

N.S. (Original
trader, under engage

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communication, on Monday and Thursday evenings, with
the following prices:—
Fares—London, 2d; form cabin, 1d; deck, 6d.
Guides, for freight, or passage only, at the Office, Phil-
lips' Lane, 11, London, E.C. 4. W. C. Bassett, can be
seen at the Universal Office, Regent-circus, W.

AMSTERDAM, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin,
Hague, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Cologne, Bonn, Cologne
and Rhine.—The Antwerp Company's new, splendid, and very
rapid steamer, *De Schelde*, will sail on Monday, 12th, for
Antwerp's wharf. Towers, every Sunday, at 12 noon, re-
turning from Rotterdam. When the *De Schelde* returns
by railroad from Antwerp to Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin,
Hague, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Cologne, Bonn, Cologne
and Rhine, the following goods may be shipped:—
For the shipment of goods must be made to the London
Office, Light and Sailing, 28, Fenchurch-street, where a well
known and experienced Agent, Mr. A. G. Ord, can be con-
sulted for information.

DEPARTURES FOR ANTWERP, daily, by the MAIL
STEAMERS, en route to Brussels, Cologne, &c. Antwerp Re-
turns—The new English mail packet **PAULINE** FREEDRIK
Dover Tuesdays, Saturdays and Saturdays 11.15 p.m.
Dover Tuesdays, Saturdays and Saturdays 11.15 p.m.
Correspondence with trains from London-bridge, 5.50 and 8.30
a.m. and parts of the day.
Luggage can now be registered to and from London,
Dover, and Antwerp.

AMSTERDAM, Marseilles, Brussels, Cologne, and the Rhine,
DAILY MAIL PACKETS, via Dover and Calais, leaving
Dover for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Cologne, Bonn, Cologne
and Rhine, every day, at 12 noon, returning from Antwerp
by railroad from Antwerp to Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin,
Hague, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Cologne, Bonn, Cologne
and Rhine, the following goods may be shipped:—
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ON TO PARIS—A THIRD CLASS SER.
 July 15, 7.30 a.m., via Folkestone and Boulogne,
 July 16, 9.30 a.m., ditto ditto.
 July 16, 9.30 a.m., ditto ditto.
 July 17, 9.30 a.m., ditto ditto.
 July 18, 9.30 a.m., ditto ditto.

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turned at any election, to be made out and kept by such election auditor."

After some conversation, the proviso was agreed to.

Mr. B. OSBOENE would have been better satisfied with a mere Continuance Bill. He thought the candidate ought

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for doing so. (Hear, hear.) He was firmly con-
vinced that the people of the country were
more firmly, perhaps, than he ever was before—that
the use of Commons did not truly represent the feelings
of the country on this subject. Since it had been felt that
the change in the law was inevitable he had seen no
reason for dissatisfaction among those in whose name

mode of admitting them to Parliament, he says that he thought the mode effectual for the purpose, though the manner of concession was not the most judicious. If the House did not accept the concession, it must either go on in a continual contest with the House of Lords, asking their consent to a

subject. (Hear, hear.) Again, he thought of the Bill was that the resolution which would not constitute a law of permanent might be reversed by the next House of would, whereupon the whole controversy di-taxed question would revive, and it

ried that as a very unsafe system,
the utmost importance that Parli-
ament should amend that system of check
management of the public money
al security of the public. In his
should be entrusted with the application

Sir G. LEWIS made a reply to some of the suggestions of Sir F. BARING, and Mr. BOWYER, Mr. A. SMITH, and Mr. W. WILLIAMS continued the discussion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured Sir

F. BARING that he laboured under a mistake if he supposed that the Government had treated the results of the investigation of the Committee with contempt; but the matters were of an intricate character, involving many questions of detail, and required an appeal to Parliament. Generally

speaking, none of the recommendations of the Committee had escaped the attention of the Government, which had formed an opinion upon them, and measures were in preparation to be laid before Parliament upon the subject.

and Means, with certain sums were £35,000, and the Consolidated Fund and surplus of Ways and Means.

In a Committee on the Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland), Fines, &c., Bill, a resolution was agreed to for the appropriation of the fund.

On the order for going into Committee upon the

Mr. BENTINCK objected to the Bill that it sanctioned a breach of public faith, a positive bargain having been entered into that the tolls should be liable for the amount lent for the construction of the bridge.

After a few words from Mr. CONINGHAM, the House went into Committee upon the Bill, the clauses of which, with some amendments, were agreed to.

The Enclosure of Lands Bill passed through Committee.

On the next order, for committing the Cornwall Submarine Mines Bill, an amendment moved by Mr. A. SMITH, the effect of which was to delay the Bill until certain papers were before the House, gave rise to a debate and a motion for adjourning the debate, which was negatived, as well as a motion to defer the Committee until Monday; but ulti-

The debates on the India Bill in the House of

Lords have been pervaded by a languor and weariness, the exhaustion of the subject and the House, the late period of the Session, and a general impression that the measure, if not very good, is not very bad, are quite sufficient to account. Lord DERBY has been less eloquent, and cer-

tainly not more accurate than usual, and the first speaker of the day has been heard on the question without throwing, so far as we are aware, any new light upon the subject. Those who have been struck by difficulties arising as the measure came to be

looked into more narrowly will find no solution of them from the speeches of Lord DERBY. It still remains inexplicable to ordinary minds why members of Council who have been content to perform the duties of East India Directors for 500*l.* a-year should have accepted a 1.00*l.* a-year for performing

should now receive 1,200,-a year for performing the self-same duties ; nor are we enlightened as to the grounds of a policy which gives the members of Council a seat for life to make them independent, endows them with patronage that they may have a reason for clinging to

office when they are unfit to hold it, gives them a retiring pension to make them willing to relinquish it, and, finally, sacrifices their independence by withholding from them compensation in case their offices be abolished within the next ten years. These things are unexplained, and to us

years. These things are inexplicable. Lord DERBY adopts the suggestion made by Mr. WILSON for the purpose of getting rid of the manifest attack on the Prerogative contained in Mr. GLADSTONE'S clause, forbidding the employment of Indian troops beyond

the frontier of India without the assent of Parliament, by placing the restraint on the payment of the Indian revenue instead of on the employment of the troops ; but he leaves still untouched the serious difficulty how the assent of Parliament is to be given. He also rather ungraciously recalls the con-

cession of his son, who consented that the disposal by competition of places in the civil service of India should rest on the sanction of an Act of Parliament, instead of on the will of the Indian Minister for the time being.

Lord GRANVILLE called attention, though with much delicacy, to a point which had somehow or other escaped discussion in the House of Commons. The East India servant, he said, has been accustomed to move—and, we may add, not unfrequently to argue—in a circle and do business where

he has no equals, and exercise his talents in writing long Minutes; and it is therefore possible that you may find a very able, energetic, well-informed man, ready to conduct business in the Council with so much deliberation and at such a length as to make business really impossible. The result of

such a state of things will be that the Secretary of State will find it too tiresome, and will in pure self-defence reduce the proceedings of the Council as much as possible to mere matters of form. Lord GRANVILLE deserves credit for

this piece of political chymistry. We have all along been familiar with bores and boredom in social life, but the influence of the element of boring on political institutions is a new subject, and one for the discovery of which Lord GRANVILLE deserves every credit. Lord ELLEN-

BOROUGH has been as eccentric and inconsistent as usual; he cannot assent to the existing Bill, because it involves the principle of competition, and because it excludes the principle of popular election. The first he denounces as tending to a feeling existing elsewhere, an

trucking to a feeling existing elsewhere—a
act which Lord ELLENBOROUGH in his simplicity
thinks no Government could possibly commit. As
for the elective element, Lord ELLENBOROUGH is in
no degree convinced by the unanimous verdict pro-
nounced by the public, and he argues the matter

with the most characteristic originality. It is rather difficult, indeed, to trace in this Bill the idea of a Council with which we started. Lord ELLENBOROUGH seems to admit that the opinions of these gentlemen would be worth nothing, for it never enters into his head that the Minister should

be guided by them. He regards them evidently, not as assistants in carrying on the government of India, but as something external to it, to be coaxed if possible, and overruled if impracticable. In fact, on Lord ELLENBOROUGH's own showing

the management of this popular element,—the swamping it if refractory, and the playing it off against the House of Commons if complaisant,—would have formed a delicate and difficult task for the Minister, and one which would most formidably have distracted his thoughts from the

administration of his office. There is great justice, however, in Lord ELLENBOROUGH's general estimate of the merits of the Bill in expediting correspondence, in giving the Minister the initiative, and in carrying on the government in the name of the QUEEN. Equally

abolish the double government, but only in some degree mitigates its evils; and admirable is his exposure of the intrigues which are sure to arise from the introduction into the Council of the universal

deprecatd principle of self-election. Like most other critics, Lord ELLENBOROUGH is strong in attack and weak in defence; but his defence is no longer needed for a Bill that has been laughed at, abandoned, and forgotten, and his criticisms avail little against the compact

Such as the India Bill was when it left the



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