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on. Our object simply is to advance various Bills upon

second time the principle of which may be opposed we

shall only read them *pro forma*, and shall reserve the discussion for a future stage.

Earl GRANVILLE was not aware that there would be any objection on his side of the House to acceding to the suggestion of the noble earl on the understanding mentioned. (Hear, hear.)

STATE SERVICES.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, in rising to move the Address to Her Majesty of which he had given notice with respect to the special church services of the 5th of November, the 10th of January, and the 29th of May, explained that it was not possible for him to have moved that address as an amendment upon that which had been proposed by the noble earl of Stanhope a few nights ago; because that was a motion

which, in his opinion, ought to have been met by a direct negative. As that address, however, had been agreed to

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mply that the recollection of the great events in our
ational history and the great deliverances which God had

unbathed should be kept alive. Even if the services themselves were expunged, some memorial ought to be preserved of the great and good men who served their country so bravely, and whose names are so dearly and so justly commemorated. The Acts of Parliament on which the services were based, which were passed so long ago as that was the case there was an inconsistency in sending up addresses to the Crown, and in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords, the national property, and he could not conceive that, in making their lordships to agree to an address to have them expunged, they were not aware that they were doing that which was not acceptable to them. It was perfectly true that a long period had elapsed since that great wickedness of the 17th and 18th centuries, and he was quite as sure there were thousands of hearts which swelled with thankfulness at the deliverance of the country from ruin and from the rule of tyrants, as there were hearts which were grieved at the services which now appeared in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the accounts of the services of the 17th and 18th centuries. Let that phrase be expunged, but let them not be ashamed of confessing the national dependence on the services of the great men of the 17th and 18th centuries, and let them be proud to have the names of the great men of the 17th and 18th centuries, which his noble friend Earl Stanhope had so bravely—relating to the accession of Her Majesty—annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, and to the accounts of a wonderful co-operation had led to the present occupancy of a Protestant and constitutional Throne. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the noble friend would be able to press be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty, if she would be so good, to have the services of the 5th of November, which were so much the services of the 17th and 18th centuries, no longer be annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, in accordance with the address of the House of Lords, to direct that the services of the 17th and 18th centuries should be expunged from the Book of Common Prayer.

Thanksgiving appointed for the 20th day of June, being the day on which Her Majesty began her happy reign, such

of thanksgiving as Her Majesty may see fit for the recovery of her said Majesty's health, which has been procured to this nation,—namely, the rescue of the estates of the Crown from the hands of the rebels who were in Parliament from the conspiracy of the 5th of November, 1695; and the restoration of the church and monarchy in England, after the usurpation of James II., by the exercise of military power through the landing of King William III. in 1688; of which several events the nation is still enjoying the fruits.

The noble Earl STANHOPE questioned whether the noble duke was standing a course consonant with that sincere desire for the welfare of the church by which the noble duke had distinguished himself, and which he could not consistently, because he had not upon a recent occasion proposed to repeal the Acts of Parliament upon which the Government rested its title to the throne, to ask the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford to sign the petition of address to the Crown, preferable to the one presented by the House of Commons, which would be accomplished, because the Act would then be a dead letter. It was true that the noble earl representing the Government (the Earl of Stanhope) said he should have no objection to the repeal of the Acts of Parliament, inasmuch as the other House would then have concurred, and since that time the other House had concurred by unanimous vote, and the noble duke might have done so at that time, his instance, had been adopted by their lordships, &c.

He entirely dissented from the motion of the

ent, and he should feel it his duty to divide the House against it if it was not withdrawn.

Lord DUNGANNON said these services might be termed *solemn*, but no distance of time should prevent them, as a nation's prayers are not confined to any particular time, and are not a gratuitous interposition on their behalf in periods of great and imminent danger. He knew no period more appropriate for such services than the present, and he would therefore start for thanksgiving to God for Her Majesty's accession. They were grateful for blessings like those set forth in these petitions, and they trusted that Her Majesty would soon lead and their property as a nation cease.

Lord EBRURY regretted that this motion had been confined to the anniversary of the death of Her Majesty, and Her Majesty to recall the proclamation in which the services referred to were enjoined; but he hoped something more could be done, and that the prayer which he had proposed, in which the proclamation was based would be repeated. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of DERBY said that, although his noble friend had stated that these services were enjoined by Act of Parliament, he was not aware of the Act, and he would therefore observe of the days was ordered by Act of Parliament, and that during several reigns the use of these forms was enjoined by Act of Parliament. He would therefore turn in regard to these forms of prayer would have been, not to address the Crown to direct that they should be omitted, but to direct that they should be continued. He would appeal the Act of Parliament enjoining the observance these days. Parliament, however, had adopted a different course, and he would appeal to the fact that Parliament having been made known to Her Majesty,

ould be taken in accordance with the wishes of Parliament. The motion of the noble duke appeared to him

rescued the previous resolution for an address to the Crown, and if he pressed the motion to a division about the subject, he would have been able to show that his services were undoubtedly very important occurrences in the history of this country, and afforded great cause for congratulation. He was not, however, disposed to insist on every signal deliverance in his own history, or on every signal deliverance in the history of his country, as though he were commemorating a special service. He had no doubt that the great signal deliverance of the 1st of November was greater than that from the Spanish Armada, and if special services were to be commemorated, it was not fitting to return thanks for the discomfiture of the Spanish Armada. Then, again, the Reformation exercised a most powerful influence on the history of this country, yet it was not thought necessary to celebrate it as a special thanksgiving. He thought the time had come when the services of the Reformation should be commemorated, and it would be advisable to incorporate a portion of them into another service to which no objection was taken.

The Bishop of LONDON said that it was, doubt, a mistake to suppose that these particular services were enumerated in the Prayer Book, and that they should be observed by Act of Parliament, but the services themselves rested upon a Royal proclamation, and that being the case, he was not disposed to insist on their being referred to the service of the 6th of November, he entertained no strong conviction that the services of the 1st of November ought not to be mixed up with anything connected to embitter our feelings towards our Roman Catholic countrymen.

n to the service of the 5th of November was that it involved the whole Roman Catholic body in an act which was

theirs, but the act of certain conspirators. He need remind their lordships that the battle of Inkermann was fought on the 5th of November, and it was not until the 25th of December that the news of this disastrous battle reached the British capital. It was therefore not until the 25th of December that the British people were enabled to share the feelings of bitterness towards her enemies which were felt by the Emperor of Russia. Lord EMBURY wished to explain that he made the statement to which allusion had been made upon the authority of a book recently published.

The Duke of MALBOROUGH regretted the opposition the noble earl (Durham) to his motion, but he would not take the House.

His motion was then withdrawn.

The Police (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES BILL.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the second reading of this Bill, which was supported by the present Government. The noble Lord said that it was a satisfactory state of the law. Some measure was necessary in order to terminate the discussions to which the subject of school trusts had given rise. The noble Lord added that such a measure had become absolutely necessary in order to place the trusts of many scholastic foundations in the same category as the trusts of hospitals and universities. The noble Lord said that the provisions of law at the present time, as to the admissibility of persons to such trusts where they had not been expressly named, were in a state of confusion.

sted their lordships would give it a second reading, as otherwise an element of discord would be introduced into

at number of the public schools in the kingdom. The LORD CHANCELLOR said, this Bill, though a good one, seemed to him likely to be fraught with important sequences. The noble lord said it would prevent an element of discord being introduced into the different towns or foundations of this kind existed. The measure was founded on the decision in the case of the

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The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved an address to HER MAJESTY with respect to the special church services of the 5th of November, 30th of January, and 29th of May. He proposed an address to HER MAJESTY requesting that, in substitution for the services in question, there should be services in the

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.
 LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY moved the second
 reading of the School Trustees Bill.
 The motion was negatived.

The House then went into Committee on the Scotland Universities Bill, and the Joint-Stock Banking Companies' Bill was reported as amended. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Duke of NEWCASTLE pressed on the Earl of DERBY the propriety of postponing the Committee on the India Bill until the 15th of the next month.

On Tuesday evening, on the ground of the thin attendance of the House; but Lord DERBY declined to accede to the suggestion, and Lord ELLENBOROUGH then opposed (in Committee) clause 34, regulating appointments to the scientific branches of the Indian Army. The proposal to give these appointments by competition was an act of homage to democracy: it was totally unequal for. It would

The Earl of DERBY maintained that the principle of competition was actually in force at Woolwich and Addiscombe. He was not insensible to the advantages of birth and station, but he could not join with Lord ALLENBOROUGH in saying that, because a person

happened to be the son of a tailor, a grocer, or a cheesemonger, provided his mental qualifications were equal to those of his competitors, he was not to be excluded from honourable competition for an appointment in the public service. By omitting the last three lines the clause would not introduce the system of strict competition. The clause provided that persons should be educated in the public service.

The Duke of SOMERSET opposed the clause. After a discussion, in which Earl GRANVILLE, the

After a discussion, in which EARL GRANVILLE, the Earl of HARDWICKE, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord GRANWORTH, Lord MONTEAGLE, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord BROUGHTON took part, the Committee divided. The numbers were:—Contents 41, non-contents 34; majority 7.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH proposed, in clause 2, the insertion of words placing it beyond doubt or question that the expenditure of India should be charged on the revenue of India alone. The consideration of the clause was postponed for the amendment to be printed.

The Earl of DERBY proposed, in clause 53, the insertion of words with a view to the periodical production before Parliament of statistical information respecting the moral and material progress of India. The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

After some discussion on clause 55, it was agreed as amended. The remaining clauses of the Bill

In the House of Commons, on the order for the second reading of the Metropolis Local Management Amendment Bill,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY objected to entrusting such extensive powers to a Board which was not a representative body, and asked whether the rate was to fall upon the occupier or owner, or both?

Mr. AKEBOY objected to the Government guarantee, contending that the sum of 3,000,000 would by no means cover the amount required for

the proposed plan, and that a system of deodorization, which had been proved to be successful, might be carried out at less than the annual interest upon the sum to be guaranteed. He urged the House not to be led rashly to put its name on the back of the Bill, but to take time for consideration.

Mr. Lowe observed that, before the Metropolitan

board of Works were permitted to raise 3,000,000 to be spent at their will, it was reasonable to ask whether they were worthy to be trusted with such powers, and whether the money would be spent in a manner most beneficial to those from whose pockets it would be taken. He compared the plan of the board with that of the Government referees, and thus drew a comparison of details and savings, and

Mr. HEADLAM considered the Metropolitan Board of Works, supposing it to be a representative body, calculated to execute a grand engineering plan. The House, he said, should not hand over the money to an irresponsible Board without some

security that it would be properly administered. The ratepayers would be better satisfied if the work were carried on upon the responsibility and under the authority of the Government, and he thought the right thing would have been for them to undertake the work at first and altogether. He deprecated the commencement of the Board's e

Mr. S. WORTLEY suggested various objections to the proposed plan, not excluding that pointed out by Alderman CUBITT—namely, the danger of intercepting a large body of water from the river. He appealed to the House whether the Metropolitan

Lord J. MANNERS observed, that the House had fortified the saying that it had hot and cold fits. . . .
The other night ago the Government had been called up

to settle this question within 24 hours ; and no, after they had framed a scheme, which they deliberately recommended the House to adopt, they were told it would be better to postpone action. They had not proceeded with an undue precipitation ; he knew no question which had been more thoroughly thrashed out. If the opinion of the

house was that there should be no decision coming this year the responsibility of inaction must be on the House; on the part of the Government he repudiated it. The only way in which the act of the Government could be brought to bear contained in the four corners of the Bill, he insisted that the Government should not undertake such a work: that its expense should

orne by the locality ; and that the municipality already established as a representative of this great metropolis should be intrusted with the work. In reply to Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, he said the rate would be a sewer's rate, and what was commonly called a landlord's rate.

ERS was mistaken in supposing that the speech to which he had referred were accusations against the Government; they were confessions of the fault, in which he (Mr. GLADSTONE) participated, in which those were placed who were called upon assent to the principle of a Bill which contained provisions so important. The body entrusted it

expenditure of so large an amount of money should be popularly constituted; but though the board was in theory a representative body, yet it was not sufficiently palpable, and, when he considered who was to be ultimately responsible for the payment of the money, and for any further expenditure beyond the 3,000,000*l.*, this was a all point.

Mr. Alderman CUBITT supported the Bill, regarding his suggestion as to the danger of diminishing the volume of the river.

Mr. CONINGHAM, on the contrary, viewed with considerable alarm the proposition that the metropolis should be handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the adoption of a scheme to

Sir B. HALL said, he was not one of those who desired to throw over this question; on the contrary, he should vote for the second reading of the Bill; but he called the attention of Lord J. RUSSELL to the second clause, to which he objected, which enabled the Metropolitan Board of Works

Mr. KENDALL was anxious, before anything was done, that the whole subject should be well considered.

persons who did not consider the scheme of the Metropolitan Board of Works the best that could be adopted, and who were not in favor of the scheme, were not in favor of the scheme, and were not in favor of the scheme.

which has been adopted. It was in evidence that deodorization could be carried on upon the banks of all the rivers, and if this process were employed at all it should be before leaving the Thames. He thought it would be better to leave the Government simply to guarantee the money, without involving itself in any scheme whatever.

Mr. HENLEY remarked that this was exactly what the Bill did; it gave no indication of any particular scheme; it only required that the Bill should be passed by the House of Commons, and that the Metropolitan Board of Works should be empowered to do what they thought fit.

Mr. STEPHENSON said, after much consideration of the subject he had come to the conclusion that nothing would effectually answer the purpose but an intercepting system, which could be accomplished by an extension of London. He could not understand the objection to intrusting the Metropolitan Board of Works with the undertaking; they were in possession of all the information necessary for carrying it out. He supported the Bill.

Sir J. SIMON approved the intercepting system, and should vote for the second reading of the Bill; but he was alarmed, with Sir B. HAILE, at the second clause.

Sir G. LEWIS assented to the principle of giving the proposed powers to the Metropolitan Board of Works; but, with reference to the clause empowering the Government to appoint a superintending inspector, he objected to the Government incurring any responsibility for loss in case the plan turned out unsuccessful, on the ground that their inspector was cognizant of what was going on. The Government, he said, should assume no more responsibility than was incidental to the guarantee.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE opposed the Bill, which he pronounced an incomplete measure.

Lord EXETER and Mr. CLAY made a few remarks.

Mr. PULLEIN, after speaking in condemnation of the Bill, moved to defer the second reading for three months; but this motion was not seconded.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the House would agree to the second reading of the Bill, and that the evils of disease, which were caused by imperfect drainage, would be cured only by intercepting sewers; but he believed it was unfortunate that the Government persisted in limiting the outfall of the tunnels to a point so near the metropolis as Barking Creek.

It was unfortunate, too, that so large an amount of fertilizing matter was about to be thrown away.

After some remarks by Mr. COX, Sir W. COBURN, and Mr. BUTLER, the Bill was read a second time.

On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON, who had given notice that he would call attention to the report of the Committee on Harbours of Refuge, understanding that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, refrained.

Sir J. PAKINGTON stated that such was his intention.

Mr. LIDDELL and other members, nevertheless, addressed the House upon the subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced his intention not to proceed with this session with the Chinese Passenger Act Amendment Bill, the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, and the Police Force (Ireland) Bill.

The Report was then agreed to.

On the order for going into Committee upon the Cornwall Submarine Mines Bill.

Mr. A. SMITH objected to proceeding with this Bill, which defined rights of the Crown in which the public had an interest, until copies of all the documents, cases, and opinions of counsel, submitted to Sir JOHN PATTERSON, and upon which his arbitration was founded, were laid upon the table. He moved to that effect.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave the history of the Bill, the object of which was to carry into effect the arbitration of Sir J. PATTERSON, to whom it had been referred to ascertain the respective rights of the Crown and the Duchy of Cornwall to minerals between high and low water mark, and below low water mark.

After a few words from Mr. WYLD the amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee upon the Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to with amendments.

On the order for going into Committee upon the Jews Bill.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY, an opponent of the Bill, said, he thought that if the Lords intended to admit Jews to Parliament it would have been wiser to agree to the Bill sent up to them by the Commons than to pass this queer measure of an Irish compromise, accompanied by reasons why its provisions ought not to be acted upon by the House.

Mr. GLENIN characterized the Bill as a miserable subterfuge and only a little better than nothing at all.

Mr. BENTINCK declared that by the Bill a direct and aggravated insult was offered to the House of Commons and to the Jews themselves. He contended that the House was bound to include Turks, heretics, and infidels in the Bill.

Mr. SPOONER thought the Bill a great disgrace to the House, and that it was an insult to this House to ask it to agree to a measure every word of which was repugnant except the object it was to carry out.

Lord J. RUSSELL, at the request of Mr. SPOONER, showed that there was nothing unconstitutional in the provisions of the Bill.

Upon a division, the ayes, for the Committee, were 144, and the noes 40. Mr. SPOONER voted, apparently by mistake, with the former.

The House then went into Committee upon the Bill, when

Mr. SPOONER moved to add a proviso to the first clause, "That such resolution be not acted on till the consent of the Crown be signified to both Houses of Parliament."

The motion was negatived, and this and the other clauses were agreed to without amendment.

The House next went into Committee upon the Government of New Caledonia Bill, and afterwards upon the Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland), Act Amendment Bill, the clauses of which were discussed at much length and ultimately agreed to.

Other Bills were forwarded a stage, and, the remaining orders of the day being read, the House, having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.

The House of Commons returned last night to what the CHIEF COMMISSIONER calls one of its old fits on the Metropolitan Drainage and Sewage. An agreeable fall in the temperature, some heavy rains, and perhaps also the sober certainty of a fortnight before the House can be up, led members to feel that there are two sides to the question. So they went into the plans before the public, and explored rival schemes, compared areas with areas and totals with totals, pumping with gravitation, Barking-creek with Sea-reach, prime costs and standing expenses, as if the subject had never been heard of before. We are far from disputing that the comparison is of the highest importance. It was not, however, directly before the House last night. The question is, who is to make this comparison, and who is to execute the Metropolitan Drainage? It was assumed last night, not unnaturally perhaps, that the question does, in fact, lie between two rival schemes,—one, that of the three engineers consulted by the Metropolitan Board, and the other that of the three referees consulted by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER. No doubt, these gentlemen are now sufficiently perturbed on their respective schemes, and prepared to defend them against all the world. So long as there is a controversy, and so long as it is doubtful which Board and which engineer shall do the work, of course the scheme of either is his battle-horse, which he is whipping and spurring to victory. It is the business of the rival engineers to magnify their own scheme to the skies, and to pick all imaginable holes in that of their antagonists. The facility of this process must lead these gentlemen to entertain some misgivings, each of their own creation, and we have not the least doubt that, if Parliament passed this Bill, Mr. BAZALETTE and his friends, no longer in fear of Captain GALT,

and his friends, would sit down the very day after to consider what was really the best thing to be done. There would be nothing whatever to prevent the Metropolitan Board from so extensively modifying its scheme as not to preclude the ultimate adoption of the larger one. Nor is there anything to prevent that Board from making such alterations as to obviate all the objections raised last night.

Somewhat, however, must do the work, and as it is for the metropolis, and at the cost of the metropolis, in all reason the metropolis has the best claim. No doubt, the Board is but an imperfect representative of the metropolis, but that would be equally true of any other mode of taking the sense of the metropolis. If Parliament could represent the metropolis better, then there was obviously no reason for creating the Board, and the whole thing is a mistake. In that case there ought to have been a Metropolitan Prefecture, under the Crown, or something of that sort. But it is rather too late to entertain these doubts when the Board has been sitting, talking, and to some extent working, now for three years; and when the very fault found with it is that it has a will and a plan of its own. It is very true that the Metropolitan Board has not complied with the conditions laid down by Parliament, and may so far be said to have forfeited its claim to Parliamentary respect. But, on the other hand, that same Parliament refused to give it the means of raising a sum of money sufficient for a plan in compliance with its own conditions. By the showing of the Government engineers six or seven millions are necessary for the conveyance of the London sewage to Sea-reach; but it is only now, for the first time, that Parliament is giving the Board powers for raising even a moiety of that sum. The Board has been placed in a fix between costly conditions and absolute poverty. It is now to have an easier task and sufficient means. But hitherto, as it certainly has not been in a position to comply with the Parliamentary conditions, it should not be in a worse case for having failed in that respect, and it does seem to us utterly unreasonable that Parliament should re-open the whole question, and attempt to discover by means of a debate the best means of meeting this difficult, though purely mechanical, problem. If the debate last to the 1st of September, it would not find us one inch nearer a satisfactory solution.

The Metropolitan Board is accepted as a less evil than two conflicting bodies, neutralizing one another. Left to itself, and therefore responsible, it can afford to inquire, to improve, and even to repent of its plans, if it sees fit. That is not possible in the case of controversialists. They never inquire, improve, or repent. We should, however, be greatly oversteering our own confidence if we professed to expect much from a Board of which, in common with our fellow-citizens, we know very little indeed. We are not sure that they appreciate the work to be done. It is now very clear, though the knowledge has come too late for this generation, that before the compulsory abolition of cesspools and introduction of drainage into every house in the metropolis there ought to have been a thorough separation of house from surface drainage. Now, it may be impossible just now to make this separation. The cost might be such as the metropolis would not bear, led driven to it by the cogent argument of a pestilence, or by the discovery, apprehended by many persons, that under London festered one huge cesspool. But we are satisfied that whatever is now done should not be of a sort to preclude that ultimate separation. We are to have intercepting sewers; and Mr. STEPHENSON assures us they will always be useful, and that if there are not enough, or if future London should be found to require more, they can always be added. But what are they for? They are for all purposes, and for everything that now finds its way down to the sewers. No doubt, they will be useful and may be turned to good account; still they are not in the direction of improvement. They are not part of a better system. Then, as to deodorizing works, we have heard of such works frequently; never without also hearing or actually knowing them to be an occasional nuisance. It is also clear that the results are neither quite pure nor of value, for the fluid is not quite pure, and the solid products are not so fertilizing as to pay for the carriage. In these parts of the metropolitan plan we have not much faith. Nor can we suppose that the people down the Thames will allow the sewage to rest at Barking Creek. It will soon be bid to "move on," and possibly at a greater expense than if it had done so in the first instance. But it is quite clear that if we are to wait for a perfect plan we shall not see anything done in our time, and shall have the satisfaction of handing over a still inextinguishable controversy to the next generation, which will very reasonably wish we had at least gone to the expense of an experiment or two.

The temporary reverse which has just befallen one of our chief allies in India is interesting rather as an illustration of Asiatic character than as an event affecting the actual fortunes of the campaign. The Hindoo Prince known by his designation of SCINDIA represented the most considerable of the native Powers—A Power which, though not in reality at the head of the Maharratta confederacy, was the strongest member of that great league. The relations into which the various branches of the confederacy had come have not successively entered with the Government of Calcutta are not a little remarkable. The true chief of the Maharrattas by descent was the Rajah of SATTARA, whose case was so periodically brought before the public some ten years ago. The position, however, of this sovereign family had been usurped by its Ministers, and it was with one of these, under the title of PRISHWAR, that we came finally into collision in 1819. The dethroned PRISHWAR left no lawful heir, but the pretender to the succession is no other than the arch-villain NANA SAHIB himself, whose disappointment at the non-recognition of his claims is said to have stimulated him to crime. The Rajah of BERAR, another Maharratta chief, died recently without issue also, and his dominions lapsed, in default of heirs, to the Imperial Government. Three Princes only of this once formidable stock now survive to exercise territorial sovereignty under British protection—the GURJAWAR at Baroda, HOLKAR at Oojein, and SCINDIA at Gwalior.

When the mutinies broke out SCINDIA and HOLKAR, whose territories are contiguous and closely adjacent to the disturbed districts, remained faithful to our cause, and the former, who was by far the more powerful of the two, displayed considerable judgment as well as loyalty in the policy he pursued. In virtue of the arrangements subsisting between himself and the British Government, he maintained from the revenues of his principality a compact and well-disciplined force of more than 5,000 men as a "Contingent" available in aid of the Bengal Army. This force, now so notorious under the name of the Gwalior Contingent, was organized and officered exactly like our own Sepoy regiments, and proved true to its model in all respects by joining in the mutiny at a very early period. At that time, when the safety of British India lay in the moment tremble in the balance, the proceedings of the Gwalior Contingent were of the utmost consequence, for the march of so strong and well-equipped a body upon Delhi, Agra, or Lucknow

might have given a disastrous impulse to the course of affairs. SCINDIA'S measures were taken with great ability. Like other native Princes in his position, he retained in his pay and under his independent control a certain military force over and above the Contingent due to the Bengal establishment, and this force he played off against the mutinies. His strength and organization it was decidedly inferior to the Contingent, but he augmented it as effectively as the crisis admitted, and, as the traitors were vacillating and irresolute, he succeeded for some time in paralyzing their movements, though he never hazarded an engagement with them. In the end the mutinous Contingent marched away and took post, as our readers know, at Calpee, but the moment of peril was now past, and the formidable Gwalior force never gave us any trouble, except in the attack made upon General WINDHAM at Cawnpore. The sequel, however, of these proceedings, as now announced, is not a little extraordinary.

The desertion of the Contingent left SCINDIA with what may be termed his own private army in his capital city of Gwalior, where, notwithstanding the vicinity of Kotah and Jhansi, two of the strongholds of the rebels, and the general disorganization pervading the adjacent country, he maintained himself in perfect security and unshaken allegiance to the British rule. At length, after a most brilliant and victorious march from the West of India, Sir HUGH ROSE appeared before Calpee, and dealt out a measure of retribution to the traitors by dispersing their force and capturing the town, with all its stores of artillery and munitions. Jhansi had shared the same fate as Sir HUGH advanced, and General ROBERTS had stormed Kotah with similar success. Yet, at this very moment of victory, when the supremacy of the cause for which he had been contending through months of uncertainty appeared finally decided, SCINDIA is driven from his capital by the very force which he successfully resisted in the day of his greatest power, and which not ten days before had been attacked, conquered, and routed by the British General. It seems that a crafty Maharratta made his escape from Calpee, found his way to Gwalior, and proceeded to tamper, only too successfully, with SCINDIA'S own army, there stationed. Presently, either by concert or by a very natural decision, a considerable body of the troops disorganized from Calpee made their way to their original station of Gwalior; and when SCINDIA encountered them in the field he found himself deserted by all but his immediate bodyguard, the rest of his army having joined the advancing force of the British. Under these circumstances, only resource was flight, and accordingly he betook himself to Agra, leaving his capital to be occupied by the mutineers—a marvellous example of a ruler's vicissitudes, even estimated by the Oriental standard.

We trust the reverse will be but momentary. Sir HUGH ROSE'S force is close at hand, and, consilient and commanded—is close at hand, and, from other quarters also troops were rapidly closing in upon Gwalior when the mail left India. It is by no means probable that this formidable force will yield the rebels any material advantage, but the event may be regarded as bringing definitely under notice the merits of the Prince whose loyalty has now caused his actual expulsion from his capital. We can well afford to recompense with a liberal hand such examples of fidelity. If these mutinies have given us any lesson at all, they have taught us that native Princes, instead of being our natural enemies in India, are likely to be our best supporters; nor is their support any the less desirable because it may be based on motives of self-interest. It is certain that if we adopt a policy of liberality in this respect the rights and privileges of these chieftains are more likely to be preserved under our rule than under any other, and the knowledge of this fact will generate feelings of loyalty, of which we should be wise to avail ourselves. HOLKAR, also, like SCINDIA, though in a less conspicuous degree, has been our steady ally, and the Rajah of PUTTEALA rendered us services of such critical importance that it would be hard to exaggerate them. Delhi, the scene of our life and death grapple, stands midway between Putteala and Gwalior, and while SCINDIA was neutralizing the treason of the Contingent, the Putteala chief, on the other side, was contributing his utmost to the sustenance and reinforcement of Sir ARTHUR WILSON'S army. It is to this Rajah, and to others in the same district, that we are indebted for our supplies during the siege, and for the facilities of communication which enabled the requisite succours to come down from the Punjab. To remunerate these chieftains with becoming munificence would be an act not only of justice but of prudence, for they have shown themselves able not only to appreciate British rule, but to support it sagaciously and courageously in times of peril. There are differences of opinion as to our correspondence with respect to the length to which we should carry retribution for evil, but there can be only one conclusion as to the propriety of rewarding those who have been so signally active for our good.

During last week the House of Commons had a foretaste of the discussion of that Reform Bill to which everybody is pledged, but which nobody seems to desire. Our hustings ring with the declamations of orators who assure us that they have nothing so near their hearts as to strangle the dragon of corruption in its own den, and to give to the people a free and unbiased choice between the poor and the rich of the fittest person to represent them. These declarations are generally received by the surrounding multitude with deafening cheers, and one would suppose that not the will of the people of England, but some malignant genius, unsympathizing with human sorrows and inexorable to human prayers, had decided that no man should sit for a county who is not prepared to lay down many thousands, or for a borough who is not prepared to lay down many hundreds of pounds. It has been an inexplicable fatality to which we must all submit, struggle under it and repine against it as we will. But brighter prospects have dawned upon us. The House of Lords, without affirming the legality of the payment of travelling expenses at elections in any case, has declared that the payment of such expenses conditionally on the vote being given for the person who pays them is illegal. The decision on the case of "COOPER v. SLADE" though it by no means clears up the whole subject, has thrown such a doubt upon it as to render the interposition of the Legislature necessary, in order to fix the true meaning of the law for the future. The necessity of continuing for a year longer the Act to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections offered an excellent opportunity for settling the question, an opportunity too good to be neglected. The House of Commons—these were open to the House of Commons—they might declare that all payments in respect of expenses incurred for the conveyance of electors were illegal; they might declare such payments to be legal; or they might steer a middle course, and, while declaring the payment to the elector to be illegal, they might declare it legal to provide him with conveyance in any other manner. This was the course they adopted. Rigid virtue pleaded on the one hand for a denunciation of the whole practice; expediency, through the lips of numerous electing agents and country attorneys, urged its absolute affirmation; while hypocrisy suggested the semblance of virtue

might be united with the reality of vice, and that while it was forbidden to pay an elector the cost of his conveyance to the polling-booth, there could be no objection to pay somebody else to do this service for him. We need hardly say that this third suggestion, leaving, as it did, the substance of corruption untouched, while it professed to deal most stringently with its externals, was adopted by the Government, and met with the enthusiastic support of the House.

We confess that we regret this decision on grounds both theoretical and practical. It is urged in its defence that it has, for hundreds of years, been the practice of candidates to pay the expenses of their voters, but there is no precedent of antiquity less edifying, no principle less worth following, than those which have from time immemorial regulated the practice of contested elections. Swinish drunkenness, wholesale bribery, shameless intimidation, violence, fraud, and legal chicanery have been the ordinary means employed, and among these the payment of expenses has found its place as a congenial device and a convenient cloak. When we consider the company which it has kept, its pedigree does it no honour. For our own part, we are disposed to appeal from the practice of a barbarous antiquity to the tribunal of truth and justice, and to acquiesce fully in the argument that an elector is present at an election on his own business, not on the business of the candidate; that he is exercising a right, not conferring a favour; that he is called upon to judge for himself and his country who is the fittest man to represent him in Parliament; and that to call upon the candidate to exonerate him from all expense in the performance of such a duty is totally to misconceive the relations in which candidate and elector stand towards each other. The abstract argument appears conclusive, but we are not left to the abstract argument. If we take the returns of the election auditors we shall find in the case of counties that thousands of pounds are expended in the conveyance of electors to the poll, and that thus the approach to the House of Commons is barred to all who are not able to sacrifice a sum of money which in less wealthy countries would of itself be considered an ample fortune. We are speaking now of *bona fide* expenses, and saying nothing of the cloak which such a system affords to corruption, by furnishing persons at the expense of the candidate with means of conveyance which they are able to find for themselves, or which are superior in quality of accommodation to that which they might properly require. In boroughs the case is far worse. In counties a long distance from a polling-booth may seem to palliate the provision of conveyance at the expense of the candidate, but in boroughs no such pretence exists. The residence of the elector is within the circuit of the town, and within an easy walking distance of the polling-booth. But the Legislature has declared he may ride at the expense of the candidate, and ride he accordingly will, were it only for the novelty of the sensation, and to remind himself how completely everything is turned upside down at a contested election. The law as now proposed legalizes the most wholesale bribery of the proprietors of flies, omnibuses, and all other means of conveyance. The candidate may provide conveyance for all his voters, and unless he does so the proprietors of all such conveyances will assuredly not be among the number. He must order and pay for them all, whether he wants them or not, thrice happy if in this race of corruption he can anticipate his antagonist; he cannot pay the voter money, but he can and must pay the providers of conveyance whatever they may demand.

Then there is the case of outlying voters. If they come up at their own expense the candidate cannot repay them their outlay; if they decline to come without assistance, he cannot send them the money required to purchase a railway ticket, but he may purchase the railway ticket and present it to them. This would solve all difficulties, if a railway ticket were purchasable anywhere and transmissible anywhere, but being, as it is, a thing only to be purchased a few minutes before the train starts, it occasions some difficulty and much absurdity. In order to bring up a voter from a remote place where the candidate has no agent, it will be necessary to authorize some one in writing to go to that place on behalf of the candidate to purchase the ticket and present it to the voter, and thus the expense of bringing him up will be double. Unwarrantably large is the expense of elections, and the more so as the expense of the voter is now, as this Act will make them larger. It will now be, a declaration that it is the duty of every candidate to pay for bringing his own voters to the poll, and the voters will henceforth deem it derogatory to their own dignity and a culpable sparing of the Egyptians to go to the poll in any other fashion. Every candidate is constituted by Act of Parliament a common carrier for the purposes of the election, and every voter has a claim upon him for his conveyance over so many miles as lie between him and the polling-booth. If this be a specimen of the coming Reform Bill, we can only say that the longer a measure founded on such principles and leading to such conclusions is deferred the better it will be for whatever of public spirit, honesty, and fair dealing there is among us. We might well afford to dispense with the property qualification when our Legislature is so careful to encumber the entrance to its hall with such heavy and unnecessary liabilities.

We feel sure that there is no party, however small, in this country which will not support the Government in obtaining proper satisfaction for the Massacre at Jeddah. The subject was referred to last night in the House of Lords, when Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, after expressing his own opinions on what had occurred, asked the FOREIGN SECRETARY what course he intended to pursue. Lord MALMESBURY'S reply was the only one which could be given. He had on the first news of the event telegraphed to Sir HENRY BULWER, urging him to demand of the PORTA the immediate and exemplary punishment of the offenders. The PORTA had not only promised to act vigorously in the matter, but had actually despatched a Pasha, with 2,000 men and powers of life and death, to do justice on the offenders. This being the state of things, it is needless to say that the FOREIGN SECRETARY expressed his determination to abstain from armed interference for the present. A great crime has been committed on Turkish territory, and the PORTA has promised the fullest satisfaction. Our hands are therefore diplomatically tied for the present. It is impossible, after having once appealed to the SULTAN'S Government, to take the law into our own hands, unless we have proof that the PORTA is acting with negligence or bad faith. If the Ottoman State is really independent, it must be treated with respect; if it is not, we must not act as against the natives of an island in the Pacific. The PORTA seems to be moving as fast as it can, and, having once called on Turkish authority to avenge us, we must wait until it be seen whether the new Pasha has the will and power to punish, or whether his appointment is a mere fraudulent evasion of a just demand. This is, in effect, the reasoning of Lord MALMESBURY, and it is sufficiently sound. But the notice indicated by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE and his colleagues of the view of the matter we are inclined to concur.

It seems undoubted that the outrage was the

work of a population sunk in ignorance and barbarous self-conceit, cherishing the bitterest hatred of the few Christians with whom they are brought in contact, and full of the belief that the English and other European nations are in some way the vassals of their own chief, the SULTAN. Strange as it may appear, there exist regions of the globe, at no great distance from Europe and from the scenes of late events, situated, too, on the shores of a sea continually traversed by British vessels and visited by travellers who may dilate on the greatness of Western civilization, where so monstrous a perversion of history and politics can still prevail. Yet not only do multitudes on the Arabian coast fancy their own race superior to the infidels, but they actually believe that we are so weak, so little regarded by the SULTAN, that the most flagrant outrages against us may be enacted with impunity. We do not, indeed, mean to say that these reflections pass consciously and logically through the minds of the fanatical, half-naked ruffians, who loiter about in an Eastern town always ready for mischief; but roughly, and after their manner, they come to the conclusion that we may be injured, and that, though the Pasha allows a few of us to settle in the place for the sake of the money we bring, there is no chance of true believers being meddled with for having slaughtered a few such dogs. It is with this dangerous and insolent spirit, which may at any time produce new outbreaks, that we are chiefly concerned. The port of Jeddah is frequented by pilgrims from all parts of the Mussulman world; these pilgrims are naturally among the most zealous and intolerant of the sons of Islam; they bring the news of each Mussulman region and the contests with Christians which come within their respective experiences. The dweller in Delhi or Hyderabad tells of the great struggle against the English, and prophesies their approaching downfall; the Afghan and Persian relate the events of our wars with them after their own manner; the pilgrim from European Turkey tells of the insolence of Slav and Greek Rayahs, and how the Western nations were forced to support the SULTAN against his enemies. Even if, as individuals, they know the truth, yet as pious in a holy place, and, moreover, as travellers with an eager audience and none to contradict them, they are tempted to colour every event so as to excite the pride, the indignation, the zeal, or the jealousy of the population they come among. What wonder, then, if at any time the rage of the Jeddah mob should awake itself in the blood of the Christian community?

There is something, then, in the notion that such a display of European power should be made in the present case as should deter the fanatic of the Mecca district from any further outrages. Whatever the Turkish force may do, however complete may be the retribution exacted, still it will not inspire any wholesome terror of ourselves. The SULTAN will merely have punished the murderers out of his own pleasure, and from a too great goodness of heart towards such an unworthy race as the Christians. If any permanent security is to be obtained for the traders in those parts, and for that system of communication which we are now creating, it would seem advisable that these Arabian assassins should feel that we have not ships and garrisons in vain, and that any misdeeds of their own may be punished within a few days by the summary action of a neighbouring squadron. So, in the present case, if even it be determined to await the proceedings of the Pasha and his army, there can be no harm in bringing to the spot such a force as will show the Jeddah mob that we have the means of punishing them, and are resolved that they shall be punished. The interests depending on the security of this highway to India are so great that the Government will be well advised if it treats the Massacre at Jeddah as a question of first-rate importance, and one not to be evaded by chicanery or delay.

COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, JULY 19.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Prince Lionel, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church yesterday morning. The Rev. G. Frothingham officiated. The Earl and Countess of Derby and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were also present.

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