his invention. Of the first of these sums he was paid only 4,000*l.*, which, added to the grant of 2,000*l.*, made the total amount of public money which he or his family ever received 6,000*l.*—that is, 857*l.* less than he had actually expended in travelling.

It is evident that his being paid only 4,000*l.*, in place of 6,857*l.*, for travelling expenses, not only deprived him of the benefit of the grant of 2,000*l.*, but left him to pay 857*l.* out of his own pocket, after his great exertions on behalf of the public and in the face of the decisions of two committees of the House of Commons.

He died, at the age of 81, an unrequited but an honest and a patriotic man.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, WILLIAM M'ADAM.

Bath, June 30.

PAUPER LUNATICS.—A Bill of Mr. Hardy, Mr. S. Estcourt, and Mr. Knight repeals the 14th section of the Act 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 105, and makes pauper lunatics whose settlements cannot be ascertained chargeable on the boroughs where they are found.

## APPEALS.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 1.

Their lordships sat this morning to hear appeals. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Cranworth, Lord St. Leonard's, and Lord Wensleydale were among the peers present, and eight of the learned common law judges were in attendance.

THOMAS ROBARTS THELLUSSON V. ABRAHAM WILDEY ROBARTS, EDWARD JAMES DAWKINS, CHARLES SABINE AUGUSTUS THELLUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. F. W. BROOK, BARON RENDLESHAM (AN INFANT), AND THE HON. ARTHUR THELLUSSON.

This was an appeal from a decree pronounced by the Master of the Rolls. The question in this case turned upon the construction to be put upon the words "eldest male lineal descendant," contained in the will of Peter Thellusson, formerly of Brodsworth, in the county of York, Esq., deceased; the appellant claiming as the youngest son of the testator's son Charles, being older in years than the respondents, one of whom Charles Sabine Augustus was the eldest son of the eldest son of Charles.

Sir R. BETHELL opened the case on behalf of the appellant, but he had not concluded his argument when their lordships adjourned.

### *JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL,* *July* 1.

(*Before Mr.* PEMBERTON LEIGH, *Sir* E. RYAN, *Sir* L. PEEL, *Sir* C. CRESSWELL, *and Sir* J. COLERIDGE.)

THE FYENOORD.—DAMAGE.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Admiralty Court in a cause of damage. The collision occurred between 3 and 5 on the morning of the 14th of September, 1857, off Gravesend, between the steamer Fyenoord, of Rotterdam, 220 tons, bound from that port to London with a general cargo, and a steamtug called the Sampson, 32 tons, which had just been coaling at a hulk on the south side of the river. The consequence was that the Sampson was driven against a brig, and soon afterwards foundered. The learned judge of the court below held that, although the Fyenoord, being a Dutch vessel, was not bound by the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, which enacts that every steamship navigating a narrow channel shall, as far as practicable, keep to that side of the fair way which lies on the starboard side of such steamship, yet she was bound in navigating the Thames to comply with the rules prevailing in that river; and that she had, therefore, violated the law in being nearer the south side of the river than she ought to have been. The Trinity Masters, upon this ruling, were of opinion that the Fyenoord was wholly to blame. The present appeal from the decision of the Court below was on the ground that she was not subject to the law which she was said to have violated, and also on the ground that the collision had been caused by the improper conduct of the steam tug.

The appeal was supported by Mr. J. WILDE, Q.C., and Dr. ADDAMS, Q.C., for the Fyenoord, and opposed by Dr. DEANE, Q.C., and Mr. VERNON LUSHINGTON for the Sampson.

Sir C. CRESSWELL, in giving judgment, said the first question was as to the conduct of the Fyenoord. The course of navigation was known to those on board the Fyenoord, but, instead of keeping on the north side of the river, she went on the south side for her own convenience, or perhaps for that of the Custom-house officers. She must have known that she was transgressing the rules of navigation and incurring a certain amount of risk, and she was, therefore, in fault. But their lordships thought that those on board the Sampson were also to blame for making a rash attempt to cross the track of the Fyenoord, instead of remaining where they were. The crew of the Fyenoord were quite right in then porting their helm for the purpose of getting to their proper side of the river. As their lordships thought there were faults on both sides, and the fault of each had conduced to the accident, the loss, according to the rules of the Admiralty Court, must be divided between them. The judgment of the Court below would be varied accordingly, the appellant would be allowed the costs of the appeal, and each party would pay their own costs in the court below.

THE TEUTONIA.—DAMAGE.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Court of Admiralty in a cause of damage. The collision occurred between 2 and 3 on the morning of the 7th of March, 1857, in the Bay of Biscay. The British schooner Smuggler, 72 tons, navigated by a master and a crew of four hands, and bound from Cardiff for Corunna with coal, saw a large steamer approaching at a distance of two or three miles, and when she came within about half a-mile, as she had not changed her course, the Smuggler's helm was put hard aport; but the steamer, nevertheless, ran stem on into her. She immediately foundered, and all on board were lost, with the exception of the master, who was picked up by one of the steamer's boats. The Teutonia, of Hamburg, is an iron screw steamer, of 2,200 tons burden, with engines of 300-horse power, and was carrying a general cargo and passengers from Rio de Janeiro to Hamburg. It was alleged on her part that the schooner was not carrying a light, and was first seen at a distance of 300 or 400 yards nearly ahead; that the helm was put aport, but, when a collision became inevitable, it was starboarded in order to ease the blow. The schooner, on the other hand, alleged that she was carrying a light. The learned judge of the court below, who was assisted by Trinity Masters, came to the conclusion that whether the schooner was carrying a light or not was immaterial, because she was seen in sufficient time by the steamer to have enabled the steamer to avoid the accident if she had taken the proper steps, and that the steamer was solely to blame.

The Queen's Advocate and Dr. Spinks, for the Teutonia, supported the appeal; Dr. Addams, Q.C., and Dr. Twiss, Q.C., for the respondent, were not called upon for their argument.

Sir C. CRESSWELL said, their lordships were of opinion that the judgment of the Court below must be affirmed, as the accident had been caused by the want of a proper look-out on board the steamer, and by the improper manœuvring of the steamer after the schooner was seen.

Judgment for the respondent.

## *LAW REPORT.*

### ROLLS' COURT, CHANCERY-LANE, JULY 1.

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS.)

LINDSAY V. GIBBS.

The question raised in this case in its present stage was whether the insurance of a ship was or was not included under the head of "charges and expenses properly incurred on behalf of a ship on her voyage?" The case came on upon further consideration to vary the Chief Clerk's certificate as to deductions sought to be made in the accounts between co-owners.

His HONOUR reserved his judgment until to-morrow morning (this day).

Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Baggallay, and Mr. Cole appeared in the case.

### VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, JULY 1.

(*Before Vice-Chancellor Sir* R. T. KINDERSLEY.)

ROBINSON V. WOOD.

In this case John Dales Allison by his will, dated in September, 1840, devised all his property to trustees in fee upon trust to pay an annuity and to sell and pay debts, &c., and to apply the rents of the residue for the maintenance of his daughter, Ann Dales Allison, until she attained 21, and when she attained 21 to convey the said residuary property, subject as therein aforesaid, to her. If she died under 21, leaving issue, there was a gift to such issue as tenants in common in fee, and if she died under 21 without issue, then to divide the same between his widow and one Mary Allison, as therein mentioned, with the ultimate disposition in favour of the treasurer of the Primitive Methodists Society. The testator's widow and Mary Allison died in the lifetime of Ann Dales Allison, and she died under 21, without issue, and the question was whether, in the events which had happened, the gift to Ann Dales Allison was or was not a vested interest. The plaintiff claimed as her heir-at-law, and the defendants were the trustees of the will.

Mr. Baily and Mr. Hobhouse appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. SWANSTON and Mr. KAY, for the defendants, cited *inter alia* "Doe v. Eyre" (5, Common Bench, 46), where there was a *dictum* of Lord Wensleydale exactly in favour of the defendants' contention, that the gift to Ann Dales Allison failed.

Mr. BAILY was heard in reply.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR observed that, assuming Ann Dales Allison took a vested interest in fee simple in the first instance, liable to be diverted under subsequent clauses, his decision did not turn upon that point. There was no doubt that the trustees took an estate in fee simple, and that the gift over to the charity was void, and it was argued that upon the statute the whole gift was void, and his Honour felt the force of that reasoning; but when he found that there was a decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber adverse to the plaintiff precisely in point, not only as to the particular *dictum*, but the whole reasoning for the decision of the case, delivered on behalf of the whole Court proceeding on a certain principle, he must assume that such principle was the expression of the opinion of all the judges sitting on that occasion; and he must come to the conclusion that if the present case came before the same Court they would come to the same conclusion. The whole question was a legal question, except that there was a gift to trustees. If there were cases the other way, one set must be weighed against the other, but all the cases were distinct, and therefore his Honour was under the necessity of coming to the same conclusion as was arrived at in "Doe v. Eyre," but in consideration of the nature of the case the bill must be dismissed without costs.

(*Before Vice-Chancellor Sir* W. P. WOOD.)

FORBES V. FORBES.

This cause, which was argued some time ago at great length on a question of Scotch domicile, now came before the Court for further consideration. The testator, General Forbes, by his will devised his real estate in England and Scotland to trustees, and then declared the trusts on which they were to hold the Scotch estates, but made no disposition of the beneficial interest in the English estates, which therefore resulted to his English heir, who was a different person from his Scotch heir. A question was now raised as to whether the English heir was entitled to have the costs of making out his pedigree before the Chief Clerk paid out of the testator's personal estate, as no one but himself could take any beneficial interest in the English estates. The Court held that, as the plaintiff had made him a party as heir, he was entitled to the costs of the proof that he filled that character, though had he filed a bill himself against the trustees he would have had to pay those costs.

Mr. Beales (with Mr. Rolt), Mr. Busk, Mr. Wickens, Mr. Babington, and Mr. Begbie appeared for the different parties.

LANGDALE V. WHITFELD.

This was a question of construction turning on the use of the word "moneys" by the testatrix in her will and codicil. By her will she bequeathed "all the residue of her moneys, securities for money, goods, chattels," &c., to a particular legatee. And in her codicil she directed legacies to be paid out of any "money" of or to which she might be possessed or entitled at the time of her decease. The lady had made considerable savings, which from time to time she had invested upon security. It was argued in favour of one of the claimants that the word "moneys" must be limited only to money in the house or at the bankers; and in favour of others that it included her savings and the securities upon which she had invested them.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR decided in favour of the more enlarged construction, and declared accordingly.

Mr. Rolt, Mr. Willcock, Mr. Daniel, Mr. James, Mr. Hislop Clarke, Mr. Springall Thompson, and Mr. Hobhouse appeared for the respective parties.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, JULY 1.

(*Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Lord* CAMPBELL *and a Special Jury.*)

BEGBIE AND OTHERS V. FRY AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. Wilde, Q.C., Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. C. Blackburn appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Karslake for the defendants.

The plaintiffs in this action, Messrs. Begbie and Co., sued the defendants, Messrs. Fry and Co., shipowners, to recover the sum of 258*l.* 11s. 11d., which had been advanced by them to the master of one of the defendants' ships, the Gomelza, under these circumstances. It appeared that on the 7th of January, 1856, Messrs. Syers, Walker, and Co., merchants, had chartered one of the defendants' ships, the Gomelza, to Adelaide and Rangoon, and thence home to Liverpool or London. At Rangoon the vessel was to load a full and complete cargo of rice or "other lawful produce," the freight to be 5*l.* if delivered at London, or if delivered at Liverpool 5*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton net of rice delivered; "other produce according to the custom of the port of loading." Sufficient cash was to be advanced to the master at Rangoon, free of interest, but subject to 2½ per cent. commission, and insurance to be deducted in the settlement of freight. The vessel was to be consigned to the charterers' agents at Rangoon, who were Messrs. Begbie and Co., the plaintiffs in this action. It appeared that when the vessel was at Rangoon the plaintiffs had advanced the master of the vessel the sum of 258*l.* 11s. 11d., and the only question now was whether or not that sum was advanced on the credit of the owners, the defendants. The chief witness on the part of the plaintiffs was a Mr. Bolton, who stated that in the year 1854 he went out to Rangoon as a merchant and oil agent. He there acted as agent to Lawson Syers, of Liverpool, and also to another firm, Syers, Walker, and Co., the charterers of the Gomelza, and sent home to them several cargoes of what is called "earth oil." This oil is a new article of commerce, which is collected in the earth in the East, and, when imported into this country, is used in the manufacture of candles, &c. The charterers, Messrs. Syers, Walker, and Co., stopped payment in May, 1856, and when this failure became known at Rangoon Mr. Bolton, their agent, called upon the plaintiffs, Messrs. Begbie and Co., and asked them to supply him with funds to pay the wages of his establishment, which they agreed to do. He also obtained "earth oil" on credit from Messrs. Jordan and Co., and in this way made two shipments of oil before the Gomelza arrived, which was on the 22d of November. One of the plaintiffs then saw Bolton, and told him that their firm would have nothing to do with loading the ship, and asked him what he meant to do. Bolton then arranged to find the captain a cargo of "earth oil," and shipped the same on board on account of Lawson Syers, and drew upon Lawson Syers for the cargo, payable to the order of the plaintiffs, to whom he handed the bills of lading and policies as security for advances made by them to him. The plaintiffs advanced the sum of 258*l.* 11s. 11d. to the master on account of disbursements, and now contended that these advances had been made on account of the shipowners, the defendants, and that they were entitled to recover the amount from them.

The defence was, that the charter was not cancelled, as it might have been, but still continued in force, and that the advances had been made, not on the credit of the shipowners. It was contended that great injustice had been done to the defendants by loading the vessel with "earth oil," instead of rice, which had very considerably lessened the freight; and it was suggested that in making the advances to the master the plaintiffs looked to Lawson Syers, but certainly not to the defendants.

Lord CAMPBELL summed up the evidence, and left it to the jury to say whether the advances were made on the credit of the defendants or not.

The jury found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed —258*l.* 11s. 11d.

(*Before Common Juries.*)

BLAKELEY V. HUMPHRYS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Serjeant Shee and Mr. Griffits appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Bushby for the defendants.

The plaintiff in this action, James Blakeley, was a little boy 12 years of age, who, by his next friend, sued the Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., the engineers at Deptford, to recover damages for improperly setting him to work at a certain dangerous machine, the same not being properly fenced, whereby the plaintiff's arm got caught in a cogwheel, and was so seriously lacerated as to require to be amputated.

It appeared that the little boy's father was in the defendants' employ, and when the plaintiff was about 10 years of age he also was taken into the manufactory. He had been there about a twelvemonth on the 19th of August last, when he was ordered to assist two men named Gray and Bayton in holding sheets of iron under a punching machine, which made holes in the sheets of iron as they were passed along. The machine was set in motion by a steam-engine connected with the machine by a strap passing over a fly wheel. On the axis of the fly wheel there was a cogwheel acting in a corresponding cogwheel of a larger size, which communicated the motion to the machine. It was the plaintiff's duty to assist in holding the sheets of iron under the punch, and in so doing he had to stand with his back a short distance from the fly wheel, with his left elbow towards the cogwheel on the axle. He was standing in this position, as he said, waiting for the two men to bring another sheet of iron, when, in turning round to see if they were coming, the fly wheel struck him behind. As he was falling he threw out his left arm towards the cogwheel, which immediately caught his shirt sleeve, and dragged his arm from the elbow to the shoulder in between the cogwheels, and broke and lacerated it in a most dreadful manner. The poor boy's cries brought the men to his assistance, and he was taken in a state of insensibility on board the Dreadnought, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm at the shoulder joint. While in the hospital, and afterwards, the plaintiff had received 5s. a-week from the "accident fund,"—a fund which was supported by the workmen out of their wages, and to which the plaintiff had himself contributed. It was stated that, when this fund was first established, the defendants had contributed to it, but when the plaintiff's father applied to Mr. Humphrys to make the boy some compensation for the injury he had sustained he refused to do so. Evidence was given to show that in other manufactories, such as Scott Russell's and the Government manufactories, it was usual to have the fly wheels and cog wheels boxed; and several witnesses were examined to show that without such protection such machinery would be highly dangerous, particularly where children of the age of 11 and 12 years were employed. The plaintiff was cross-examined to show that the accident was occasioned by his own negligence and improper interference with the machinery, but he distinctly denied this.

The defence was that the machinery in question was not dangerous, and Mr. Tomlinson, the foreman of the Government works at Deptford, was called to prove this fact. His evidence, however, went to show that the machinery in the Government works was better protected; and on cross-examination he stated that he should be sorry to see a boy of 11 years of age, employed near machinery such as that spoken of, and a model of which of the natural size was exhibited in court.

Lord CAMPBELL summed up the evidence, and left it to the jury to say whether the machine was dangerous, whether it was sufficiently fenced, and whether the plaintiff was injured while attending on the machine in the discharge of his duty, or whether the accident was caused, as suggested, by his putting his hands into the machine.

The jury found for the plaintiff,—damages 200*l.*; and they suggested that the amount ought to be settled on the plaintiff for his own benefit, and to obtain an education for him.

Lord CAMPBELL quite approved the suggestion, and said it ought to be settled for the boy's own benefit.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE said the father of the plaintiff at once assented to the suggestion; and, after allowing for some expenses which had been incurred, he would settle about 150*l.* upon the boy.

The following case was tried yesterday, but the verdict was not given till a late hour.

TEESDALE V. EATON.

Mr. Dowdeswell appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Sheil for the defendant.

The plaintiff, Joseph Teesdale, was a waterman and pilot on the river Thames, and he sued the defendant, John Eaton, who was a lighterman, to recover the value of a boat which had been destroyed by the alleged negligence of the defendant's servants while navigating one of his barges on the river.

It appeared from the plaintiff's evidence that on the 21st of January last he had gone on board a Sunderland packet schooner and piloted it down the river as far as Rotherhithe. The wind not being favourable to go further, though it was blowing from the north-west and the tide was running down, he dropped his anchor, and the schooner swung round with the tide, and lay with the stem up the river, with a tier of colliers on the Rotherhithe side of the river. When the plaintiff dropped his anchor the defendant's barge, which had sails, and was following down the river, was at the distance of from 200 to 300 yards, and, in passing between the schooner and the tier, it dashed against the plaintiff's boat, which was attached to the larboard quarter, and cut it in halves. The plaintiff attributed this to the negligence of the defendant's men. The boat was valued at 8*l.*

On the part of the defendant several witnesses were called, who considered the plaintiff to blame, both in dropping anchor without notice and also in not pulling in his boat. They thought that, under the circumstances, the accident was inevitable.

Lord CAMPBELL having summed up the evidence,

The jury were locked up for some time considering their verdict, but ultimately they found for the plaintiff,—damages, 40s.

### SECOND COURT.

(*Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice* HILL *and Common Juries.*)

THOMAS V. BENNETT.

Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Charnock were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Thomas for the defendant.

This was an action to recover damages against the defendant for breaking and entering the plaintiff's house. The plaintiff kept a beershop at Norwood, and the defendant was a brewer at the same place. The plaintiff dealt with the defendant for beer, and in April owed him money. On the 27th of April the defendant called for money, and on the 28th he called again. The plaintiff's wife said she could not give him any till the next Saturday. The defendant said he should not go out of the house without some, and he locked the cellar door, took the key, and sat down. He then pointed to some wood that was in the yard, and asked the plaintiff's wife if he could have that wood. She said it was a neighbour's, and she went and asked the neighbour if she would let him have the wood. The neighbour refused to let it go. This answer she communicated to the defendant. He continued to sit there. The plaintiff's wife had another key of the cellar door, and she continued to serve customers. The defendant still remained there, and, having written a note, a horse and cart came to the door. The defendant went out. The plaintiff's wife gave a man named Thatcher a key, and told him to lock the front door, which he did, and stood against the door. In a few minutes the door was forced open, and the defendant came in and said, "Mrs. Thomas, I did not think you would serve me in this way." The defendant and his men then carried away the wood. The defendant never returned the key of the cellar door. The defendant had since arrested the plaintiff, and he was now in prison.

Ultimately a juror was withdrawn; the debt to be given up and the plaintiff to be discharged.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL, JULY 1.

(*Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Lord Chief Justice* COCKBURN *and a Special Jury.*)

BEDDING V. THE IMPERIAL GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Tompson Chitty appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. Wilde and Mr. C. Pollock for the defendants.

This was an action to recover damages for loss occasioned to the plaintiff in his business of a publican by the defendants refusing for an unreasonable time to supply the plaintiff with gas.

It appeared that the plaintiff became the occupier of the Penton Arms Tavern, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, on the 16th of May, 1857, it being then a shut-up house. It appeared that the former occupier, Wetherall, was in arrear for gas 20*l.* 5s., and the defendants had cut off the gas. A person named Motion took an assignment of the lease from Meux and Co., the brewers, Wetherall paying off Meux and Co.'s lien but refusing to take any liabilities beyond that, and Motion assigned the lease to the plaintiff. About the 19th of May the first application was made to the company to supply the plaintiff's premises with gas, and on the 30th Motion referred the company to Walter and Pemberton, the solicitors, stating that he never took any liability for the gas arrears when the lease was transferred. Meux and Co. and Wetherall had sent letters to the company leading them to believe that Motion had taken the liability for those arrears. There were subsequent interviews with officers of the company, and requisitions to lay on the gas. The plaintiff's solicitor wrote to the company on the 27th of May making a requisition, but no notice was taken of this until the 5th of June, and on the 9th of June issued the writ in this action. The gas was laid on on the 13th of June. The plaintiff had announced the Penton Arms to be reopened for business on the 30th of May, and had laid in a stock of porter, ales, &c. In consequence of the company delaying to supply the gas the plaintiff had lost the anticipated profits of Whitsun week and the following week, besides the quality of his articles having become deteriorated and his being obliged to return ale and porter as waste to the brewers.

Evidence was given on the part of the defendants to show that they had acted with reasonable dispatch in investigating whether the plaintiff had undertaken to pay the arrears of gas due from Wetherall, and to show that they *bonâ fide* believed there was such an undertaking.

For the defence it was contended that there was no obligation on the company to lay on the gas the next day after a requisition, and that they were entitled to a reasonable time for investigating the matter, especially after the letters of Meux and Co. and Wetherall.

The following section (15) of the Imperial Gas Company's Act, 1854, is the one applicable in the present case:—

> "In case any consumer of the gas of the company shall leave the premises where such gas has been supplied to him without paying the company for the gas so supplied the company shall not be entitled to require from the next tenant the payment for the gas left unpaid for by the former tenant, unless such incoming tenant shall have undertaken with the former tenant to pay or exonerate him from the payment of such arrears for gas, but the said company shall supply their gas to such incoming tenant upon the usual terms and conditions upon being required by him so to do."

The learned JUDGE, in summing up, told the jury that if the section cast an obligation on the company to supply an incoming tenant with gas, unless they could show that there was an agreement on his part to pay the arrears for gas, then, inasmuch as no such agreement was shown, the company were without a defence. But, he said, the section was capable of another construction, that if the circumstances were such as led the company to believe *bonâ fide* that there was such an agreement, then they might be entitled to a reasonable time to ascertain how the fact stood. He should reserve for the opinion of the Court which was the right construction, and he should leave to them these two questions of fact:—First, did the company act *bonâ fide* under the belief that there was such an agreement; and, secondly, had the company taken more than reasonable time to investigate whether or not there was such an agreement?

The jury found that the company had good reason at first to believe that there was an agreement between the incoming and outgoing tenant for the former to pay the arrears, but that they took an unreasonable time to satisfy themselves of the fact.

The damages were assessed at 25*l.*

### SECOND COURT.

(*Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice* CROWDER.)

THE PROTESTANT ENDOWMENT, LOAN, AND ANNUITY COMPANY V. WILSON.

This was an action against a surety on a bond for 160*l.* given as a security for 80*l.*

Plea denying the execution of the bond.

Mr. Watkin Williams appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. John Thompson for the defendant.

A witness was called to prove the execution of the bond by the defendant, but he had never seen the defendant before the time, and was not certain as to his identity. Being asked to point him out if he could he pointed out a person who was thereupon himself called, and turned out not to be Wilson, but a person of another name, who swore that he had not executed the bond, and that the handwriting to it was not Wilson's.

There being no other evidence,

Mr. Justice CROWDER said there was no evidence of the execution of the bond by the defendant.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked for an adjournment of the cause under the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, as the denial of identity had come upon the plaintiffs by surprise, and was a mere pretence; but

Mr. Justice CROWDER said,—If the evidence is false you can indict for perjury; but it was to the very point raised distinctly by the plea, which denied that Wilson made the bond. At all events, your remedy, if any, is an application for a new trial on the ground of surprise. The learned judge then directed a nonsuit, but afterwards stayed the execution for costs to enable the plaintiffs to move the Court.

ANGUS AND ANOTHER V. NARLARD, EXECUTOR OF HEASMAN.

This was an action on a post obit bond given by the deceased for the payment of 193*l.* The defendant pleaded, first, that he never was executor nor had administered; and, secondly, that he had fully administered; to which latter plea the plaintiff replied that effects and assets not administered had come to the defendant's hands.

Mr. Lush and Mr. Hannen were for the plaintiffs; Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Malcolm for the defendant.

The circumstances were very peculiar. The bond was given in 1837, and payable on the death of Henry, the brother of the deceased. The deceased and his brother had occupied several adjoining farms jointly from that time down to 1842, when, as the defendant alleged, they bargained with him to transfer the farms to him, on condition of his paying their debts. The valuation was upwards of 2,100*l.*, and the defendant thenceforward resided on and managed the farms, the deceased and his brother continuing to reside there, and to assist the defendant. In 1844 Thomas Heasman died intestate; his brother Henry died in 1857, when the bond became due, and this action was brought. The defendant had not taken out letters of administration, but had taken possession of all the stock, &c., and he was charged as executor *de son tort*; *i. e.*, by reason of his wrongfully intermeddling with the goods of the intestate. The defendant was called, and declared that he had taken possession under the alleged bargain, and that he had paid all the debts, but he could not produce accounts or proofs for more than 1,400*l.* or 1,500*l.*

On the part of the plaintiffs it was suggested that Thomas Heasman had not been of sound mind; and it appeared that a strait waistcoat had been put upon him. But a medical man who attended him was called and stated that this was for *delirium tremens*, and that, although when labouring under attacks his mind was diseased, he could manage his affairs.

The defendant swore that he did in fact do so, and managed the farm under him. It was not suggested that Henry was of unsound mind.

Mr. Justice CROWDER told the jury that it was not proved that the defendant had "fully administered," since payments were not shown to a greater amount than 1,500*l.*, the assets amounting (if the stock, &c., were assets at all) to more than 2,000*l.* But the question was whether at the time of the death of Thomas the stock, &c., were assets, or had been lawfully transferred to the defendant, so that he could take it in his own right. As to the suggested insanity of Thomas, the medical man rather disproved it; and it was not pretended that Henry, who survived him several years, was at all incompetent to make a contract. It was for the jury to say what the contract was, and whether it took place. If it was entered into as alleged by the defendant, he was entitled to the property. No doubt, the contract was peculiar; but was it entered into in fact? There did not appear to have been any complaint during Henry's life that the debts were not paid, nor any claim on his part to the property. The bond debt now sued for being the separate debt of Thomas was not a debt within the contract, which applied only to joint debts of the brothers, who were partners. Therefore the plaintiffs could not claim payment from the defendant unless he was executor, which he could not be unless he had taken the goods of Thomas. And if they had passed to the defendant, he had not done so, for he had taken his own property.

Verdict for the defendant.

GARLICK V. MANFIELD.

This cause stood on the paper for the day.

Mr. FIELD asked for a postponement till Saturday, on the ground that an essential witness resided at Londonderry, and that the subpœna had only been sent yesterday.

Mr. Justice CROWDER.—Can a witness be served in Ireland?

Mr. FIELD.—Yes, under a recent statute.

Mr. Justice CROWDER.—Why was it not sent before?

Mr. FIELD.—No doubt, that was a default, but a telegram has just been received from Dublin—"Subpœna—11 o'clock—Saturday."

Mr. JOSEPH BROWN opposed the application, as the witness might have been served a week ago.

Mr. Justice CROWDER.—Still he is not here, and will be here on Saturday. I will postpone the trial on payment of the costs occasioned by the postponement.

### COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JULY 1.

(*Sittings in Banco, at Westminster, before Mr. Baron* MARTIN *and Mr. Baron* WATSON.)

Their Lordships met to deliver some judgments in cases reserved last term.

GRIFFITH V. SIDLOW.

This was an application for a rule for a new trial upon the ground that the defendant, against whom a verdict had been found, was not liable in point of law.

The plaintiff was a pitman, and a fellow workman was winding up a tub from the bottom of the mine where the plaintiff was at work when the drum broke, and the tub fell upon the plaintiff and injured him.

The defendant maintained that as the workman was acting without his orders he was not responsible for the injury the plaintiff sustained.

Judgment was given for the defendant.

CAMMALL V. SEWELL AND ANOTHER.

This case was of very little importance, and Mr. Baron MARTIN gave judgment for the defendants.

PENNINGTON V. CARDALE AND ANOTHER.

This case turned on the construction of a lease, and resulted in judgment for the defendants.

(*Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before the* LORD CHIEF BARON *and a Special Jury.*)

ROLLAND V. THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Hayes, and Mr. Badeley were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. R. Clarke, and Mr. Honyman appeared for the company.

This case was resumed again this morning, and very many witnesses, chiefly engineers and others connected with the line, were examined.

The evidence went to show that the embankment of the permanent way up to the time of the accident was in a good and sound state, and that its construction was perfect, and the ballast on the top good and proper for such a service; and that the culverts constructed under the line were sufficient to carry off the ordinary flood of water to be found there.

The real defence was that on the day of the accident the district in the immediate vicinity was visited by a very sudden and awful storm, and that an impetuous and overwhelming flood was the result, and the witnesses called in support of this part of the case said that the fall of rain was almost unprecedented; the river Beck overflowed its banks and in some parts of the country the water was 14ft. deep; houses were flooded, and cattle of every description carried away and drowned, and the company said that about midnight the water came with terrific force against the embankment, and washed the ballast away.

After Mr. HAWKINS had summed up his evidence,

The COURT adjourned the further hearing until to-morrow.

### *COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Basinghall-street, July* 1.

(*Before Mr. Commissioner* GOULBURN.)

IN RE EDWARD LEWIS AND JOSEPH LEWIS.

The bankrupts were grocers, of High-street, Marylebone. His HONOUR gave judgment on the question of certificate. He said Joseph Lewis had taken but little part in the business, which was of a most reckless and improvident character, and he would receive a third-class certificate after six months' suspension, with protection. Edward Lewis's case was a very different one. Having previously been insolvent, when he paid 7s. 6d. in the pound, he ought to have been careful. Instead of this he had been most reckless. Commencing with a deficiency of 300*l.*, that deficiency had, in one year and five months, been increased to 1,300*l.* Money had been borrowed at 60 per cent., and there would not be a shilling for the creditors. He had borrowed money of Mrs. Arnold by various contrivances so tainted with fraud that protection must be withheld. There was also a concealment of plate of the value of about 6*l.* The bankrupt's certificate (third-class) would be suspended 18 months, and he would be without protection, except in the event of his having been in prison six months.

### *INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, July* 1.

(*Before Mr. Commissioner* PHILLIPS.)

IN RE JOSEPH HAYTHORNE REED.

The insolvent in this case was the late Major Reed, formerly M.P. for Abingdon, who was discharged by this Court some months since, and who has since died.

A rule for the appointment of an assignee had been obtained, against which Mr. Sargood and Mr. Reed showed cause; Mr. Dowse appeared to support the rule. The reason given for the application was that it was expected the creditors might derive a benefit from a rentcharge of 300*l.* per annum, created by the insolvent's father, Mr. Reed, of Burnham, in his favour. The counsel for the father produced an affidavit from Mr. Reed, showing that the deed was only made to give a Parliamentary qualification, and had never been acted upon, (Major Reed being qualified as heir apparent to an estate of 600*l.* a year. The deed had been cancelled, but even had it existed now it would have been valueless, as it only conveyed a life interest, and was voidable in the event of Major Reed's insolvency.

The learned COMMISSIONER was of opinion that there was no necessity for an assignee, and discharged the rule.

## *POLICE.*

GUILDHALL.—John Perry, a carman in the employ of Mr. Moseley, a newsagent, of Catherine-street, was charged with the manslaughter of Mr. Bamford.

Police-constable 315, said,—I was on duty on the 16th of June in Fleet-street, about five minutes to 6 o'clock, when I saw the defendant galloping down Fleet-street towards St. Paul's, with a horse and cart. He was going at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour. A gentleman was crossing the road near the end of Clifford's Inn-passage, when the defendant's horse caught him on the shoulder and knocked him down. The horse and cart went on about 10 or 12 yards, when the defendant pulled up. I called to the defendant, and he pulled up immediately. The gentleman was taken to the hospital, and has since died. I attended the coroner's inquest, and a verdict of manslaughter was returned. The defendant was committed by the coroner for trial, but he was admitted to bail in one surety of 100*l.*

The surgeon's evidence having been taken, the defendant was committed for trial, and the same bail taken for his appearance to answer the charge.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Mrs. Mary Ann Oulds, the wife of George Oulds, oilman, 37, Greek-street, was summoned for ill-treating her husband.

Mr. Edward Lewis appeared for the complainant.

The complainant said, his wife was continually threatening his life; she was in the habit of laying hold of knives and using them menacingly towards him. Her conduct had been so violent that he had repeatedly taken out summonses against her, and the last time she was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. His place of business was a constant scene of disturbance; lodgers had given him notice to quit, and he was losing his business rapidly. He was frequently compelled to sleep all night on the floor in consequence of his wife's violence. On Monday last his wife, being drunk, assaulted him, and then, seizing a knife, threatened to do for him.

The complainant's brother corroborated this statement. He had heard her threaten his brother's life a score of times, and she was almost always drunk.

Bendall, the assistant-gaoler, said when he took her into custody she swore that she would set law and magistrates at defiance.

The defendant was ordered to find good bail to keep the peace for six months.

Michael Hagan and Mary Hagan, his wife, were charged with stealing a gold watch, chain, and brooch, the property of Mrs. Fanny Lisson, 21, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

The female prisoner was employed as charwoman, and on Tuesday last the property was stolen. The husband, when accused, admitted that he had pledged the watch in York-square.

The male prisoner admitted his guilt, and both prisoners were remanded.

Michael M'Carthy was charged with robbery accompanied with violence.

James Dyer, of No. 15, Queen-street, said about 11 o'clock last night he saw two men pretending to fight near St. Giles's Church. He stopped to look on, when he was immediately knocked down and kicked by the prisoner until he was rendered insensible. When he came to his senses he found his pockets turned out and all his money gone.

Mr. Henry Williams, of 442, Oxford-street, saw the complainant knocked down and kicked, and went to his assistance. The prisoner ran into a house and stripped himself, and was found naked in a cupboard by the constable.

The prisoner was remanded.

MARYLEBONE.—John Williams was brought up on remand, charged with having stolen a quantity of silver plate, the property of Mrs. Fitzgerald, a widow lady residing at No. 4, Regent's-villas, St. John's-wood, in whose service he had lived as footman.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 15th ult. prosecutrix went out in her carriage at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the prisoner was in attendance, as was his duty, upon her. On her return home, at half-past 8, she received information from her housemaid that the plate was gone, and in consequence she caused her loss to be made known to the police. Tanner, one of the detective officers, came up from Scotland-yard, and by his directions a watch was for some time kept upon the prisoner's movements. He was discharged by prosecutrix 10 days ago, and was at length apprehended at Windsor by Noble, a sergeant of the borough police, by whom he was taken before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Blunt, at the Town-hall, who ordered him to be brought up to London. It was proved by the evidence of Noble that the prisoner had parted with a silver mustard-pot in exchange for two rings at the shop of Mr. Radnor, Thames-street, and that at a coffee-shop kept by Mr. Smeed, in the said street, he (Noble) received from the owner thereof a bag, which the prisoner had left there. It contained a quantity of plate of various descriptions. The whole of the articles were now produced and identified by the prosecutrix, and the prisoner, who had at the station-house admitted his guilt to Inspector Stokes, and who had told Sergeant Noble previously that he had been very unhappy ever since he had taken the plate, was committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.—Thomas Small, a respectable-looking middle-aged man, was charged with stealing a timepiece from the parlour of 76, Cadogan-place, Sloane-square, the property of Mrs. Lucas.

From the evidence of a servant at the house it appeared that prisoner went there on Monday morning with a feigned message from a Mrs. Smith, with whom Mrs. Lucas was on terms of intimacy, and was left in the hall while the servant went upstairs. On her return prisoner had disappeared, and the timepiece, which had been seen safe shortly before, was missed. Information was given to the police, when prisoner, who positively denied the charge, was captured and taken to Mrs. Lucas's house, upon which the servant identified him.

Mr. ARNOLD.—This is a very foolish and improper way of dealing with such a matter. Nothing can be worse. I give no opinion upon the prisoner's guilt or innocence, but I must say that there is nothing more calculated to lead a person to jump at the conclusion of the identity of any one accused than such a course of proceeding. The fair and proper way, if a person is taken on suspicion of having committed any offence, is to put him among other men and see whether he can be picked out. The course adopted in this case, and to which I have again and again objected, is the very way to arrive at a false conclusion.

The property was not found, and the prisoner having repeated his innocence, Mr. ARNOLD said that as it was strictly a question of identity he would accept one surety in 5*l.* for his appearance next Thursday.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Walter Jones, a boy of 14, was charged with the following heartless robbery.

The boy's father, a baker in Cropley-street, New North-road, who displayed much mental affliction and great reluctance to say anything against his son, stated that the lad had been for a long time past a source of great anxiety and trouble to him, from an almost inveterate propensity he had for stealing, which he carried to such an extent that during the last nine months he (the father) was at least 60*l.* worse from that cause alone than he had been previously. Three months ago the boy robbed him of jewelry and other property to the value of 7*l.*, which, upon inquiring about and tracing, he discovered his son had sold for about just as many shillings; and on the day before the present charge, having occasion for some money to give change, he went up to his cashbox to get it, and, to his grief and vexation, found that the prisoner had cut a piece clean out of it large enough to admit his hand, and through the hole so made had stolen a canvass bag containing money to the amount of 15*l.*; and, on looking round the room and missing his boots, he also discovered that he had stolen them and a pair of new trousers. On making instant inquiry as to the boy's associates he found that he was intimately connected with another lad of indifferent character in the neighbourhood, and therefore went straight to the house of that boy's parents, where he fortunately got just in time to recover the money, but not the other articles. He could not bear the idea of sending his own child to prison, but as he could do nothing with him at home, and could not tell what this shocking propensity of his might end in, he determined to charge him with the robbery, in the hope that he might be placed in some reformatory, where such evil habits might be eradicated.

The MAGISTRATE did not know what to do with the boy unless the father did prosecute him. Admission to a reformatory was not of such easy attainment as the father seemed to imagine. He would try what a few days' incarceration would do in the way of amendment, and this would afford time for consideration on all sides.

The boy was therefore remanded, and walked away with the gaoler with an air of complete indifference.

CLERKENWELL.—John Brown, aged 28, a French-polisher, residing at 57, Saffron-hill, was charged with stealing a gold watch from Mr. W. Brooks, a solicitor's clerk, of King Edward-street, Islington, in the Pentonville-road.

About 11 o'clock on the previous night the prisoner met the prosecutor, and, having pushed against him roughly, begged his pardon. The prosecutor, thinking that the prisoner was drunk, advised him to go home, and immediately afterwards missed his watch, which had been attached to a horsehair guard. He followed the prisoner, who was running at the top of his speed, and gave him into custody; but the watch could not be found.

The prisoner, who declined to say anything in answer to the charge, was remanded for a week.

THAMES.—Hannah Brown, an elderly woman, dwelling at No. 4, Stratford-terrace, Thomas-street, Devonport-street, Commercial-road, appeared to answer a summons which charged her with assaulting and beating Mrs. Elizabeth Watson.

Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, who appeared for the complainant said, that Mrs. Watson had been a Mormonite for three years, and was for some time considered one of the most promising of the "Latter Day Saints," but in consequence of having discovered the disgusting tricks of the Mormon religion,—

Mr. YARDLEY.—Religion! Are there any Mormons in this quarter?

Mr. Young.—Oh, yes, Sir; there are some half-dozen places called chapels of the present, I mean Latter Day Saints—sinners they ought to be called, Sir—where these people meet to inculcate their pernicious doctrines among the ignorant. The husband of the defendant had also been a Mormon, but gave it up. The defendant had been jealous of Mrs. Watson ever since, and finding her talking to Mr. Brown attacked her with great fury, scratched her face, and beat her.

Mr. YARDLEY asked the complainant if she lived with the defendant's husband?

Mrs. Watson replied in the negative, and said,—I was a Mormonite three years. Mrs. Brown is a Mormonite. Her husband was ordered by the elders to walk with me, to instruct me in the principles of Mormonism, and to rob my husband and go to Utah, for the good of the church.

Mr. YARDLEY.—I thought all the Mormons had gone to Utah?

Mr. Young.—No, Sir; there are troubles in Utah, and Governor Cumming and the United States army have taken possession of the place. There are plenty of Mormons left here.

Mrs. Watson.—Well, I was cut off from the church because I would not rob my husband and leave him, and the defendant's husband was cut off from the church because he was not successful in teaching me how to rob my husband, and could not induce me to leave my husband and go to Utah to marry one of the elders there.

Mr. Young.—Those are the principles of Mormonism?

Mrs. Watson.—Yes, Sir; I was taught that to rob my husband, leave him, and commit adultery was to glorify the church.

Mr. Young.—The Mormon church, you mean?

Mrs. Watson.—Yes, Sir. Well, Sir, I found out the baseness of the Mormon doctrines, and I would not leave my husband or rob him, and the defendant has been persecuting me ever since. Last Saturday evening I was speaking to Mrs. Brown's husband, he having first accosted me, when Mrs. Brown came up and called me a great many infamous names, struck me with her fist, and scratched my face. She threatened to kill me, and I had much trouble in getting out of her way.

Mr. YARDLEY.—Did you voluntarily leave the Mormonites?

Mrs. Watson.—I did, Sir; the elders of the church wanted me to go into their apartments and be initiated into the mysteries of Mormonism, but I would not, and have been persecuted ever since by Mrs. Brown and her friends.

The defendant said that Mrs. Watson did not voluntarily leave the church of the Latter Day Saints (a laugh), but was publicly expelled and cut off, and had ever since been in the habit of meeting her (Mrs. Brown's) husband and walking about with him.

Mr. YARDLEY.—Is not that according to Mormonism?

The Defendant.—No, Sir, it is not. Mrs. Watson was cut off from the church, and my husband was publicly cut off from the church, and they have been in the habit of meeting each other.

Mr. YARDLEY.—Is that any reason you should scratch the complainant's face?

Mrs. Brown.—I watched her, the hussy. She shook hands with my husband, and kissed him.

Mr. YARDLEY.—Is that contrary to Mormonism?

The Defendant.—It has nothing to do with Mormonism.

Mr. YARDLEY.—Then I am much misinformed on the subject.

The Defendant.—Yes, you are, Sir.

The Complainant.—The meeting was accidental. I kiss her husband, indeed!—the wretch who wanted me to rob my husband, and go into the apartments of the elders? Not I, indeed.

Mr. YARDLEY.—I would recommend you to renounce Mormonism if you wish to keep your husband to yourself.

The Defendant.—It has nothing to do with Mormonism.

Mr. YARDLEY.—I have nothing to do with Mormonism. With respect to the morality of it I say nothing.

The Defendant.—I have a large family of nine children, and have had 12, and I won't let my husband go with her.

The Complainant.—I don't want the old man.

Mr. YARDLEY.—Well, Mrs. Brown, it does appear she was excessively familiar with your husband on Saturday last, but that is no reason you should scratch her face, but a good reason for scratching his face.

The Complainant.—I can assure you, Sir, many women have been induced to rob their husbands and leave them and go into the apartments of the elders, there to lose all that is dear to virtuous women, by the Mormons. I am sorry I had anything to do with them.

Mr. YARDLEY.—I don't recognize Mormonism, and I must not have a breach of the peace committed. Mrs. Watson had better not shake hands with Mr. Brown if she meets him again. As there was some aggravation I shall fine Mrs. Brown 1s. only, but if she molests Mrs. Watson again I shall bind her over in heavy sureties to keep the peace.

GREENWICH.—James Wilson, 28, plasterer, wearing the dress of a discharged convict, and Henry Burkett, 28, painter, were charged with burglariously entering the house of Mr. Samuel Mason, surgeon, of Bedford-villas, Lewisham-road.

Mr. TRAILL remanded the prisoners for a week.

## *THE WEATHER.*

### REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

The date of the greatest heat was the 22d at Tottenham, Highfield-house, and Durham, the 23d at Exeter, Helston, and Silloth, and the 21st at other stations. The date of the lowest temperature was the 21st at Silloth, the 22d at Manchester, the 24th at Leicester, Helston, and Tottenham, the 26th at Stonyhurst, and the 25th at other stations. The highest temperature (84·6 deg.) was at Highfield-house, and the lowest (45·2 deg.) was at Stonyhurst. The greatest range of temperature (38·9 deg.) was at Exeter, and the least (25·2 deg.) at Silloth. The mean amount of cloud was 2·8 at Helston, 3·6 at Silloth, 3·9 at Exeter, 4·1 at Manchester, 5·1 at Highfield-house, 5·8 at Stonyhurst, and 7 at Durham. Rain fell on three days at Stonyhurst, on two at Exeter, on one at Highfield-house and Manchester; at other stations no rain fell throughout the week. The greatest amount (0·580 in.) fell at Exeter.

Helston.—Ozone, 0·9. Barley in ear on 21st; apparently a slight crop. Early potatoes suffering much from the long drought. Wheat remarkably fine and abundant.

Leicester.—Greatest range of temperature in 24 hours, 31·0 deg. on 21st; least range in ditto, 24·0 deg. on the 23d; lowest temperature at mid-day, 72 deg. Weather fine throughout the week, with occasional heat drops. Evenings and nights mild and pleasant.

Manchester.—*Maximum* in sun, 91·5 deg.; *minimum* on grass, 44·3 deg.; temperature of dew point, 51 deg.; daily evaporation, 0·222; weekly ditto, 1·554.

Stonyhurst.—Weather very fine and warm 25th, and 26th cloudy and cool. Showers in the night preceding 20th and 23d and in the afternoon of 26th.

Silloth.—*Maximum* in sun, 88·1 deg.; *minimum* on grass, 45·0 deg.; mean amount of ozone, 1·0. Very fine week; heat much reduced by a refreshing sea breeze. A few drops of rain on the 26th, but not sufficient to be measured in the rain gauge.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FROM THE HIGH-FIELD-HOUSE OBSERVATORY.

Tuesday, June 29th.—Greatest heat in shade, 71·2°; adopted mean temperature, 58·7°; mean pressure, 29·962; mean temperature of evaporation, 51·3°; range of temperature, 20·7°; amount of rain at 10 p.m., 0·000; ozone, 0½. The weather fine. Wednesday Morning, 30th.—Greatest cold, 50·4°; *minimum* temperature on grass, 47·5°; amount of rain, 0·000; amount of evaporation, 0·200; ozone, 0½; temperature at 9 a.m., 63·0°; barometer corrected at 9 a.m., 29·955 inches; direction of wind, N.W.; weather, fine.

E. J. LOWE.

### LONDON TEMPERATURE.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S RECEIVING-HOUSE, HYDE PARK.

JUNE 30.—Thermometer, 9 a.m., 70°; noon, 75°; night (minimum), 48°. Barometer, 9 a.m., 30·14. Wind during the day, N.W. Weather, fine.

H. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER IN THE THAMES TUNNEL, AND OUTSIDE IN THE YARD, ROTHERHITHE.

JUNE 30.—Thermometer, noon, tunnel, 62°; yard, 72°. Night minimum), tunnel, 61°; yard, 58°.

W. W. MASON, Superintendent.

## *LAW NOTICES.—(This Day.)*

ROLLS' COURT, CHANCERY-LANE.—At 10.

For judgment.—Lindsay v. Gibbs (2).

Causes, &c.—King v. Cleveland, part-heard—Hughes v. Howard—Jones v. Biron—Devon v. Lake—White v. Wakley—Hughes v. Jones—Bellhouse v. Still—Dark v. Williamson—Whittington v. Edwards—Furness v. Caterham Railway—Phillips v. Brydon—Broome v. Bombalier.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, LINCOLN'S-INN.—At 10.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. KINDERSLEY.)

Petitions (unopposed first), 8.

Adjourned petitions, 20.

Petitions, &c.—Lichfield Lands—Ex parte Millbank—Witterby v. Knipe—Parkins v. Reynolds (after unopposed petitions).

Causes, &c.—Atkinson v. Smith, ex parte—Groux's Soap Company v. Hayward—Boyle v. Ibbotson—Orange v. Pickford.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. STUART.)

Petitions (unopposed first), 35.

Causes.—Harcombe v. Berryman—Rayner v. Harford—Swinburne v. Campbell—Helling v. Lumley—Tong v. Hyde—Carter v. Reminson—Guardians of Brentford Union v. Irvine—Joyce v. Kipps—Haviland v. Mortiboy.

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

Causes, &c.—Leedham v. Chawner, part-heard—M'Mahon v. Herne—Cattley v. Arnold—Roberts v. Turner—Webster v. Taylor—Simpson v. Prothero—Palairet v. Gardiner—James v. Page (2)—Lister v. Firth, Leather, and Clough—Phillipots v. Jayne—Horton v. Smith—Collins Company v. Thomas.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.—At 10.

(London Special Juries.)

Bishop v. The Trustees of Bedford Charity—Stray v. Russell—Thomas v. The Thames Ironworks—Wynne v. Shropshire Union Railway—March v. Oxley.

SECOND COURT, GUILDHALL.—At 10.

(London Common Juries.)

Hatfull v. Cregreen—Mattioli v. Galcotti—Montagu v. Balls—Wilson v. Davis—King v. King—Allen and Others v. Orr—Williams v. Addison.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL.—At 10.

(London Special Juries.)

Jay v. Bolton and Another—Lee v. Brett—Roberts v. Same—Bernstein v. Baxendale and Others—Burgess v. Great Western Railway.

SECOND COURT, GUILDHALL.—At 10.

(London Common Juries.)

St. John v. Bardell—Sharp v. Cooper—Cox v. Muncey—Piddington v. South-Eastern Railway (second action)—Ansell v. Ansell.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, GUILDHALL.—At 10.

(London Special Juries.)

Rolland v. Great Northern Railway, part-heard—Thomas v. Rawlings—Stevens v. East and West India Dock Company—Collis v. Bothamley—Ionides v. Harford.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, BASINGHALL-STREET.

(Before Mr. Commissioner FANE.)

J. Donner—last examination at 11. H. J. Cameron—adjourned examination at half-past 11. W. Newman—choice of assignees at 12. H. Williams—choice of assignees at half-past 12. D. Bryre—adjourned examination at 1. Eastham and Lawledge—last examination at 1. C Chambers—last examination at half-past 1. J. Jones—adjourned dividend at half-past 1. Evershed and Co.—certificate at 2. J. Marshall—dividend at 2.

(Before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD.)

F. W. Stockwell—last examination at 12. W. A. Lamprell—dividend at 12. J. Chatres—adjourned choice of assignees and last examination at 12. Brown and Co.—last examination at 12. J. R. Springall—last examination at 1. B. M'Chrees—adjourned examination at 1. D. Smith—dividend at 1. W. C. Tiscol—dividend at 2. F. Briggs—application at 2.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, PORTUGAL-STREET.

(Before Chief Commissioner LAW.)—At 11.

For Discharge.—N. Harry.

For Protection.—J. Godward—R. Burke.

Adjourned Final Order.—W. Newman.

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

Final Orders.—H. Shrimpton—G. Porter—J. Lancaster—G. B. Manger—A. C. Hempel—J. Taberham—W. Langfear.

Original Prisoners.—J. H. Nightingall—E. E. Batchelor—R. D. Brown.

ROLLS' CHAMBERS, CHANCERY-LANE.

A to K.—Craven v. Ure, at 10—Carew's Estate Act, at half-past 10 and 11. At 11.—Church v. Bewley—Bonstead v. Bromley—Heaton v. Tempest—Cunliffe v. Hall—Kidd v. Wilkinson. At half-past 11.—Bateman v. Hopkins—Durant v. Jewell—Collett v. Collett—Re Hawley—Great Yarmouth Charities—Kennard v. Simcock—Re Jones—Anthony v. Croughton—Curlewis v. Mornington—Crallam v. Oulton. At 12.—Chinnock v. Hanbrey—Bollard v. Bollard—Bayly v. Douglas. At 1.—Crouch v. Waller—Dawes v. Ridgway—General Live Stock Company—Cork, &c., Railway v. Cowdray. Jackson v. Mathias, at 2—Benett v. Wyndham, at 2. At 3.—Blunt v. Wyndham—Re Electric Telegraph Company. L to Z.—Langharne's Estate, at 10—Stewardson v. Stewardson, at half-past 10—Swift v. Swift, at a quarter to 11. At 11.—Lang v. Griffiths—Wilcoxon v. Mackenzie—Mortimore v. Soares—Lane's Settled Estates—Trezevant v. Broughton. At half-past 11.—E. Willson's Estate—Neale v. Petty—Neale v. Smith—Short v. Kirton—Strachan v. Strachan—Morgan v. Hatchell—Watson v. Eales—Sturgis v. Davis—Rowcliffe v. Hodges. Sandford v. Sandars, at a quarter to 12—Perry—Herrick v. Attwood, at 12. Attorney-General v. Walker, at 1—Yates v. Yates, at 1—Pulman v. Reeve, at half-past 1—Macnaught v. M'Whinney, at 2—Rawlings v. Rawlings, at 2—Perry v. Wade, at 3—Weedon v. Glover, at half-past 3—Re Walduck's Estate, at 3.

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

(Vice-Chancellor KINDERSLEY'S Chambers.)

Best v. Garwood, at 9. At 10.—Re Bingley School—Attorney-General v. Christ Church College. Gresley v. Greene, at a quarter past 10—Brandling v. Plummer, at half-past 10—Alder v. Short, at a quarter to 11. At 11.—Graham v. Crowther—Crookland v. Crookland—Buckeridge v. Whalley—Harcourt v. Harcourt—Scott v. Deffell—Montgomery v. Hewitt—Logan v. Stewart. Wates v. Reed, at half-past 11—Davison v. Trevillian, at half-past 11—Jefferson v. Jefferson, at 12—Moore v. Wrighett, at 12—Barnett v. Barnett, at half-past 12—Maltby v. Grey, at half-past 12—Howard's Trust, at a-quarter to 1—Saul v. Saul (2), at 1—Coote v. Wingfield, at 1—Kirkpatrick v. Fletcher, at 2 and 3—Lamb v. Lamb, at half-past 1—Martin v. Martin, at a-quarter to 2—Owen v. Roberts, at 2—Parkin v. Stanton, at 2—Ship Owners' Towing Company, at half-past 2—Northumberland Bank, at 3—Turner v. Turner, at a-quarter past 3 and half-past 3. At half-past 3.—Hargreaves v. Hunt—M'Larty v. Middleton—Lee v. Rennard.

(Vice-Chancellor STUART'S Chambers.)

A to K.—At half-past 10.—Godson v. Higginson—Kay v. Ransthorne. At 11.—Dabbs v. Dabbs—Hirtslet v. Mules—Curzon v. Curzon—Higgins v. Pugh—Hastings v. Stepney—Bell's Estate—O. Evans's Estate. At half-past 11—Berryman's Estate—Collett's Estate—Cocks v. Calvert—Fryer v. Fryer—Ingram v. Woolcott. Gillam's Estate, at 12—Dawson v. Clarke, at 12—Gratrex v. Cunliffe, at 1—Re Depice, at 2—Griffiths v. Bedborough (2), at 2—Deeley's Estate, at 3—Ayscough's Estate, at half-past 3. L to Z.—Lacey v. Ramsdale, at half-past 10—Rawlins v. Wickham, at half-past 10—Meredith v. Treffry, at half-past 10 to 11—Ridgway v. Newstead, at a quarter to 11. At 11.—Morton v. Backhouse—Morison v. Chalmers—Wilson v. Polignac. Tollemache v. Dendy, from half-past 11 to 12—Taylor v. Harewood, at 12—Robinson's Estate, from 12 to 1—Villebois v. Villebois, from 1 to half-past 1—Tucker v. Leveridge, from half-past 1 to half-past 2—Silvester v. Clarke, from half-past 2 to 3—Mumford v. King, from half-past 2 to 4. At 3.—Tebay v. Scott (2)—Parkin v. Taylor—Tredwell v. Tredwell—Starkey v. Starkey—Orme's Estate—Welsh's Estate—G. H. Ward v. Ward—Stahlschmidt v. Lett—Streatfield v. Streatfield—Tippin's Trust—Walker v. Walker—Underwood v. Frost.

(Vice-Chancellor WOOD'S Chambers.)

A to K.—Humphrey v. Stevens, at 10—Haynes v. Forshaw, at half-past 10. At 11.—Bryan v. Turner—Allan v. Atlantic Telegraph Company—Hodder v. Tarte—Billing v. Phillips—Great Cambrian Mining Company—Re Kent Botanical, &c. Bird v. Powell, at half-past 11—Errington v. Blundall, at half-past 11. At 12.—Campbell v. Calvert—East Anglian Railway v. Goodwin—Eyre v. Sanders. Bird v. Ker, at 12, 1, 2, and 3. L to Z.—Parker v. Lake, at 10—Owen v. Crouch, at half-past 10. At 11.—Willmer v. Kidd—Stelfox v. Sugden—Walton v. Hills—Turtle v. Kinnis—Williams v. Jackson—King of Oude v. Ood-Deen—Whitmore v. Pepper—Nicholls v. Elford—Napier v. Routledge. Nairne v. Featherstone, at half-past 11—Waller v. Holmes, at 12—Pee v. Pee, at 1—Re M'Mahon, at half-past 1—Wildbore v. Gregory, at 2—Wycherly v. Barnard at 3. At half-past 3.—Walsh v. Eschmann—M'Culluch v. Gregory—Sheerness Waterworks—Wycherley v. Barnard—Mould v. Cox.

MASTERS' OFFICES, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS.

(Before Master RICHARDS.)

Hooke v. Laslett. At 12.—Warwick, &c., Railway.

## *SHIP NEWS.*

### LIVERPOOL, JULY 1.

Wind, N.W., fresh.

Arrived.—The Indian, from Quebec, sailed June 19—the Chatham, from New York—the Jeune Evariste, from Nantes—the Cintra, from Oporto—the Kangaroo and the Plutarch, both from New York—the Parliament, from New Orleans—the Marie, from Moricq.

Off the Port.—The City of Hamilton, the Conquest, the Admiral, the China, the Genova, the Orient, the Intrinsic, and the America.

Sailed.—The Frankfort, for Genoa—the Tiber, for Naples.

The Charleston has arrived at New Orleans.

The S. B. James, from Minatitlan, had left Key West for London.

The Ashland, the Magistrate, and the Prince of Wales, hence, have arrived at New Orleans.

The Zetland, hence, has arrived at Quebec.

The Rochester, hence, has arrived at Mobile.

QUEBEC, June 18.—The Warburton, ashore at Anticosti, has been sold with her cargo.

LONDON, July 1.—Wind at noon, N. to N.W., strong and cloudy.

FALMOUTH, June 30.—Wind, N.W.—Arrived, the Gertrude, from Matanzas—the Speculant, from Rio Grande. Sailed, the Gezina Gertruida, for Antwerp—the Freye, for Glocester.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Zebron, of and from Maitland, Nova Scotia, was wrecked on Hame's Shoal on the 12th of June; crew saved. June 17.—The Martha Kendall, from St. John's, New Brunswick, for Havannah, is reported by telegraph to have been wrecked when two days out.

NASSAU, June 5.—The American ship Knickerbocker, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with a general cargo, was wrecked on the Crossing Rocks, on the east side of the Abaco, and was reported on the 23d of May as a total loss, cargo said to be all saved, and great part of it already brought here, but in a much damaged state. Two of the crew and one passenger drowned, the rest landed at this place.

### GRAVESEND, JUNE 30.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

(From Lloyd's.)

Arrived.—The Schiedam, from Rotterdam.

JULY 1.

9.30 a.m.—Wind, W.N.W.; tide, five hours' ebb; weather, fresh and fine.

Arrived.—The Earl of Auckland, from Rotterdam—the Baron Osy, from Antwerp—the Milo, from Odessa—the Seaforth, from Barbadoes—the Willing, from Jamaica—the Ada, from Sines—the Otto, from Stralsund—the Wikka, from Rostock—the Empire, from Jamaica—the Duchess of Leinster, from Port Nelson—the Neptune, from Havre.

Sailed.—The Gibraltar, for Gibraltar—the Hanover, for Ostend—the Ulrica, for Singapore.

1 p.m.—Wind, W.N.W.; tide, three hours' flood; weather, fine.

Arrived.—The Magnet, from Harlingen—the Denmark, from Calais—the Holland, from Ostend.

Sailed.—The Soho, for Havre—the Seine, for Boulogne—the Metropolis, for Guernsey—the Fyenoord, for Rotterdam.

3 p.m.—Wind, W.N.W.; weather, rather cloudy.

Arrived.—The Neptune, from Caen—the Amor, from Riga—the Divine, from Marans.

Sailed.—The Moselle, for Rotterdam.

8 p.m.—Wind, W.N.W.; tide, four hours' ebb; fine.

Arrived.—The Middlesbrough, from Konigsberg—the Paris and London, for Paris—the Ossian, from Cronstadt—the Diana, from Amsterdam.

Sailed.—The Dolphin, for Antwerp.

### DEAL, JUNE 29.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

(From Lloyd's.)

Passed.—The M. S. Frank, for Cardiff; the Billow, for Dominica; the Torefors, for Adelaide; the Matapan, for Calcutta; the Clarendon, for Sydney; and the Woodville, for Shanghai, all from London—the Paris and London, from Paris, and the Jamaica, from the westward, both for London—the Resolution, from London for Constantinople.

Passed, June 30.—Her Majesty's ship Dee, from Woolwich for the westward.

Passed Dungeness, June 30.—The Spirit of the Age, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mary Jane, from Callao, both for London.

JULY 1.

9 a.m.—Wind, N.W., moderate.

Under Sail.—The Chile, from the westward for London.

Sailed.—The Robert Small, the Wellington, the Mayflower, and the Newport.

Noon.—Wind, N.W. fresh.

Passed in Tow.—The Sarepta, from Colombo for London, 120 days out.

Passed.—The Aurora, from Sierra Leone; the Aurega, from Genoa; and the Freak, from Lisbon, all for London.

2 p.m.—Wind, N.W., strong.

Passed.—The Sydney, from London for Portland Bay—the steamer Gibraltar, from London for Gibraltar.

Passed in Tow.—The Abaellino, from Boston for London.

7.30 p.m.—Wind, W.N.W., moderate.

Passed.—The Alrica, from London for Singapore.

Arrived and Anchored.—The Fannie Porley, from Havre for Sunderland—the Prompt, from London for Liverpool—the Excelsior, from Shields for Constantinople.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

A ship, third distinguishing pendant, No. 882.

The City of Dublin, from the Clyde for Calcutta, May 23, 6 N., 26 W.

The Achilles, from Liverpool for Sydney, New South Wales, May 25, 7 N., 26 W.

The Lady of the Isles, from London, 6 N., 23 W.

The Llewellyn, from Cardiff for Pernambuco, 11 days out, 48 N., 11 W.

The Camilla, from Jamaica, May 17, off Cape St. Antonia.

The Torrell, from New Orleans for Liverpool, same day.

No. 8,197 1st distinguishing pendant, June 14, 44 N., 50 W.

The Beatrix, from Sunderland for Ceylon, June 8, 5 N., 23 W.

The Sicilian ship, Clementina from Palermo for New York, June 6, 36 N., 39 W.

The Bremen schooner No. 59 (Delphin), May 11, in the Gulf of Florida, near to the dry Tortugas Islands.

The Bard of Avon, from London for Calcutta, May 23, 23 W.

The Mary Ann, of New Brunswick, from Falmouth for Rio Janeiro, May 24, 25 N., 23 W.

The Lispart (?), outward bound, May 23, 48 N., 8 W.

The Jeune, from Cardiff for the East Indies, 7 N., 23 W.

The Bristol, from Smyrna for Liverpool, June 15, 36, 17 E.

### HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY.

Morning .. 30 min. after 5 | Afternoon .. 49 min. after

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday :—]

### FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 6 P.M.

The nomination of Prince Napoleon as Minister for Algeria and the Colonies has not occasioned so much surprise as the removal of the Colonies from the Marine Department. People cannot account for that step, which so much reduces the importance of that Ministry, and which is pronounced by competent persons to have been unnecessary. So far as the direction of Algeria is concerned, the Prince appears to give promise of becoming a fair Minister. It is said that he works very hard, and takes pains to master the details of his office. He has acted wisely in retaining those who formed the *personnel* of the late Direction of Algeria, and particularly General Daumas, who is admitted to be the man best acquainted of any other with all matters connected with the African administration. General Daumas was a pupil of the late Marshal Bugeaud, and spent more than 20 years in the direction of the *Bureaux Arabes*. The General all along resisted the project of creating the Imperial Lieutenancy, but he approved highly the creation of a special Ministerial department for the dependency. There still remain numerous details to arrange, and some difficulties to remove. The new Minister thinks that the artillery and infantry of the marine should belong to his department; the Minister of War is of a contrary opinion, and insists upon retaining them, while another matter in dispute is as to the Minister with whom the future Governor-General shall correspond. The Minister of War affirms he is the man; Prince Napoleon maintains that the Governor of Algeria should address his despatches to no one except the Ministerial head of the department. The question is not yet decided, but the chances appear to be in favour of his Imperial Highness.

It is stated that Fuad Pasha has communicated a telegraphic despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, giving fresh assurances that the troops sent into the Herzegovina were not intended to act against the Montenegrins, and that in no case would that country be invaded by the Turks.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says :—

“The Commandant of the French station at Monrovia, on the coast of Guinea, has withdrawn the title of French consular agent from the person who was invested with it, and who is likewise English Consul at the same place. It is probable that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon name a special consul or agent exclusively French at that important point, to represent the interests which we possess on the coast, and which are every day becoming more extensive, to the great but unjust displeasure of England.”

A private letter from Madrid of the 26th instant says :—

“The great event, indeed the best event which has occurred for a long time at this place, is the inauguration of the Canal of Isabella II. By changing the bed of the river Lozoya, its waters are brought to Madrid by a canal of nearly 50 English miles in length. This capital is, I trust, soon to be regenerated. It is now in possession of what it long wanted so much—namely, an abundant supply of water; and in future it will have the means of quenching its burning thirst. We may yet see its arid environs converted into an oasis of verdure, as Madrid will have at her command six or seven times the quantity of pure water she has hitherto had for all her requirements. The inauguration, as you may suppose, was the occasion for a great festivity. Seven years sufficed to complete this work, which, however, encountered strong opposition. More than 32,000,000f. have been spent on it, and difficulties which once appeared insurmountable have been overcome. The works were all directed by Spanish engineers, in whose honour a grand banquet was given yesterday at the Palace. Their names will remain for ever attached to the monumental work they have just completed. The most remarkable man among them, without undervaluing their merit, is M. Valle. In a few years strangers who may visit Madrid will not be struck with astonishment at the sterility of the surrounding country. Madrid will soon merit the name, which she has hitherto unjustly assumed, of a capital; the railroad which connects it with the Mediterranean, and the Canal of Isabella II., will allow her to take a place among the important capitals of Europe. To-day or to-morrow a definitive resolution will be taken about the journey of the Queen to the Asturias, as also on the question of the dissolution of the Cortes. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the journey will be persisted in, notwithstanding the opposition it has met with from a portion of the press, an opposition founded on political as well as economical reasons, for it is said that the Civil List is burdened with debts; and as to the dissolution, it will probably be left for the autumn. The press is now chiefly occupied with the discussion of international questions, some of which have a direct interest for Spain. I allude to the situation of the French Empire, and to the debates which have taken place in the English Parliament on the slave trade. The French journal published here, called the *Independance Espagnole*, remarks on the language employed by several Spanish papers, which, it says, have opened a real crusade against the French Empire, the *Novedades* having published three articles couched in strong language on the past, and with gloomy forebodings as to the future. The *Independance Espagnole* comprises among the crusaders the Ministerial journals. This is not correct, as there is no journal which can strictly be considered Ministerial, none that ventures on a systematic support of the Government; moreover, the Government have adopted against strangers very rigorous measures, which are undoubtedly with a view to satisfy the demands of France, and sufficient latitude is not allowed to criticize the Imperial policy. At all events, it is under the circumstances when the Conservative joins the Liberal press in estimating the difficulties of the Imperial Government, and in noticing the alarm and disquietude which prevail in Europe, that the *Independance Espagnole* suggests the necessity of an alliance between France and Spain. Will it be believed, an alliance between Spain and Napoleon III.? And, more extraordinary still, and in order to prove the utility of such an alliance to Spain, the *Independance* dwells on the good intentions to her of Napoleon I. The question was proposed, I must add, on the supposition of a war between England and the French Emperor. There is not a Madrid newspaper that has not scouted this proposition as dangerous and dishonourable to the country. If circumstances required Spain to abandon her neutrality, Spain could only be the ally of that country which she has tried to resemble most by the adoption of her free institutions. Unfortunately, since her alliance with the Empire, Great Britain appears to have laid aside her liberal policy on the continent—and, with due respect to your statesmen, most unwisely. Then, again, the manner in which Lord Malmesbury has spoken of Spain relative to the slave trade has deeply offended Castilian pride. Doubtless it does not become me to justify her, but, while insisting on the fulfilment of treaties and of obligations which Spain may have contracted, his Lordship might have abstained from insulting language, were it only on account of her weakness and her misfortunes. That language has been the more remarked here from the contrast it presents with that used towards the United States. A portion of the press has become the echo of these feelings, which are perhaps more sensitive in Spain than in any other country. It is thought to be extremely impolitic on the part of Lord Malmesbury to menace Spain with the withdrawal of his very doubtful protection of Cuba at a moment when so much is said about fresh filibustering expeditions; and particularly if it be borne in mind that the present President of the United States was one of the three diplomatic agents of the North American Republic who met at Ostend, and the declaration of whose international principles so much shocked civilized Europe. I ask, is it certain that England would gain a great deal if Cuba were transferred to the United States?”

Whether the remarks contained in the speech of Lord Malmesbury were opportune or not may be a subject for discussion, but that they were deserved by the Spanish Government few will be hardy enough to deny. There was a long article the other day in the French paper published at Madrid. The hackneyed charges about “English selfishness, English jealousies,” &c., were served up for the thousandth time. Of course, our freeing the Peninsula from French armies was solely and exclusively for our own benefit, and not in any way to serve Spain, who, if left alone, could have conquered Napoleon in a much shorter time than we took to do it; the damage done to the crockery works in the Retiro while in our occupation of Madrid was of course from jealousy at the superior skill of the Spanish manufacturers;—all this and other things of the sort we have heard over and over again. The present point, however, is the solemn engagement taken by Spain on the subject of the slave trade, and taken by her at a moment when she had not yet begun to deny that the English had served her disinterestedly and honourably. I find among the Treaties of Vienna in 1815 a document entitled “Declaration of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris 30th May, 1814, assembled in Conference,” and to which the name of Gomez Labrador, the representative of Spain, is appended. The following is an extract from that declaration :—

“Having taken into consideration that the commerce known by the name of the ‘Slave Trade’ has been considered by just and enlightened men of all ages as repugnant to the principles of humanity and universal morality; that the particular circumstances from which that commerce has originated, and the difficulty of abruptly arresting its progress, may have concealed to a certain extent what was odious in its continuance, but that at length the public voice in all civilized countries calls aloud for its prompt suppression; that since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every kind which attend it completely developed, several European Governments have virtually come to the resolution of putting a stop to it, and that successively all the Powers possessing colonies in different parts of the world have acknowledged, either by legislative acts or by treaties, or other formal engagements, the duty and necessity of abolishing it;

“That, by a separate article of the late Treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress of Vienna to induce all the Powers of Christendom to proclaim the universal and definitive abolition of the slave trade;

“That the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot do greater credit to their mission, better fulfil their duty, and manifest the principles which actuate their august Sovereign, than by endeavouring to carry this engagement into effect, and by proclaiming, in the name of their Sovereigns, their wish to put an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity;

“The said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations on the means of accomplishing so salutary an object by a solemn declaration of the principles which have governed them in this undertaking; accordingly, being duly authorized for this purpose by the unanimous accession of their respective Courts to the principle laid down in the said separate article of the Treaty of Paris, they declare in the face of Europe that, considering the universal abolition of the slave trade as a measure particularly worthy of their attention, conformable to the spirit of the times and to the generous principles of their august Sovereigns, they are animated with the sincere desire of concurring in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure by all the means at their disposal, and of acting in the employment of those means with all the zeal and perseverance which are due to so great and noble a cause.”

England paid 600,000*l.* for this concession to the principles of humanity. A law for the repression of the traffic passed the Spanish Cortes in 1845, at the repeated instance of Sir Henry Bulwer. We may ask has it ever been, and how often, applied; or has it been allowed to remain a dead letter? It may be asked whether the conduct of Spain in this respect has been grateful and in good faith?

Private letters from Lyons announce a decided change for the better in commercial affairs. The Bank has for some days past discounted to the amount of 2,000,000f., and there are other signs of restored animation. Improvement, though perhaps not to the same extent, is observable in Marseilles also; and from other leading commercial places it is hoped the intelligence will before long be equally encouraging.

The inauguration of the branch line of railway from Lyons to Bourgoin took place on Sunday last. A special train waited at the Perrache station to receive the company invited by the Duke de Valmy, President of the Dauphiné Railway Company. The train quitted Lyons at three-quarters past 10, drawn by two locomotives. It ran over the 27 miles which separate Lyons from Bourgoin and arrived in the latter town by 12 o'clock, after having stopped at each of the seven stations of Venissieux, St. Priest, Heyrieux, St. Quentin, la Verpiliere, Vaulx Milieu, and La Grive.

The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 68f. 5c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 94f. 10c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,275f.; Great Northern, 947f. 50c.; Strasburg, 637f. 50c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, 772f. 50c.; Western of France, 587f. 50c.; Bordeaux and Cette, 520f.; Lyons and Geneva, 605f.; Bank of Crédit Mobilier, 640f.; Austrian Railways, 667f. 50c.; Roman Railways, 467f. 50c.; Russian Railways, 501f. 25c.

*Cours Authentique.*—PARIS, June 30.—Cash Prices.—Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (not reimbursable for 10 years), 94f. 10c.; Three per Cents., 67f. 95c. 68f. 68f. 10c. 15c.; Bank of France, 2,975f. 2,980f. 2,977f. 50c.; Crédit Foncier, 610f.; ditto, Obligations of 500f., Four per Cents., 437f. 50c. 435f.; 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, 625f. 630f.; Piedmontese Five per Cents., 92f. 25c.; ditto, Three per Cents., 55f.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 98¼; Romans, 91; Spanish Passives, 7⅞; ditto, Three per Cents., Interior Debt, 39. Exchange on London, at sight, paper, 25f. 2½c.; money, 25f.; three months, paper, 24f. 85c.; money, 24f. 82½c.

### AUSTRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JUNE 28.

Though the Vienna papers carefully abstain from criticizing the measures of the Austrian Cabinet, they are in the habit of expressing their opinions concerning the policy of other Governments with considerable freedom. Now, this *franc parler* has given, and still gives, extreme offence to the French Government, and it is one of the principal causes of the coolness between the French and Austrian Cabinets. M. de Bourqueney has repeatedly complained to Count Buol of the “licence” of the Austrian press, and has requested him to check it, but Count Buol reads the Paris as well as the Vienna papers, and consequently has no difficulty in proving that the language used by independent Vienna writers is much less offensive than that employed by persons whose pens are “inspired” by the French Government. On the 20th inst. the Vienna *Presse* had an article on the battle of Waterloo and its consequences, which gave such offence to M. de Bourqueney that he immediately sent a translation of it to Paris. A formal complaint has since been made by the French Ambassador to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and there is reason to believe that he intends to make another charge against the paper in question, because it has dared to express its disapproval of the attacks which have been made on England by some of the Paris papers. For the edification of your readers I will give a translation of some of the more remarkable passages of the article:—

“The discussion between the Paris and London papers continues. The French journals attack England with the greatest animosity, an animosity which is coupled with an impudent falsification of the history of the times that is worthy of the persons who now degrade ‘journalism’ in France. The French papers present a very sad spectacle. Many things which flourished in France, and enjoyed the consideration and respect of the world, have fallen from their high degree; but nothing has been so profaned, so desecrated—nothing has fallen so low—as journalism. Who would ever have dreamt that the creation of Mirabeau, Chateaubriand, and Benjamin Constant, and which was subsequently so ably supported by Guizot, Thiers, Carrel, &c., could sink into such an abyss of vulgarity—could fall into the hands of men so totally devoid of talent and conviction? One can only judge of the immensity of the fall when one considers the height on which journalism once stood in France. All the French papers, the independent as well as the inspired, employ the same tone towards England. She is accused of using her strength against the weak, and a Tory Cabinet is charged with undermining the monarchical principle. England has renewed her protest against the abominable trade in human flesh and blood, and the Paris papers fall upon her like a pack of hounds who have been set at liberty. In the land in which the rights of man were once so solemnly proclaimed the slave trade is now defended. Instead of sound logic the French press now gives the public miserable sophistry. Four hundred papers in the departments repeat the absurdities of the Paris organs of the press, but there is not a single journal in France which dares to lay before the public a true picture of the actual state of things. We know full well the meaning of the present outcry against England, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Turkey, but we also know that the great idea which once enabled France to do such heroic deeds of arms is now wanting.”

The *Ost-Deutsche Post*, though in milder language than its contemporary, tells the same story, and besides informs General Espinasse that he is likely to be deceived if, during his tour in Germany, he expects to find sympathy for the French Government, or an inclination among the German Sovereigns to form another Rhenish League (1805).

In a very few days you are likely to hear that the commissary who is to accompany the “troops of execution” into Holstein and Lauenburg has been appointed by the Diet, and that a peremptory summons to make the concessions required has been sent to the Danish Government. A member of the diplomatic corps has to-day informed me that there will be some further delay, but you may be sure that Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria have at last resolved to act instead of talk. The method of proceeding was settled while Baron von der Pfordten was in this city. Some days ago it was generally stated that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian had received an invitation to go to Cherbourg, but the report is unfounded. His Imperial Highness, who, as you must be aware, is the Chief of the Naval Department, will probably leave on the 3d of July for Venice, where the Archduchess Charlotte is now taking sea baths. If the Milanese are not to have constitutional institutions, they are not in future to be annoyed about trifles by the military authorities. The races, which were prohibited in the spring by Count Gyulai, will “come off” in the autumn on the plain of Senago, and probably under the immediate auspices of the Archduke Governor-General.

The *Frankfort Journal* has learnt from Vienna that Baron Bach, the Minister of the Interior, thinks of retiring from office, but it is morally certain that he has never for a moment entertained such an idea. The reason given by the correspondent for the Baron's wish to withdraw from public life is, “that he has become very religious.” The Minister of the Interior is much too clever and practical a man to bury himself and his talents in a monastery, and as a loyal and dutiful subject he would hardly like that his Sovereign should be without his valuable services. The Vienna writer speaks of a Count “Klemm-Martinik” as the successor of Baron Bach, but there is no such person. The person meant is perhaps Count Clam-Martinitz, who is a man of considerable talent. Although the body of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg is not yet in the grave, the military men have found a successor for him. They say that Count Degenfeld, who has now a command in Italy, will be Civil and Military Governor in Transylvania, but the civil authorities hope that a civilian will be appointed to the vacant post. Baron Sina, the newly appointed Greek Minister at this Court, intends to give very brilliant fêtes here next winter. Although he will represent Greece in Bavaria as well as in Austria he has declined to accept any remuneration for his services. Like every other member of the Greek Church, Baron Sina is afflicted with “Turcophobia.” A few days ago a Baron Silberstein died here, and after his death no money was found in the house, although he had always passed for a wealthy man. Inquiries were made by his heir, and, on its being discovered that a banker had paid into his hands the sum of 170,000fl. but a few days before his death, his valet was arrested by the police on suspicion of having made away with the money. As the man said that his master left his bed a couple of days before he died in order to burn some papers, the stove in the bedroom was searched. Nothing but the remains of documents were found, and the servant was kept in custody until it occurred to some one that it might be as well to examine the other stoves. The examination was made, and the numerous remains of bank-notes of 1,000fl. each proved the innocence of the valet and the destructiveness of his master. The Baron, who was divorced from his wife, often expressed doubts about the legitimacy of his only son, and, in order that he should profit as little as possible by his death, he burned bank-notes of the value of 162,000fl. (16,200*l.*) When the door of the stove was open the word “thousand” was distinctly visible on many of the consumed notes, which of course fell to pieces when touched.

Prince Charles Schwarzenberg was buried at 2 o'clock, with great pomp and ceremony.

### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by Her Majesty, left Berlin on the evening of the 29th ult. for Tegernsee. Their Majesties travel in the strictest *incognito* as the Count and Countess of Zollern. Before quitting the capital the King signed a decree prolonging for three months the powers delegated to the Prince of Prussia.

### THE CASE OF THE CAGLIARI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAPLES, JUNE 26.

The Cagliari was probably not far distant from Genoa when, on Tuesday last, I drove to the Courts of the Vicaria. There I witnessed another phase in the history of this celebrated vessel. While in reality it was cutting through the sea in perfect freedom, fiction was exposing it to the storms of a Neapolitan process. The scene reminded me much of the pictorial votive offerings which pious sailors, after the example of Simonides, still offer up after their escape from danger. It was a picture, a fiction altogether, and I gazed upon it, and thought of the happiness of Captain Sitzia and his crew. There sat the judges, like the gods on Olympus, consulting as to what they should do with the unfortunate vessel, which was labouring on in the midst of ideal waves. Signor Starace was blowing his terrible south-westers, the Attorney-General washed over her with the waves of his awful eloquence, and a number of other minor deities, obeying the nod of Jupiter, sent out their currents and blasts from the corners of their mouths. To drop all metaphor, the appeal against the condemnation of the Cagliari was heard on Tuesday last, and for a Neapolitan court a tolerably large audience had assembled. On the bench were the two Commissaries of War, Signori Grossi and Rocco. Signor Starace concluded his speech as Government Advocate, and the Attorney-General followed in his *requisitorio*, adopting a similar line of argument, and both he and the President ventilated themselves vigorously with large green fans. The line of argument adopted by the Attorney-General pursued exactly the course laid down by the Crown Advocate, Signor Starace maintaining the perfect distinctness of the civil and the criminal question, the *buona preda* of the vessel, and the criminality of Sitzia and his companions. The whole tone of the *requisitorio* was very violent, and it was easy to discover what had been the prearranged conclusions. Since writing the above I have ascertained as a fact that the Cagliari did enter the port of Genoa on the same afternoon that the Council of Prizes was sitting in Naples. The very thought that this might be probable was enough to mortify and to embitter the tone of the Crown lawyers. On the next day, Wednesday, the sentence of the Court was made known, and I send it to you literally. It maintained :—

1. The competency of the magistrates composing the Council.
2. The independence of the cause of prize.
3. That the appeal of the Sardinian Company and of the Captain of the Cagliari must be rejected.
4. That both the one and the other must be condemned to pay the expenses.

I cannot but remark on the absurdity of a sentence which assumes the guilt of the captain before any opinion has been pronounced on his criminality by the Court of Salerno. The trial of the prisoners is not yet over, nor will the Court be called upon to pronounce any sentence upon Sitzia; and yet, by his being thus mulcted, he is presumed to be guilty.

It is devoutly to be hoped that another question, of little less than the same importance as the concession of the Cagliari, will not, as some people fear, be shelved. I allude to the indemnity due to the Sardinian Government. From the tone, however, which was adopted in the House of Commons when the recent concessions were made known, it has been concluded that the whole Cagliari question was regarded as settled, that an extinguisher should be put upon it, and that Sardinia should sit down contented with her men and her boat. If such were the feelings and the counsel of the British Government, it could not be regarded as otherwise than eminently selfish and unjust. It would amount to saying—“I have got all I want. I feel very comfortable. Rejoice, and be contented in the reflection of *my* comfort.” Are there any circumstances in the case of Sardinia which should render her more patient under losses? Have her subjects lost less property? Have they suffered less in person? Or is it not the case that while poor Fromento has been legally murdered, and the proprietor, captain, and crew of the Cagliari have been subjected to great loss, privation, and indignity, the Sardinian Government itself has been treated with marked insult? But the enforcement of the demand may lead to unpleasant consequences. Did such an apprehension ever withhold England from making her demand for indemnity? What was just for her is ten times more just for Sardinia, and the public peace is much more likely to be endangered by a weak submission to insults than by a firm and temperate perseverance in just demands.

For the fiftieth time the British Legation has again been sent back to Naples, and this time under the auspices of Admiral Lord Lyons. Doubtless such a selection would be unexceptionable, but I do not see the *sequitur* that because 3,000*l.* have been paid by Naples into the hands of the British Government, therefore a British Minister should be sent here. The respectability and the consistency of England require that it should be ever borne in mind why the Legation was withdrawn, and if it can be shown that since that time neither in humanity nor in high-minded and enlarged policy has this Government advanced one tittle, then for England to send back her Minister would be to set the seal of her approval upon whatever has been done here, and to acknowledge herself in error, and, by thus morally strengthening the Neapolitan Government, to abandon the Neapolitans to their fate. We have no character to lose in Italy, and our position is such, as regards Naples, that, without bullying, we may now exercise a great influence over the destinies of the country.

His Majesty is paying his usual annual visit to the Island of Ischia, which by this time, I believe, is connected by a submarine cable with Procida, and that again with Miniscola, on the mainland. The intervals by sea do not exceed, together, three miles.

Vesuvius still displays its long column of smoke by day and its stream of fire by night. During the past week the eruption has been on the increase, and more property has been destroyed. We have been visited, too, during the last three or four days by the most unusually stormy weather, and from the heat of the dog days have returned to the mild temperature of spring.

### SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 26th ult. have reached us. On inaugurating the waterworks of Lozoya the Queen expressed a wish that the King and the Prince of the Asturias should sign the record of it as well as herself; and, accordingly, after the King had done so, Her Majesty guided the Royal child's hand in tracing the name “Alfonso.” The Grand Cross of Charles III. had been conferred on the Marquis del Socorro, President of the Board of Directors of the Works. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier have left Seville for their summer residence at San Lucar de Borromeda.

## CANADA.

[From our second edition of yesterday.]

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY MORNING.

The steamship Indian has arrived, with advices from Canada to the 19th ult. She brings a small amount of specie, 125 passengers, and 450 rank and file of the 100th or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment.

The Indian experienced moderate winds from the west and north-east. On the 24th she passed the American ship Harvest Queen and a Royal Mail steamer, supposed to be the Arabia; and on the 29th exchanged signals with the American bark Derigo.

The accounts in the Western States from Upper and Lower Canada tend to produce the impression of a short grain crop for the coming season.

The unprecedented rains are playing sad havoc with the prospects of the corn crops in Michigan.

## THE THAMES.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The present state of the Thames forces upon us the most careful consideration of all possible means for effecting the drainage of the metropolis and induces me to ask you to give publicity to the following suggestions. Mere temporary expedients are totally inadequate. It is doubtful whether they do any good. It is certain that they are very costly, and when the money spent upon them has been thrown away the evil remains undiminished.

The time has come when the Government must act with vigour and determination. If they can bring forward a scheme worthy of the occasion they will be cordially and generously supported by the public, and will be enabled to confer a benefit of the most important description on us and our posterity. It is essential that such a scheme should combine three objects :—1. The purification of the Thames; 2. The embankment of its shores in its course through the metropolis. 3. The utilization of the vast mass of productive matter that is now worse than wasted.

I believe no scheme will be accepted with satisfaction by the public which does not provide for the fulfilment of these three results. Now, on a careful perusal of the report by Dr. Hoffman and Mr. Witt of their chemical investigations, I find among many rather unsatisfactory experiments concerning the deodorization of sewage, the following passage which seems to me very important, and with which I fully concur :—

“If it were possible to collect the sewage into a large subsiding reservoir, and allow it to deposit alone, the product would be more valuable than any of the other sewage manures which it has been proposed to prepare.”

If such a reservoir could be constructed without its being an intolerable nuisance, a very little consideration would be necessary for us to arrive at the conclusion that the construction of such a reservoir would be the easiest and cheapest mode of getting rid of the sewage, and would also be productive of the most valuable form of manure.

We will suppose that the whole sewage were intercepted before it reached the Thames, and carried down by iron pipes (as you suggest) to a reservoir of great depth and size constructed at some distance from the metropolis. The sewage might easily be made to flow into this reservoir at the bottom and in the middle. The question, then, is, would such a reservoir be an intolerable nuisance? Strange to say I cannot find that any experiments have been made of the effect of collecting a considerable quantity of sewage into a large pit or reservoir, and allowing its contents gradually to subside. My own belief is, that the surface of this reservoir would be free from smell, and that the water would flow out from it, if not as pure as the Rhone from the Lake of Geneva, yet at any rate sufficiently pure for all practical purposes.

As some corroboration of my belief, I may refer you to a passage in the evidence of Mr. Gurney which will be found in *The Times* of yesterday. Mr. Gurney is reported to have said, “The sewage from the sewer emptying itself into the river near Hungerford-market was quite clear, occasioned, he believed, by deep pits in it, in which the sewage was precipitated.”

Now, if a few pits in a sewer have the effect of making its contents quite clear, there is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that a large deep reservoir would have the effect of making the water at the surface pure and free from smell.

There is no doubt that the cost of making such a reservoir would be large, but then it must be recollected that the material excavated might be sent up the river in barges with the tide, and be the means of forming the required embankments.

It must be recollected, secondly, that there would be no cost in constantly providing lime, or other material, for deodorizing the sewage.

The deposit of the sewage might continually be brought up from the reservoir by the simplest machinery. Troughs could be placed at the bottom, and pulled up as they filled, and thence sent off at once by railway to their final destination, giving ever increasing fertility to our land. The water as it flowed off from the reservoir might be either returned direct to the Thames or pumped up to a higher level, and made available for other purposes, according to the degree of purity that it had attained. One thing seems to me quite clear—namely, that it is desirable that the experiment should be fairly tried. Let a considerable quantity of sewage be collected in a pit or reservoir of some size. It will then soon be ascertained whether the filth does not gradually subside, and whether the surface does not become pure and free from smell.

If this experiment be satisfactory, then the problem of draining the metropolis and utilizing the sewage seems to be solved.

There would be no engineering difficulty in constructing a reservoir on a large scale and draining the metropolis into it; and although the work might be somewhat costly, the mere pecuniary value of the manure constantly to be produced would be very considerable, while the value of the whole work, including the embankment, in embellishing our metropolis, and giving health and freedom from annoyance to its inhabitants, would be beyond price.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

July 1. M. P.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.—The steamship Indus, Captain Evans, bringing the heavy portion of the homeward Calcutta and China mails, left Malta on the 25th ult. at 6 p.m., and is expected at Southampton on Monday next. She has the following passengers :—From Calcutta.—Major Wilde, Lieutenant Farquharson, Mr. M'Mullen, Mr. Morrell, Captain Green, Mr. Schlatel, Lieutenant Radcliffe, R.N., Mrs. Gillmore, Mr. Redman, Lieutenant Peckenham, Captain and Mrs. Girdlestone, Lieutenant Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley and child, Mrs. Patterson and child, two Misses Patterson, Master Patterson, Mrs. Simons, infant, and servant; Mrs. Ferris, three children, and servant; Lieutenant Sewell, Major Elde, Dr. M'Andrew, Dr. M'Nab, Captain Scott, Lieutenant Loftus, Captain Hunter, E.M.S.; Captain Granville, Mr. and Mrs. Durham, three children, and servant; Dr. Evans, Major Willis, two Misses Evans, Colonel Wells, Colonel Maberly's servant, Lieutenant Malwin, Mr. Elton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Capper, Captain Best, Captain Wilson, Mrs. Kitching, Mr. R. Rennie (third engineer Candia), T. Cumming and F. Ruffle (stewards ditto), Major Gloster. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Coode, two children, and servant; Mrs. Dale, Mr. Arbuthnot, Captain Banborough, Mr. Kilgour, Mr. Mann, Captain Thomas, Mrs. Pinder and three children, Miss Tutch, Lieutenant Crohan, Lieutenant Murray, Major and Mrs. Nevill. From Singapore.—Miss Mary. From Hongkong.—Mr. M'Farlane, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, infant, and servant; Colonel Dunlop, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Peake (chief officer Formosa), Mr. and Mrs. Herschberg, Mr. Smith (chief steward Lady Mary Wood). From Galle.—Mr. Le Mesurier, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Pendend (fourth officer Ava), Mr. Woodhouse. From Suez.—Mr. J. Thompson (second engineer Precursor), Mr. Lang (chief officer Nemesis), H. Yewlett (steward ditto). From Alexandria.—Captain King (commander Chusan), Mrs. and Miss Curtis, Dr. Munro (surgeon Madras), Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Gilley, Mr. C. Filton.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the prompt measures adopted by the commandant of Chatham Garrison immediately it was ascertained that there was likely to be a scarcity of water for the troops, there is now an abundant supply of water at all the barracks, notwithstanding the great want of that article which is universally experienced outside the garrison walls. The temporary measures of precaution to preserve the water have been removed, and the troops have now an abundant supply for all purposes. Although the barracks are still very crowded, the troops are generally healthy, and the cases of measles and small-pox have almost entirely disappeared. The troops and children who may be suffering from any contagious disease are immediately removed to the hospital-tent which has been erected at St. Mary's invalid establishment expressly for the treatment of those cases. The troops of the 1st and 3d Battalions, who are now encamped, are much more healthy than those in barracks, the returns showing a less percentage of sickness among the men under canvass than among the soldiers who live and sleep in their barrack-rooms.

The Diligence naval storeship has sailed from Chatham with war stores for Portsmouth and Plymouth dockyards.

A general court-martial, consisting of Colonel N. Parke, C.B., R.A., President; Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Thompson, of the 2d battalion, 4th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Faunce, 2d battalion of the 13th; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Ogle, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel S. Frazer, R.M.L.I.; Brevet-Major George S. Digby, C.B., R.M.A.; Captain Henry Timpson, R.M.L.I.; Captain J. F. E. Travers, R.A.; Captain Cuthbert Eccles, of the 2d battalion of the 4th Foot; Captain N. H. B. Vardon, 2d battalion of the 13th; Captain H. J. Bower, 2d battalion of the 4th; Captain E. H. Cox, R.M.A.; Lieutenant E. M'Laughlan, R.A.; Lieutenant W. Fagen, 2d battalion of the 4th Foot; Lieutenant P. R. Holmes, R.M.L.I.; Major M. Adye, of the Royal Artillery, officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, assembled yesterday noon in the mess room of the Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, to try Ensign J. J. Scott, and Ensign J. J. Dunne, of the 47th Regiment, on the following charges :—

“Ensign Dunne—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances :—

“1st instance.—In having, on or about the 11th day of May, 1858, at Portsmouth, failed to attend at the issue of daily pay to the soldiers of the company to which he belongs, although he had previously been ordered so to attend by Captain Thomas Palmer, of the 47th Regiment, his superior officer, and in immediate command of his company.

“2d instance.—In having, at or about the time and place above-mentioned, sent an order to Colour-Sergeant M'Donald, of Captain Palmer's company, to issue the pay of the soldiers to the said company in his (Ensign Dunne's) absence, and to send over to him at his quarters the parade state and grocery book for signature.

“3d instance.—In having, at Portsmouth, on or about the 30th of May, 1858, when under arrest on the above-mentioned charges, broken his arrest and quitted Cambridge Barracks.

“Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances :—

“1st instance.—In having at Portsmouth, on or about the 7th day of May, 1858, given to Mrs. E. Nightingale, messwoman to the officers' mess, 47th Regiment, in payment of his mess bill, a draught or order drawn by him on Messrs. Cox and Co, the regimental agents, for the sum of 25*l.*, which draught, on being presented to Messrs. Cox and Co. for payment, was by them returned dishonoured, he (Ensign Dunne) not then having any funds in their hands, or having reasonable grounds for presuming that such draught would be honoured.

“2d instance.—In having at Portsmouth, on or about the 9th day of May, 1858, given to Lance Corporal B. Nightingale, 47th Regiment, a draught or order drawn by him on Messrs. Cox and Co., the regimental agents, for the sum of 6*l.* to be cashed, and for which he received the sum of 6*l.* from Lance Corporal B. Nightingale, and which draught on being presented to Messrs. Cox and Co. for payment was dishonoured, &c., as aforesaid.

“3d instance.—In having at Portsmouth, on or about half-past 10 o'clock p.m., on the 30th day of May, 1858, in company with Ensign Scott, 47th Regiment, entered the quarters of Ensign P. G. Pigott, of the Wexford Regiment of Militia, in Clarence Barracks, and in his absence upset his furniture, and otherwise disarranged his room, and caused the bedding to take fire.

“Charges against Ensign Scott :—

“First Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Portsmouth, on or about the 30th day of May, 1858, when on the sick report, and undergoing medical treatment, quitted his barracks without the leave or authority of the commanding officer or the surgeon of the 47th Regiment.

“Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances :—

“1st instance.—In having, at Portsmouth, on or about half-past 10 o'clock p.m., on the 30th of May, 1858, in company with Ensign Dunne, 47th Regiment, entered the quarters of Ensign Pigott, of the Wexford Regiment of Militia, in Clarence Barracks, in his absence, upset his furniture, and otherwise disarranged his room and caused the bedding to take fire.

“2d instance.—In having at Portsmouth, about 12 o'clock p.m., same date as above stated, been drunk and disorderly in the George Hotel, and then and there otherwise misconducted himself.”

Mr. Scott was put upon his trial yesterday. The cases are expected to last several days.

Vice-Admiral Wallis is hourly expected at Spithead, in the Cumberland, 70, from Rio, and the Imperador and Imperatrix steam transports are also hourly expected from China with invalids.

The Victor Emmanuel freight ship embarked the detachments of troops before reported, yesterday, at Portsmouth, and will sail this day for India.

A camp is about being re-formed at Browndown, Gosport, where about 500 men will be put under canvass, owing to the overcrowded state of the barracks at Portsmouth.

The Royal George, 102, screw steam guardship of ordinary at Sheerness, Captain Superintendent John C. Fitzgerald, was put out of commission on Wednesday, and the captain, officers, and crew transferred to the Formidable, 84 guns. The Pendant was hoisted on board her at 8 a.m. yesterday, as guardship of ordinary.

The Colossus, 80 guns, now ready for the pendant at Sheerness, had her compasses adjusted yesterday.

The Locust steamvessel, Lieutenant-Commander John B. Field, at Sheerness, is to proceed along the east coast of England and Scotland, calling at the different ports to raise volunteer seamen for the navy. The Hart, sailing cutter, is also ordered to take the same route, to raise boys to be entered as sea apprentices for the navy.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty :—

Mr. W. Hewlett has been promoted to Master; Mr. W. R. Madge, Master, to the Impregnable; H. R. Shaw, Paymaster, to the Himalaya; and E. S. Lean, Clerk, to the Orion.

## THE GRAVES AT SEBASTOPOL.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having in yesterday's *Times* seen a letter signed “Officer,” in which allusion is made to a work* on the above, also to a letter in *The Times* of the 24th of June from Sir James Fergusson, I beg to state that the title of that work was changed, when the second edition came out, to *Memorials of the Brave*, &c. It boasts of nothing beyond its truthfulness, and, as Mr. Russell, your correspondent, and no mean authority, says in his *British Expedition to the Crimea*, page 488, “its accuracy is as great as the interest attached to the subject,”—an accuracy which ought to be of the most minute, considering that I did not leave the Crimea until the last day of the evacuation; besides which I was charged with the duty of erecting the public monuments, including many others which I undertook voluntarily by means of my company of Sappers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERIC BRINE, Captain

Cork Barracks, June 29. Royal Engineers.

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* “The Last of the Brave; or, Resting Places of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and at Scutari,” by Captains the Hon. J. Colborne and Frederic Brine. Ackermann and Co., 106, Strand.

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THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—It may be very gratifying, but it is certainly a little mortifying, to see with what provoking coolness and common sense John Bull treats our boisterous complaints about his visiting our ships. After the splendid and heroical passion we had worked ourselves into, it is rather humiliating to be “let down” so quietly. We were all quite determined to go to war with England, if it should be necessary, to maintain the honour and immunity of our flag. That brilliant and reliable sheet, the *Herald*, had laboured day after day, with furious energy and characteristic accuracy, to prove that a war with England would be the greatest possible blessing for this country. Colonel Keitt, of South Carolina, had predicted the instant downfall of the British Empire upon the firing of the first gun; and both political parties were striving to outbellow and out-brag each other in the wordy war with Great Britain. The whole continent was standing agape to hear what the British press and the British Parliament would say to all this talk. The response, we must repeat, is a little mortifying. John Bull takes very little notice of the matter, but intimates pretty plainly that we are a good deal more scared than hurt. He hasn't been touching our vessels, and if any of his officers have, they shall be punished for it. This is the tenour of the reports we get from British officials in every quarter. First Lord Napier told us so. Then the admiral of the Gulf squadron and the British consul at Havannah repeated the statements. Now the *Bermuda Royal Gazette* tells us the same thing. And, as the climax of all, the organ of the Ministry in Parliament says that no visitation of American vessels has been authorized, nor will any such unjust proceedings be allowed. The bubble we blew in our zeal has evidently burst.—*New York Times*, June 17.

## CADETS AND CADETS.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Observing that the Government have given directions that the inconvenience arising from the confined sleeping accommodation hitherto allotted to the cadets in the Military Academy at Woolwich should be remedied, and that, instead of a room being appropriated to every four cadets, each should have a separate apartment, I cannot refrain from drawing attention to the present confined and inferior accommodation now allotted to the cadets of the Royal Marines, as well as to the inconsistency of the Board of Admiralty in placing the Marine cadets, whose principal studies are mathematics, French, and fortification, on board the Excellent at Portsmouth, a ship used for gunnery experimental purposes, and quite unfitted, from the noise and confusion of drill and firing, for studies requiring room, light, and quiet; although, on the other hand, the mates of the Royal navy, who are borne on the Excellent's books solely for the purpose of qualifying themselves to pass their gunnery examination, have ample accommodation provided for them at the Naval College in the dockyard, with separate sleeping apartments, &c.; whereas, the Marine cadets, 25 in number, have to sleep in hammocks in a crowded, dark, dusty, and ill-ventilated cockpit, without any means of performing their ablutions, except that presented by a small metal basin on the top of their chests, and without any opportunity whatever of preserving the cleanliness of their persons, with the exception of their hands and face; indeed, every reason that was brought forward for the alterations in Woolwich Academy applies with double force to the Marine cadets in the Excellent, who are crowded together without space, light, or air.

Should it be urged that accommodation for such a large number as 25 cadets could not be found in the Naval College, there is a building close to it (formerly the School of Naval Architecture) in every respect fitted for the purpose, but which is at present occupied by the Admiral's Secretary and three other officials, for whom other residences could easily be provided.

No doubt the present occupants of the building are of far greater consequence than the poor 25 cadets referred to, who, after all, are merely the source from which the whole corps of Royal Marines is officered; and it can hardly be supposed that the more efficient officering of 15,000 men can have sufficient weight to put four officials to the slight temporary inconvenience of a change of residence.

It may be stated that these cadets have to learn a knowledge of gunnery in addition to their other acquirements; but if the mates from the Naval College can go to the Excellent daily for instruction, so could the cadets, or they could go daily to the ship gun batterry in the Marine Artillery Barracks, which are close at hand, and where they could be equally well instructed, and returning to their college would be enabled to attend to their other studies undisturbed by the noise and vibration occasioned by the report of heavy cannon, and have the advantage of what are essential aids to successful study—viz., light, quiet, and space, as well as a room for private study and sleep, and an opportunity to preserve that cleanliness of person now considered essential by every gentleman. Any one visiting the Excellent, and then looking over the School of Architecture, will, I feel confident, arrive at the same conclusion as I have done, and think that the Marine cadets should be placed on as good a footing as their brother cadets in other military establishments, except, perhaps, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who, possessing a large furnished house at Whitehall, can hardly be expected to care about the wants of such insignificant individuals as Marine cadets.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PER MARE, PER TERRAM.

Portsmouth, July 1.

## EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Will you allow me to offer a few remarks on the letter which appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday last, signed “N. H. R.,” with extract of one from Toronto.

The young gentleman referred to by the lady who has written the letter is exactly one of the class continually cautioned by the Canadian Government and by every one who knows Canada against going there. Clerks and persons seeking situations are not wanted in the colony, and they scarcely ever obtain a decent livelihood, being unsuited alike in tastes, habits, and experience for the work required from such persons in a new country.

But the failure of one class should not, I apprehend, be a reason why Canada cannot supply the wants of the many; as a proof the replies to the circular issued by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture at the commencement of this year to the several municipalities show that between 15,000 and 16,000 of the labouring classes were actually required in those municipalities (not a half of the total number) that had sent replies up to the date at which an analysis of them had been forwarded to this country.

It is insinuated in the extract that Canadian farms are next to valueless. Yet its two concluding sentences are as follows :—“The average price of land about Toronto is 10*l.* a-foot front. About seven or eight years ago a farm might have been bought for a barrel of whiskey.” A farm of land which was bought for a barrel of whiskey seven or eight years back, and which now sells at the rate of 10*l.* a-foot front, would be thought in this country a profitable speculation. The present distress of persons out of employ at Toronto is traceable to the commercial panic of last winter, and to the consequent universal stagnation of business. To this may be added the practice of emigrants congregating in the large cities, where they are not required, and cannot get employment. But if the 4,000 or 5,000 persons now said to be idle at Toronto will go into the country districts, every one of them, whether man, woman, boy, or girl above 12 years of age, that is worth his or her salt, will at once obtain unceasing employment, good wages, and good diet.

If the unsuccessful would only be honest enough to state the real cause of their failure it will be found to exist in themselves, and not in the country which they upbraid. *Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

London, July 1. CUSACK P. RONEY.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—The report of the Select Committee was published a few days ago by order of the House of Commons. It goes amply into detail, and shows the immense progress of our mercantile shipping of late years—a progress that appears likely to continue in the same ratio. Hence the obvious necessity of providing for the security of vessels by harbours of refuge and other cognate works. The committee have come to the “practical conclusion” that how much soever such harbours are now required the want of them must become more urgent from year to year. The number of ascertained wrecks and casualties between 1852 and 1856 was 5,128—an average of 1,025 a-year. Of these 5,128, 1,940 were total losses by wrecks, &c., 244 total losses by collisions, 2,401 cases of serious damage, and 543 collisions with serious damage. The total loss, therefore, from all causes was 2,184 vessels, and the loss of life included 4,148 persons, or 830 in each year. In 1854, 1,549 persons lost their lives in this way. The value of the property lost by total wrecks is entered at 1,000,000*l.* a-year at the least, and by other losses and casualties, at 500,000*l.*, making a total annual loss of 1,500,000*l.* to the country. And this, according to Captain Sullivan, is a very low estimate. The committee enumerate as works needful, purely or mainly for harbours of refuge (to be executed as national public works,—1. A harbour of refuge on the north-east coast of Scotland, to cost from 80,000*l.* to 335,000*l.*, according to the site selected; 2. One on the north-east coast of England, at an estimated cost of 800,000*l.* to 860,000*l.*; 3. An extension of the harbour of St. Ives, at a cost of 174,000*l.*, or, if Padstow be adopted, at a cost of 35,000*l.* only; 4. One at the Mumbles, or some place in the Bristol Channel, at a cost of 300,000*l.*; 5. An improvement of the harbour of Carlingford, at a cost of 20,000*l.*; 6. An improvement of the one at Waterford, at 20,000*l.*; 7. The construction of a harbour of refuge at the Skerries, Portrush, at a cost of 100,000*l.*; and, 8. A pier in the Isle of Man, at a cost of 40,000*l.*; making a grand aggregate sum of 2,000,000*l.*, or, if spread over ten years, at the rate of 200,000*l.* a-year. The committee recommend the levy of an uniform charge on all ships passing such harbours in their course as right in the abstract, and it is urged, with respect to passing tolls, that the greatest care should be taken (if the principle on which light dues are levied be adopted with respect to harbours of refuge) to impose the dues only on such ships as would pass the harbours in their course, and therefore benefit by them. The committee entirely agree in the opinions of the Commissioners of Local Charges on Shipping, and would apply the general principles by them so wisely laid down in their strictest sense, in reference to the harbours of refuge which the committee have recommended. It is thought that no charge, if imposed, should exceed in any case a penny per ton upon all ships entering or clearing from British ports and passing the harbours of refuge in their course, and that whatever rate is fixed on at first, it shall be reduced from time to time, so as not to exceed a sum total equivalent to three-fourths of the interest, which should be computed at the rate of 3 per cent., and of the cost of maintenance. The committee approve the plan of Mr. Rendel, as used at Holyhead, or as modified by Mr. Abernethy, as the best in every respect for the construction of harbours of refuge. The committee, in fine, urge the necessity of undertaking these works as early as possible, and they submit that the expense is trifling in comparison with the great objects to be attained. The witnesses examined were Mr. David Stevenson, Mr. Charles Thomas Cerjat, Mr. John Coode, Mr. Mark Clarke, Mr. Thomas Forward, Captain Sampson, Mr. J. D. Bryant, Mr. Thomas Robert Winder, Captain Sheringham, Sir James Dombrain, Mr. Barry Gibbons, Captain M'Kellar, Captain Cumming, Captain Edward Best, Captain Thompson, Captain Hamilton, Captain George Bowen, Captain David James, Captain John Harries, Captain John Drew, and Captain Williams.

SIR ARCHDALE WILSON.—The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert is unable to reside in the Highlands this season, and has, in consequence, given up the shootings and fishings of Coul to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, the hero of Delhi.—*Inverness Advertiser.*