

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearlessly; and this is the course I take myself.—*Dr Fox.*

LORD WESTBURY'S DOWNFALL.

The judgment upon Lord Westbury's conduct has been judgment after the event, after discovery of what was unknown to him. The corrupt transaction has darkened and prejudiced the whole view of the case. It is true that he has been acquitted of any privity, but nevertheless some of the odium has spread to and damaged him. All the circumstances have been cast up as in a sum, and the effect of the whole has told against him, though in the main particular he had no part. He has had hard measure. We do not mean to say that he has been faultless, far from it; there has been a want of caution, or rather of the due regard to public interests which would have prompted caution. He was to blame for not having apprized the Committee of the Lords of the charges against Mr Edmunds disentiing him to a pension. The course of public duty was there a clear course; but not so in the case of Mr Wilde. The dismissal of a public officer is not an easy step, and cannot be resorted to except on very sure grounds. The Chancellor had proposed to summon Mr Wilde and Mr Payne before him to show cause against their removal. These gentlemen, without completely exculpating themselves, might have been able to show that there were not sufficient grounds for the extreme penalty of dismissal, and a reprimand, leaving them in possession of their places, would have been the lame result. But suppose, on the other hand, there had been bare ground for their removal. Would not the odious charge have been levelled against the Chancellor that he had deprived these men of their offices, and cast them adrift upon the world deprived of their bread, in order to obtain the patronage? An unauthorized suggestion of Mr Miller gave the affair another turn. Mr Wilde prayed for retirement and a pension on the score of failing sight, certified in a very loose way; the Chancellor, trusting to Mr Miller, did not look at the papers, and the pension was granted. The question is here raised, Why did he not examine the certificate upon which he acted? Why, if the Chancellor examined every paper supposed to come before him, his whole time would be filled up with that business alone. He must place some dependence on people about him whose duty it is to look into these matters of detail, and inform him whether they are in order or not. Every head of a great branch of administration needs this sort of assistance, but none so much as the Chancellor, who has more business, and of a more diverse kind, than any other high officer of State. But it was the misfortune of the Chancellor that his lot was cast amongst thieves. He was ill-served, we might almost say betrayed. He was prompted to a step which has been condemned, but without consideration of the difficulties of which alone he had a choice. The Lord Advocate justly observes—

It is very easy, when you have the whole surrounding circumstances before you, and are arguing this matter with something of the bias of certain quarters—it is very easy to apply the plummet and the rule, and to say it was not right for the Lord Chancellor to allow a retiring pension under such circumstances. But we have seen, not only in this, but also in the Edmunds case, how facile is the transition from the accusation of driving an innocent man out of his office to the accusation of granting a guilty man a pension. Whether the Lord Chancellor gave this case all the consideration which it demanded is quite a different question. But you must look at how the matter stands. The charges against Mr Wilde have been brought, more or less, against the officers of all these Courts. They have all failed sufficiently to audit their accounts—they have all, or at least a great many of them have, certified accounts without the proper vouchers. What the Lord Chancellor did with Mr Wilde he must have done with them all. If he was prepared to dismiss Mr Wilde without a pension, he must be ready to deal in the same manner with Mr Payne, an old public servant of eighty-two. If that was just, of course he was bound to do it; but in carrying out a great reform of a system like that, was it not a fair matter for the Lord Chancellor to consider whether he should proceed with an amount of severity towards individuals with which public opinion might not sympathize, and against which local opinion unquestionably would strongly rebel? I say that that was a point which a statesman was entitled to consider.

The appointment of Mr Welch we cannot pretend to understand, made as it was with breathless haste. The Chancellor's evil genius, Mr Miller, represented the necessity of filling up the place immediately, but Mr Welch's claims were not of such a nature, and so established in the mind of the Chancellor, as to mark him out at once as the man to be preferred. As for Mr Richard Bethell's recommendation some months before, it had not received much encouragement, and should rather have served as a warning to the father, who knew and deplored the character of his

son's associates. And we cannot but suspect that a man of Mr Welch's practices could not have escaped detection in his profession, and that his money-lending propensities and their objects would have been discovered if inquiry had been made. A barrister does not lend thousands for a *quid pro quo*, unknown to his shrewd professional brethren. We hope that criminal proceedings will clear up this part of the case, and visit with punishment all the parties so nefariously concerned. And Lord Cranworth, as Lord Westbury's successor, should at once deliver the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy of the scandal of having one of its offices held by a man capable of corruption.

Without denying some faults of omission and of commission on the part of Lord Westbury, it yet seems to us that we ought to be very rich in men of his abilities, and capable of his great services, if they are to be foregone for no greater errors than those chargeable against the late Chancellor. At worst it has come to this, that he has granted two undeserved pensions, one since revoked, and made a bad appointment in a provincial Court. For small misdoings we are deprived of great services. Preceding Chancellors might have done the same without the same outcry and consequences. But the very services of Lord Westbury have told against him. His admirable judgments in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have marked him out for the bitter enmity of a powerful part of the Church and their lay adherents, and his fall is now a matter of exultation and rejoicing wherever highflying ecclesiastical pretensions exist. Consistently, therefore, the whole Tory party was banded against him upon Mr Hunt's motion in the House of Commons. It is enough to stamp the character of the vote of the majority that upon a judicial question not a single member of the opposition side happened to dissent from the severe view of the case, while fifteen liberals went against their party upon their sense, right or wrong, of the demerits.

But besides the *odium theologicum*, Lord Westbury had accumulated against him a vast fund of personal ill-will, and in his day of trouble all these springs of enmity came into play. His tongue had been like Ishmael's hand, against every one, and he got the sure return of this sort of cynical indulgence. The grudges he thus laid up were paltry, but paltry too were the offences to self-love that had provoked them. Lord Westbury always wanted consideration for others; and accordingly small has been the consideration for him in his time of trouble and jeopardy.

We say this not in the spirit of ungenerous reproach, but in explanation of the scant support Lord Westbury has had; and in his parting address to the Lords, with the best taste and feeling, he apologized for any offence he may have given of the sort to which we have alluded in this touching passage—

My lords, it only remains for me to thank you, which I do most sincerely, for the kindness which I have uniformly received at your hands. It is very possible that by some word inadvertently used—some abruptness of manner—I may have given pain or exposed myself to your unfavourable opinion. If that be so I beg of you to accept the sincere expression of my regret, while I indulge in the hope that the circumstance may be erased from your memories. I have no more to say, my lords, except to thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to these observations.

REQUESTS OF THE DEAD PARLIAMENT.

In these days of electioneering, detailed review of the last acts of the Parliament which has this week expired, would be as a holding by the button of the wedding guest. It is enough to say that while a statesman-like adaptation of law to the progress of the country has been hindered by the large element of Toryism in the Derby Parliament, we owe to a few men of strong intellect—all on the Liberal side—what goods of its own producing the late Parliament had to bequeath. Much progress was made by it in law reform, thanks chiefly to Lord Westbury. The soundness of our commercial treaty with France we owe chiefly to the sense, knowledge, and character, acceptable abroad as at home, of the late Mr Cobden. Mr Villiers has steadily pursued, with the knowledge and tact of a statesman, through several sessions, the course of poor law reform, which he has just pushed to the utmost point fixed by the original chiefs of the Poor-law movement as the mark of ultimate perfection. There is yet more to be done, and Mr Villiers will do it. Inheriting a Tory deficit, and forced to begin a course of sound economy by doubling the income tax, Mr Gladstone has fought his way on to prosperity, and so far carried out his best intentions within the lifetime of the deceased Parliament, that he has not only lifted off the added burden upon income. This Parliament, thanks chiefly to Mr Gladstone, leaves the national expenditure reduced by four million, and has repealed fourteen million of taxes. Nor is the gain a mere result of accident. The cutting away of clogs and fetters upon trade has been one great cause of the national prosperity; and it is wholly due to the calm counsels of the

Liberal Government of this country during the past session that we have not plunged ourselves, and half of Europe with us, into lavish and unprofitable war. It cost a struggle to resist the generous but questionable impulses of liberal sympathy with an oppressed foreign people; and the Tories were only eager to make party capital against the counsels that we now know to have been those of prudence. In the case of Denmark the wrongdoers have been caught in their own snare, and the whirligig of time has brought round its revenges without English interference. So much we owe to the late Parliament through the energy of a few Liberal chiefs. But the best of its bequests, if we know how to use it rightly, is the liberty to give it a successor. It is the better for us that the general election of 1865 will be a choice of candidates unprejudiced by any cry, and made upon the broad question of the comparative value to the country of a Liberal or Tory conduct of political affairs. What we have been saying more than once of late, we are glad to find well said in the new number of the *Edinburgh*:

The Tory party has indeed sought to repudiate the stubborn unprogressive creed of the Toryism of the last generation; but whilst the Tories have become more progressive in spite of their opinions and by the sacrifice of their consistency, the Whigs have triumphed by their opinions and by the gradual development of their original theory of government. What part have the Tories borne in the peaceful and prolific revolutions of this century? They resisted Catholic emancipation; they resisted Reform; they resisted even Railroads and Penny Postage; they sacrificed the most eminent of their statesmen to their insane revenge, because he preferred the interests of the country to the creed of his party; they have chosen for their leader in the House of Commons a man who has no other claim to their allegiance than that he made himself the organ of their hatred; and down to the latest hours of the expiring Parliament, Mr Henley's resistance to the most important social measure of this Session—the Union Chargeability Bill—proves how little their temper is changed. The very last act of the Tory majority in the House of Lords was to prove, by throwing out the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, that the intolerance and timidity of their political creed still render them the irreconcilable enemies of complete religious freedom. In Opposition, as well as in power, great measures may be produced, new and original opinions may be started and discussed, the public interest may be served. Yet, in this Parliament, what measure has any Tory statesman given to the country? Lord Robert Montagu has made a meritorious effort to improve the drainage of our towns, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly has made an abortive attempt to repeal the Malt Tax. But, with the fewest possible exceptions, the whole policy of the Opposition has been passive, inert, sterile. Mr Disraeli has never added a single useful enactment to the statute book. The only merit he himself claims in his Address is to have saved the Church and rescued the State when no one attacked them; the only institution of the country he can pretend to have protected is a system of Church-rates so inefficient that it has ceased to operate as a rating power and that it contributes nothing to Church extension. The sum of the Tory manifesto is an appeal to apprehensions of imaginary dangers, and a total silence as to the real dangers to which a Tory policy would expose the country.

The country is, in the pending elections, quite safe against the danger of another Parliamentary blockade of Toryism. But in the next Parliament we want the utmost attainable sum of liberality and intelligence; and to this end it is requisite that all intelligent Liberals should do as we see that many are now purposing to do, put apathy aside and take the trouble to go to the polling-booths, even when their chosen candidate is sure of election, to give at least to the right cause the visible strength of substantial majorities and influential support. In many counties and boroughs the emphatic majority that would result from due performance of their duty by the most educated part of the constituency would secure the seat against a future contest. Again, as the general object of this contest is to advance the welfare of the country by securing a good Liberal working majority in the next Parliament, we must not be content to put ourselves to the inconvenience of voting for the sake of saving Westminster or Finsbury the disgrace of rejecting a Mill or a Torrens; but we must have regard also to the general result to be attained, and give readily the second vote to the more trusted man's less acceptable colleague, who has at least the merit that he will usually divide on the Liberal side, and that his election bars the door of Parliament against a Tory. And in no place should Liberals go to the poll with more men than they can carry, and by factious division of their strength give to some Tory speculator on their folly an unreal majority and a real triumph.

COWARDICE OF THE PLATFORM.

When a candidate is asked some preposterous question, he generally seems to suppose that all present are as wrong-headed and foolish as the questioner, and that the answer must be acquiescent, or that a storm of dissatisfaction will break upon him, and wreck his cause. There cannot be a greater mistake. Throw the stone and the giant dies. A mob likes any show of spirit, and is not displeased to see some forward booby put down by a few words showing the absurdity of his demand. Candidates should never imagine that the body of people before them are such fools as those who are forward in questioning and pressing their peculiar crotchets. In every assembly there is a better sense to be relied upon, which will back resistance to bad-

gering interrogations; and whether it concur with the general feeling or not, a bold answer is always well received. On the other hand, there cannot be a meaner exhibition than that of a candidate cringing and crouching to all inquiries, and appearing to assent to every folly couched in the shape of a question. There is much more safety in No, boldly pronounced, than is supposed.

At the Middlesex meeting at Uxbridge we have an example in point.

One elector asks Mr Hanbury whether he will vote for Mr Baines's Bill, and satisfied with the answer that he had so voted, another elector objects that Mr Hanbury was absent from the debate on the malt tax. And Mr Hanbury gives an apologetic answer, instead of manfully and flatly declaring himself unprepared to vote for such a sacrifice of revenue, for no adequate gain to the consumer.

So encouraged, a third elector gets up and asks Mr Hanbury whether he will vote for a governmental inspection of nunneries, and to his shame Mr Hanbury answers that he did vote with Mr Newdegate for such an inquisition.

Afterwards came the turn of Lord Enfield, who acquitted himself much more creditably, and quite as much to the satisfaction of the meeting. He met an elector's question whether he would vote for an inspection of nunneries with an honest, manly avowal that he had voted against the proposal, and this declaration was at least as well received as Mr Hanbury's reference to his vote the other way. Nine-tenths of the meeting had probably never troubled their heads about nunneries, and the cock-and-bull stories of dungeons and nuns buried alive.

The next question was how Lord Enfield reconciled his vote against the repeal of the malt tax with his free-trade principles; the wise inquirer not perceiving that the taxation to which free trade is opposed is taxation not for the purpose of revenue, but protection. Lord Enfield sensibly replied, that he had to choose between certain reductions which would benefit the people and the reduction of the malt duty, which, at a loss of two millions to the revenue, would only lower the quart of beer one farthing to the consumer. A home thrust was next aimed at him, and he was asked how he excused his vote for Bethell and corruption. The reply was that no such vote was given, and the effect of the explanation that the questioner did not know what he was talking about. And here we wish Lord Enfield had a little more plainly intimated that his questioner was a goose, for it is good on some of these occasions to carry the war into the enemy's quarters.

For the next fortnight these questionings will be proceeding, and we should not be surprised to see it asked whether candidates will call on Mr Whalley to sing, or any other stark nonsense or puerility. But candidates who take the bull by the horns will never repent, for the love of pluck will always support them. We do not mean to say that there may not be questions which may be reasonably and fairly asked, but they are few, and good addresses or past conduct should render them unnecessary. And, as a general rule, the greatest blockheads in every assemblage are forward and officious with their interrogations. We dislike pledges, and to the pledge-mongering system the questionings belong.

HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, seems at least to be free from the obstinacy of his brother of Prussia, who holds by the teeth to his unpopular Minister. The Emperor seems to obey the Constitutional rule, that a Minister must be sacrificed when his policy can no longer be carried out. Count Rechberg, the veteran Minister of Austria, was dismissed not long since for having failed in his project of a close union between Austria and Prussia, for resistance to France and to Italy, as well as for putting down German literature. Count Schmerling is now about to leave office for having failed in his plan of unifying the Austrian empire, and centralizing its government. Terms, at least, have been offered to the leader of the moderate party in Hungary, offering that kingdom a certain degree of independence, and the sacrifice of Count Schmerling as the guarantee thereof.

What Austria chiefly wants is repose, with the unity of peace, and the possibility in consequence of reducing its military expenses. But to do this is deemed highly dangerous so long as Austria remains completely isolated. Russia has never forgiven the avoidance of Austria during the Crimean War. Italy wants the Venetian territory, and will probably strike a blow for it as soon as the occupation of Rome by an Italian army (part of the proposals of Vegezzi) shall have been accomplished. Prince Napoleon says that France can never be the ally of Austria. He has been snubbed by the Emperor on this account; not for having conceived, but for having expressed that idea. Rechberg sought to remedy all by a close union with Prussia, and with this view sacrificed English friendship in order to gratify Prussia in the spoliation of Denmark. This policy has borne no fruit, Prussia and Austria having fallen asunder completely.

Thus nothing is left for Austria but to set her house to rights, and put an end to schism and disaffection in the empire. Nothing certain is known as to the offers or the negotiations. The conditions published in some of the papers would certainly not content even the moderate Hungarians, but the accounts are not to be relied on. The Emperor would probably go all the length necessary to satisfy M. Deak.

Such concessions can evidently not be made to the Hun-

garians without encouraging the other nationalities of the empire to make similar demands. The Bohemians are quite as eager to be independent of German rule as are the Magyars. The Galicians and even the Tyrolese will put forth the same demands. If all be granted, and the constitution of Schmerling annulled, what will be the form, what the bond of government in Austria? The term Federation can as little apply to it as Centralization. The Hungarians insist on having a separate administration as well as a separate legislature. To make the same concession to every province would be a dissolution of the empire.

Whatever be the result, it is creditable to Francis Joseph that he seeks to meet the wishes of his people, and to reconcile them to the antagonistic need of a compact and workable administration. Of this we may have to say more, should the compromise attempted be accomplished.

Strange to say, Europe is more likely to profit by the quarrel between Austria and Prussia than it profited by their accord. This latter produced merely the conquest of Slesvig from Denmark, which has turned out a misfortune to all concerned. Whilst one of the results of this quarrel is the recognition of the Italian monarchy by Prussia and the Zollverein, the other result is the offer of accommodation made by the Emperor to the Hungarians.

A TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

Immediately before the debate upon the charges against the Chancellor, Major Knox asked the Attorney-General whether it was true that a pension had been granted to Mr Winslow, formerly a Master in Lunacy, and if so, upon what grounds it was granted, and whether it had been refused by a former Chancellor? The question carried some prejudice with it against the high functionary whose conduct was presently about to be discussed. And it gave colour to Mr Bouverie's very unfair statement that other scandals were in the background respecting the Chancellor's patronage.

The Attorney-General answered that a pension had been granted to Mr Winslow, but not refused by any preceding Chancellor, for that Lord Chancellor Chelmsford had left office without making any order about Mr Winslow's petition for a pension. After some lapse of time Mr Winslow's claims to a pension were urged by several judges and eminent lawyers, including Lord Chelmsford, who wrote to Mr Commissioner Holroyd, saying, that if the Chancellor took a favourable view of Mr Winslow's petition it would give him great pleasure, and would also gratify the whole profession. The next evening, in the House of Lords, Lord Chelmsford referred to this explanation, and made a statement in vindication, as he said, of his own conduct. He positively asserted that he had more than once refused to recommend Mr Winslow for a pension, or to certify that he had retired in consequence of ill health, the real cause having been pecuniary difficulties. If this statement was true, then the Chancellor had granted a pension to a gentleman deemed by his immediate predecessor utterly unentitled to a pension.

Lord Chelmsford proceeded to say, that amongst others who communicated with him on the subject of Mr Winslow's claims was his old friend Mr Commissioner Holroyd, to whom he wrote, saying he should be very glad if the Chancellor could see any reason for granting the pension he, Lord Chelmsford, had refused, but certainly not saying that such a step would be gratifying to the whole profession, which was little acquainted with Mr Winslow, who had been out of its ranks for thirty years.

And here Lord Chelmsford expressed a wish that Mr Holroyd's letter was in existence to verify his representation of its effect. And thus we have an exemplification of the ancient truth that the Gods punish in granting wishes. The letter was in existence, nay more, it was in Lord Granville's pocket, who pulled it out, and read it, as follows:

July 25, 1862.—Mr dear Holroyd,—It would give me very great pleasure to hear that the Chancellor had taken a favourable view of Mr Winslow's case, and had recommended him for a pension. I was very much distressed when the position of his affairs compelled him to resign his office, and I was anxious to do everything in my power, consistently with my duty, to prevent the unfortunate necessity. *After so many years' faithful service it seems hard that he should lose the retiring pension which many who have served less and not more zealously should now be enjoying. I am sure that the acknowledgment of Mr Winslow's claim would be gratifying to the whole profession.*

But when Lord Chelmsford had the power of granting the pension it had not seemed to him hard that Mr Winslow should lose the reward of many years' faithful service, enjoyed by many who had served less and not more zealously. And three years after the date of this letter Lord Chelmsford made the discovery that the profession knew little and cared less for Mr Winslow, instead of being so interested for him that the satisfaction of his claims would give general gratification!

We have seen and heard many sneers at Lord Westbury's recollections, but certainly not more faithful is Lord Chelmsford's memory. And had not that letter to Mr Holroyd been fortunately forthcoming, Lord Chelmsford's statement of Mr Winslow's case, and his conduct respecting it, would have furnished grounds for another charge against the Chancellor, for it would have appeared that his predecessor had refused the pension in the conviction that there was no sort of claim to it, no years of faithful and zealous service, no profession to be gratified by the reward of a deserving member.

Lord Chelmsford is not an ill-natured man, and we do not believe that he volunteered this incorrect explanation with any bad motive; but at so critical a moment he was

surely bound to be very careful of his facts, and his representations, wide of the truth, might, but for the production of Mr Holroyd's letter, have had an effect as injurious as could be contrived by the worst malice.

THE TURKS.

We are sorry to see that, notwithstanding Mr Laing's magnificent plan for converting and unifying the Turkish debt, the Government is again obliged to have recourse to the usurers of Galata. It is not fair in a Government to borrow of distant foreigners at their moderate rate of interest, and the next moment pay double and treble that rate to capitalists upon the spot. It is, in fact, the system followed by the Government and the pashas and other functionaries of borrowing at enormous interest, which paralyses the regular employ of money in trade and in useful enterprises. We have heard of the spread of the cotton produce in Turkey. But the best encouragement to that and many other means of productiveness would be railroads. We merely hear of projects for such enterprises, but see scarcely any progress. There are some of the Christian provinces, Servia for example, which cry out for railroads. But the Servian Government can initiate nothing of the kind; a Servian railroad would be worthless unless the Turks continued it to Constantinople.

This is a moment of profound peace. The Mussulmans have not an enemy to fear except the cholera, which has put to flight the Pasha of Egypt and all his family. No foreign Powers seek to menace or dictate to the Porte. They are all, including England, building their respective churches in Jerusalem, and neither quarrelling about them nor forcing the Sultan into their quarrels. If ever there was a time for Turkey to make a stand it is now. Yet we see signs of merely a decorous and stationary, not a progressive policy. Fuad and Aali ought to know, or to be told, that this will not do.

There is Moldo-Wallachia, which is kept from making any notable advance in railways or financial reform by the obstacles raised against the Prince in the matter of the Greek convents. Every one admits that their suppression was indispensable. The country or its Assembly voted it. The public demanded it. Yet the Porte and Russia raised so many obstacles that the question remains still unsettled. The Government has been obliged to raise a loan to compensate the monks. And this, of course, has precluded and stood in the way of any other loan or any other enterprise. The ambassadors of the great Powers accepted the Prince's offer of indemnity some years ago; and after he had raised the stipulated sum by loan, these same Powers or their envoys broke their promises and increased their demands. Russian intrigue and Turkish dilatoriness have prevailed over fairness and over the interests of the people. And the deplorable squabble still continues, keeping Bucharest as low as Constantinople.

With Servia, too, there remains the old quarrel of the fortresses. The Porte, as well as Austria, has found it a crime in the Prince that he allowed the people to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their semi-independence. As the Porte has fully sanctioned this half-independence, why should it object to the Servians for showing that they like it. The truth is, that as both Prince Couza and Prince Michael have not sons, the Turks hope to take advantage of the fact to appoint nominees as Princes in both countries. This neither Servians nor Roumans would stand. They insist on having their own native and chosen Princes, not delegates of the Turk, to govern them. And the Porte, in pretending to reverse or change the present order of things, can merely provoke resistance and civil war.

THE ROOT OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Though there is certainly not more morality in Paris than in London there is less of what is here called the Social Evil, and what there is with less extension takes generally a higher flight. M. Dupin, who has spoken out on this subject in the Senate with much sense and spirit, finds the root of the evil in the inordinate passion for dress which has, unhappily, had too much encouragement from the present régime. He says the courtizans set the fashions, and no wonder, therefore, that it takes the turn of both boundless extravagance and shameless indecency. And all are carried away and out of their spheres by the ambition of dress. The wife goes in debt beyond her husband's means, and sacrifices her honour. As for the humbler classes, a common saying expresses all,—that it is easier for a poor girl to get a silk dress than to earn a stuff one. But let us hear M. Dupin:

We are fond of talking much about the lower classes; but we do not talk enough of these upper regions of society, which are more difficult of access, but which, nevertheless, are not the most difficult to see. We speak of courtizans who exhibit themselves in our public places. Yes, we behold them in brilliant equipages to attract public notice. And what does our high society do? Why, it looks on, adopts them as its models; and it is precisely these women who give the fashion to ladies of fashion. These are the persons they copy, and such is the example given by high society! (Several Senators: "It is true! it is true!") You have been told of certain photographs, more or less skilfully executed, at five sous each; but go to the theatres, and you shall see living exhibitions, presenting from first to last types of 200 photographs, which surpass all that you complain of. (Assent on several benches.) Another cause of prostitution! And here I address myself rather to the higher than to the lower classes, because the example comes from above more than it ascends from low to high. Is it not this exaggeration of luxury, this passion for dress, which throws all out of their line? The very highest positions are dismayed at it. Every winter, every

season, the facts are revealed by the milliners' bills, which the largest fortunes are scarcely sufficient to pay off, and by doing so occasionally come to ruin. All that penetrates into the lower classes by imitation and a passion for equality. Every woman desires to have the same dress as the others. La Fontaine in one of his fables ridicules the frog trying to swell herself out as big as the ox; but with our fashions now-a-days the frog will soon attain these dimensions. (Laughter, and "Very good! very good!") The fools have only to fit to their waists those elastic apertures to make themselves as voluminous as the models they would imitate. When a woman goes or has to go to a *fiite*, and wants to make a figure at it without the means of doing so, her self-love carries her away. She does not like to tell her husband—but the fact is, the domestic treasury is empty. She puts her name to bills, to letters of exchange, for which indorsers must be found at any cost, and maturity is always fatal to virtue. Such, gentlemen, is the state of our society. This is what should be corrected—*quid leges sine moribus vana proficiunt?* People have founded temperance societies. For my part I should desire to see founded a society of mothers of families who, without ceasing to dress and to present themselves with the decency, and even the elegance, suitable to their fortune and their station, should set the example of pitilessly retrenching superfluities. By so doing they would relieve the lower classes, who, through a love of imitation, are ever striving to climb to the height which it is not given them to attain.

Here things are not probably much worse than when Mrs Baddely and Constantia Phillips wrote memoirs, but what is new and remarkable in the present time is the recognition of the leaders of vice by the leaders of fashions. Young ladies of high pretensions are not ashamed of a knowledge of the persons, style, and peculiarities of court-teazans. In legal phrase, there is a large misprision of profligacy. And a bridge is not wanting for the return of the worst to society, but the bridge must be of solid gold. One of the shining lights of London was once a lure to the destruction of many. She has now all the notabilities at her table. For penitence there is pardon, and for the redemption of character a fair field and all favour; but we cannot be without suspicion of the reception of a Magdalen with a Cleopatra's train. In such case we cannot but ask how much is granted to contrition and reformation, how much to the gifts of fortune? The new saintship is richly endowed, and there is a mingled feast of things spiritual and epicurean. Need we add that guests of mark are not wanting, though sometimes they are said to be made ashamed.

STRAINING AT THE GNAT AND SWALLOWING THE CAMEL.

The complaint of some of the clergy against the Burial Service amounts shortly to this, that it makes a greater demand on their belief in the mercy of the Almighty than they are prepared to meet. In exemplification of this curious clerical hardship, Lord Ebury has cited an instance of uncharitable perversity which must suggest to most minds thoughts very opposite to those which seem to have occurred to him. A more hateful case has seldom been presented:

The incumbent of Colyton, it appeared, was a man, as he understood, of irreproachable character, entertaining rather extreme High Church views, and consequently zealous for the law. Therefore he did as the law directed: *thirteen times every year, with the assistance of his congregation, he consigned three parts at least of the human race—past, present, and future—to everlasting perdition, including, of course, the Unitarians, against whom he believed this creed to have been specially directed.* Their lordships, then, would judge of this clergyman's feelings when, walking out of his church after reading this creed, his sexton informed him that one of his parishioners, a Unitarian, had died, and was to be buried in a day or two. Mr Gueritz had just pronounced that *this man would perish everlastingly*, and he was now required to say of the same man, and before the same congregation, that he committed the body of his dear brother to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, in the sure and certain hope of everlasting life and happiness in the world to come. *Was ever an unhappy clergyman put into such a position? How long it took Mr Gueritz to decide I am unable to say, but I have no doubt that, feeling he was acting up to the advice of his metropolitan, and that he would in so doing have the approbation of every honest man, he determined to brave the penalties of the law sooner than pronounce these words, and so he did brave the penalties of the law, and the law fell upon him.* He did not, because he could not, defend himself, and so he was cited before the proper tribunal, admonished, and condemned to pay the costs of the suit. All comment upon such a state of things was simply superfluous.

Surely it should have occurred to Lord Ebury that the inconsistency between the terrible Athanasian Creed and the charitable Burial Service would best and most easily be corrected by the disuse of the former. The clergyman was not more required to consign three parts, at least, of the human race—past, present, and future—to eternal perdition than to perform the Burial Service; but it was no doubt a congenial labour of love to revel in the wholesale damnation, not so to express a charitable hope against the horrors he had just been preaching. Lord Ebury asks whether ever an unhappy clergyman was put into such a position? We answer that the man put himself spontaneously in the position. To excuse his inflicting the Athanasian Creed on his congregation thirteen times a year, Lord Ebury pleads his zeal for the law. But the law bound him at least as stringently to the Burial Service, yet he did not scruple to break the law taxing only his charity and belief in God's infinite mercy. He may strictly have had no option in either case, but it was more agreeable to him to deal out damnation to three parts of the human race—past, present, and future—than to express a humble hope for the salvation of one departed sinner. There are clergymen who revolt against the Athanasian Creed, and who read it under compulsion, slurring it over, so as to escape conveying the horrible import; and there are members of the Church who make a rule of quitting the Church while the damnation is dealt out. To the honour of George the Third it is to be remembered that he would not allow the damnation creed to be read in his places of worship. It shocked him too much to be told that half his people were doomed to eternal perdition.

Correspondence.

MORE BISHOPS.

Sir,—The following extract, from one of Francis Jeffrey's Essays (Vol. IV., page 295), will form an excellent supplement to the admirable remarks contained in your last week's number. I am, &c., M.A. OXFORD.

3rd July, 1865.
The notion entertained of a Bishop, in our anti-episcopal latitudes is likely enough, we admit, not to be altogether just: and we are far from upholding it as correct, when we say that a Bishop among us is generally supposed to be a stately and pompous person, clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day; somewhat obsequious to persons in power, and somewhat haughty and imperative to those that are beneath him—with more authority in his tone and manner than solidity in his learning, and yet with much more learning than charity or humility; very fond of being called My Lord, and driving about in a coach with mitres on the panels, but little addicted to visiting the sick and fatherless, or earzing for himself the blessing of those who are ready to perish;

Familiar with a sound
Of Ladyships—a stranger to the poor—

decorous in manners, but no foe to luxurions indulgences, rigid in maintaining discipline among his immediate dependents, and in exacting the homage due to his dignity from the undignified mob of his brethren, but perfectly willing to leave to them the undivided privileges of teaching and of comforting their people, and of soothing the sins and sorrows of their erring flocks; scornful, if not openly hostile, upon all occasions, to the claims of the people, from whom he is generally sprung, and presuming everything in favour of the royal will and prerogative by which he has been exalted—setting, indeed, in all cases, a much higher value on the privileges of the few than the rights that are common to all, exerting himself strenuously that the former may ever prevail—caring more, accordingly, for the interests of his order than the general good of the Church, and far more for the Church than the religion it was established to teach; hating dissenters still more bitterly than infidels, but combating both rather with obloquy and invocation of civil penalties than with the artillery of a powerful reason, or the reconciling influences of an humble and holy life; uttering now and then haughty professions of humility; and regularly bewailing, at fit seasons, the severity of those Episcopal labours which sadden and even threaten to abridge a life which, to all other eyes, appears to flow on in almost unbroken leisure and continued indulgence!

LIFE PEERAGES.

Sir,—The Honourable Richard Bethell has obtained of late an unenviable notoriety; he has succeeded not merely in ruining himself, but has pulled down his father along with himself, and deprived the country of the services of a man of great ability and of strenuous exertions to effect reforms where they are much wanted. And yet, so soon as Lord Westbury dies, the son, let him be skulking where he may, will become a co-ordinate legislator in our highest house with some of our best and most honoured men. Does not this teach us the value of life peerages? Lord Derby and his party resisted effectually on a late occasion the introduction of a most eligible man into the House of Lords for life only, but he was (although a lawyer) to sit on their cushions, side by side, with hereditary senators. The woosack is rarely occupied by men of that class, and perhaps consent might be obtained to let the forthcoming new Chancellor hold his place and title for life only, as do the bishops.

I am, &c., A. M.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Dissolution of Parliament.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on Thursday night, contains a proclamation dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs being made returnable on Tuesday, the 15th of August.

Lord Palmerston and his Constituents.

The Prime Minister has issued the following address to his constituents:—
"94 Piccadilly, July 6, 1865. Gentlemen,—Parliament having been dissolved, fresh elections will immediately take place, and I beg to solicit from you a renewal of that confidence with which you have honoured me during seven successive Parliaments. If I were now addressing you for the first time, it might be necessary for me to dilate upon the future; but I think I may with propriety found my appeal for the continuance of your favour upon a reference to the past, and to the results of the course pursued by the Government of which during the last six years I have had the honour of being a member. During those six years, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of three bad seasons on Ireland and the severe distress which prevailed in some of the manufacturing districts in consequence of the great diminution in the supply of cotton from North America, the United Kingdom as a whole has enjoyed a remarkable degree of progressive prosperity. Peace has been preserved with foreign nations, and this country has been exempt from the exertions and sacrifices which within that period other countries have been required to make. Additional freedom has been given to the employment of capital, and to the exercise of productive industry; trade with foreign countries has been relieved from many obstructions, while new and important channels of commerce have been opened in distant parts of the globe. The result has been that the wealth of the United Kingdom has rapidly increased, and though great reductions of taxation have been made, and some diminution has been effected in the national debt, the public revenue has always been sufficient to provide for the public expenditure, and to maintain in efficiency those national defences, naval and military, which are to every country among the best securities for peace. The present time is remarkable for the progressive application of the results of science to the operations of war both by sea and by land, and this country has not in such matters lagged behind the other great Powers of the world. Nor has our colonial administration been less successful. The population of our North American Provinces are devotedly loyal and attached to connexion with this country; and India, no longer the scene of insurrection and rebellion, is making rapid strides in civilization and general prosperity. But the six years' period, in these respects so happy, was doomed to witness a calamity which plunged the whole nation into grief, and while the loss of the Prince Consort will for ever be recorded among the great domestic misfortunes of the country, the universal sorrow which that loss occasioned will at least testify that the nation duly appreciated the high and admirable qualities of the Prince whom they mourn. On the other hand, a bright gleam of hope for the future has cheered the land by the fortunate and happy marriage of the Prince of Wales and the birth of two Royal Princes. How long the Ministry of which I have the honour to be a member may continue to direct the affairs of this great nation must depend upon the will of the Parliament now about to be elected, but I think I may be allowed to say for myself and my colleagues that a just judgment of our past administration will entitle us to the same measure of goodwill which

has been extended to us by the Parliament now dissolved. In the meantime I again respectfully and earnestly solicit from you a continuance of that confidence which for so many years has been to me a proud and honourable distinction.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obliged and obedient servant, "PALMERSTON."

The Days of Nomination.

The writs for the election of the new Parliament left London on Thursday night, and were in the hands of the returning officers in England, Wales, and the greater part of Scotland, in time to admit of the proclamation being made yesterday.

COUNTY ELECTIONS—ENGLAND.—Assuming the writs to reach the returning officer as above stated, the 7th inst., and notice to be given on the same day, the earliest day on which the nomination can be held is Thursday, the 13th inst., and the latest Wednesday, the 19th. If the proclamation should not be made until to-day, the 8th, the earliest day for the nomination will be Friday, 14th, and the latest day, Thursday, 20th. In case of contested elections, the earliest day on which the polling can take place is Monday, 17th, and the latest, Monday, 24th. The poll lasts one day, and opens at 8 a.m., closing at 5 p.m.

COUNTY ELECTIONS—IRELAND.—In consequence of the writs for Ireland being detained in Dublin for one day, the earliest day on which the nomination can be held is Friday, the 14th, and the latest, Saturday, the 22nd.

COUNTY ELECTIONS—SCOTLAND.—In Scotland the days for nomination may be fixed as in the case of English county elections; that is, the first day which can be fixed (assuming the writ to reach the returning officer in sufficient time to be proclaimed yesterday, Friday, 7th) for the nomination is Thursday, the 13th inst., and last day, Thursday, 20th inst. There is, however, some difference as regards the day of polling in case of contested county elections in Scotland, inasmuch as Saturday and Sunday are excluded in reckoning the "two free days" which, under the act, is the period which must intervene between the nomination and the poll. The earliest day, therefore, for taking the poll at the ensuing election will be Tuesday, the 18th inst., and the latest day will be Tuesday, the 25th. In Scotch counties the polling is limited to one day, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m., an hour earlier than in England or Ireland.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS—THE METROPOLIS.—The writs for London and the metropolitan constituencies are delivered to the returning officer, instead of being sent by post, as is the case with all other writs, so that for those places, assuming that the returning officer received the writ in sufficient time to make proclamation on Thursday, the nominations can be held on Monday, the 10th, and the polling, in cases of contest, on Tuesday, the 11th.

ENGLISH AND WELSH BOROUGH.—In these boroughs generally (upon the assumption that the writ reached the returning officer yesterday, the 7th) the earliest day on which the nomination can take place is Tuesday, the 11th, and the latest day, Wednesday, the 12th. The polls, in cases of contest (commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m.), would then be on Wednesday, the 12th, or Thursday, the 13th.

IRISH BOROUGH.—The only distinction between the procedure in Irish and English boroughs is that in the former the poll does not commence on the day following the nomination, but on the day "next but one," so that the earliest day for taking the poll at the contested election for an Irish borough will be Friday, the 14th, and the latest day, Saturday, the 15th.

SCOTCH BOROUGH.—The days of nomination must be not less than four, nor more than ten, days after the receipt of the writ, and there is also a difference as to the polling day, which is fixed not later than "three free days, exclusive of Saturday and Sunday," from the nomination, so that the latest day on which the poll can be taken in a Scotch borough will be Friday, the 21st instant, and the earliest day will be Saturday, 15th. There are special acts of Parliament regulating the proceedings in the case of the Wick, Ayr, and Orkney boroughs.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—If the writs were proclaimed by the Vice-Chancellors yesterday, the 7th, the earliest day for the nomination is the 11th, in which case the poll (the voting at which, under a recent act, may be effected by means of voting papers instead of personally) will not close until Tuesday, the 18th. If the writ is not proclaimed until to-day, the 8th, the nomination will take place on the 12th, and the poll close on Wednesday, the 19th. —*Daily News.*

Nominations Fixed.

City of London	July 10	Greenwich	July 10
Lambeth	" 11	Leith Burghs	" 11
Marylebone	" 10	Edinburgh City	" 12
Westminster	" 10	Liverpool	" 13
Tower Hamlets	" 10	Edinburgh County	" 15
Finsbury	" 10	West Kent	" 20
Southwark	" 10		

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

L., Liberal. T., Tory. L.-C., Liberal Conservative. Names in italics are of Candidates holding the seats in the present House of Commons.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABINGDON.—Mr J. T. Norris, L. Mr Hankey, L. Col. C. H. Lindsay, of 21 Berkeley square, and Haigh Hall, Wigan, has been induced to come forward in opposition. He professes to be a Liberal-Conservative.
ANDOVER.—The Hon. Dudley Fortescue, L., and Lieut.-Col. W. H. Humphrey, T.
ANGLESEY.—Sir Richard Bulkeley, L.
ARUNDEL.—Lord E. Howard, L.
ASHBURTON.—The seat, last carried by a majority of one by Mr John Harvey Astell, T., is contested by Mr R. Jardine, L., of the firm of Jardine, Magmack, and Co., London, merchants; and by Capt. T. E. Rogers, T., of Waye-House, Ashburton.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, L.
AYLESBURY.—Mr T. T. Bernard, L.-C., retires. Mr S. G. Smith, T., Mr Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, L.
BANBURY.—Sir Charles E. Douglas, L., retires, but a section of the Liberal party refuse to accept his resignation, and this renders the defeat of the Liberal party probable by taking votes from Mr Barnhard Samuelson, L., a former member, with whom Mr Bell, T., merchant, of London, contests the representation.
BAINSTABLE.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. F. Davie, L., Mr R. Brenridge, T., retire. Col. Sir George S. Stucley, T., Mr Howel Gwynn, of Neath, T., Mr John Whichcord, architect, of Wallbrook, L.-C., Mr Francis Edwards, of Eaton place, L.-C., Mr Henry Hawkins, Q.C., L., Mr Cave, L., issued addresses. Mr Thomas Lloyd, L., of Spark hall, Birmingham, who contested the borough formerly with Mr Brenridge, has been applied to, but declines to stand. The Liberal Conservative candidates, Messrs Whichcord and Edwards, have retired, and the battle will be between Sir G. Stucley and Mr Howel Gwynn, Tories, and Mr Cave and Mr Hawkins, Liberals.
BATH.—Mr Tite, L. Mr Way, T., resigns, and there will be a contest for his seat. Col. Pinney, L., the present member for Lyme Regis, was asked to stand, but declined, unless 1,200 signatures were obtained in his favour. This was not possible, and Col. Pinney has, therefore, declined the contest. Lieut.-Col. Hogg, T. Mr J. Passmore Edwards, L., has come forward, offering to retire in favour of any stronger man, as he will not endanger Liberal interests.
BEAUMARIS.—The Hon. W. O. Stanley, L.
BEDFORDSHIRE.—Mr Hastings Russell, L., and Col. Gilpin, T.
BEDFORD (Borough).—Mr S. Whitbread, L., Lieut.-Col. W. Stuart, T., and Mr John Everitt, manufacturer, of Luton, L. Mr Montague Chambers, Q.C., has addressed the electors in acceptance of a requisition from the advanced Liberals. The Tories propose putting forward Mr James Howard, L.-C., of the Agricultural Implement Works.

BREKCHOCKS.—Major Henry Edwards, T., Mr J. R. Walker, T., retires. Mr J. D. Keane, Q.C., L., Col. Sykes, T.

BREWSTER.—Sir T. E. Winnington, L.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr W. Scholefield, L., and Mr John Bright, L. Both have issued addresses. That of Mr Bright is strongly condemnatory of the present Ministry, which he accuses of "treachery" in the matter of Reform.

BIRKENHEAD.—Mr John Laird, T., Mr Jackson, jun., L.

BLACKBURN.—Mr Pilkington, L., Mr W. H. Hornby, T., and Mr J. G. Potter, L., Mr J. Feilden, T.

BODMIN.—Mr James Wyld, L., Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, L., Mr Heritage, T., Mr Locock Webb, T., Lord Ranelagh, T., has left Bodmin, and fights the Liberals in Middlesex.

BOLTON.—Capt. Gray, L.-C., and Mr Barnes, L. Mr Samuel Pope, L., barrister, of Manchester, who vacates for Bolton his place among candidates for Stoke-upon-Trent.

BOSTON.—Mr Staniland, L., Mr J. W. Malcolm, L.-C., Mr T. Parry, of Sleaford, L. Mr Serjeant Pulling and Mr E. T. Gornley have retired. The struggle lies between Messrs Staniland and Parry.

BRADFORD.—Mr W. E. Forster, L., and Mr Wickham, L.

BRECKENRICH.—Major the Hon. G. C. Morgan, T.

BRECKNOCK.—Col. Lloyd Watkins, L.

BRIDGENORTH.—Mr H. Whitmore, T., Mr J. Pritchard, T., Sir J. Acton, L.

BRIDGWATER.—Col. C. J. R. Tynte, L., retires, and Sir John Villiers Shelley, late member for Westminster, comes forward in his place. Mr A. W. Kinglake, L., Mr H. Westropp, T., who was defeated at the last election.

BRIDPORT.—Mr Mitchell, L., and Mr Kirkman Hodgson, L.

BRIGHTON.—Mr Moor, L.-C., Mr James White, L., and Professor Fawcett, L.

BRISTOL.—The Hon. F. H. Berkeley, L., Mr Gore Langton, L., retires, Sir Morton Peto, L., late M.P. for Finsbury, and Mr T. F. Fremantle, T., eldest son of Sir T. F. Fremantle, Chairman of the Board of Customs. A second Tory candidate, perhaps Mr P. W. S. Miles, is spoken of.

BURKS.—The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, T., Mr C. G. Du Pré, T., Mr R. B. Harvey, T. The Hon. C. Carrington, son of Lord Carrington; Lord Lieutenant of the County, L., has been spoken of by the Liberals, also Mr F. Calvert, Q.C., and Mr Lush, Q.C., who would not stand.

BUCKINGHAM.—Sir Harry Verney, L., Mr Hubbard, T., who has given offence to some of his constituents, who desire to transfer their votes to Mr Roberts, T., a landed proprietor in the immediate neighbourhood.

BURY (Lancashire).—The Right Hon. F. Peel, L. Mr R. N. Phillips, who represented Bury in the Parliament of 1857, is again proposed by the more advanced section of the Liberals, who seek to return him, although he has not come forward as a candidate.

BURY ST EDMUNDS.—Mr Hardcastle, L., Lord A. Hervey, L.-C., Mr Green, T.

CALNE.—The Right Hon. R. Lowe, L. Mr Griffiths, of Bewdley, T., came forward in the first instance, but has since retired.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Lord G. J. Manners, T., Mr H. J. Adeane, L. The Hon. Elliot T. Yorke, T., announces his retirement on the ground of ill-health. Lord Royston, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, comes forward to supply his place. Requisitions are in course of being signed requesting Mr Richard Young, merchant and shipowner of Wisbech, to come forward in the Liberal interest. On the Conservative side preparations are being made for bringing forward Capt. Hatton, of Longstanton (Cambridgeshire), in the event of Mr Young offering himself.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr Kenneth Macaulay, T., Mr F. S. Powell, T., Mr W. D. Christie, L., Col. Torrens, L. In the course of a recent address, Mr Christie, one of the candidates, said that University intimidation was already rife. The learned Master of Trinity Hall had chosen this particular juncture to pay, for the first time, a round of visits to his humble tenants and dependents. He was told also, on good authority, that the agent of the Rev. the Master of Jesus College had paid a round of domiciliary visits to the tenants and dependents of that college, intimating what might happen if they had the hardihood to vote for Christie and Torrens. Mr Macaulay has been prevented from prosecuting his election by sudden illness. On Tuesday night he addressed a meeting of the electors, convened in the Conservative interest, and after his address resumed his seat, but was immediately stricken with a paralytic fit. The previous state of Mr Macaulay's health had led to anticipation of such a result; but notwithstanding the advice of his medical attendants, he persevered in his canvass. Once known, however, and that on the best authority, that Mr Macaulay was prostrate, his friends (under his sanction) announced his retirement; but accompanying such announcement appeared an address from Mr Forsyth, Q.C., in the same (the Conservative) interest.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, T., Mr C. J. Selwyn, T.

CANTERBURY.—Mr H. A. Butler-Johnstone, T. The Right Hon. Lord Athlone, L., retires. Major Lyon, L. A second candidate in the person of Col. Adair, who has a very fair prospect of being returned with Major Lyon. The Conservatives have determined finally to contest both seats, and have selected Mr Huddleston, Q.C., to become the colleague of Mr H. A. Butler-Johnstone. Mr Huddleston's address was issued on Thursday.

CARDIFF.—Lt.-Col. Stuart, L.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Lt.-Col. Powell, L.-C.

CARDIGAN.—Capt. Pryse, L.

CARLISLE.—Mr Edmund Potter, L., Mr W. Lawson, L., Mr W. Nicholson Hodgson, of Newby Grange, T., who contested the seat unsuccessfully in 1859, and again on the death of Sir J. Graham in 1861.

CARMARTHEN.—Mr W. Morris, L.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Mr D. Jones, of Pantglas, T., Mr Pugh, L.-C.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The Hon. E. G. Douglas-Pennant, T.

CARNARVON.—Mr Wynne-Finch, L.-C., and Mr Bulkeley Hughes, L. Mr H. Beaver Roberts, T., of Plas Llanddoget, Llanwrst, has withdrawn his opposition to Mr W. B. Hughes, prophesying the appearance of another Tory candidate.

CRATHAM.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Smith, T., finding weak support, retires from contest with Mr Arthur Otway, L., who, however, will be opposed by Admiral G. Elliot, T., who is supported by a section of the Conservative party only.

CHELTENHAM.—The Hon. Col. F. W. F. Berkeley, L., and Mr Charles Schreiber, T.

CHESTER COUNTY (North).—Mr G. C. Legh, T., and the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, T.

CHESTER COUNTY (South).—Sir P. de Malpas Grey Egerton, T., and Mr John Tollenache, T.

CHESTER.—Earl Grosvenor, L. Mr Humberston, T., has resigned. Mr W. H. Gladstone, L., Mr Fenton, L., and Mr Raikes, T.

CHICHESTER.—Mr John Abel Smith, L., and Lord Henry Lennox, T.

CHIPPENHAM.—Mr Lysley, L. Mr R. Long, T., withdraws to contest the county in place of his father. Mr Goldney, T., Sir J. Neeld, T.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Admiral Walcott, T. He is opposed by Mr E. Haviland Burke, L., a grandnephew of the great Parliamentary orator.

CIRENCESTER.—Mr Allen Bathurst, T., Hon. G. T. Ponsonby, L., who retires. The Liberals support in place of him, Mr Julian Goldsmid, L., nephew of Sir T. Goldsmid, M.P. for Reading, who has lately purchased Redcombe park. The Tories bring forward the Hon. Ralph Dutton, L.-C., M.P. for South Hants, and a brother of Lord Sherborne.

CLITHEROE.—Mr Hopwood, T., does not offer himself for re-election. Until Wednesday Mr Richard Fort, L., of Read hall, was the only candidate in the field, when Lord Schomberg Kerr, T., a relative of the Duke of Buccleugh, issued an address. The Liberals consider Mr Fort's return comparatively safe.

COCHERMOUTH.—Mr J. Steel, L., and Lord Naas, T.

COLCHESTER.—Mr T. J. Miller, T., Mr P. O. Papillon, T., Mr John Gurdon Rebow, L., who formerly sat for the borough.

CORNWALL (West).—Mr R. Davey, L., and Mr J. St Aubyn, L.

CORNWALL (East).—Mr T. Agar Robartes, L., who has been persuaded to forego his intention to resign, and Mr N. Kendall, L.

COVENTRY.—Mr Morgan Trehearne, T., Mr Eaton, T., a silk broker in the city. Mr T. Mason Jones, L., fought Mr Eaton for the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Joseph Paxton. The result of the poll was the election of Mr Eaton by 2,395 against 2,142. Mr Mason Jones contests again, and Mr Hastings, L.

CRICKLADE.—Mr Ambrose L. Goddard, T. Lord Ashley, L., retires. Lord Eliot, L. Mr Daniel Gooch, T., under whose superintendence the Atlantic cable is now about to be laid.

CUMBERLAND (East).—The Hon. C. W. G. Howard, L., and Mr William Marshall, L. (West).—Capt. H. Lowther, T., and the Hon. P. S. Wyndham, T.

DARTMOUTH.—Mr John Hardy, T.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Sir Watkin Wynn, T., and Col. R. Myddelton-Biddulph, L.

DENBIGH (Borough).—Mr Mainwaring, L.-C.

DERBYSHIRE (North).—Lord G. Cavendish, L., and Mr W. P. Thornhill, L.

DERBYSHIRE (South).—Mr Evans, L. Mr Mundy, T., who, in 1859, came in by a majority of one, voting for himself, will be opposed by Mr C. R. Colville, of Lullington, L., who represented South Derbyshire for eighteen years, before he withdrew in 1859 on account of ill-health, and Mr Mundy obtained his majority of one over the Hon. A. H. Vernon.

DERBY.—Mr Michael T. Bass, L., Mr Samuel Beale, L. Mr Samuel Pimmsoll, of Whiteley Wood Hall, has been brought forward for one seat by the teetotalers and extreme Liberals.

DEVIZES.—Sir T. Bateson, T., and Mr Darby Griffith, L.-C.

DEVONPORT.—Mr Ferrand, T., Mr Brassey, jun., L. Sir A. Buller, L., having gone to Liskeard, left a vacant seat competed for by Mr Brassey, L., and Mr Fleming, T. At the election Mr Brassey was returned by 1,264 to 1,208. Mr Fleming said that he should fight the same battle again at the general election. Mr Thomas Phinn, L., who is a firm supporter of the ballot, has issued an address in reply to the invitation of the Local Liberal Association, and will contest the seat last held for the Tories by Mr Ferrand.

DEVONSHIRE (North).—The Hon. C. H. R. Trevisick, T., Col. Acland, L.

DEVONSHIRE (South).—Sir L. Palk, T., and Mr Kekewich, T.

DORCHESTER.—Mr R. Brinsley Sheridan, L., and Lieut.-Col. Napier Sturt, T., Sir H. D. Wolff, T.

DORSETSHIRE.—The Hon. W. H. B. Portman, L., Mr H. G. Sturt, T., and Mr J. Floyer, T.

DOVER.—Admiral Leake, T., and Mr W. Nicol, T., have resigned, and are succeeded by Mr Freshfield, T., and Col. Dickson, T., Lord Bury, L., late M.P. for the Wick Burghs, and Mr Eustace Smith, L.

DROITWICH.—No opposition to Sir John Pakington, T., who has sat for twenty-seven years.

DUDLEY.—Mr H. B. Sheridan, L.-C., Mr Truscott, L.-C., and Mr R. Crawford, L.

DURHAM (City).—The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, T., and Mr J. Henderson, L.

DURHAM COUNTY (North).—Mr Shafto, L., Sir H. Williamson, L., and the Hon. G. W. Barrington, T.

DURHAM (South).—Mr Pease, L., has resigned, and his son, Mr Joseph Whitwell Pease, is candidate for his seat. Mr James Farrer, T., retires. Capt. H. G. Surtees, T., and Capt. Beaumont, L., contest his seat.

ESSEX (North).—Sir Thomas B. Western, L., opposes the present Tory members, Major Breeford and Mr Du Cane.

ESSEX (South).—Three candidates, Mr R. B. Wingfield-Baker, L., Mr Selwin, T., and Lord Eustace Cecil, T., in place of Mr T. W. Bramston, T., and Mr J. W. P. Watlington, T.

EVESHAM.—Lt.-Col. J. Bourne, T., and Mr Edward Holland, L.

EXETER.—Mr Gard, T., has resigned. Lord Courtenay, T., Mr J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., L., Mr Charles Wescomb, T.

EYE.—Sir E. Kerrison, T.

FALMOUTH.—see PENRYN.

FINSBURY.—Mr W. Cox, L., Sir S. Morton Peto, L., retires to contest Bristol. Mr Phillips, L., Mr Lusk, L., Dr Perfit, L., and Mr McCullagh Torrens, L., who is the only candidate of political note. On Wednesday Mr William Ribton, dating from the Junior Carlton Club, suddenly issued an address announcing himself as a Tory candidate for Finsbury. It is expected that only three candidates will go to the poll, with or without Mr William Ribton—namely, Mr Cox, Mr McCullagh Torrens, and Mr Alderman Lusk, for it is almost unquestionable that the contest will be between these. The two first-named gentlemen are contesting the borough on the purity principle. Meetings are held every evening by the different candidates and generally votes in favour of each are passed almost unanimously.

FLINTSHIRE.—Lord Richard Grosvenor, L.

FLINT (Borough).—Sir J. Hammer, Bart., L.

FROME.—Lord E. Thynne, T., resigns, Sir R. Rawlinson, L.

GATESHEAD.—Right Hon. W. Hutt, L.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Mr Morgan Talbot, L., and Mr Hussey Vivian, L. It is reported that the members are to be opposed by Mr Wyndham Quin, T.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (East).—Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, T., Mr Holford, T.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (West).—Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, L., and Mr J. Rolt, T.

GLOUCESTER (City).—Hon. C. P. F. Berkeley, L., and Mr J. J. Powell, L., both retire in favour of Mr W. P. Price, L., and Mr C. J. Monk, L., both of whom were unseated for bribery. They are opposed by Mr Kinnaird, T., a banker of London.

GRANTHAM.—Mr W. E. Welby-Gregory, T., Hon. F. J. Tollemache, L., Mr J. H. Thorold, T.

GREENWICH.—Ald. Salomons, L. Mr W. Angerstein, L., retires to contest West Kent. Sir C. Bright, L., Capt. Douglas Harris, L., Sir John Heron Maxwell, T. Mr Bernal Osborne was invited to stand for this borough, but declined. Sir J. H. Maxwell and Sir C. Bright are both very popular. Of the two new Liberal candidates Capt. Harris is an opponent, Sir C. Bright a supporter of the present Government. Capt. Harris has issued a second address, saying that he opposes Government because it has "disgusted its friends and exasperated its foes, leaves this country confronting Europe without friendship on one side or fear on the other," and has not passed "a genuine, true, and comprehensive Reform Bill."

GREAT GRIMSBY.—Mr J. Chapman, T., and Mr Fildes, L.

GUILDFORD.—Mr Boveil, Q.C., T., and Mr Guildford Onslow, L., who has issued his address, and has been already very successful in his canvass. Mr W. W. Pocock, L., architect, has also issued his address; but many of the Liberals are for the present representation without contest. Mr W. Brock, L., of Uplands, has come forward. Mr Hinde-Palmer, Q.C., L., who had been spoken of, and has already contested several elections, does not come forward, and Mr W. H. Currie, of West Horsley, has addressed the electors in the Tory interest.

HALIFAX.—The friends of Sir Charles Wood, L., are actively canvassing in his favour, notwithstanding that he refuses to stand, and has become a candidate for the borough of Ripon. The canvass is a joint one for Sir Charles and Mr Stansfeld, L., the other representative for the borough. Col. E. Akroyd, L., has met with a warm reception from his supporters, and an active canvass is making on his part. The contest at present promises to be severe. Mr Stansfeld on Monday met his constituents, and having addressed them on some of the principal topics which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, a resolution was passed approving of the hon. gentleman and Sir C. Wood as candidates at the ensuing election. A more enthusiastic political meeting has perhaps never been held in Halifax. The feeling exhibited in favour of Sir Charles Wood showed, though late in its manifestation, that there is now an evident determination that the severance of his connection from the borough shall not take place without a struggle, and that an earnest one.

HANTS (North).—Mr W. W. B. Beach, L., Mr G. Sclater-Booth, T., Sir Henry St John Mildmay, L.

HANTS (South).—Sir C. Jervoise, L., Hon. R. H. Dutton, L.-C., goes to contest Cirencester. Col. Fane, T.

HARWICH.—Capt. H. J. W. Jervis, T. Mr Michael Wills, L., of Foley house, Portland place, is in the field against Mr J. Kell, T., who stands in place of Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. T. Rowley, T., resigned. The Liberals pledged to Mr Wills have since adopted Mr Fitzjames Stephen as their second candidate, and will endeavour to win from the Tories both the seats.

HASTINGS.—Mr North, L., the Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, L., and Mr J. E. Gorst and Mr P. F. Robertson, T.

HAYFORDWEST.—Mr J. H. Scourfield, L.-C. He is to be opposed by Capt. Edwardes, L., the eldest son of Lord Kensington, Lord-Lieutenant of Pembrokehire, who is in favour of an extended franchise and the abolition of Church-rates.

HELSTON.—The seat vacated by Mr J. J. Rogers is contested by Mr Adolphus W. Young, L., and Major Grylls, T.

HEREFORD (County).—Lord Montagu W. Graham, L.-C., and Mr Humphrey W. Mildmay, L., retire. Sir R. J. Bailey, T., and Mr Biddulph, L., offer themselves in their stead, and Mr J. King King solicits re-election.

HEREFORD (City).—Colonel Clifford, L., Mr G. Clive, L., Capt. Patershall, late Mayor of Hereford, T., and Mr Bagallay, T.

HERTFORD.—Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, L., and Sir W. M. Forquhar, L.-C.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, T., Mr Abel Smith, T., and Mr H. E. Surtees, T. Hon. H. Cowper, L., is prosecuting a most successful canvass.

HONITON.—Mr Goldsmid, L., Lord of the Manor, in place of Mr Moffatt, L., who is a candidate for Southampton, Mr Baillic Cochran, T., and Mr Richards, of Swansea, L.

HONSHAM.—Mr Seymour Fitzgerald, T., Mr Hurst, L.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr Leatham, L., and Mr W. Melville Lomas, T., of Horbury hall.

HULL, KINGSTON UPON.—Mr James Clay, L., Mr Somes, T., Mr C. M. Norwood, merchant and shipowner of London and Hull, L., and Mr Hoare, T.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Lord Robert Montagu, T., and Mr E. Fellowes, T.

HUNTINGDON.—Gen. Peel, T., and Mr T. Baring, T.

HYTHE.—Baron Meyer de Rothschild, L.

IPSWICH.—Mr J. Chevalier Cobbold, T., Mr H. E. Adair, L., Mr W. Tidmas, T., and Mr Wyndham West, L., Recorder of Manchester.

KENDAL.—Mr G. C. Glyn, L.

KENT (East).—Sir B. W. Bridges, T., and Sir E. Dering, L.

KENT (West).—Mr Angerstein, now M.P. for Greenwich, L., and Sir J. Lubbock, L., are contesting this division with every chance of success, against the present members, Viscount Holmesdale, T., and Mr W. Hart Dyke, who stands in place of Sir Edmund Filmer, T.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Col. White, L., Mr W. M. Watkinson, L., Mr A. Grant, of Kensington, L.-C.

KNARESBOROUGH.—Mr T. Collins, jun., T., Mr Basil T. Wood, T., and Mr Isaac Holden, of Oakworth house, Keighley, L.

LAMBETH.—Alderman James Clark Lawrence, L., Mr Frederick Doulton, L., Mr T. Hughes, L. Mr Maudslay, T., the engineer, was spoken of as likely to contest the seat of Mr Doulton, but declines to come forward. Mr Campbell Sleigh has issued an address explaining why he does not contend the borough again, as in 1862. The working men are largely in Mr Hughes's favour, but Mr Doulton has most local influence. Mr James Haig, T., who claims credit for having fought in Marylebone and Middlesex both Edwin James and Roupell, of whom it is now notorious that were not fit and proper persons to represent any constituency, has issued this week an address offering to stand for Lambeth as opponent generally of Whig-Radical corruption.

LANCASHIRE (North).—Col. J. Wilson Patten, T., and Lord Hartington, L.

LANCASHIRE (South).—There are now three Tories for this division, the Hon. Algernon F. Egerton, Mr W. J. Legh, and Mr Charles Turner. It was formerly Liberal, and a hearty contest is threatened. The Liberals have put forward Mr Gladstone, the Chaucer of the Exchequer, Mr H. Yates Thompson, son of Mr Samuel Thompson, banker, of Liverpool, and Mr James Heywood, formerly member for North Lancashire. The deputation appointed at the recent meeting at Newton to represent the Salford and West Derby Hundreds in the Liberal interest have had interviews with Mr Heywood and Mr Thompson. They severally consented to stand, and will make their first appearance before the electors at a meeting to be held at the Free-trade hall, on Tuesday afternoon.

LANCASTER.—Mr E. M. Fenwick, L., Mr H. W. Schneider, L., Mr E. Lawrence, T.

LAUNCESTON.—Mr T. C. Haliburton, T., retires. Mr A. Campbell, T.

LEEDS.—Mr E. Baines, L., Mr Beecroft, T., and Lord Amberley, L. The contest promises to be very severe.

LEICESTERSHIRE (North).—Lord John Manners, T., Mr E. B. Hartopp, T., and Mr C. H. Frewen, T.

LEICESTERSHIRE (South).—Mr C. W. Packer, T., and Viscount Curzon, T.

LEICESTER.—Mr W. Unwin Heygate, L.-C., Mr P. A. Taylor, L., and Mr John Dove Harris, L.

LEOMINSTER.—Mr Gathorne Hardy, T. The Hon. Charles Kincaid-Lennox, T., retires, and his seat is competed for by Mr Hindmarch, (Q.C.), L., and Mr Arthur Walsh, T.

LEWES.—The Hon. H. Brand, L. Mr J. G. Blencowe, L., retires. Lord Pelham, L., Mr W. L. Christie, T., and Sir A. F. A. Slade, T.

LICHFIELD.—Lord Alfred Paget, L., and Captain Anson, L., Col. Dyott, T., of Freeford, who, in 1841, was 8 votes behind Lord A. Paget.

LINCOLNSHIRE (North).—Mr J. B. Stanhope, T., and Sir M. Cholmondeley, L.

LINCOLNSHIRE (South).—Sir J. Trollope, T., and Lieut.-Col. G. H. Pache, L.

LINCOLN.—Mr Charles Seely, L., and Mr J. Bramley Moore, T., Mr Edward Heneage, L.

LISKEARD.—Mr Bernal Osborne, L., having forestalled his retirement, Sir A. Buller, L., was lately elected without opposition member for this borough, and now stands unopposed.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr J. C. Ewart, L., Mr Horsfall, T., and Mr S. R. Graves, shipowner and ex-mayor. Admiral Sir Sidney C. Dacres, L.-C., is spoken of. The Liberals at first determined to support Mr Ewart, and not bring out a second candidate. They have now determined to bring forward, in conjunction with Mr Ewart, Mr Samuel G. Rathbone.

LONDON.—Baron Rothschild, L., Mr R. W. Crawford, L., and Mr G. J. Goschen, L. Sir James Duke, L., retires, and Alderman William Lawrence, L., ex-Lord Mayor, and elder brother of Alderman J. C. Lawrence, member for Lambeth, is candidate for his seat, opposed by Mr George Lyall, T., the late member for Whitehaven, whose father had been a member for the City, and Mr R. N. Fowler, T., the banker, who has not yet sat in Parliament. Liberals who object to Mr Lawrence desired to bring forward Mr Kirkman Hodgson, late Governor of the Bank of England. At a private meeting of the Liberal Registration Association at the London Tavern, Mr K. Hodgson in the chair, it was agreed to support Goschen, Crawford, Rothschild, and Lawrence. At two meetings of the Liberals, which took place on Tuesday, the electors were urged not to split their votes, as by so doing they would endanger the return of their candidates.

LUDLOW.—Capt. the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive, T. Sir W. Fraser, T., has retired, finding his support weakened by local jealousies, and Capt. Severne, T., who is locally connected, comes forward in his place. They are opposed by Sir W. Yardley, once Chief Justice of Bombay, who supports the present Government.

LYME REGIS.—Mr J. C. Hawshaw, L., a son of the celebrated engineer, who had originally come forward himself but now retires, in place of Col. Pinney, resigned. Mr J. Wright Treeby, T. Capt. Jones, a third candidate, is expected.

LYMINGTON.—Mr Mackinnon, L., Lord G. Lennox, T., and Mr T. Norton, L.

LYNN.—Lord Stanley, T. Mr Gurney, L., has resigned. The Hon. F. Walpole, T. Sir F. Fowell Buxton, L., has reappeared, and the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, of Royston Hall, has issued an address, in which he announces himself as a fourth candidate. Mr Pratt's principal object in coming forward appears to be to try the question whether commoners in Holy Orders can sit in Parliament. He winds up his address by observing,—"Should you do me the honour to elect me as your representative in Parliament, I have no doubt I should be eventually received into the House of Commons upon a resolution, as in the case of Baron Rothschild."

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr Brocklehurst, L., Mr Egerton, T., Mr David Chadwick, L., the eminent financial agent, of Manchester, who is a native of Macclesfield.

MAIDSTONE.—Mr W. Lee, L., Mr C. Buxton, L., retires, to contest East Surrey. Mr Whatman, L., Mr Betts, T., Mr Wardlaw, T.

MALDON.—Mr G. M. W. Peacocke, T., Mr T. Sutton Western, L., Mr Ralph A. Earle, T., of Park street, Grosvenor square.

MALMESBURY.—Viscount Andover, L., and Mr John G. Talbot, T.

MALTON.—The Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, L., Mr James Brown, L.

MANCHESTER.—Mr J. A. Turner, L., has resigned. As colleague to Mr Bazley, L., Mr Milner Gibson and Mr Miall having declined, Mr Jacob Bright, brother of the Member for Birmingham, has consented to stand, and with Mr Bazley attended the first ward meeting on Monday evening. A meeting of the electors who were instrumental in returning Sir J. Potter and Mr J. A. Turner, in 1857, took place on Monday. It was composed mainly of Conservatives. It was stated that Mr W. R. Callender, Mr Murray Gladstone, and Mr Bennett (the Mayor) had been solicited to come forward, but had declined. On the invitation of the meeting, Mr Bagehot, of the *Economist*, addressed the meeting as a candidate, but was somewhat rudely and uncourtously set aside, and a call made for Mr Callender. Mr Callender regretted that his business engagements were a bar to his acceptance of the honour, and moved that the Mayor and Mr Murray Gladstone be again solicited to stand. This resolution was unanimously agreed to. At an adjourned meeting of the Potter-Turner party on Tuesday evening a report was received to the effect that the Mayor and Mr Murray Gladstone had both declined the second invitation to become candidates for the borough. It was proposed that Admiral Denman (who was defeated at the last election) should be brought forward. It was explained that he was absent on foreign service and could not be communicated with, but the motion was carried. Mr J. W. Maclure advised that the Conservatives should also vote for Mr Abel Heywood (the ultra-Liberal candidate), and place him at the head of the poll. The advice was loudly cheered. Mr E. James, Q.C., attorney-general for the county palatine of Lancaster, having been invited in London to stand, is reported to have stated his readiness to do so, provided a requisition were sent him, and on Thursday Messrs Slater and Barling, solicitors, on behalf of the Conservatives, were promoting such a requisition.

MARLBOROUGH.—Lord E. Bruce, L., and Mr Baring, L.
MARLOW (Great).—Lieut.-Col. Williams, T., and Lieut.-Col. Knox, T.
MARYLEBONE.—Lord Fermoy, L., Mr Harvey Lewis, L., Mr Thomas Chambers, L. Mr John Hope Fox, T., dating from 319 Oxford street, issued an address on Thursday announcing himself as a candidate for Marylebone, who, if elected, would give as L.-C. an independent support to Lord Derby. A requisition on the part of Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, T., is also in circulation.

MARIONESHIRE.—Mr W. W. E. Wynne, T., retires, and his seat, sought by his son, Mr W. R. M. Wynne, is contested by Mr David Williams, of Castle Dendraeth, who stood against Mr Wynne the elder at the last election, and was defeated by 390 against 350, only half the electors voting.

MERTHR TIDVIL.—The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, L., and Mr Edward E. Elderton, L., of the Temple, who will support the Ballot, the only matter of difference between Mr Bruce and his constituents.

MIDDLESEX.—Mr R. Hanbury, jun., L., and Viscount Enfield, L. Lord Ranelagh, T., has issued an address stating that, in compliance with a requisition which had been presented to him, he offers himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the county in the coming election. He designates himself a Constitutional, a follower of Lord Derby's policy, "and one who will unflinchingly oppose those schemes of legislation which aim at Americanising our great country and people." He would support any measure which would safely enlarge the present constituencies without an uniform lowering of the franchise. He would support a measure to abolish the law of settlement. He would welcome a measure which should compromise the church-rate question with Dissenters. He supports the maintenance of the naval and military forces in proper efficiency, but considers economy in their administration could be practised. Mr Hanbury and Lord Enfield were well received by the electors at Uxbridge on Thursday evening.

MIDHURST.—Mr W. T. Mitford, T.
MONMOUTH (County).—Mr C. O. S. Morgan, T., and Lieut.-Col. P. G. H. Somerset, T.
MONMOUTH (Borough).—Mr Crawshaw Bailey, T.
MONTGOMERY (Borough).—The Hon. C. R. D. H. Tracey, L. Captain Hampton, of the Life Guards, and nephew of the Duke of Manchester, T., has been brought forward in opposition.
MONTGOMERY (County).—Mr C. Watkins Williams-Wynne, T.
MORPETH.—The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, L.
NEWARK.—Mr Handley, L., has retired. Mr Hodgkinson, L., and Lord A. Clinton, L.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr W. Murray T. Mr Jackson L., has retired. Mr Allen, L.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Mr Headlam, L., Mr Beaumont, L., Mr Alderman Cowan, L.
NEWPORT, I.W.—Mr Kennard, T., Mr P. Lybbe-Powys, T., has resigned. Mr Wykeham Martin, L.
NORFOLK (East).—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. C. W. Coke, L., and Mr E. Howes, T.
NORFOLK (West).—Mr Brampton Gurdon, L., is threatened with a contest by Hon. T. De Grey, T., who stood with Mr G. Bentinck, T. But Mr Bentinck, being in bad health, has since declined a contest. Mr W. A. T. Amherst, of Diddington park, offered to stand in Mr Bentinck's place, but the Tories doubt whether they can carry two young men. As Mr Bentinck cannot be persuaded to withdraw his resignation, Mr Bagge, T., of Stradsett hall, who formerly represented the division, is adopted as candidate. Sir Willoughby Jones, L., of Cranmer hall, contests the Tory seat.

NORTHALLERTON.—Mr W. B. Wrightson, L., Mr Jasper W. Johns, L., of Cumberland street, Hyde park, Mr C. H. Mills, T. The late member, it is said, declines a contest.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (North).—Lord Burghley, T., and Mr Hunt, T.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (South).—Lord Frederick Fitzroy, L., will contest this division with the Tories, Sir R. Knightley and Colonel Cartwright.
NORTHAMPTON.—Lord Henley, L., Mr C. Gilpin, L., Mr G. F. Holroyd, of Hatton hall, Wellingborough, and of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, T., very high church, and Mr Sackville G. Stopford, T.
NORTHUMBERLAND (North).—Earl Percy, T., retires in favour of his brother, Major-Gen. Lord H. Percy, T. Sir M. W. Ridley, T.
NORTHUMBERLAND (South).—Mr W. B. Beaumont, L., and the Hon. H. G. Liddell, L.-C.
NORWICH.—Sir William Russell, L., Mr E. Warner, L. The Conservatives of this city have at last found two candidates with whom they intend to contest the representation against the sitting members. The new candidates are Mr R. E. C. Waters, who is a relative of General Peel, and Mr Augustus Goldsmid, who has issued an address, in which he avows himself a member of the Protestant Church, and strongly attached to the "time-honoured institutions" of the country.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (North).—The Right Hon. J. Evelyn Denison, L., Lord R. Clinton, L., who retires on account of ill health. Lord Edward Clinton (next brother to the Duke of Newcastle), now on his way home from Canada, will take Lord Robert's place, and be opposed by Mr J. Chaworth Musters, of Annesley, T.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (South).—Mr W. H. Barrow, T., and Lord Stanhope, T.
NOTTINGHAM.—Mr Charles Paget, L., Sir R. J. Clifton, L., Mr Samuel Morley, L., and Mr Marten, T. A meeting has been held at Mansfield, to express indignation at the alleged interference of the partisans of Sir R. Clifton with the supporters of Messrs Morley and Paget when those gentlemen recently convened a meeting in the Market-place, Nottingham. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the adherents of Sir R. Clifton had given the "men of Mansfield" "infamously treatment" on the 26th ult., and that in contradiction of "base calumnies which have been so industriously circulated by Sir R. Clifton and his unscrupulous agents and organs," an expression of regard for Mr Morley was made by his workmen and others. A memorial to Sir George Grey, detailing the occurrences of the riot, pointing out that "not a policeman was to be seen," and praying for an inquiry was voted; and a copy of the *Nottinghamshire Guardian*, a local newspaper which has espoused the cause of Sir R. Clifton, was burnt amidst much cheering. All the four candidates addressed the electors on Monday. Mr Acland, agent for Sir R. Clifton, has issued a notice alleging that Messrs Paget and Morley were pursuing illegal practices, and cautioning the electors respecting bribery, which, he asserts, is being practised by the supporters of the two candidates mentioned.

OLDHAM.—Mr J. M. Cobbett, L., Mr J. T. Hibbert, T., Serjeant Spinks, L., Mr Platt, T.
OXFORDSHIRE.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. North, T., Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fane, T., and the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, T.

OXFORD (City).—The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, L., and Mr Neate, L. The Conservatives, who are very much displeased with Mr Cardwell, have determined on bringing a candidate forward representing their views, and a requisition has been made to Capt. Bedford Pim, of the Royal Navy and United Service Club, Pallmall.
OXFORD (University).—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, L., Sir William Heathcote, T., Mr Gathorne Hardy, T. The number of voters, as recently given out, is about 3,700; but the large addition of Masters of Arts this term will augment the figures to about 4,000; of these Mr Gladstone has received upwards of 1,600 written promises, and Mr Hardy's friends take credit for about the same.
PEMBROKE (County).—Mr G. Lort Phillips, T.
PEMBROKE (Borough).—Sir Hugh O. Owen, L., Mr Benjamin Hardwick, T. Mr D. J. Jenkins who had come forward has retired in favour of Sir H. Owen.
PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.—Mr T. G. Baring, L., Mr S. Gurney, L., and Gen. North, T.
PETERBOROUGH.—Mr Thomson Hankey, L., and Mr Whalley, L. Mr W. Wells, L., has come forward in answer to a requisition numerously signed.
PETERSFIELD.—The Right Hon. Sir W. Jolliffe, T.
PLYMOUTH.—Mr W. Morrison, L., Sir R. P. Collier, L., and Mr Lane, T.
PONTEFRAC.—Mr Childers, L., Mr S. Waterhouse, T., Mr Macarthur, L., and Mr Breffitt, as opponent of Schedule D.
POOLE.—Mr H. Danby Seymour, L., Mr Franklyn, T., has retired, and his seat is contested by Capt. Bashford, T. (in place of Mr Graves, of Liverpool, who first offered, but has decided to stand for his own town), Mr Waring, L., and Mr Haly, who professes an independent policy. It is understood that Mr Stephen Lewen, of Boston, Lincolnshire, engineer, is about to come forward. There is every prospect of a very exciting contest.
PORTSMOUTH.—Mr Stone, of Leigh Park, L., stands for the seat of Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, L., who retires on account of ill-health. Mr Serjeant Gaselee, L., a director of the London and South Western Railway, opposes Sir James Ephinstone, L.-C., and the Hon. Mr Bruce, T., stands with Sir James to win a seat, if he can, for the Tories. Sir F. Baring, in declining a banquet, says: "I am assured that your prospects are most promising; but permit me, as an old fellow-worker, to exhort you to exert yourselves as if the contest were likely to be hard. Over-confidence has lost an election at Portsmouth before now. There is another enemy—disunion—the worst enemy of the liberal party. May I be permitted to express my earnest hope that, when the candidates have been chosen, minor distinctions and differences may be overlooked—for we all have our shades of opinion—and that when the contest comes, as it must soon, your motto will be, 'a strong pull, and a pull altogether.'" Good advice not for Portsmouth only.
PRESTON.—Sir T. G. Hesketh, T., Mr C. Pascoe Grenfell, L., whose seat is contested by the Hon. F. A. Stanley, T., second son of Lord Derby.
RADNORSHIRE.—Sir John B. Walsh, T.
RADNOR (New).—Mr R. G. Price, L.
READING.—Sir F. Goldsmid, L., and Mr G. J. Shaw Lefevre, L.
REIGATE.—Mr G. W. G. Leveson Gower, L., Hon. E. Monson, L.
RETFORD (East).—Viscount Galway, T., and Mr J. F. S. Foljambe, L.
RICHMOND.—Sir Roundell Palmer, L.-C. Mr Wyvill, L., resigns, and the Hon. J. C. Dundas comes forward to replace him in the Liberal interest.
RIPON.—Mr J. Greenwood, L., Sir Charles Wood, L. Mr R. A. Vynor, L., does not again come forward, but in his place appears Capt. Kearsley, L., a local gentleman, who has thrice served the office of Mayor of Ripon. Sir C. Wood on Wednesday, for the first time, met the electors of Ripon. He referred to his retirement from Halifax and the proceedings taking place in that town to secure his re-election for the borough, and made some remarks with a view to remove the impression that he was not a bona fide candidate for Ripon. He then entered at great length into his past political career, and was throughout well received. Mr Greenwood, M.P., also addressed the electors at the close of Sir C. Wood's speech.
ROCHDALE.—Mr T. B. Potter, L.
ROCHESTER.—Mr P. W. Martin, L., Serjeant J. A. Kinglake, L., and Mr A. Smee, T.
RUTLANDSHIRE.—The Hon. G. T. Noel, T., and the Hon. G. H. Heathcote, L.
RYE.—Mr W. A. Mackinnon, L., and Mr McDonald, T.
ST IVES.—Mr Paul, T., and Mr E. Vivian, of Torquay, L.
SALFORD.—Mr J. Cheetham, L.
SALISBURY.—Mr Marsh, L., who is about to sail for Australia, and cannot take part personally in the election. General Buckley, L., Mr E. Hamilton, L., and Mr John Chapman, L.-C.
SANDWICH.—Lord Clarence Paget, L., Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen, L., and Mr C. Capper, T., of Upton, Essex, chairman of the "Downs Harbour and Dock Company."
SCARBOROUGH.—Sir J. Johnstone, L., Mr Dent, L., and Mr G. J. Cayley, T.
SHAFESBURY.—Mr G. G. Glynn, L.
SHEFFIELD.—Mr J. A. Roebuck, L., and Mr G. Hadfield, L. Mr J. W. Probyn, L., was brought out by the "Foreign Affairs Committee," but finding that he was more likely to injure Mr Hadfield than Mr Roebuck, has withdrawn. Mr Campbell Foster, barrister-at-law, has addressed the electors as a candidate in the Liberal interest.
SHIELDS (South).—Mr R. Ingham, L.
SHORHAM.—Mr S. Cave, T., Sir Percy Burrell, T., and Mr J. Hannen, L., of the Home Circuit, Mr Lange, L., the previous candidate, having been found to be disqualified by birth out of England.
SHREWSBURY.—Mr G. Tomline, L.-C. Mr Clement, L., in place of Mr Robertson, L., resigned.
SHROPSHIRE (North).—The Hon. Rowland C. Hill, T., has resigned, and Mr Ormsby Gora, T., continues. Lord A. Leveson Gower, L., who came forward, has withdrawn. Major the Hon. C. Cust, T.
SHROPSHIRE (South).—Sir B. Leighton, T., Col. the Hon. P. E. Herbert, T., Mr R. Jasper More, of Linley hall, L.
SOMERSETSHIRE (East).—Sir W. Miles, T., Lieut.-Col. W. F. Knatchbull, T., both retire; Mr R. N. Grenville, T., of Butleigh court, Glastonbury, and Mr R. H. Paget, T., of Cranmore hall, replace them. Sir Henry Hoare, L., the Liberal candidate retired two months since from the contest of one seat, but he will probably be replaced by Sir Charles Elton, L.
SOMERSETSHIRE (West).—Sir A. Hood, T., Mr W. Gore-Langton, T.
SOUTHAMPTON.—There are two Liberals, Mr G. Moffatt and Mr T. M. Mackay, who are prosecuting a most successful canvass; two Tories, Mr Alderman Rose and Mr Russell Gurney; and Mr Croskey is talked of in conjunction with Mr Digby Seymour, L., one of the present members.
SOUTHWARE.—Mr Locke, L., Mr Layard, L.
STAFFORDSHIRE (North).—The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, T., Viscount Ingestre, T., Mr Edward Buller, L., of Dilhorn hall, who has already represented North Staffordshire in the first three Parliaments after the Reform Bill.
STAFFORDSHIRE (South).—Mr H. J. W. H. Foley, L., Mr W. O. Foster, L., Viscount Sandon, T., Mr J. Nock Bagnall, T.
STAFFORD.—Mr T. Salt, jun., T., Alderman Sidney, L., Mr M. A. Bass, L., son of the member for Derby, Alderman Pochin, of Salford, L. It was decided that in order to prevent the Liberal party in the borough being divided by allowing three candidates to go to the poll, the electors should be invited to state by means of voting papers whether they would support Alderman Pochin's preference to Mr Alderman Sidney, the present Liberal member. Mr Pochin pledged his word that in the event of this preliminary voting showing a majority against him he would retire. Capt. Meller, L.-C., Lord Sandon, T., has been invited, but declined. Alderman Sidney has since retired. The field is now fairly open to Alderman Pochin, between whom and Capt. Meller, the Conservative candidate, the fight will have to be fought.
STAMFORD.—Lord Cranbourne, T., Sir S. Northcote, T.
STOCKPORE.—Mr J. B. Smith, L., Mr E. W. Watkin, L., Mr William Tipping, of Banstead Park, Kent, L.-C.
STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Mr H. R. Grenfell, L. Alderman Copeland, T., has resigned. Mr A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, L.-C., Mr George Melley, L., of Liverpool. Mr Samuel Pope, L., whose candidature risked a Liberal seat here, has gone to contest one of the seats for Bolton now held by a Tory.
STROUD.—Mr G. Poulett Scrope, L., the Right Hon. E. Horsman, L.

The Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, L., late member for Cirencester, opposes the return of Mr Horsman.
SUFFOLK (East).—Lord Henniker, T., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, T.
SUFFOLK (West).—Major Windsor Parker, T., Lord A. H. C. Hervey, L.-C.
SUNDERLAND.—Mr H. Fenwick, L., Alderman Hartley, L.-C., Alderman Candlish, L. The illness of Mr W. S. Lindsay, L., has caused his name to be withdrawn by his friends.
SURREY (East).—Mr Alcock, L., resigns. Mr C. Buxton, L., the present member for Maidstone, offers himself in conjunction with the Hon. P. J. Locke King, L. The Hon. William Brodrick, T., Mr Henry W. Peek, T.
SURREY (West).—Mr J. I. Briscoe, L., Mr Cubitt, T.
SUSSEX (East).—Mr Dodson, L. Viscount Pevensey resigns. Lord Edward Cavendish, L., Mr W. W. Burrell, T., Mr R. C. E. Abbott, T.
SUSSEX (West).—Capt. the Hon. H. Wyndham, T., Col. W. B. Barttelot, T.
SWANSEA.—Mr Dillwyn, L.
TAMWORTH.—The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, L., Mr John Peel, L.
TAUNTON.—Mr Arthur Mills, T. Mr G. A. C. Bentinck, T., retires. Mr E. N. Cox, Recorder for Falmouth, T., Mr A. C. Barclay, L., of the brewery, Lord W. M. Hay, L., son of the Marquis of Tweeddale. There is, it is said, little doubt of the return of Lord W. Hay and Mr Barclay.
TAVERSTOCK.—Sir J. Trevelyan, L., Hon. Arthur Russell, L., Mr Samnda, L.-C. Mr S. Carter, barrister, L., Mr Saunders, L., Capt. Blakely, L., who is connected with the Tavistock Iron-Company, Mr Rummens, T. Mr Carpenter-Garnier, T., has joined Mr Rummens since the resignation, last Tuesday, of Sir John Trevelyan, the weakness of whose position caused the rush of candidates.
TEWKESBURY.—Mr J. Martin, L., Mr J. R. Yorke, T., Mr W. E. Dowdeswell, T., of Pull Court, Sir C. Cusack Roney, L.
THETFORD.—The Hon. A. H. Baring, T., Lord F. J. Fitzroy, L., retires. Mr R. J. H. Harvey, L., banker, of Norwich, and Mr Alderman Dakin, L.
THIRSK.—Sir W. P. Gallwey, T.
TIVERTON.—Lord Palmerston, L., the Hon. G. Denman, L. There will be a contest in this borough. The Conservatives of the town and a section of the Liberals, who are dissatisfied with Mr J. H. Amory, have presented a numerously signed petition to Mr J. W. Walrod, a county magistrate, living at Bradford, in the neighbourhood of Tiverton. This gentleman, who professes to be a Liberal Conservative, has allowed himself to be put in nomination. Of course, the opposition is directed solely against the Hon. G. Denman, who is said to be Mr Amory's nominee.
TOWNES.—Mr A. Seymour, L., Mr Pender, L., Mr P. C. Kennard, T., banker, brother of Mr R. W. Kennard, M.P., and Col. Dawkins, T.
TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr Ayerton, L., Mr C. S. Butler, L. Mr John Humphreys, L., the solicitor. Mr Thomas Beard, L., has written to Mr Butler that he has no intention of offering himself for the Tower Hamlets. Mr Samuda, L., the engineer and shipbuilder of Blackwall, has been asked to stand for one of these seats, but declines to create division among the Liberals.
TRURO.—Mr F. M. Williams, L., Mr Augustus Smith, L., retires. The Hon. Capt. J. C. Vivian, L., stands for his seat, and a second Liberal candidate is spoken of.
TYNEMOUTH.—Mr J. Hodgson, T., Mr G. O. Trevelyan, L.
WAKEFIELD.—Sir J. Hay, T., Mr W. H. Leatham, L., of Hansworth hall.
WALLINGFORD.—Mr Malins, T., Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, L.
WALSALL.—Mr C. Forster, L.
WARHAM.—Mr Draz, T., Capt. Calcraft, R.N., L. The contest is expected to be close.
WARRINGTON.—Mr G. Greenall, T.
WARWICK.—Mr G. J. Repton, T., Mr E. Greaves, T., Mr A. Welleley Peel, L., Mr C. Griffin, of Leamington, L.
WARWICKSHIRE (North).—Mr Newdegate, T., Mr W. D. Bromley, T., Mr G. F. Muntz, L.
WARWICKSHIRE (South).—Mr E. P. Shirley, retires, T., Sir C. Mordaunt, T., Lord Duncan, L., Mr Wise, T.
WELLS.—The Right Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, L., Capt. H. H. Jolliffe, T.
WENLOCK.—The Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester, T., Mr J. Milnes Gaskell, L.-C., Mr W. R. Cartwright, L.
WESTBURY.—Sir Massey Lopes, T., Lord Edward St Maur, second son of the Duke of Somerset, L.
WESTMINSTER.—Sir J. Shelley has most handsomely retired, and there are now in the field two Liberals (Capt. Grosvenor and Mr Stuart Mill) and one Tory (Mr W. H. Smith). Mr Mill met his general committee on Monday, and addressed a large body of the electors at the St James's hall on Wednesday. Sir De Lacy Evans has sent to Mr Stuart Mill's committee a subscription of 100l. towards that gentleman's expenses. On Wednesday evening the first public meeting of Mr Mill's supporters took place to hear the exposition of his political principles in St James's hall. The spacious hall was crowded almost as soon as the doors were open. On Thursday evening Mr Mill addressed another crowded meeting at the Regent Music hall in Vincent square. Mr T. Hughes, the Liberal candidate for Lambeth, occupied the chair.
WESTMORELAND.—The Earl of Bective, T., the Hon. H. C. Louthier, T.
WYMOUTH.—Lord Grey de Wilton, T., Mr R. Brooks, T., Capt. H. G. Gridley, L., of Wilton crescent, Belgrave square. Mr Henry Edwards, L., of Berkeley square.
WHITBY.—George Hudson, ex-Railway King, T., has appeared again in opposition to the present member, Mr H. S. Thompson, L. Mr Hudson, in a speech whitewashing himself, said he had spent 100,000l. in Whitley, and been the means of three-quarters of a million being spent by visitors and others. He, therefore, offered himself because he had some claims upon them for support which his opponent (Mr Thompson) had not.
WHITEHAVEN.—Mr George Lyall, T., retires, to win, if he can, a seat as a Tory for the City of London. Mr G. Cavendish Bentinck, T., the present M.P. for Taunton.
WIGAN.—Maj.-Gen. the Hon. J. Lindsay, T., who is with his regiment in Canada. Mr H. Woods, L.
WIGHT, ISLE OF.—Mr C. C. Clifford, L., having withdrawn in favour of Sir J. Simeon, L., who had resigned his seat from motives of good feeling, a contest has been got up by Sir Charles Locock, T., the accoucheur.
WILTON.—Mr E. Antrobus, L.
WILTS (North).—Mr Walter Long, T., Lord C. Bruce, L., Mr R. Long, T., Sir G. Jenkinson, T.
WILTS (South).—Lieut.-Col. Bathurst, T., Lord H. Thynne, T., Mr T. Fraser Grove, L.
WINCHESTER.—Mr J. Bonham-Carter, L., Mr T. W. Fleming, T., Mr W. B. Simmonds, T.
WINDSOR.—Mr Vanisittart, T., Col. Howard Vyse, T., the Hon. Henry Labouchere, L., a nephew of Lord Taunton, Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, L., Mr Labouchere and Sir H. A. Hoare have issued a joint address.
WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, L., Mr Weguelin, L.
WOODSTOCK.—Lord Alfred Churchill has retired, being too liberal for his brother, the Duke of Marlborough, who nominates Mr H. Barnett, of Glympton park, T., professing to be liberal. Mr Mitchell Henry, L., contests the seat, with freedom of election for his battle-cry. There has been no independent member for Woodstock known to the present generation. Mr Barnett has been addressing a large and very excited assembly. After assuring his hearers that he was a free man, and not dependent on the Duke of Marlborough, which, he said, had been urged against him, and that his Grace would use no influence which was not perfectly legitimate in the proceedings connected with the election, he proceeded to say that his opinion of Conservatism was that it embraced all rational progress. At the close of the proceedings, which were very stormy, a vote that Mr Barnett was not a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament was carried by a large majority; but the chairman said he had no doubt that a majority of the electors would vote in his favour. The following letter has been addressed by the Duke's agent to the Woodstock tenantry: "Woodstock Election.—Waterloo street, Birmingham, June 27.—Sir,—In consequence of the frequent and calumnious statements that have been made by Mr Barnett's opponent and others, to the effect that the Duke of Marlborough has exercised an unjust and oppressive influence over his tenantry in requiring them, against their will, to vote for Mr Barnett, it is his Grace's desire that I should, as his agent, inform you that though he warmly sympathises with Mr Barnett's Conservative opinions, as opposed to the extreme Liberal ones of his opponent,

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The History of the Reform Bill of 1832. By the Rev. W. N. Molesworth, M.A., Incumbent of St Clement's, Rochdale. Chapman and Hall. Manchester: Ireland and Co.

Mr Molesworth's purpose in this book is to show that the whole body of the English people was the governing class which produced the Reform Bill. There is a common fallacy that leads men to speak of the people in this country as if it were a section of the population that could be distinguished by that name from an aristocratic governing class. But there is in this country no governing class that does not exercise its functions as being of the land for which it legislates, partaker of the aspirations and the prejudices of the nation. It becomes representative of larger classes of its fellows only because accidents of leisure and of education leave it free and competent to speak on behalf of those who are compelled to give their time to labour for supply of private wants; and it can find no work more honourable than to do the people's will on questions of common interest and great public concern. So long as those Englishmen to whom wealth gives leisure rightly represent the feeling of our common country they are frankly trusted, even when they do not, as members of Parliament, formally receive the charge of public interests from those who must needs spend their time chiefly in labour for their own subsistence. There is—if we look to essentials—nothing more than this in the influence of great landed proprietors upon the government of England. Only as long as they, being of the people, act with and for the people, are they left without question to spend their leisure on the business of legislation. Because at more than one period of our history the great Whig families have produced patriotic Englishmen, true representatives of the best mind of their own country, they have hastened several reforms of government, and have seemed to produce that which the people at large through them expressed its settled will to have. In all this the English character is everything, the acreage of the landed proprietors is next to nothing; for wealth-worship, common as it is in all countries to the weaker sort of minds, has never been a leading influence over the political mind of England. Our mixed government supplies ribbons, stars, garters, frippery and gold sticks for the perfect satisfaction of the minds that can be kept happy with the choice produce of the political toy-shop; but there is that in us which has held the people of England firm to the essentials of liberty. And we are at this day a republic guarded perfectly against the discontent of all the untrained minds that need a visible sign of supreme power, or that can be kept amused with a few yards of blue ribbon. Steady and safe has been the progress of the English people to the liberty it now enjoys. Its strength has been not in the intellect of a class, but in the right mind of the whole community seeking to know and to do that which is just and right. Small intrigues, clever tricks, obstructive prejudices, the percentage of dishonesty that is to be found in every large sum of men, are things lying only on the surface of the history of English political progress. Everywhere, men and women are good fellows in the main, and the main body of Englishmen has from the first endeavoured to labour forward to that which, by the light given to each generation, seemed a just life and a true. In telling how the generation that preceded ours thus laboured, the Rev. Mr Molesworth has found occupation worthy of his cloth. As to the manner of his work he says:

The point to which the Author has especially directed his attention, and to which he desires to draw the attention of the reader is, the influence exercised by the people on the character and success of the measure whose history he has undertaken to write. He believes that in its main features the Reform Bill was virtually their work, and he has endeavoured to discover and point out the true causes of the interest they manifested in it. But as Parliament, and particularly the House of Commons, was the arena in which the battle was fought, the debates of the two Houses, and especially of the lower House, must necessarily occupy a prominent place in any history of the Reform Bill. And yet it would be impossible to give an account of all the numberless and often tedious and unprofitable discussions which arose on it. The Author has therefore adopted two principles of selection. In the first place, he has chosen those debates which occurred before the subject was exhausted; and in the next place, he has preserved the speeches of men who might be regarded as expressing the opinions and wishes of large bodies of their countrymen. Of these speeches, he has only given, in a very condensed form, those portions which serve to illustrate or carry forward the history of the period in which they were delivered. If any one should complain that the passages he has thus given are too many and too long, he can only plead that he has laboured most diligently by all the compression consistent with the fair exhibition of the style, individuality, and arguments of the speakers, and by the careful elimination of personal allusions, parliamentary conventionalities, and those repetitions which are almost unavoidable, and sometimes even desirable in public speaking, to reduce them within the narrowest limits consistent with his plan and objects.

While diligently examining all materials of every kind that have come within his reach, and which could by any possibility throw light on his subject, the Author has not been very solicitous to pry into the secret history of court or other intrigues, whether employed for the promotion or the defeat of the measure, and which, in his opinion, had very little real influence on its fortunes. As it has been his chief aim to trace and exhibit the working of the popular mind, he has sought chiefly those materials which seemed best adapted to answer these purposes, and he trusts that he has not been unsuccessful. Mr Roebuck's 'History of the Whig Ministry' is a work which embraces the period of which he has undertaken to treat. Of course he has consulted it. But he purposely abstained from looking into it until the outline of his own history was completed and nearly filled up. After having carefully weighed Mr Roebuck's statements, he has not thought it necessary to alter any of the conclusions which he had previously and independently reached. The Author feels bound to acknowledge his great obligations to the daily and weekly press of the period, especially the Times and the Examiner. The former of these newspapers has furnished him with a very large amount of materials for his history, of a very useful and reliable

which have also been put forward with so much personal abuse of himself, it has not, and never has been, the Duke's wish to deprive any of his tenantry of the free exercise of their votes, which, he trusts, they will record at the approaching election to the best of their judgment and for the real good of their country.—I am, sir, your faithful and obedient servant, J. W. WHATELEY. To —, a crowded meeting of Mr Henry's supporters was held in the Town-hall on Tuesday. Mr Henry gave an exposition of his views, which was enthusiastically received. The following resolutions were unanimously carried: "That the course adopted during the canvass of the borough by Mr Barnett, together with the Duke of Marlborough's agents, though, as it now appears, in opposition to the wishes of his Grace, necessitated the reprehension of such proceedings by Mr Henry and his supporters." "That this meeting warmly sympathises with the political principles of Mr Mitchell Henry, and while thanking him for his public spirit in coming forward, expresses the utmost confidence in his triumphant return for the borough."

WORCESTERSHIRE (East).—Mr H. F. Vernon, L., the Hon. F. H. W. G. Cathorpe, L.
WORCESTERSHIRE (West).—Mr T. Winn Knight, T., Hon. P. Lygon, T.
WORCESTER.—Mr Oaman Ricardo, L., Mr R. Padmore, L., Mr Laslett.
WYCOMBE.—Mr M. T. Smith, L., retires. Mr J. Remington Mills, L., Hon. C. R. Carington, L.
YARMOUTH.—Sir E. Lacon, T. Sir H. Josiah Stracey, T., retires. Mr A. Brogden, L., Mr J. L. Marshman, L., Mr J. Goodson, T., Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company. Mr Brogden is a gentleman largely connected with the iron trade of Lancashire and South Wales. Mr Marshman is brother-in-law of the late Sir H. Havelock, and is well known as a writer and speaker on Indian topics.

YORK (City).—Col. J. G. Smyth, T., retires, and Mr James Lowther, T., stands in his place. Mr Alderman Leeman, L., Mr J. P. Brown-Westhead, L.
YORK COUNTY (West Riding).—There will be four members for the West Riding in the new Parliament, the Riding being divided into a northern and a southern district.
Of the two present members, Sir F. Crossley, L., and Sir John Ramsden, L., the former goes to the NORTHERN DIVISION, in which he is joined by Lord F. C. Cavendish, L. In this division Lord F. Cavendish and Sir F. Crossley are at present unopposed.
The Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam, present Liberal member for Malton, had been adopted by the Liberals of the Riding to stand, with Sir J. Ramsden, for the SOUTHERN DIVISION, in place of Sir F. Crossley. Mr Fitzwilliam and Sir John Ramsden having withdrawn from the contest, last Saturday, Mr Fitzwilliam's nephew, Viscount Milton, and Mr Henry F. Beaumont issued addresses offering to fight the battle of the Liberals. Mr Christopher Beckitt Denison, of Doncaster, and Mr W. S. Stanhope are the Tory candidates.
YORK COUNTY (North Riding).—The Hon. W. E. Duncombe, T., Mr Morritt, T., Mr Milbank, L.
YORK COUNTY (East Riding).—Rear-Admiral Hon. A. Duncombe, T., Lord Hotham, T.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—Col. Sykes, L.
ABERDEENSHIRE.—Mr W. Leslie, T.
ARGYLSHIRE.—Mr A. S. Finlay, L.
ATHYSHIRE.—Sir James Ferguson, T. The Liberals suggest Mr Denison, L.—son of the Speaker—who would have the support of the Duke of Portland, Marquis of Ailsa, and other landed proprietors, but no opposing candidate has yet appeared.

ATHY (Burgh).—Mr E. H. J. Craufurd, L., Mr Oswald, of Auchincruive, L. The Conservatives generally support Mr Oswald.
BANFFSHIRE.—Mr R. W. Duff, L.
BERWICKSHIRE.—Mr David Robertson, L., who is Lord-Lieutenant.
BUTHSHIRE.—Hon. G. W. Boyle, T., Mr G. Lamont, L.
CAITHNESSSHIRE.—Mr George Traill, L., who, by a numerous signed requisition, has been induced to remain in Parliament.
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS.—Mr W. P. Adam, L.
DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Mr P. B. Smollett, L.-C., Mr James Stirling, of Cordale, L.
DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Mr Hope Johnstone, L.-C., has retired. Major Walker, T., has started, supported by the Duke of Buccleuch.
DUMFRIES (Burgh).—Mr W. Ewart, L., Col. J. Clark-Kennedy, L.
DUNDEE.—Sir John Ogilvie, L.
EDINBURGH.—Right Hon. J. Moncrieff, L., Mr A. Black, L. Mr M'Laren and Mr Miller offer themselves as warmer supporters of a Reform Bill, and as opposed to the present settlement of the annuity tax.
EDINBURGHSHIRE.—The Earl of Dalkeith, T.
ELGIN AND NAIRN.—Major C. L. Cumming Bruce, T.
ELGIN (Burgh).—Mr Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff, L.
FALKIRK.—Mr J. Merry, L.
FIFE (County).—Sir R. Anstruther, L.
FORBESSHIRE.—The Hon. Charles Carnegie, L.
GLASGOW.—Mr Walter Buchanan, L., resigns. Mr Dalglisk, L., has been induced to withdraw his resignation. Mr John Ramsay, of Kildalton, L., Mr W. Graham, L., formerly of Bombay, and a native of Glasgow, Mr Henry Campbell, L. (of the firm of J. W. Campbell and Co.), second son of Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, has been conferred with and declines to stand. Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, T., is looked for as a Tory candidate; and Mr Pender, L., now member for Totness, and a native of Glasgow, is to be asked to stand. Mr W. Graham, L.

GREENOCK.—Mr A. Murray Dunlop, L.
HADDINGTONSHIRE.—Lord Elcho, L.
HADDINGTON (Burgh).—Sir H. E. F. Davie, L.
INVERNESS.—Mr H. J. Baillie, T. Sir G. Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch and Inveressie, L. It is twenty-seven years since there was a contested election in this county. There is a new generation of electors, and a vast proportion of the property of the county has changed hands. The estates of The Chisholm have passed to a Liberal chief; the Glengarry property, held by Lord Ward (Earl Dudley), is now the property of Mr Edward Ellice, M.P.; the estates of the late Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassifera now belong to Mr Campbell of Monzie, a Liberal; Belladrum is the property of Mr Merry, M.P. In the Isle of Skye there are various changes. Lord Macdonald is a minor, but it is understood that the family interest will be with the new candidate; the estate of Kilmuir is now the property of Mr Fraser, a Liberal; and the estates of Grishornish, Orbst, and Lochbay are in the hands of new proprietors. In Inverness, the properties of Dummaglass, Aberarder, Dalcrombie, Inshes, Muirtown, Foyers, Croachy, &c., have changed hands.

INVERNESS (Burgh).—Mr A. Matheson, L.
KILMARNOCK (Burgh).—The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, L.
KINCARDINESHIRE.—Gen. Arbuthnot, T., will not stand again. The vacant seat will be contested by Mr R. Dyce Nicol, L., and Sir T. Gladstone, T., and the former appears sure of winning it.
KIRKCALDY (Burgh).—Mr R. S. Aytoun, L.
KIRKCUDDRIGHSHIRE.—Mr J. Mackie, L.
LANARK (County).—Sir T. E. Colebrooke, L.
LEITH.—Mr W. Miller, L.
LEITHGOW.—Major Hamilton, T., retires. Mr Peter McLagan, T.
MONTROSE (Burgh).—Mr W. E. Baxter, L.
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.—Hon. F. Dundas, L. Mr Samuel Laing, having pledged himself for the Northern Burghs, declines to contest, and another candidate is being looked for.

PAISLEY.—Mr H. E. Crum-Frwing, L.
PEEBLES.—Sir G. Graham-Montgomery, T.
PERTHSHIRE.—Mr W. Stirling, T.
PERTH (Burgh).—The Hon. A. F. Kincaid, L.
RENFREWSHIRE.—Sir Michael R. S. Stuart, L.-C., Capt. Spiers, of Elderslie, L.
ROSS AND CROMARTY.—Sir J. Matheson, L.
ROXBURGHSHIRE.—Sir William Scott, L.
SELKIRKSHIRE.—Lord Henry Scott, T., Hon. W. Napier, L. Two hundred new voters have been placed on the roll since the last contest, of which at least fifty are faggot voters enrolled by the Tories.
ST ANDREWS BURGH.—Mr E. Ellice, L.
STIRLINGSHIRE.—Mr Peter Blackburn, T., Admiral Erskine, of Cardross, L.
STIRLING (Burgh).—Mr James Caird, L., retires. Mr Laurence Oliphant, who formerly contested the burghs, has come forward in the Conservative interest.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, L.
WICK (Burgh).—Mr Laing, L., offered himself against Lord Bury, L., who left him in possession and went to contest Dover, saying to his constituents,—"I feel that I shall be better employed in the interests of the Liberal party in endeavouring to wrest a seat from the Conservatives than in defending one against Mr Laing, who, although he attacks my seat, professes an intention to support the Government of which I am a humble member. I have no fancy for a contest waged on any other than political grounds. Success in such a contest is only one degree less painful than defeat. While, therefore, I regret the step which Mr Laing has taken, inasmuch as it brings about the termination of a connexion which has now existed for five years, I must decline with grateful thanks the proffered assistance of numerous friends who urge me to come forward again for the Northern Burghs."

WYJONESHIRE.—Sir A. Agnew, L., Viscount Garlies, T. The contest is expected to be very close.
WYJONES (Burgh).—Mr George Young, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, L. There will be no opposition.

IRELAND.

ANTRIM.—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Pakenham, T., Mr Edward O'Neill, T.
ARMAGH (County).—Sir Wm. Verner, T., Sir J. M. Stronge, T.
ARMAGH (City).—Mr Bond, T., has retired in deference to the wish of a majority of the electors, and left the contest to be decided between Mr S. Ball Miller, Q.C., and Mr Kirk.
ATHLONE.—Mr John Ennis, L. Mr James Barrett has addressed the electors as a Liberal Conservative who promises to "heal political differences, to promote civil and religious liberty, and thereby advance the welfare of his native country."

BANDON.—Col. the Hon. H. B. Bernard, T.
BELFAST.—Sir Hugh M. Cairns, T., Mr S. G. Getty, T., Lord John Hay, son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and ex-M.P. for Wick, L.
CARLOW.—Sir John E. D. Acton, L., Mr Alexander, T. Mr Osborne Stock has addressed the electors, and states that he is devotedly pledged to the "abrogation" and total abolition of the Established Church, to which he is "implacably hostile."
CARLOW (County).—Mr Henry Bruce, T., Capt. D. W. Pack Beresford, L.-C.
CARRICKFERGUS.—Mr Robert Torrens, T.
CASHEL.—Mr Lanigan, L.
CAVAN (County).—Capt. the Hon. H. Annesley, T. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. P. Maxwell, T., retires. Col. Clements, T., of Ashfield lodge, offered, and has withdrawn.

CLARE.—Col. Vandeleur, T., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, L.
CLONMEL.—Mr Bagwell, L.
COLERAINE.—Sir Hervey H. Bruce, T.
CORK (County).—Mr Vincent Scully, L., Mr N. P. Leader, T.
CORK (City).—Mr F. B. Beamish, L., retires. Mr N. D. Murphy, L., Mr J. E. Maguire, L., now M.P. for Dungarvan. The Tories of Cork have decided on abstaining from a contest.
DONEGAL.—Viscount Hamilton, T., Mr T. Conolly, T., Lord Crichton.
DOWNSHIRE.—Lord A. E. Hill-Trevor, T., Lieut.-Col. W. B. Forde, T.
DOWNPATRICK.—Mr D. Stuart Ker, L.-C.
DROGHEDA.—Mr J. McCann, L., retires. Mr B. Whitworth, L., Mr Brodigan, L.

DUBLIN (City).—Sir Edward Grogan, T., retires. Mr Vance, T., Mr Guinness, L.-C. Mr Jonathan Pim, an eminent local merchant, offers himself as a thorough Liberal.
DUBLIN (University).—The Right Hon. J. Whiteside, T., Mr Anthony Lefroy, T., Dr Ball, L.
DUBLIN (County).—The Hon. Capt. White, L., contests the county with Mr I. T. Hamilton, T., and Lieut.-Col. T. E. Taylor, T.
DUNDALK.—Sir George Bowyer, L.
DUNANNON.—Major Hon. W. Knox, T.
DUNGARVAN.—Mr J. F. Maguire, L., retires, to stand for Cork city. Mr C. R. Barry, Q.C., of the Munster Circuit (Mr Bernal Osborne having declined), has been selected as the Liberal candidate. Mr Edward Johnstone, the Tory candidate, having died suddenly of apoplexy, he is replaced by Major Palliser. The contest has already brought to Dungarvan a large body of dragoons and police.

ENNIS.—Capt. W. Staurope, L.
ENNISKILLEN (Borough).—Hon. J. Lowry Cole, T.
FERMANAGH.—Capt. M. E. Archdall, T., Lieut.-Col. Hon. Henry Arthur Cole, T.
GALWAY (TOWN).—Lord Dunkellin, L., Mr J. O. Lever (Galway Packet Politics), Mr Morris, Q.C., L.
GALWAY (County).—Sir T. J. Burke, L., Mr W. H. Gregory, L.-C.
KERRY (County).—Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, L., Lord Castlerosse, L.
KILDARE.—Mr W. H. F. Cogan, L. The Right Hon. R. M. O'Ferrall, L., retires. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, L.
KILKENNY (County).—Captain Greene, L., Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis, L.-C.

KILKENNY (TOWN).—Mr Michael Sullivan, T., Sir John Gray, L., Mr O'Donnell, L.
KING'S COUNTY.—Sir Patrick O'Brien, L., Mr J. Pope Hennessy, T.
KINSALE.—Sir G. Colthurst, L.
LEITRIM (County).—Mr John Brady, L., Mr W. R. Ormsby-Gore, T.
LIMERICK (City).—Mr F. W. Russell, L., Major Gavin, L., Mr Speight, T.
LIMERICK (County).—Right Hon. W. Mansell, L., Col. Dickinson, L.-C.
LISBURN.—Mr E. Wingfield Verner, T.
LONDONDERRY (City).—Mr W. McCormick, L.-C.
LONDONDERRY (County).—Mr Robert Peel Dawson, L.-C., Sir F. W. Heygate, T.

LONGFORD (County).—Major O'Reilly, L., Col. Fulke S. Grenville, L.
LOUTH (County).—Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue, L., Mr Kennedy, T., Mr R. M. Bellow, L.
MALLOW.—Mr R. Sullivan, the Irish Solicitor-General, contests Mallow with Mr B. Longfield, L.-C.
MAYO (County).—Mr Roger W. H. Palmer, L. C., Lord John T. Browne, L.
MEATH.—Mr Corbally, L., Mr M'Evoy, L.
MONAGHAN.—Col. C. Poswell Leslie, T., Sir George Forster, T., Hon. Vesey Dawson, L., son of Lord Cremorne.
NEW ROSS.—Lieut.-Col. C. G. Tottenham, L.-C. Mr Stratford Kirwan, L., of Moyne, county Galway, will probably contest this seat.
NEWRY.—Mr Peter Quinn, T., W. McBlain, LL.D., L.
PONTARLINGTON.—Capt. Dawson-Damer, T., the Right Hon. J. A. Lawson, L., the Irish Attorney-General.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Mr Michael Dunne, L., Lieut.-Col. F. P. Dunne, L.-C., Mr Wilson-Fitzpatrick, L.
ROSCOMMON.—Col. F. French, L., the O'Conor Don, L.
SLIGO.—Mr M'Donogh, T., Sergeant Armstrong, L.
SLIGO (County).—Sir R. Gore Booth, T., Mr O'Hara, T., retires.
TIPPERARY (County).—Mr Waldron, L., Mr Charles Moore, T.
TRALEE.—The O'Donoghue, L.
TYRONE (County).—Lord Claude Hamilton, T., the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, T.

WATERFORD (County).—Mr John Emonds, L., the Hon. W. Cecil Talbot, T.
WATERFORD (City).—Mr M. Dobbins Hassard, L., Mr J. Aloysius Blake, L. Sir H. Winston Barron has come forward and issued an address as an advocate for the redress of Irish grievances. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr Barrington, T., has been requested to come forward, but has not yet committed himself to do so. There are rumours that the Attorney-General will offer himself.
WESTMEATH (County).—Sir R. G. A. Levinge, L., Mr W. Pollard-Urquhart, L.
WEXFORD (County).—Mr Patrick MacMahon, L., Mr John George, T.
WEXFORD (City).—Mr J. E. Redmond, L., Mr Devereux, L.
WICKLOW (County).—Mr W. W. F. Dick, T., the Right Hon. Lord Probly, L.
YOUGHAL.—Mr Isaac Butt, L., Mr McKennedy, L., Mr Hobson, T. Sir John Arnot has abandoned all intention of contesting Youghal at this election.

THE WIMBLEDON REVIEW.—We are authorized to state that no applications from Volunteer Corps for permission to attend the review at Wimbledon on the 22nd inst. will be entertained unless received at the War-office on or before Tuesday the 18th inst.

character, and they are all the more valuable and important, because, while its pages faithfully reflected the variations of the public opinion of the period, they exercised a guiding and controlling influence such as no other journal ever wielded.

The Author cannot conclude this preface without expressing his grateful thanks to Earl Russell and Lord Brougham for the kind readiness with which they have afforded him information. At the same time he thinks it right to add that for every statement and every opinion advanced in the work he alone is responsible.

A right representation of the English people in the House of Commons is necessarily one of the most essential conditions of the right working of our political system. In the old times our kings, having a new Parliament to call together, exercised their own discretion in issue of writs to those towns which by their importance seemed to have the most right to be represented. When this power fell into disuse there was traditional adherence to a certain list of boroughs, without any of the old discretionary changes based on the rise of some places and the decline of others. The discrepancies were already, in the time of Charles the First, so obvious that the Long Parliament disfranchised many decayed boroughs, gave representatives to Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax, increased the number of members returned by counties and the metropolis, and conferred the elective franchise upon every owner of land, whatever might be his tenure. It also enacted that representatives should be sent to the House of Commons from Scotland and Ireland. The Civil War delayed the carrying out of these designs, but in summoning the Parliament of 1645 Cromwell acted in the spirit of them, and the Parliament thus called, though unfriendly to the Protector, never questioned the wisdom of his tacit disfranchisements of little boroughs, and his increase in the number of the knights summoned from every shire. The Parliament even initiated debates of its own about "disfranchisement of certain boroughs, and transfer of their franchise to other places."

After the restoration there was little inclination to walk in the steps of Cromwell, and it was not until 1745 that there was any further recognition of the fact that,—as an amendment to the address to the Throne had it,—for the establishment of the Throne on the affections of the people speedy care should be taken to "frame such bills as may effectually secure to his Majesty's subjects the perpetual enjoyment of their undoubted right to be freely and fairly represented in Parliament, frequently chosen and exempted from undue influence of every kind." That motion, opposed by the elder Pitt, was negatived without a division. Yet the elder Pitt knew what was wanted. In 1766, in a memorable speech against the American Stamp Act, he said, as cited by Mr Molesworth,

There is an idea in some, that the colonies are virtually represented in this house. I would fain know by whom an American is represented here? Is he represented by any knight of the shire in any county in this kingdom? Would to God that respectable representation was augmented to a greater number! Or will you tell him that he is represented by any representative of a borough—a borough which, perhaps, its own representatives never saw. This is what is called the rotten part of the constitution. It cannot continue a century. If it does not drop, it must be amputated.

Chatham's more illustrious son William Pitt was, as Lord Macaulay has emphatically shown, a liberal advocate of Parliamentary Reform. But he failed to carry his measures, and after his last failure in 1785 abandoned their support. The French Revolution, that put new life into many forms of the desire to be free which it expressed too passionately, gave impulse to the Reform movement in temperate England, and on the 6th of May, 1793, Mr Charles Grey presented to the House of Commons a clear statement of existing grievances, signed only by the members of the Society of Friends of the People and so ably drawn up that it obtained at once a respectful attention. The text of it will be found in the appendix to Mr Molesworth's volume. Other petitions had been presented at the same time, or within the same week, including one from Edinburgh with a list of signatures that extended over the whole length of the floor of the house. In advocacy of the petition from Friends of the People—

Referring to that portion of it in which the petitioners professed their readiness to prove that upwards of ninety-seven members were actually nominated, and seventy more indirectly appointed by Peers and the Treasury, and that ninety-one Commoners procured the election of one hundred and thirty-nine, so that three hundred and six members, that is, an absolute majority of the House of Commons, were returned by one hundred and sixty persons, Mr Grey said, "I assert that this is the condition of England; if you say it is not, do justice to yourselves by calling on us for the proof, and expose your calumniators to reproach; but if it be the condition of England, shall it not be redressed?" A long debate followed this speech, in the course of which the prayer of the petition was supported by Mr Erskine, Mr Francis, Mr Fox, and Mr Sheridan, and was opposed by Mr Windham and Mr Pitt. In fact, never did the question receive a fuller consideration in Parliament, or stir the heart of the country more strongly, until the occurrence of that great final struggle which it is the more especial object of this book to record. But the overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, led by Mr Pitt, gave the most decisive testimony to the truth of Mr Grey's assertions, by refusing to accept the challenge thus thrown out. The excesses which followed the French revolution produced in this country a reaction against Parliamentary Reform, and a feeling of bitter hostility towards reformers, who were supposed to regard that event with favour. The war with France, which followed, threw the question back for many years. It was indeed brought forward again by Mr Grey in 1795 and 1797, but each time with diminished support in the country, and larger hostile majorities in Parliament. Persecuted by the Government, and odious to the mob, the reformers of this generation were compelled to keep silence, and the question did not again engage the attention of any great section of the English people until the conclusion of the peace which followed the battle of Waterloo.

The peace secured at Waterloo, says Mr Molesworth, brought with it little alleviation of distress. For in the interval which preceded the last paroxysm of our struggle with France was begun that policy of Protection so long

and so strenuously upheld, and now so universally condemned. The corn law, which "relieved the agricultural interest at the expense of almost every other interest in the nation," excited in the north of England strong discontent; but while the legislature was in the hands of those for whose particular advantage it had been adopted, attack seemed to be hopeless. It was felt that the right way to the remedy was through Parliamentary Reform. The Bilston colliers set out for Carlton House with two carts of coals and their budget of grievances; the Manchester workmen proposed walking to London, each carrying his food and a blanket to sleep in by the way, and alarmed the Government as a new set of Blanketeers, whose leaders were seized and imprisoned, while troops were placed along the line of march to stay those who persisted in the notion of the journey.

In 1819 Sir F. Burdett again raised in Parliament the question of Reform. He argued generally that every person paying taxes ought to have a voice in the election of representatives in the House of Commons. Inferring so much from the old maxim of common law, that "the people of England have a property in their own goods, which are not to be taken from them without their own consent." Meanwhile the feeling in the north of England was expressed strongly by meetings and by Reform Societies, in which even women joined. Government, never looking for the cause of discontent, met and exasperated it by unreasoning measures of repression. Arrests were made, and

A proclamation was issued in which it was stated that seditious and treasonable speeches had been delivered to persons assembled at meetings held to petition for Reform, and that attempts had been made to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution established in this realm, and particularly the Commons' House of Parliament. The proclamation further declared that "many wicked and seditious writings had been printed, published, and laboriously circulated;" and it concluded by charging all persons in authority to use their best endeavours to repress the disorders of which it complained, and to bring their perpetrators to justice.

Nevertheless a great Reform Meeting was called, and held at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819, for the unquestionably lawful purpose of petitioning for the reform of the House of Commons. The great Radical agitator, Mr Hunt, agreed to speak on the occasion. Eighty thousand people of Manchester and the surrounding towns met in a large field near St Peter's Church—Peterloo—then outside the town, now in the heart of it, and the site on which is built the Free Trade Hall. They came to display the numbers that sought a redress of grievance, not to use force; for, had that been their design, they could easily have destroyed the handful of yeomanry by which they were attacked, and which, after arresting Hunt, raised a cry of "Have at the flags," and cut with their swords, or trampled down under their horses' feet, three or four hundred unresisting people. Of this and of the succeeding action of the Government in 1819 Mr Molesworth writes:

The effect of these events was to increase the alarm and irritation which prevailed on both sides, and to exasperate the Reformers. The Government brought into Parliament a long array of bills enacting the seizure of arms, the suppression of drilling, the punishment of seditious libels, and otherwise infringing on the liberty of the subject. These bills, notwithstanding the strenuous resistance of the Whig opposition, were carried through all their stages by triumphant majorities, while every motion for inquiry into the causes of the distress of the people was voted down by the adherents of the Ministry.

These untoward circumstances, and the manifest hopelessness of the attempt, did not deter Lord J. Russell from bringing the question of Reform once more before the House of Commons. His motion was made on the 4th of December, but the resolutions which he moved were withdrawn at the request of Lord Castlereagh, who intimated that the Government were disposed to take up the question. He, therefore, contented himself for the present with moving the disfranchisement of Grampound, a borough whose corruption had already been proved, and the transfer of its franchise to some populous town. Even this miserable instalment of Reform was denied. The Whigs themselves, either from indifference or despair, supported Lord J. Russell very feebly, and when the post of Prime Minister was filled by Mr Canning, who, though liberal in his views on some questions, entertained a strong and decided antipathy to a Parliamentary Reform, they allowed the question to be shelved, if not with satisfaction, at all events without serious remonstrance.

And here, in 1819, with Lord John Russell's motion for the disfranchisement of Grampound, what may be called the modern history of Parliamentary Reform begins. Here Mr Molesworth sets out, after short retrospect, with his proper work, and from this point his volume tells to the new generation that has sprung up since those days the story of the Reform Bill, in a clear narrative, rich with authentic detail, and ordered throughout with a masterly appreciation of the relation of each incident to the whole action, and its bearing on the ultimate result.

Letters from Egypt. 1863-1865. By Lady Duff Gordon. Macmillan.

The other day Mr Gifford Palgrave told us that all Arabs were liars and deceivers, worthless holders of a worthless creed. Here Lady Duff Gordon gives a different and a much kindlier account of the people with whom she has lived in close intimacy and hearty friendship during three winters and more. She may write enthusiastically, now and then unreasonably; sober Englishmen may shake their heads at her favourable mention or generous excuse of ways of thought and life grievously opposed to the orthodox rule of European society; but everything she writes is worth reading and thinking over. Rarely have we met with so charming a travel-book, so simple and honest a photograph of the life of a strange people, so unaffected and eloquent a plea for Christian sympathy towards a wretched and degraded race.

This volume contains fifty-five letters, or parts of letters, written from Cairo, Alexandria, Thebes, and other parts of Egypt, between October, 1862, and April, 1865. "They were written," says Mrs Austin, in a beautiful preface to her daughter's work, "under the influence of a dangerous disease, and in the dreariness of a solitary exile, far from all the resources which civilized society offers to the suffering body and the weary and dejected spirit; above all, far from all the objects of the dearest affections. All the wonders and enchantments of Egypt would not have sufficed to fill so immense a void, even to a mind so alive to them. Nothing less than humanity, in its most literal and largest sense,—not circumscribed by race or religion, by opinions or customs, but the purely human sympathy which binds together those between whom no other tie exists,—could have made life under such conditions tolerable." But Lady Gordon possessed all that and more. In living amongst the Arabs of Egypt, as in writing about them, "her object was not to blame, but to understand, and the first and most indispensable requisite for understanding is absolute impartiality." Lady Gordon shows herself possessed of this rare gift, and the possession makes doubly valuable a series of letters that would be delightful reading if only for the grace of writing and genuine humour that pervade them.

With a book like this before him, the reviewer is tempted to do nothing more than quote. Criticism would be out of the question, and any analysis of our own would be poor and insipid beside the sparkling wit and flashing truth of the letters themselves. But where shall we begin and where end our quotations, where nearly every page contains something necessary to be cited if the writer's many-sided but always generous mind is to be fairly represented?

As we have referred to Mr Palgrave's fierce denunciation of everything Moslem, we may call attention to this kindlier and, we believe, much sounder opinion:

My conclusion is the heretical one, that to dream of converting here is absurd, and, I will add, wrong. All that is wanted is more general knowledge and education, and the religion will clear and develop itself; the elements are identical with those of Christianity, encouraged, as that has been, with asceticism and intolerance. The creed is simpler, and there are no priests. I think the faith has remained wonderfully rational, considering the extreme ignorance of those who hold it. I will add my maid's practical remark,—"The prayers are a fine thing for a lazy people; they must wash first, and the prayer is a capital drill."

But Moslemism does not always keep men clean:

Some way above Belyeneh, Omar asked eagerly for leave to stop the boat, as a great skeykh had called to us, and we should inevitably have some disaster if we disobeyed. So we stopped, and Omar said, "Come and see the skeykh, ma'am." I walked off and presently found about thirty people, including all my own men, sitting on the ground round St Simeon Stylites, without the column. A hideous old man, like Polyphemus, utterly naked, with the skin of a rhinoceros all cracked with the weather, sat there, and had sat night and day, summer and winter, motionless for twenty years. He never prays, he never washes, he does not keep Ramadan, and yet he is a saint. Of course I expected a good hearty curse from such a man; but he was delighted with my visit, asked me to sit down, ordered his servant to bring me sugar-cane, asked my name, and tried to repeat it over and over again; he was quite talkative and full of jokes and compliments, and took no notice of any one else. Omar and my crew smiled and nodded, and all congratulated me heartily. Such a distinction proves my own excellence (as the skeykh knows all people's thoughts), and is sure to be followed by good fortune. Finally, Omar proposed to say the Fat'hah, in which all joined except the skeykh, who looked rather bored by the interruption, and who desired us not to go so soon unless I were in a hurry. A party of Bedawees came up on camels, with presents for the holy man, but he took no notice of them and went on questioning Omar about me, and answering my questions. What struck me was the total absence of any sanctimonious air about the old fellow; he was quite worldly and jocular. I suppose he knew that his position was secure, and thought his dirt and nakedness were sufficient proofs of his holiness. Omar then recited the Fat'hah again, and we rose and gave the servant a few faddahs. The saint takes no notice of this part of the proceedings, but he asked me to send him twice my handful of rice for his dinner,—an honour so great that there was a murmur of congratulation through the whole assembly.

Lady Gordon assures us that the current notions about Mahometan exclusiveness are altogether faulty. "The thing that strikes me most is the tolerant spirit that I find everywhere. They say, 'Ah, it is your custom!' and express no sort of condemnation; and Muslims and Christians appear perfectly good friends. I have yet to see the much-talked-of fanaticism; at present I have not met with a symptom of it." Nor did she. At El-Uksur she made a friend of a Sheykh Yoosuf, and took lessons in Arabic from him:

I apologized to him two days ago for inadvertently answering the "Salám aleykum," which he of course said to Omar on coming in, and which is sacramental to Muslims. Yoosuf blushed crimson, touched my hand and kissed his own, and looked quite unhappy.

Yesterday evening he walked in, and startled me by a "Salám aleykum," addressed to me; he had evidently been thinking it over, whether he ought to say it to me, and came to the conclusion that it was not wrong. "Surely it is well for all the creatures of God to speak peace (Salám) to each other," said he. Now, no uneducated Muslim would have arrived at such a conclusion. Omar would pray, work, lie, do anything for me,—sacrifice money even; but I doubt whether he could utter "Salám aleykum" to any but a Muslim. I answered as I felt,—"Peace, O my brother, and God bless thee!" It was almost as if a Catholic priest had felt impelled by charity to offer the communion to a heretic.

This is a message from Moslemism that should be heard by thousands of Christians besides the excellent clergyman to whom it was sent:

Please to tell Dean Stanley that his old dragoman, Mohammad Gazowee, cried with pleasure when he told me he had seen "Sheykh Stanley's" sister on her way to India, and the little ladies "Keww his name," and shook hands with him, which evidently was worth far more than the baksheesh. I wondered who "Sheykh Stanley" could be, and Mohammad (who is a darweesh, and very pious) told me he was the Gasees (priest) who was Imám (spiritual guide) to the son of our Queen; "and, in truth," said he, "he is really a Sheykh, and one who teaches the excellent things of religion. Why, he was kind even

to his horse; and it is of the mercies of God to the English, that such a one is the Imam of your Queen and Prince."

"I said," laughing, "how dost thou, a darweesh among Muslims, talk thus of a Nazarene priest?" "Truly, O Lady," said he, "one who loveth all the creatures of God, him God loveth also; there is no doubt of that."

Is any one bigot enough to deny that Dr Stanley has done more for real religion in the mind of that Muslim darweesh, than if he had baptized a hundred savages out of one fanatical faith into another? There is no hope of a good understanding with Orientals until Western Christians can bring themselves to recognize what there is of common faith contained in the two religions; the real difference consists in all the class of notions and feelings (very important ones no doubt) which we derive, not from the Gospels, but from Greece and Rome, and which of course are altogether wanting here.

But it is not only in questions of religion that Lady Gordon desires to correct current errors. "Of all the falsehoods I have heard about the East," she says in one place, "the assertion that women are old hags at thirty is 'the greatest.'" But then to one so ready to receive all impressions of beauty, there are few things in God's world without redeeming charms.

How you would love the Arab women in the country villages! I wandered off the other day alone while the men were mending the rudder, and fell in with a troop of them carrying jars. Such sweet, attractive beings, all smiles and grace. One beautiful woman pointed to the village, and made signs of eating, and took my hand to lead me. I went with her, admiring my companions as they walked. Omar came running after, and wondered I was not afraid. I laughed, and said they were much too pretty and kind-looking to frighten any one, which amused them exceedingly. They all wanted me to go and eat in their houses, and I had a great mind to it; but the wind was fair and the boat waiting, and I had my beautiful friends farewell. They asked if we wanted anything,—milk or eggs,—for they would give it with pleasure; it was not their custom to sell things, they said. I offered a bit of money to a little naked child, but his mother would not let him take it. I shall never forget the sweet engaging creatures at that little village, or the dignified politeness of an old weaver whose loom I walked in to look at, and who also wished to "set a piece of bread before me." It is the true poetical pastoral life of the Bible in the villages where the English have not been, and happily they don't land at the little places.

We have a dozen other pages of Lady Gordon's book marked for quotation; but this must be the last:

— is my dear neighbour, and he comes in, and we discuss the government. His heart is sore with disinterested grief for the sufferings of the people. "Don't they deserve to be decently governed,—to be allowed a little happiness and prosperity? they are so docile, so contented; are they not a good people?" Those were his words as he was recounting some new iniquity. Of course, half these acts are done under pretext of improving and civilizing, and the Europeans applaud and say, "O, but nothing could be done without forced labour," and the poor Fellahs are marched off in gangs like convicts, and their families starve, and (who would have thought it?) the population keeps diminishing. No wonder the cry is, "Let the English Queen come and take us." You know that I don't see things quite as our countrymen generally do, for mine is another *Standpunkt*, and my heart is with the Arabs. I care less about opening up the trade with the Soudán, or about all the new railways, and I should like to see person and property safe, which no one's is here,—Europeans of course excepted.

Ismael Pasha got the Sultan to allow him to take 90,000 feddans of uncultivated land for himself as private property. Very well. But the late Viceroy granted, eight years ago, certain uncultivated lands to a good many Turks, his *employés*,—in hopes of founding a landed aristocracy, and inducing them to spend their capital in cultivation. They did so; and now Ismael takes their improved land, and gives them feddan for feddan of his new land (which will take five years to bring into cultivation) instead. He forces them to sign a *voluntary* deed of exchange, or they go off to Feyzóghloo,—a hot Siberia, whence none return. I saw a Turk, the other day, who was ruined by the transaction.

The Sultan also left a large sum of money for religious institutions and charities, Muslim, Jew, and Christian. None have received a faddah. It is true, the Sultan and his suite plundered the Pasha and the people here; but, from all I hear, the Sultan really wishes to do good. What is wanted here, is, hands to till the soil; wages are very high; food, of course, gets dearer, the forced labour inflicts more suffering than before, and the population will decrease yet faster. This appears to me to be a state of things in which it is of no use to say that public works must be made at any cost. I dare say the wealth will be increased if, meanwhile, the people are not exterminated. Then every new Pasha builds a huge new palace, whilst those of his predecessors fall to ruin. Mohammad Alee's sons even cut down the trees of his beautiful botanical garden, and planted beans there; so money is constantly wasted more utterly than if it were thrown into the Nile, for then the Fellahs would not have to spend the time, so much wanted for agriculture, in building hideous barrack-like so-called palaces. What chokes me is, to hear Englishmen talk of the stick being "the only way to manage Arabs," as if there could be any doubt that it is the easiest way to manage anybody, where it can be used with impunity.

But that it never can be used with certain impunity is shown by Lady Gordon's last letters, descriptive of the little revolt quickened this spring by the Government's persistence in oppressive taxation and wanton violation of popular prejudices.

Documents from Simancas relating to the Reign of Elizabeth. Translated from the Spanish, and edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Spencer Hall, F.S.A., Librarian to the Athenæum. Chapman and Hall. 1865.

There was published, in 1832, a quarto volume by Don Tomás Gonzalez, a Canon of Placencia, being an Abstract from the celebrated Archives of Simancas, giving an account of the history of Philip the Second in so far as it related to the first eighteen years of Queen Elizabeth, or from 1558 to 1576. Mr Hall's little volume consists of a translation of no more than the first ten years of the period in question, while even in that he leaves out all that concerns Scotland and Ireland, with the exploits of the Cobhams and Hawkins in the "Narrow Seas." This omission, probably necessary to the translator and editor, is to be regretted on the reader's account, for the part executed is done with skill and fidelity. The translation is preceded by a preface and a judicious introduction, and copious marginal notes which evince large and conscientious reading.

As one example of the text of the Spanish chronicler we give the following short extract, describing Elizabeth's

first appearance in London, the day of her sister's death, and when she was five-and-twenty:

Elizabeth arrived in London [from Hatfield] upon 22nd November [Lodge says the 23rd], and stopped at the house of Lord North, which had been the Carthusian Monastery [the Charterhouse], near to the place "de los Caballeros." She had previously written from Hatfield House, on the 22nd, a Latin letter, very elegantly expressed, in which she announced to Philip the death of Queen Mary; that she had succeeded to the throne as the undoubted legitimate daughter of Henry VIII., had accredited Lord Cobham [Nov. 23] "à darle el pésame," personally, and to assure him that as a good sister and relation, she pledged her royal honour to maintain with him and his estates the good harmony and alliance of her progenitors. The people greeted her upon her entry [into the City] with general acclamation; and she showed far more feeling towards them than to the nobility.

The authority from which this account is drawn is that of the Spanish Ambassador, De Fera, in his correspondence with Philip, and it will be seen that from the first it was on the people, and not the heads of parties, that Elizabeth relied.

The following passage, drawn from the correspondence of the then Spanish Ambassador, De Cuadra, the successor of De Fera, well depicts the strong, firm, but rather coarse character of Elizabeth's mind, now in the thirty-fifth year of her age:

The Queen showed a decided resolution to abate nothing of the changes introduced as regarded religion. It would seem it was this determination that made her refuse the conditions proposed by the Emperor relative to her marriage with the Archduke. For during the discussion of the matter, being asked if she were really now convinced the Archduke was neither a fool nor deformed, she replied, "She knew he was an intelligent man, and as for his personal defects she had never given credit to the rumours,—and even if he were so, it was of no moment, as her own constitution would freely supply whatever deficiencies this might cause as regards offspring; but in fact she had to attend to matters of far greater importance."

Of her religious opinions, or rather of her religious policy, as early as the first year of her reign, she gave the Spanish Ambassador an account, which we take to be a fair representation of what it was during her whole reign:

In obedience to the commands of the King, De Fera obtained a long and private conference at his audience of leave. He represented to her the serious results consequent upon the novelties introduced; and counselled her upon the part of Philip to leave religion as it was settled at the death of Mary. To this she answered privately (and these are the very words of the Count) "that she desired to establish in her kingdom the Augustine Confession of Faith, or another, but similar form (*ú otra cosa como aquella*). That she, in fact, differed but little from us [the Catholic faith], because she believed *Dios* [Christ] was present in the sacrifice of the Eucharist; and that in the Mass she disapproved of only two or three parts (*cosas*). That for herself, she thought to be saved quite as much as the Bishop of Rome."

As a specimen of Mr Hall's Introduction we give his character of Elizabeth, which appears to us very truthfully and judiciously drawn.

Elizabeth was twenty-five years of age when she ascended the throne. In stature she was rather above the middle height, and of a well-proportioned figure. Her features were more agreeable than handsome, strongly defined almost to harshness in her later age, her forehead high, the complexion fair, eyes good, and her hair—the subject of much poetic flattery and conceit—of a reddish-brown. Always stately, no one more pleasingly united a winning grace with frank condescension. In her progresses or in public entrances, the offering of the poorest was as welcome as that of the highest. She was endowed with a high mental capacity, keen intuition into character, exercised with great tact and discretion. Her judgment was strong rather than sound, vitiated by flattery, and made passionate by her imperious will. She was frugal even to penuriousness in expenditure,—a good principle, exercised wilfully and often with dangerto the State. Her attainments were great, she read and spoke Latin, French, and Italian with fluency. John Belmain was her master in French, Battista Castiglione in Italian. Scanarelli, the Venetian Ambassador, praises the graceful manner in which she addressed him at her last public audience, a few days before her death. In no one have more opposite qualities been combined. "To-day, more than man—to-morrow, less than woman." To-day ready to meet whatever enemy might threaten, on the morrow she revoked decision, recalled the instructions given, vacillated as to the means, and frustrated measures of great pith and moment by the most perverse self-will. The dangers which broke around her were very great, decision was hazardous, yet the higher the storm hurried in its force, so rode in its career her pride and courage.

We congratulate the savants, the literati, the artists, and the "eminently distinguished for public service" of the Athenæum Club on having such a Librarian as Mr Spencer Hall. In the principal apartment of a library of 40,000 volumes is he to be seen morning, noon, and night, ever intelligent and ever obliging.

Won by Beauty. A Novel. In Two Volumes. Skeet.

This is a novel that has certainly one fault and as certainly two merits. The one fault is that the main action of the story defies probability. The two merits are, first, that the story, though improbable, is wholly free from the strained melodrama of modern kitchen literature, designed only for the delight of empty men, fast ladies, and slow scullerymaids; and, in the second place, that it contains at least one carefully developed character. It reads like a first novel, in which some shortcomings of inexperience delay the attainment of a considerable and legitimate success.

The character of the book is Susan Brown, the Dartmoor peasant girl whose beauty wins the love of the fashionable young Mr Augustus Cavendish. Susan Brown jilts a peasant lover; and Augustus Cavendish crosses the Susanward aspirations of a malicious friend, besides trifling with the affections of Helen Somerset, a young lady of a well-known Devonshire family to whom he is supposed to be, and professes to be, paying addresses, while he is married secretly to the rustic beauty by whom he has been won, and whom he keeps hidden with his son, her baby, in a cottage by Dartmoor. To keep his secret Mr Cavendish lies daily. He tells his mother that he is with Helen Somerset, when he is visiting

his wife; and gives to Susan all the presents that his mother sends to Helen. When at last, after his father's death, and after efforts to fit Susan for her place in society, he takes her to town, he has taught her to answer to the name of Helen, and actually introduces her as Helen Somerset herself. There is a good deal of ingenious lying supposed to account for the success of this deception; but no such deception could be practised with hope of three days' success in a society of which the members, by common gossip and exchange of letters, know pretty correctly who is married and who isn't. The author of the story sends the Somersets abroad and otherwise endeavours, cleverly enough, to soften to the utmost the improbability of Augustus Cavendish's position; but it remains nevertheless. On the other hand, no vulgar use is made of it. The hero of the book is an unpleasant compound of misplaced love and mean lying. But his fashionable mother and his relations to her are well sketched; and for the rest, there are no murders, bigamies, or agonies of any sort. The book stands or falls by its character-painting, and its picture of Susan with her vulgar surroundings; her poor little charms and pleasantnesses; her limited intelligence; her natural but—to a husband situated like her "Gustus"—inconvenient pride; her undeveloped childish nature, with its sulks that can be dispelled only by the gift of toys in jewellery and fine clothes; are sketched with a light and clever hand in colours delicately blended. A writer in whose first novel there is so good a piece of character-painting is worth friendly welcome, and there should be light mention of the fault of inexperience that time will mend.

The Ethnological Journal. A Monthly Record of Ethnological Research and Criticism. Trübner and Co.

Ethnology or the Natural History of Man has of late become a favourite,—indeed, even a popular subject; and no wonder. We desire to know whence we came, how long we have existed, into how many species of different capacities we are divided, and how it has come to pass that some of us from naked, houseless, cowering, shivering savages, little superior to the beasts of the field, have risen to our present condition. We have before us the first number of a journal the object of which is to record the progress of this new branch of knowledge, and of its merits our readers shall judge for themselves by the specimen we quote from an article written by Mr L. Burke, whom we may presume to be the editor. This writer argues, and we think reasonably,—indeed, even conclusively,—that man, instead of being classed with the lower animals, according to the usual practice of Naturalists, ought to have a distinct "kingdom" to himself. The following extract appears to us to describe, not only skilfully, but even eloquently, the broad line of distinction which separates man from the lower animals:

In the higher animals the wants are more varied and definite, and the means of supply equally so; but we nowhere see any structural or functional attribute which, either in kind or degree, would make it incongruous for us to connect its possessor with other animal groups. There is no beast so high that we can for a moment think of separating him, either on mental or physical grounds, from the vertebrate group, still less from the animal kingdom; nor is there one which will not find himself inferior in some important respects to many beings of far lower type. Neither the sage elephant, nor the lordly lion, nor the clever ape can compare for a moment in constructive ability with the tiny humming-bird; and yet constructiveness is a high gift, quite as high, to say the least, as mimicry. Or what order or genus of beast can show any phenomena at all comparable to the social economy of the bee or the ant, animals belonging to the lower section of the kingdom, animals which do not even possess a specialized brain? In fact, we might say that there is a common mass of power assigned to the kingdom, and distributed to the several groups with tolerable, if not absolute fairness. Where more has been given of one kind, less has been granted of another. Nutrition and generation dominate in the lower groups, mental power in the higher. One type emphasizes the skin, another muscle, another nerve; one the eye, another the ear, another smell, another taste; and so on. We have an organized commonwealth, a specialized group, but nowhere any disproportionate aggregate superiority, a type that has any claim whatever to be separated from the kingdom. On this point all are agreed; no naturalist has ever raised a dissentient voice, or proposed the exclusion from the animal kingdom of any creature, from the highest of beasts to the lowest of unequivocal mollusks. All doubts have had reference to the more obscure types at the base of the scale. But the moment we turn to man all this harmony, consistency, unanimity, and analogy is broken. We see, indeed, a type but slightly altered in appreciable appearances, but we also see functions, deeds, wholly new, and absolutely incommensurate, in any *regnal* sense, with anything which has previously prevailed. We no longer see a being contented with eating, drinking, sleeping, providing for its individual comfort and that of its progeny: there steps out before us a ruler, a thinker, an inquirer. For the first time in the history of the planet, there stands upon the earth a being really conscious and awake. Every other living thing slumbers in primal unconsciousness of all but its own little wants and interests, and even of these has no true knowledge or cares to have. For man alone the universe has a meaning. In a cosmic sense, he stands the first and sole percipient of its wonders, the only terrestrial being who can have one clear thought, or cares to have, of the great scene in which his lot is cast. The animal perceives, feels, remembers, draws conclusions: he therefore reasons; but this reasoning is fractional, momentary, a series of impressions over which the mind has no control. It is rather the reasoning of a sleeper than of a truly conscious being. But man marshals his thoughts in order, deliberates, weighs, compares, distinguishes between thought and thought, between the thought and its object, the thought and the thinker. He thinks and reasons with full consciousness, and he alone does so. The animal has no consciousness but that involved in the simple act of thinking: man is conscious in the sense of clear deliberate introspection. The animal lives in the actual moment. He has no future and he has no past. If he lays up provisions, it is not from foresight or deliberation, but from a direct impulse to accumulate. When the spring comes the bird feels an irresistible tendency to build, just as it feels an irresistible attraction towards its mate. Both are direct impulses, neither a prudential act. And thus, too, the canary which pines for the loss of its companion, and the dog which lies down to die on its master's grave, are not influenced by a flood of dreary retrospections, but by the simple and ever-present feeling that something which they had learned to love till it had become a part of their existence is kept from them, moment

after moment, and therefore they wait for its coming, hour by hour, until the powers of life are over-taxed and they perish. Not so, however, is it with man. The present is almost the least of his concerns. His thoughts are habitually in the future or the past. He seeks to anticipate the whole course of his existence and to provide for it. Nor does even this satisfy him. He must provide for others also, for every one. The sphere of his sympathies embraces the entire earth; he feels for every sentient thing, even to the extent of sometimes lifting up his voice against Nature herself, and asking why there should be sorrow or suffering at all. In a word, man alone is *cosmically* percipient, conscious, reflective, regulative. He alone is moral, reverential, admiring, inquiring. Even in his lowest and most degraded forms he possesses these attributes. They intensify as he rises in scale, until he ultimately stands forth a terrestrial providence, a virtual god, in comparison with every other animate thing. To leave such a being in the animal kingdom is clearly to destroy the entire consistency of the group, and violate one of the most important conditions of a natural arrangement.

Besides the leading article from which we have here quoted, there are two others of much merit; one on the party claiming special merit on the score of calling themselves Anthropologists, for no better reason than that we can discover,—for their published Transactions afford none whatever,—than that the word has one syllable more than Ethnologists; with another, being a popular refutation of the Darwinian system, or that which would make men the immediate descendants of monkeys.

France under Louis-Philippe, from 1841 to 1847.
By M. Guizot. Bentley.

Under a new title this is really the fifth volume of the series of 'Memoirs,' in which M. Guizot, the most competent witness to its intentions if not the best judge of its character, describes the Government of France by Louis-Philippe, and explains the purport of his own important share therein. "Before entering on public life," he here says, "I witnessed the Revolution and the Empire; I saw, as clear as day, their faults and disasters spring from their alternating prepossessions of mind and force; the Revolution gave itself up to the flood of innovations; the Empire to the torrent of conquests. Warnings were not wanting to each system; for both, sound policy was no secret tardily disclosed: it was repeatedly indicated to them by the events and sages of the time. They rejected it at all hands; the Revolution lived under the yoke of popular passions, the Emperor Napoleon under the bondage of his own. This cost the Revolution the liberties it had proclaimed, the Empire the conquests it had achieved, and France immense afflictions and sacrifices. I brought into public life the constant remembrance of these two great examples and a resolution, instinctive rather than premeditated, to search out all occasions for sound policy conformable to the interests and rights of the country, and to bow beneath no other control." All honour to the man who made that the rule of his political life, and who never knowingly infringed it for any selfish ends of his own, or in weak compliance to the wishes of superiors or subordinates. But M. Guizot has doubtless learnt by this time that, however worthily and consistently he may have sought the good of France, many of his measures, or the measures to which he was party, were prejudicial in their consequences, and parents of some of the misfortunes under which France still labours. The greatest misfortune was that Frenchmen, having consented to make trial of a constitutional monarchy, were annoyed by it before it had time to exert a lasting influence on the condition of the nation, and so were encouraged to return to subjection to the old-fashioned tyrannies, democratic or autocratic. Louis-Philippe's authority lasted till February, 1848; but as early as July, 1842, M. Guizot himself admits, "attacks against the government displayed themselves with their accustomed violence; the cabinet, it was said, 'had only taken office to serve foreign interests; it sought accomplices wishing to aid it in consummating the ruin and degradation of France; it exercised despotism without glory, supported by a most paltry and ignoble aristocracy.' Liberal impetuosity, revolutionary passions, the taste for opposition, resumed their course." Henceforth, though M. Guizot does not exactly say so, the chances of constitutionalism, under Louis-Philippe at any rate, were at an end for France.

But it is not of this that M. Guizot has much to say in the volume before us. Of its five chapters the first speaks briefly of home affairs, chiefly of the elections of 1842, the death of the Duke of Orleans, and the Regency Bill made necessary thereby. The others, each a separate little treatise, sketch and defend the foreign policy of Louis-Philippe between 1841 and 1847 in respect of Otaheite, Algeria and Morocco, Turkey and Greece, and the Court of Rome. The Otaheite chapter re-opens the often enough discussed question of French interference in the affairs of Queen Pomare's little empire, and justifies the imprisonment and expulsion of Mr Pritchard. That about Algeria and Morocco reviews the conduct of General Bugeaud in the French colony during his six years of authority, and applauds the scheme that he had set before himself from the first, but which the French Chambers, after long dallying, finally refused to endorse, so occasioning his withdrawal. This statement of the scheme, as given in the bill prepared for the Chamber of Deputies in February, 1847, is worth noting:

It enumerated the results already obtained, more important than were generally supposed, although very insufficient, and still far from the proposed end. "In summary," said the Minister of War, "twenty-seven new centres of colonization have been founded in the province of Algiers since the conquest; six old towns have been rebuilt, not including Algiers, which has become a European city of the first rank; and a population of nearly 73,000 souls is established in that district. Eight new centres have been created in the province of Oran; three towns raised there, independently of Oran; and a

European population of 22,000 souls is permanently resident. In the province of Constantine also, eight new centres have been founded, three old towns rebuilt, and a population of nearly 12,000 souls added. . . . But until the consecration of time has more universally established our rule in Algeria, until a compact European population has covered the whole surface of disposable soil, it is of high interest for the security of persons and property, that first of all the conditions of colonial progress, to be found in the heart of the country, at the limits of the occupied territory, in presence of a fanatical people specially formed for war and ever accessible to ideas of rebellion, come from what quarter they may—it is, I repeat, of the highest interest to found a stronger colonization, more defensible than free and civil colonization—in a word, an *armed* colonization. This advanced guard, which ought in some degree to form the knoker of the establishments in its rear, to act with gun and spade, to be ever ready to defend itself and protect its neighbours, would be useless if its elements were sought in a population unaccustomed to the trade of arms; those only who have known how to effect the conquest are fitted to this military work, which is no more than a continuation, because they have the means of furnishing a choice of young men, vigorous, acclimated, inured to war, active, in fine, of keeping the Arabs in constant restraint and of making them understand that we are determined to remain masters of the country.

"With the object of encouraging, by means of this powerful protection, the more rapid possession of the soil by European speculators, as yet timidly concentrated on some parts of the coast, as also to bestow a token of satisfaction on the army of Africa, which has deserved so well of France by the continuance, brilliancy, and disinterestedness of its services, the King, moved by an idea analogous to that which influenced Napoleon when, in 1808, he decreed the camps of Juliers and Alexandria, has instructed us to present to you a bill, the object of which is to obtain an extraordinary credit, specially destined to found in Algeria agricultural camps, each comprising one thousand soldiers."

That is certainly a curiosity in political science too remarkable to be overlooked; but English readers cannot be expected to care very much for the details of French dabbling in foreign matters twenty years ago. More interesting than its forerunners is M. Guizot's last chapter, showing how, between 1840 and 1846, he gained a double victory over the oppressive power of Romanism, by breaking the strength of the Jesuits, and securing liberty of instruction in the University. The two victories resulted from one long and often-renewed contest. M. Guizot and his fellow-politicians hardly understood the term "liberty of instruction" as Englishmen understand it. They fixed their limits of concession at the point of commencement in the English struggle for perfect freedom and toleration. But they did set themselves to secure for their countrymen far more liberty as regarded religious education than had hitherto been permitted them, and, boldly denouncing the Jesuits as the mainstay of the old restrictive policy, they persevered until both ends were gained. And in gaining them they did not confer a boon on France alone. "When obtaining, on this point, all that was important to us," says M. Guizot, "we had furnished an example of the influence that might be exercised on the Holy See, even in opposition to its own inclinations, if at the same time it was inspired with full confidence that on all occasions its rights and position in the world were and would continue to be scrupulously respected." Since then, to its great advantage, the world has begun to learn that the cause of civilization must be advanced, even with some disrespect for the infatuated professions of right and the altogether groundless "position" of the Papal See.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

"There is a kind of physiognomy in the titles of books no less than in the faces of men, by which a skilful observer will as well know what to expect from the one as the other."—Butler.

HISTORY.—'History of the Romans under the Empire.' By Charles Merivale, B.D., Rector of Lawford; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons. New Edition. (Crown 8vo, pp. viii, 478.) Longmans, Green, and Co.

POLITICS.—'Speeches and Addresses chiefly on the Subject of British-American Union.' By the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.R.I.A., one of the Members for the City of Montreal, and Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Canada. (Post 8vo, pp. viii, 308.) Chapman and Hall.

LITERATURE.—'Early English Text Society.' *Lancelot of the Laik*: a Scottish Metrical Romance (about 1490-1500, A.D.). Re-edited from a Manuscript in the Cambridge University Library, with an Introduction, Notes, and Glossarial Index, by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; and Translator of the Songs and Ballads of Umland. (8vo, pp. lvi, 182.) Published for the Early English Text Society by Trübner and Co.

RELIGION.—'Christ the Consoler; or, Scriptures, Hymns, and Prayers for Times of Trouble and Sorrow.' Selected and arranged by Robert Herbert Story, Minister of Rosneath. (Crown 8vo, pp. xvi, 336.) Edinburgh: Edmonstone and Douglas.

FICTION.—'One With Another.' By Edward Wilberforce, Author of 'Social Life in Munich.' In Two Volumes. (Post 8vo, pp. 342, 450.) W. H. Allen and Co.—'Miss Carew.' By Amelia B. Edwards, Author of 'Barbara's History,' etc. etc. In Three Volumes. (Post 8vo, pp. 310, 285, 294.) Hurst and Blackett.—'Noel; or, It Was to Be.' By Robert Baker and Skelton Yorke. In Two Volumes. (Post 8vo, pp. 309, 308.) Smith, Elder, and Co.—'Who Did It?' A Novel. By W. W. Walpole. In Three Volumes. (Post 8vo, pp. 312, 294, 306.) Newby.

VERSE.—'Village Bells, Lady Gwendoline, and other Poems.' By John Brent, jun., F.S.A., Author of 'The Battle Cross,' 'Canterbury in the Olden Times,' etc. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 144.) Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Canterbury: H. Drury.—'Studies in Verse.' By William Lancaster. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 119.) Macmillan and Co.

QUARTERLY.—'The Quarterly Review.' No. 235.—'The Edinburgh Review.' No. 249.—'The Westminster Review.' New Series. No. 55.—'The British Quarterly Review.' No. 83.—'The Quarterly Journal of Science.' No. 7.—'The Popular Science Review.' No. 16.—'The Anthropological Review.' No. 10.

MONTHLY.—'Blackwood's,' 'Fraser's,' the 'Cornhill,' and 'Macmillan's' Magazines.—'The Englishman's' and the 'Churchman's' Family Magazine.—'Londoh Society.'—'The Sunday Magazine.'—'Good Words.'—'The Art Journal.'—'Latham's Johnson's Dictionary.' Part 9.—'Webster's English Dictionary.' Revised by Goodrich and Porter. Part 7.—'Brande and Cox's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.' Part 4.—'Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry.' Part 28.—'The Geological Magazine.' No. 13.—'Hardwicke's Science Gossip.' No. 7.—'Homes Without Hands.' Part 19.—'Cassell's Popular Natural History.' Part 20.—'Cassell's Don Quixote,' with Gustave Doré's Illustrations. Part 8.—'Cassell's Illustrated Gulliver's Travels.' Part 8.—'Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare.' Part 17.—'Cassell's Bible Dictionary.' Part 23.—'Cassell's Illustrated Foxe's Martyrs.' Part 3.—'Reissue of 'Cassell's Bible.' Part 18.—'The Quiver.' Part 9.—'The Colonial Church Chronicle.' No. 217.—'Our Mutual Friend.' No. 15.—'Can You Forgive Her?' No. 19.—'The Headless Horseman.' Part 5.

The Early English Text Society begins its second year's issue of good old literature, in scholarly well edited editions of exact reprint, with the Scottish version of a part of the French Romance of 'Lancelot du Lac,' edited in 1839 for the Maitland Club by Mr Joseph Stevenson. Mr Skeat, the editor, shows that there were serious inaccuracies of transcription in the previous editions, such as 'unarmyt,' unarmed, for 'enarmyt,' fully armed; and our experience of this Early Text Society's work gives us confidence that in the new edition the text has been reproduced with minute accuracy. There is a good Glossarial Index, and an Introduction which includes a study of the Dialect and from the French poem gives the context of the part of the romance here paraphrased. 'Lancelot' is one of no less than seven publications which this excellent and most active society promises to its subscribers for the current year. No book-club gives to the student of literature better work or ampler return of value for his money; every penny subscribed being spent on the actual printing of texts well edited by scholars who give their time and labour. There is not even deduction for official machinery or for the binding of the volumes, which are issued in neat paper covers. Such a society offers to its subscribers a bargain that might tempt even a stockbroker to speculate in Early English Texts.

Mr McGee's Canadian 'Speeches and Addresses' illustrate the course of political thought in Canada towards Confederation, and strongly advocate the policy of a Confederation of the provinces of British America.

A volume on the 'Bank of England' argues that the power of the Bank of England must be greatly augmented; that a certain relative proportion must be maintained between the Bank reserve and the issue of notes; and that the maximum rate of Bank interest or discount must be fixed, subject to periodical revision.

Dr Strange's 'Invalid's Manual' is a practical and popular guide to the hygienic treatment of weak health.

INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MAIL of the 8th of June has arrived. The commercial panic still continues in Bombay, and with an intensity which paralyses all business. It is confidently stated that the Supreme Government have directed an inquiry into the management of the Bank of Bombay, especially as regards the part taken by the Government directors. Two or three more failures have been announced in Bombay, though none to very large amounts. One of these is an old and much respected native firm, S. Tyabjee and Co.; another is one of the oldest European firms in the island—Messrs Leckie and Co. (Remington, Cartwright, and Co., of London). One special cause for regret in the latter case is that Messrs Leckie and Co. have held deposits which—following an old-fashioned but unbusiness-like plan—many civilians and officers have placed in their hands instead of with regular bankers. The failure of this firm is due to causes of long standing, and that of the former firm to losses by their European correspondents in the cotton market, so that in neither of these cases has speculation in Bombay had anything to do with the result. There has been a good deal of sickness on board the shipping in Bombay harbour, principally cholera, and the weather has been excessively hot, notwithstanding several smart showers and a good deal of thunder and lightning. 'Sporadic' cholera has been general throughout India, but nowhere except in the Central Provinces has the disease presented anything like an epidemic character. The Nawab of Jowra, in Malwa, a native prince of excellent character, has been carried off by the disease. Great irregularity and delays attend the working of the telegraph lines all through—but especially in Western—India, and much dissatisfaction is expressed with regard to the management of the lines. No further official information has been published with regard to the fatality in the Artillery battery which marched from Mhow on April 12. It is generally felt that headquarters have by no means cleared themselves from responsibility. 'Affairs in Oude (says the *Madras Athenaeum*) are being watched out here with deep interest and no little anxiety, as Sir J. Lawrence and some of his colleagues in council seem bent on upsetting, to a greater or less extent, the solemn engagements entered into by Lord Elgin with the Talookdars, and for the permanence of which he pledged the Indian Government in the strongest terms. A breach of faith with the Oude Talookdars would have a very bad effect on the native mind throughout India, and would dishonour the British name.' The latest accounts from Bhootan inform us that there is a great deal of sickness among the officers and men of the small force still there. The chief of Jubbooa, in Central India, has incurred the displeasure of the Viceroy, for knowingly permitting a man to be deliberately deprived of a foot and hand. The Government have directed that the salute of eleven guns, to which he has been hitherto entitled, is to be henceforth discontinued. The *Bombay Gazette* says it is rumoured that a bonus will be shortly offered to the army, and that majors of not less than twenty years' standing will be offered sums ranging from 1,000*l.* and upwards to retire. The same paper says there is a report that the Punjab Government have received information that a Russian force of 1,000 men, with a battery of artillery, has advanced as far as Yarkhand, close to the Cashmere frontier. The commercial intelligence from Calcutta represents business there as completely stagnant.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess on the 7th of April (to meet again on the 2nd of May), leaving the tariff question undisposed of, and the issue untried between the two houses on the constitutional point raised by the ministry in their proposal to tack the Tariff Bill to the Appropriation Act. The progress made with the estimates was slow, and there are still some important votes to be proposed. The Mining Bill has also to be got through before a prorogation can be contemplated. Weeks, therefore, must still elapse before the ministerial challenge can be sent to the Upper House, notwithstanding the professed anxiety of the cabinet that the tariff question should be speedily disposed of. In the meantime the opponents of the tariff are not idle, and its friends have made some show of industry. Deputations from the Free-trade League have visited some of the more important country boroughs, for the purpose of spreading information on the subject of free trade, and forming local branches of the central society. The protectionists have also held public meetings, though with but moderate success. News had reached the colony of the intentions of the home Government with regard to transportation, and had been received with only modified approval. "It cannot be supposed (says the *Argus*) that the most eastern colonies can regard with any degree of complacency the continuance of transportation to Western Australia for three years more. The sooner the system is put an end to the better. Similar promises have been made before, and broken. Mr Cardwell's pledge, however, will be treasured by the Anti-Transportation League, and if more cannot be got from the imperial Government, this promise, at least, the Australian colonies must insist on being kept."

COMMERCE.

HOME.

THE BIRMINGHAM FINANCIAL COMPANY (Limited) are inviting subscriptions for the capital of a new bank at Nottingham, to be called the Nottingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited). The capital is to be 1,000,000L, in 20,000 shares of 50L each, with a first issue of 10,000 shares, but the amount to be called up is restricted to 25L per share. The prospectus points out that upwards of thirty years have elapsed since the establishment of a new bank in Nottingham, and that during that period the population of the town and neighbourhood has more than doubled. The articles of association are to include a stipulation "that no dividend beyond 5 per cent. per annum will be paid until a guarantee fund has been created out of profits amounting to at least one-fifth of the paid-up capital." The direction is composed of gentlemen well known in the locality and at Birmingham.

THE LONDON AND COLONIAL COMPANY (Limited), the well-known Burton brewers and exporters, announce a further issue of shares and debentures. The capital of this undertaking is 360,000L, in 3,600 shares of 100L each, of which 821 shares are already held and fully paid up, and of the remainder 1,779 ordinary shares are now offered to the public, leaving 1,000 shares for future disposal. The company also invite applications for 6 per cent. debentures not exceeding 35,000L, redeemable in seven years, such debentures to be exchangeable at the holder's option during that period for fully paid up shares at par. The prospectus recites that "the past working of the company has resulted in an uniform dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum, paid to its shareholders each year, to 24th June, 1864, and in an accumulation of un-divided assets at present amounting to 80,281L 1s. 3d., as shown by the balance sheet." The board has recently been joined by Messrs J. W. McLaren, of Philpot lane, Samuel Armitage, of Manchester, and W. J. Nash, of Bedford.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (Limited) have issued a prospectus. The object is the transaction of the agency, banking, and assurance of the navy, the army, and the civil service, by means of a single establishment. It is mentioned that "Arrangements have been entered into with an established army and Indian banking and agency firm for the transfer of its business. This will enable the company, without incurring the large outlay incidental to a new undertaking, at once to commence operations, possessing, as it will, the nucleus of an extensive business." The life assurance department is to be under the superintendence of Major-General Hannington (late president of the Bengal Military Fund), with the assistance of Lieut.-Col. Oakes; and Mr S. Brown, of the Guardian Life Office (vice-president of the Institute of Actuaries), will be the actuary. The capital proposed is as much as 2,000,000L, but with a first issue of 500,000L, in 50,000 shares of 10L each. 10s. per share is to be paid on application and 10s. on allotment, and the promoters state that it is not at present intended to make any further call.

THE BIRMINGHAM FINANCIAL COMPANY (Limited) are inviting applications for the capital of "Thomas Adams and Co. (Limited)." This company is formed to acquire the business of Messrs Thomas Adams and Co., lace manufacturers, of Nottingham, London, Glasgow, and Paris, which has been carried on for the last thirty-five years. The capital is 360,000L, in 18,000 shares of 20L each, on which 2L per share is to be paid by the 4th September. Several members of the firm join the board, and Mr Adams undertakes to act as managing director for at least five years. It is mentioned that "in part payment of the purchase-money, Mr Adams and the members of his family take 9,000 shares, upon which 10L per share has been credited, and he consents to allow the balance to remain at 5 per cent. interest, so long as may be mutually agreed upon;" and that "a considerable proportion of the remaining shares has been subscribed for by members of the late firm, and others connected with the establishment."

THE SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY OF ANDALUSIA (Limited), which proposes to raise a capital of 50,000L, in 25,000 shares of 2L each, is announced. The object is to acquire and work some extensive mines in the province of Huelva, in Spain, with extensive deposits of pyrites, containing sulphur and copper, denominated the Lagunazo Mines. It is mentioned that "the principal mine has been already opened out and found fully to realize the expectations entertained of it; and very large masses of ore have been laid open ready for extraction." The purchase money is 12,000L, to be paid 7,000L in cash, in instalments, the remainder in fully paid-up shares.

PALMER'S SHIPBUILDING AND IRON COMPANY.—The large works and properties of Messrs Palmer Brothers and Co., shipbuilders and engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Jarrow Iron Company, and the Mulgrave Ironstone Company have been disposed of to a joint-stock company under limited liability called, "Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, (Limited)" with a capital of two millions sterling, the whole of which has been subscribed privately through Messrs Chadwick, Adamson, McKenna, and Co., and the allotment of the whole of the shares was made yesterday. The total amount of the purchase, including stock and goodwill, will be about 900,000L. The vendors guarantee that the dividend payable to the shareholders from net profits will be not less than 12½ per cent. per annum for five years, and Mr C. M. Palmer will be the chairman and managing director of the company.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The United Kingdom Telegraph Company have announced an abandonment of the uniform shilling rate after a four years' trial, the public not having supported it to a sufficient extent. Henceforth the charges are to be for 100 miles 1s., for 200, 1s. 6d., and for all distances above 200, 2s. The alteration is to date from the 10th inst.—In relation to the proposed British Screw Company lately advertised, Messrs Nettelford and Chamberlain, of Birmingham, have announced that they have made arrangements to incorporate with their own firm the business intended to have been carried on by that undertaking.—The suspension has been announced of the firm of John T. Bell and Co., of 2 Billiter square, India merchants, attributed to the failure of the native broker of their Bombay firm. The total liabilities are estimated at 380,000L, including about 80,000L of acceptances against consignments supposed to be of full value, and in other respects a favourable liquidation is anticipated.—The suspension has also been announced of Messrs C. J. Nasmyth and Co., East India merchants, of 32 Great St Helen's, with liabilities estimated at about 65,000L, and assets uncertain. This failure is attributed to the late depreciation in the value of cotton.—A call of 5L is to be paid on the extension capital (guaranteed 4½ per cent.) of the Great Southern of India Railway Company by the 28th inst.—The second ordinary general meeting of the Consolidated Discount Company will be held on the 19th inst.—A communication having been received from the Italian Government that a committee has been appointed to re-examine the Claims of the Sardinian bondholders of 1851, the further consideration of the memorial before the committee of the Stock Exchange, to expunge the shares of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway from the official list, has been adjourned for a month.—It is announced that Messrs H. Heyman Toulmin and Calvert Toulmin have retired from the firm of Toulmin, Livingston, and Co., shipowners, and ship and insurance agents, and that the business will be carried on by the remaining partners, as heretofore, under the style of Livingston, Holding, and Briggs.—Messrs F. Osterroth and Co., merchants, and rag, paper, and ultramarine agents, have stopped payment. It is thought that the liquidation will prove rather favourable.—With reference to the *Agra and Masterman's Bank*, we learn that, by an Act of Parliament which has just received the royal assent, the original 100L shares with 50L paid have each been divided into two shares of 50L each, with 25L paid. By this arrangement the old and new shares form a uniform capital of 60,000 shares of 60L each with 25L paid, and as such they will in future be quoted in

the official list.—A prospectus has been issued of the *Trelech (Carmarthenshire) Mines Company*, with a capital of 10,000L, in shares of 200L.—It appears that the amount available during the current quarter for the purposes of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, either by the payment of deficiency bills or investments in stock, is 807,808L.—Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. have advertised the dividends due the 12th inst. on *Buenos Ayres Six and Three per Cent. Bonds*; also the particulars of the sinking fund.—The same firm have announced the interest of 10s. per share due the 13th inst. on *Grand Russian Railroad shares*.—The report of the directors of the *Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company*, submitted at the half-yearly meeting yesterday, states that the dividend for the past half-year will be at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.—The second ordinary general meeting of the *York-street Flax Spinning Company (Limited)* is called for the 20th instant, when a dividend is to be declared.—We are requested to state that Mr T. Bantock, of Messrs Bantock and Co., of Wolverhampton, has joined the direction of the *Parkfield Iron Company*.—A special meeting of the *Westminster Brewery Company (Limited)* is convened for the 6th inst., to declare an interim dividend.—An extraordinary meeting of the *London and Westminster Assurance Corporation (Limited)* is called for the 11th inst., to confirm the resolutions for a voluntary winding up.—The first general meeting of the *Valencia Slate Slab Company (Limited)* was held at the offices of the company, Dr Lobb presiding, when a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital was declared.—Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is to be payable on the 10th inst. on the paid-up capital of the *English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company (Limited)*.—A petition for the winding-up of the *Cleveland Iron Company (Limited)* is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 8th inst.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has appointed the 13th inst. to make a call of 2L 10s. per share on the contributions of the *Irish West Coast Railway Company*.—We are requested to state that there is no connection whatever between the "Estates Bank, Limited," of 156 Strand, London, and 6 D'Oiler street, Dublin, and the "Estates Investment Company, Limited," whose position is now attracting so much attention.—It is notified that the transfer books of the *London and Brazilian Bank* will be closed from Friday, the 7th, to Wednesday, the 12th inst., for the dividend.—The directors of the *Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company* have given notice that interest up to the 30th ult., at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, as in terms of the prospectus, will be paid on and after the 13th inst.—An ad interim dividend of 6L per cent. has been declared by the *Upper Assam Tea Company (Limited)*.—The directors of the *West India and Pacific Steamship Company (Limited)* have notified that they have resolved to pay an interim dividend of 10s. per share, on the 25th inst., to all shareholders whose names are on the register at this date.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the *Anglo-Egyptian Bank (Limited)* will take place on the 19th inst., to confirm the resolutions passed on the 3rd inst.—At the annual meeting of the *Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company*, held at Utrecht on the 30th ult., the direction was empowered to distribute to the proprietors a dividend of 11s. 11d. per 16L share, and of 14s. 11d. per 20L share, making, with the provisional dividend, a total of 26s. 5d. per 16L share, and of 33s. per 20L share for the year ending April 30th, 1865.—A general meeting of the *London and St Katharine Docks Company* is called for the 25th inst., and a half-yearly meeting of the *East and West India Dock Company* for the 14th inst.—Formal notice is given that a petition for the winding up of the *British and South American Steam Navigation Company (Limited)* is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on the 15th inst.—Creditors of the *Madrid Bank (Limited)* are required to send the particulars of their claims to the official liquidator by the 7th of August, the 6th of November having been appointed for adjudicating upon them.—Notice is given that the last days for receiving applications for shares in the *London, Windsor, and Greenwich Hotels Company* are Tuesday, the 11th inst., for London, and Thursday, the 13th, for the country. At the meeting of the *Colonial Bank* on Wednesday, the net profit for the half-year was stated at 39,638L, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. for the half-year.—At a meeting on Wednesday of the shareholders of the *Delhi Bank Corporation* it was unanimously resolved that the bank shall be designated "The Delhi and London Bank (Limited)."—At the annual general court of proprietors of the *Atlas Assurance Company* on Wednesday a dividend of 15s. per share, free of income-tax, was declared.—The suspension is announced of Messrs Scott, Bell, and Co., in the *East India and China trade*. Their liabilities are estimated to be little short of 800,000L. They are understood, however, to entertain confident hopes of a very favourable liquidation.—The failure is announced of Messrs Scott, Bell, and Co., East India merchants, with liabilities, amounting to nearly 800,000L. The house is a very old one, occupying a high position in the commercial world, but the stoppage has caused little surprise, as rumors were current for more than a week past that large shipments of cotton goods had been made to the East where there could not be obtained even the original cost of the articles. The same firm stopped payment during the panic of 1847, but they subsequently discharged all their debts in full, and have ever since been held in good estimation. It is now believed that the house will be enabled after a little while to resume business and to pay 20s. in the pound. The books have been placed in the hands of Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the *Westminster Brewery Company (Limited)* an interim dividend at the rate of 8L per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE: 8 a.m. M. 63°, Tu. 68°, W. 67°, Th. 67°, F. 65°. WEEKLY RETURN OF BANKRUPTS: Tuesday, 62; Friday, 79.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY.—The importations of live cattle and sheep, &c., into the port of London from the Continent during the past week have been large. The Custom-house official return gives an entry of 3,995 oxen, 1,632 calves, 15,519 sheep, 1,705 pigs, and 6 horses, together making a total of 22,857 head, against 15,131 head at the same period last year; and 6,222 head in 1863.

LAST WEEK.				THIS WEEK.			
Prices per Stone.		At Market.		Prices per Stone.		At Market.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4 to 5	2	Beasts	7,720	Beef	3 4 to 5	4
Mutton	3 10 to 6	0	Sheep and lambs	33,625	Mutton	3 8 to 6	0
Lamb	6 0 to 7	0	Calves	1,637	Lamb	6 0 to 7	4
Veal	3 8 to 5	0	Pigs	485	Veal	3 8 to 5	0
Pork	3 0 to 4	8			Pork	3 0 to 4	8

CORN MARKET, MONDAY.

Per Quarter.				Per Quarter.			
Last Week.		This Week.		Last Week.		This Week.	
Wheat, English	40s 48s	40s 48s	Beans, English	35s 40s	35s 40s	35s 40s	35s 40s
Foreign	40s 52s	40s 52s	Foreign	34s 37s	34s 37s	34s 37s	34s 37s
Barley, English	27s 34s	27s 34s	Peas, English	34s 40s	34s 40s	34s 40s	34s 40s
Foreign	24s 26s	24s 26s	Foreign	36s 38s	36s 38s	36s 38s	36s 38s
Oats, English	21s 27s	21s 27s	Tares	—	—	—	—
Scotch	23s 28s	23s 28s					
Irish	21s 25s	21s 25s	Flour, English	27s 40s	27s 40s	27s 40s	27s 40s
Foreign	21s 25s	21s 25s	Foreign	32s 34s	32s 34s	32s 34s	32s 34s

HAY MARKET.—Per load of 36 tru sees: Hay, £4 10s. to £5 15s. Clover, £4 10s. to £6 15s. Straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s.

CORN MARKET, FRIDAY.—IMPORTATIONS Into London from the 2nd of July to the 6th of July, 1865, both inclusive.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt.	Flour.
English and Scotch	1350	10	410	—	770
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	20430	19240	52710	—	520

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

From the List of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, of Change Alley, Cornhill.

SHARES OF	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE.
RAILWAYS.				
Stock	Caledonian	100	132½ — 133½	—
Stock	Great Northern	100	144 — 145	—
Stock	Great Eastern	400	48½ — 49½	49½
Stock	Great Western	100	67½ — 67½	67½
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	121½ — 122½	—
Stock	London and Blackwall	100	92 — 94	92½
Stock	London and Brighton	100	107 — 108	—
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	40 — 41	—
Stock	London and North Western	100	123½ — 123½	123½
Stock	London and South Western	100	99 — 100	99½
Stock	Midland	100	134½ — 135½	134½
Stock	North British	100	33 — 34	—
Stock	North Eastern, Berwick	100	110½ — 111½	111½
Stock	Ditto Leeds	100	65 — 69½	69
Stock	Ditto York	100	103 — 104	103
Stock	South Eastern	100	85 — 85½	85½
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.				
Stock	Cape Town and Dock, 6 per cent. guaranteed	100	70 — 75	—
Stock	East Indian, guarntd. 5 per cent.	100	103 — 104 xd	103½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	103 — 104 xd	103
Stock	Madras, guarntd. 5 per cent.	100	102 — 103 xd	102½
Stock	Scinde, guarntd. 5 per cent.	100	100½ — 101½	—
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.				
20	Bahia and San Francisco (Limited), guarntd. 7 per cent.	All	14 — 14½	14½
16	Northern of France	All	40½ — 41½	—
20	Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean	All	32 — 34	—
20	Paris and Orleans	All	32 — 34	—
20	Recife and San Francisco (Limited), guarntd. 7 per cent.	All	13½ — 14	—
20	San Paulo (Limited) guarntd. 7 per cent.	All	17½ — 18 xd	17½
20	South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian	All	19½ — 19½	19½
20	Southern of France	All	21½ — 22½	—
20	Wstn. and N.-Wstn. of France	All	20½ — 21½	—
BANKS.				
100	Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool	25	5 — 6 pm	30½
40	Australasia	All	7½ — 7½	—
25	Bank of Egypt	All	31½ — 32½	—
100	Bank of London	50	140 — 143	—
100	City	50	105 — 109	107½
100	Colonial	25	39 — 41	—
100	Imperial Ottoman	10	5½ — 6 pm	15½
20	London Chartered of Australia	All	23½ — 24½	24½
20	London and County	20	77 — 78	78
50	London Joint Stock	10	50 — 51	50½
20	London and South African	All	18½ — 19½	—
100	London and Westminster	20	97 — 99	98½
25	Oriental	All	52 — 54	—
25	South Australia	All	35 — 36	—
25	Union of Australia	All	55 — 57	55
50	Union of London	13	54 — 56	55
MISCELLANEOUS.				
25	Australian Agricultural	25	18 — 20	18
100	Canada Land	All	58 — 61 xd	—
Stock	Crystal Palace	100	38 — 40	39½
15	General Steam	14	25 — 27	—
50	Peninsular and Oriental	All	74 — 76	75½
100	Royal Mail	60	110 — 112	112
100	East London Water Works	100	124 — 126	—
50	Grand Junction Do.	50	81 — 83	—
61	West Middlesex Do.	61	111 — 113	—
Stock	East and West India Docks	100	135 — 137	—
Stock	London and St Katharine Do.	100	66 — 68	66½
50	Imperial Gas	All	86 — 88	—
20	Phoenix Do.	60	30 — 32	—
50	United General Do.	All	35 — 36	—
50	Westminster Chartered Do.	All	78 — 80	—
INSURANCES.				
100	Alliance	11	16 — 16½	—
50	Atlas	5	12 — 12½	—
50	Eagle	5	6 — 7½	—
100	Globe	All	—	—
100	Guardian	50	50 — 52	—
400	Imperial Fire	50	345 — 355	—
100	Ditto Life	10	20 — 22	—
100	Law Life	10	86 — 87	—
5	London Fire and Ship	12	10	—
5	Rock	0	10	7½ — 8

THE FUNDS.—CONSOLS opened on Monday at 90½ for money, and closed yesterday at 90.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK. PARIS, July 7.—Three per Cent. Rates, 67½. 15c. Heavy.

BRITISH.	PRICE.	FOREIGN (continued).	PRICE.
Consols	90½ — 90½	Peruvian 1865	—
Do. Aug. Account	90½ — 90½	Russian 5pr. Cent.	91½
3 per Cent. Reduced	89½ — 89½	Ditto 4½ per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. New	89½ — 89½	Sardinian 5 per Cent.	—
Bank Stock	—	Spanish 3 per Cent.	—
India Stock	—	Ditto Passive	29½ — 30
Do. 5 per Cent. Loan	104½ — 104½	Do. 3 pr. Cent. New Def.	—
Exchequer Bills	par to 4pm	Ditto Certificates	14½ — 14½
FOREIGN.			
Egyptian	97½ —	Ditto ditto 1858	71½ — 72
Italian 5 per Cent.	63½ — 64½	Ditto ditto 1862	—
Mexican 3 per Cent.	23 — 24	Ditto Consolidated	49½ — 50
Portuguese	48½ — 49½	Venezuela	—
Ditto 1862	48½ — 49½	Ditto 1862	40½ —

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 5th day of July, 1865.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£29,774,705	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	— 3,634,960
		Gold Coin and Bullion	— 15,124,705
			£29,774,705

July 6, 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£10,399,878
Reserve	— 3,390,097	Other Securities	— 23,229,578
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt and Dividend Accounts)	— 9,348,667	Notes	— 7,853,740
Other Deposits	— 14,443,325	Gold and Silver Coin	— 948,564
Seven Days and other Bills	— 496,651		
	£42,131,750		£42,131,750

July 6, 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

CURRENT EVENTS.

[A mark (*) is attached to the Events discussed or more fully narrated in this week's EXAMINER.]

FOREIGN.

UNITED STATES:

June 19.—Mr Seward announces his having received from Great Britain and France official notification of the revocation of the concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates.*

28.—All trade restrictions west of the Mississippi, except with regard to contraband of war, are removed.

FRANCE:

July 3.—The bill relative to the execution of new public works in Algeria is adopted by 227 against 10 votes.

Omar Pasha arrives in Paris and has an interview with M. Drouyn de Lhays.

4.—The Session of the Corps Législatif closes.

The *Patrie* says: "We are enabled to state that France and England, acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have come to an agreement upon the principal questions which may result from the present state of American affairs."

A fête is given at the Pré Catelan by Mr Bigelow, the American Ambassador, in celebration of the anniversary of American independence. Mr Bigelow delivers a speech, in which he states the conciliatory ideas entertained by his Government.

5.—A telegram from Brest announces the arrival there of the steamer *Lafayette*, from New York, having picked up at sea forty-four passengers from the American ship *William Wilson*, bound from Antwerp for New York. The *William Wilson* was burnt at sea; she had 480 passengers on board, but the fate of the remainder is unknown. The *Lafayette* cruised about for twenty-four hours in search of them, but without success.

M. Drouyn de Lhays, Earl Cowley, and the Dutch and Belgian Ministers exchange the ratifications of the sugar convention concluded on the 8th November, 1864, which will come into operation on the 1st August.

ITALY:

July 5.—A Royal decree has been issued raising the capital of the National Bank by 60,000,000 lire, by the emission of 60,000 new shares.

ROME:

July 5.—The *Giornale di Roma* announces that Mgr. Meglia has taken leave of the Emperor of Mexico, as the Emperor was absent in the provinces. Mgr. Meglia on that occasion remitted a note to the Emperor, explaining why the Pope had ordered him to terminate his mission in Mexico, and no longer to remain a witness of the violations of the rights of the Church. Mgr. Meglia embarked at Vera Cruz on the 1st of June, and proceeded to Guatemala, where he is awaiting fresh instructions from his Government.

AUSTRIA:

July 5.—The *Abend Post* contradicts the statement of some journals that a modification of the charter of the National Bank of Austria is intended. The same journal also denies that Barons Hubner and Bach have made efforts at Rome to prevent an understanding between the Papal and Italian Courts, and says: "Austria has too great a regard for the high prerogative and autonomy of the Church even to endeavour to influence her resolutions upon religious matters."

6.—In the Upper House of the Reichsrath the Minister of War announces that, in consideration of the financial condition of the country, and taking into account political circumstances, the Emperor has ordered the reduction of the army in Italy and Dalmatia to a complete peace footing. The House unanimously passes without debate the resolutions of the Finance Committee, and the budget for 1865, as voted by the Lower House.

SLESVIG-HOLSTEIN:

July 6.—The Government of Slesvig-Holstein forbids partisan manifestations of every description upon the occasion of the Duke of Angustenburg's birthday. The proclamation especially prohibits open air meetings, processions, bellringing, and blowing trumpets from the church-steeple.

SPAIN:

July 5.—The Queen of Spain receives an autograph letter from the Pope respecting the recognition of Italy. The letter contains nothing unfavourable to the project of recognition. His Holiness trusts that Spain will continue to protect the exalted and permanent interests of catholicism. The Queen has not relinquished her projected visit to the Basque Provinces. The *Epoca* asserts that Señor Istritz will replace Señor Mon as Spanish Ambassador at Paris. The *Correspondencia* and other Madrid journals assert that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy will very shortly take place without prejudicing the interests of catholicism.

EGYPT:

July 5.—The cholera is diminishing considerably in Alexandria. To-day's bulletin announced 137 deaths, of which 118 were from cholera—107 of the latter number being children. At Cairo the epidemic remains stationary.

HOME.

THE QUEEN AND COURT.

THE QUEEN held a Privy Council on Wednesday, at which the speech on the prorogation of Parliament was read and approved of. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and the infant Prince, arrived at the Castle on Tuesday evening, on a visit to her Majesty. On Thursday her Majesty held a second Privy Council, at which the proclamation for dissolving Parliament was issued. The Queen and Court will, it is expected, leave Windsor Castle on Monday next for Osborne.

July 1.—In the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of *Morgan and another v. Chetwynd*, for goods supplied to Mrs Chetwynd before her divorce, the miserable affair terminates in a general verdict for the plaintiff, with 24l. 13s. 11d. damages.

The election for sheriffs of London closes after a five days' contest. At the close of the poll the numbers are: Mr Alderman Gibbons, 887; Mr Figgins, 777; Mr Bennett, 581; Mr Alderman Stone, 84; Mr Alderman Waterlow, 55. Messrs Gibbons and Figgins are therefore elected.

3.—The trial of Dr Pritchard, for the double murder of his wife and his wife's mother, by poison, at Glasgow, begins at Edinburgh, before the Lords of the High Court of Justiciary.*

A public meeting is held at Guildhall to consider the present high price of gas and its bad quality in the metropolis. Resolutions are carried, recommending the repeal of the Metropolitan Gas Act of 1860, and that the manufacture of gas should be in the hands of the local authorities.

Captain E. A. Inglefield is appointed one of the conservators of the Thames, vice Rear-Admiral Wellesley, resigned.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club Union is held at Exeter hall, presided over by Lord Brougham.

4.—The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States is celebrated by the Americans in London at Willis's rooms.

In consequence of the vote in the House of Commons on Monday, the Lord Chancellor resigns his office.*

In the Court of Queen's Bench judgment is given for the plaintiff in the issue raised by Baron de Thierry against Lord Fermoy on the concession for an Austrian Bank.

6.—It is announced that Mr James Caird will succeed the late Mr Wingrove Cooke as Commissioner of Enclosures. This appointment of course vacates Mr Caird's seat in Parliament.

At a Privy Council, held this afternoon at Windsor Castle, Lord Westbury resigns the Great Seal, and Lord Cranworth, with the usual formalities, is installed in his stead.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, July 3.—Lord BROUGHAM, referring to comments which had been made in certain newspapers with regard to his views on the subject of *Slavery*, denied that he had ever been favourable to the slave-owners of the Southern States of America.—The *Appropriation Bill*, the *Colonial Governors (Retiring Pensions) Bill*, and other measures passed through committee. Several bills were also read a third time and passed, including the *Poor-law Board Continuance Bill*, the *Expiring Laws Continuance Bill*, and the *Colonial Docks Loans Bill*.—The House agreed not to insist upon their amendments to the *Locomotives on Roads Bill*.—Lord EBURY moved that, in the opinion of the House, the evils arising from the *Present state of the burial service of the Established Church* demand the early attention of the Legislature. He expressed the belief that if the bishops were at liberty they would gladly introduce some measure for remedying the condition of things complained of, but the difficulty was that the majority of the clergy were opposed to any alteration of the service.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY objected to the introduction of the motion at that late period of the session, when the greater portion of the right rev. bench was absent.—Earl GRANVILLE recommended the withdrawal of the motion. It had been proposed to issue a royal commission to consider some of the rubrics, but the whole matter was surrounded with difficulty.—The discussion was continued by the Bishop of London and Earl Grey; and Lord Ebury persisting with his motion, it was negatived by 43 to 20.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked if the Governor-General of India had taken steps to inquire into the *Titles to land* in other parts of India similar to those which had been adopted in the province of Oude.—Lord DUFFERIN said that Sir J. Lawrence had ordered an inquiry into titles to land, but only for fiscal purposes. There had not been any reversal of the policy of Lord Canning in this respect, and no measures had been adopted similar to those which were in operation in Oude.

TUESDAY.—Lord CHELMSFORD explained the circumstances under which a *Retiring pension had been granted to Mr Winslow, one of the Masters in Lunacy*. He had himself, when in office, accepted Mr Winslow's resignation, unconditionally, and without arrangement as to a pension. Mr Winslow made several applications subsequently to be allowed it, but he (Lord Chelmsford) had never assented. The pension, however, was granted by Lord Westbury on the 3rd of February, 1863. As it appeared, however, on the receipt of a favourable letter from Lord Chelmsford himself, which Lord Granville read to the House.—Lord GRANVILLE announced *The resignation of the Lord Chancellor*; he had tendered it to her Majesty that morning, and Lord Palmerston had felt bound to advise her Majesty to accept it. For the convenience of the public service the Lord Chancellor retained office till after the prorogation.—Lord CHELMSFORD called attention to the papers relating to the *Imprisonment of British subjects in Abyssinia*. He maintained that in the debate in the House of Commons much injustice had been done to Mr Cameron, the Consul, by Mr Layard. These statements he contradicted by reading copious extracts from the documents.—Lord RUSSELL again explained what steps the Government had taken in the matter.—In reply to Lord LONGFORD, Lord DUFFERIN stated that the commission appointed to inquire into the *Grievances of the Indian army* would not be empowered to indicate the nature of the alterations they might think desirable to make in the present regulations. Their duty would be to inquire whether the regulations as now framed carried out the intentions of the previous commission.

WEDNESDAY.—The LORD CHANCELLOR announced that he had resigned his office, and that his resignation had been accepted by her Majesty. Had he followed his own judgment he should have taken this step some months ago, but he had refrained in deference to the opinion of the members of the Cabinet. He wished to meet any charges made against him in the character of a private person, but Lord Palmerston would not admit that this should be a principle of political conduct, as the consequence would be that any one, by bringing an accusation, could drive a Lord Chancellor from office. In this manner his resignation had been postponed till the previous day. As to the opinion pronounced by the House of Commons, he was bound to accept it, but hoped that after an interval of time calmer thoughts would prevail, and a more favourable view be taken of his conduct. He referred to the measures which his tenure of office had enabled him to propose, and which had received the assent of the House. He regretted he had not been able to commence the great work of making a digest of the whole law, but Parliament had not granted the means till the present Session. But the scheme of this digest he left, already prepared, to the hands of his successor. He promised that, as a private member of the House, he should be anxious to promote all those legal reforms which yet remained to be carried into effect. He added that the appellate jurisdiction of the House was in a satisfactory state. At the close of the Session there would not be a judgment in arrears, except in one case in which the arguments had only just been concluded. In the Court of Chancery, at the close of the week, there would not remain one appeal unheard, or one judgment undelivered. He then thanked their lordships for the kindness he had always received, and hoped, if any inadvertent or hasty expression had at any time given pain, that the circumstance would be erased from their memory.—The *Appropriation Bill* was read a third time.

THURSDAY.—The House met at twelve o'clock, when Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The Royal Commissioners were Lord Granville, Lord St Germans, Lord Sydney, Lord Eversley, and Lord Wensleydale. The Commons having been summoned, the Speaker, accompanied by a few members only, appeared at the bar. Her Majesty's Message, formally proroguing the Session till the 12th inst., and announcing her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, was then read by Lord GRANVILLE.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the session now brought to a close. We are further commanded to inform you that, as the present Parliament has now so nearly lasted the period assigned by law for the duration of Parliaments, that you could not enter upon another yearly session with advantage to the public interest, it is her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, and to issue writs for the calling of a new one. But her Majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express to you her Majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which, during the six years of your existence as a Parliament, you have constantly displayed in the discharge of important functions, and tendering to you her Majesty's warm acknowledgments for the many good measures which you have submitted for her acceptance, and which have greatly conduced to the diminution of the public burthens, and to the encouragement of industry, to the increase of the wealth, and to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her Majesty's people. We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty's

relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe. Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest. Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between her Majesty's North American provinces on the subject of the union of those provinces in a confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces, and give facilities for many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North American subjects. Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent the recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern counties.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals. The commercial treaty which her Majesty has recently concluded with Prussia and the other States composing the German commercial union has, by her Majesty's commands, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between this country and Germany, and will promote the interests of the several countries which are parties to it. Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her attention will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and to place on a sound footing the trade between her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours in the session now brought to a close. The act for rendering the expenses incurred for the support of the poor chargeable upon the whole of a union, instead of being confined to separate parishes, will diminish the hardship inflicted upon the labouring poor by reason of removals from parish to parish. The Partnership Amendment Act will tend to encourage the profitable employment of capital. The Courts of Justice Building and Concentration Acts will, it is hoped, lessen the expense and shorten the duration of legal proceedings. The Clerical Subscription Act, founded on the recommendation of a Royal Commission, will remove objections which have been felt to the number and variety of the forms of subscription and declaration hitherto required of the clergy. The management and discipline of prisons will be improved by the act for the consolidation and amendment of the laws on that subject. The County Court Equitable Jurisdiction Act will give a useful extension to the local administration of justice. The Act for Consolidating the Comptrollership of the Exchequer with the Board of Audit will tend to increase the efficiency of the arrangements for auditing the public accounts. The Act for Establishing the Record of Titles in Ireland will render more easy and secure the transfer of land. The Act for Amending the Laws which Govern the Constabulary Force in Ireland will tend to prevent the recurrence of such disorders as happened last year at Belfast. The Colonial Naval Defence Act has removed restrictions which have hitherto prevented the colonies from taking effectual measures for their own defence against attacks by sea. Her Majesty has also gladly given her assent to many other useful measures of less general importance. The electors of the United Kingdom will soon be called upon again to choose their representatives in Parliament; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend their proceedings, and may guide them towards the attainment of the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

The further commission, under the Great Seal, authorising the prorogation, was then read at the table.

Earl GRANVILLE then declared the Parliament prorogued till Wednesday, the 12th July instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 3.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, in reply to a question from Major KNOX, that the Lord Chancellor had acquiesced in a *Petition from Mr Winslow*, lately a Master in Lunacy, praying for a pension on the ground of thirty years' service and failing health, and had granted him a retiring allowance of 1,000l. per annum. He added that Mr Winslow had in 1859 made a similar application to Lord Chelmsford, but that the latter went out of office before arriving at any conclusion on the subject.—Sir R. PEEL said, in answer to Mr VERNER, he had read an account of the proceedings at a *Complimentary banquet given in Dublin to the Hon. Gavan Duffy*, at which Mr Magnire and Mr Butt, two members of the House, were present, and that if Mr Verner had any exception to take to the conduct of those gentlemen on that occasion, he had better apply to them.

—The *Naval Discipline Bill* was read a second time. The *Foreign Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill* and the *Rochdale Vicarage Bill* passed through committee.—Mr HUNT submitted the *Vote of Censure on the Lord Chancellor*, of which he gave notice on Saturday. It was, "That the evidence taken before the committee of this House in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court discloses that a great facility exists for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means; that such evidence, and also that taken before a committee of the House of Lords in the case of Leonard Edmunds, and laid before this House, shows a laxity of practice and a want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices; that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, are, in the opinion of this House, highly reprehensible, and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high offices of State." Mr Hunt frankly avowed that he proposed the motion as a vote of censure upon the Lord Chancellor, and observed that if he had undertaken it on frivolous or insufficient grounds, the censure would recoil upon his own head, whilst if he could show that there were real and substantial grounds for it, he should be satisfied with having discharged his duty. It was, he thought, of essential importance, not only that the patronage attaching to the office of Lord Chancellor should be exercised with perfect parity, and that that great functionary should not only be incorrupt himself, but that he should be lynx-eyed in watching the proceedings of those who were subordinate to him. In this case he was happy to say that he did not impute personal corruption to the Lord Chancellor, but he did assert that the noble and learned lord had not displayed that vigilance and anxiety for the public interest which they had a right to expect at his hands, and that his conduct had not been such as to satisfy the country or to justify his continuance in office, because he had been so lukewarm, careless, and supine in not preventing the corruption that was going on around him. Having read portions of the evidence taken before the select committees of both Houses in the Leeds and Edmunds cases, he repeated that he did not make any charge of personal corruption against the Lord Chancellor, but that he did charge him with great and culpable neglect in not reading the certificate upon which he had granted a pension to Mr Wilde, who had himself been threatened with dismissal by the Lord Chancellor because he had passed the accounts of his subordinates without any proof of their authenticity. This, coupled with other circumstances, showed a moral obtuseness on the part of the Lord Chancellor which disqualified him from discharging the grave duties appertaining to his

high office.—The LORD ADVOCATE admitted that it behoved the House to be sensitively jealous of the purity of those who were entrusted with the administration of justice, but denied that the evidence, even if reliable, had established any case which would justify a vote of censure upon the Lord Chancellor. The facts appeared to be that Miller had acted in an absurdly officious manner; that Richard Bethell had proved a source of great pain and mortification to his father; and that Mr Welch had had pecuniary transactions with Richard Bethell, of which the Lord Chancellor had no knowledge whatever. He urged that an unreasonable and unfriendly construction had been put upon the conduct of the Lord Chancellor, and that there was not even the most slender chain to connect the noble and learned lord with the corrupt practices alleged. In conclusion, he moved as an amendment to the resolution of Mr Ward Hunt—"That this House, having considered the report of the select committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence taken by it, agrees with the committee in the opinion that the facts which are established acquit the Lord Chancellor of all charge in the matter, except haste and want of caution in granting a pension to Mr Wilde; and that this House is of opinion that some further check should be placed by law to the granting of pensions to legal officers."—Mr HENNESSY was disposed to extend the indictment to other members of the Government beside the Lord Chancellor.—Mr DENMAN stigmatized the motion as a great and cruel injustice to the Lord Chancellor, and expressed his regret that the Government had not met it with a direct negative.—Mr E. P. BOUVERIE reviewed the evidence at some length, and stated that for his own part he trusted the positive statement of Mr Miller to the want of recollection of the Lord Chancellor. He believed that Lord Westbury had been guilty of a dereliction of duty in dealing with the offices within his patronage; but he acquitted him of personal corruption, although he could not but regard the recent transactions which had been brought to light as most disgraceful. He moved an amendment to the effect "That this House, having considered the report of the committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence taken before them, are of opinion that, while the evidence discloses the existence of corrupt practices with regard to the appointment of Patrick R. Welch to the office of Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, they are satisfied that no imputation can fairly be made against the Lord Chancellor with regard to his appointment, and that such evidence, and also that taken before the committee of the House of Lords, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the resignation by Mr Leonard Edmunds of the offices held by him, and laid before this House, show a laxity of practice and a want of caution with regard to the public interests on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers against whom grave charges were pending, which, in the opinion of this House, is calculated to discredit the administration of his great office."—Mr HUNT expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion in favour of the amendment of Mr Bouverie.—Mr HOWES (chairman of the Leeds Committee) was gratified at the course proposed to be adopted, as he considered the amendment of Mr Bouverie represented correctly the feelings of the committee.—Mr VIVIAN, as a member of the committee, could not adopt a resolution which, if carried, would have the effect of making the Lord Chancellor resign his office.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the Lord Chancellor, contending that he had proved himself to be a genuine law reformer and corrector of abuses. He had selected judges without regard to political party or personal consideration, and he had proved himself an able and sagacious, although possibly too indulgent a functionary.—Mr E. C. EGERTON also, as a member of the select committee, observed that, viewing the issue in the light of a juryman, he could not consent to whitewash the Lord Chancellor.—Mr HENLEY thought the House could not, after full consideration of the evidence, refuse to assent to the amendment of Mr Bouverie.—Colonel PENNANT denied that the committee were chargeable with being animated with party feeling.—The motion of Mr Ward Hunt was then negatived by consent.—The amendment of the Lord Advocate having thus become the original question.—Lord PALMERSTON observed that the new amendment submitted by Mr Bouverie had materially altered the issue, and, in order to give time for the Government and the House to consider it, he moved that the debate be adjourned until next day.—Mr DISRAELI said it would be his duty to oppose so extraordinary a motion as that which the leader of the House had made. The Opposition had accepted the amendment of the Government without notice, and it would be a mere mockery to adjourn the debate.—The House then divided on the question of adjournment, and the numbers were—For adjournment, Ayes, 163; Noes, 177: majority against Government, 14.—The result was hailed with loud cheers from the Opposition.—Lord PALMERSTON then rose and said that, as he was anxious not to give the House the trouble of dividing unnecessarily, the Government were prepared to accept the division on the question of adjournment as indicating the feeling of the House with regard to the motion of Mr Bouverie.—This announcement was received with tremendous cheers from the Opposition.—The motion of the Lord Advocate having been put and negatived, the amendment of Mr Bouverie was then carried *nem. con.*

TUESDAY.—Lord PALMERSTON stated that, in deference to the vote of that House on the preceding night, the Lord Chancellor had felt it to be his duty to tender to her Majesty the resignation of his office. He added that the Chancellor had, at the beginning of the year, in consequence of various attacks made upon him from different quarters, made a similar tender, which was not then accepted.—Sir L. PALK called attention to the verdict of the jury at the inquest on the bodies of T. Sweter, G. Kent, and W. Anderson, and moved for papers relating thereto, remarking upon the *Causes of railway accidents arising from gross negligence*.—Mr MILNER GIBSON observed that it was difficult to say how far Parliament could or ought to go in interfering with the management of railways. He explained the measures taken by his department (which were all that could be done by the Government) and the cause of the accident in question.—The motion was withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY.—In answer to Mr HENNESSY, Sir G. GREY said that he had had no formal communication with any Roman Catholic prelates on the subject of the *Incorporation of the Roman Catholic University with the Queen's University in Ireland*, although he had been in communication with the Lord Lieutenant; and the Government was prepared to carry out that object.—Lord ELCHO gave notice that next session he should move for a select committee to inquire into the subject of the franchise.

THURSDAY.—The House, immediately upon assembling, was summoned to the House of Peers to hear the Commission read *putting an end to the Session*.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE FUTURE.

[From the *Edinburgh Review*.]

The lapse of years since the last election cannot fail to lead to considerable changes in the persons of our representatives. Many of them are retiring from public life, and it is highly desirable that men of the younger generation, who have risen to manhood or to social importance in the last six years, should largely recruit the ranks of the House of Commons. It is to them we must look for the future government of the country, and with the utmost respect for those veterans whose "heroic" achievements have filled the annals of England for the last half-century, we have no wish to see the elder generation of statesmen preponderate in the Cabinet or in the House of Commons. On the contrary, we hold it to be essential that Parliament should mainly consist of men in the full vigour of life and in direct sympathy with the opinions and habits of the time. The most immediate consequence of the approaching election is, that we shall see on the benches of the next House of Commons the men to whom the interests of the country

are likely to be intrusted for the next twenty years. We therefore earnestly hope that many young men of talent and character—although they must necessarily be untried men in the political sense—will be returned; and from what we know of the younger generation, we are persuaded that it is not deficient in worthy aspirants to the highest honours in the State, to whom nothing is wanting but the opportunity to earn them.

It is certain, in the course of public affairs and of human life, that a Government whose term of office is already long, and whose most conspicuous members are advanced in years, must at no very distant period undergo some modification. Indeed, the vitality of its principles and the vigour of its action depend, in some degree, on the renewal of its composition. The country looks to the new Parliament to supply that renovating power. We see no reason to doubt that the same Liberal principles which have long triumphed, almost without dispute, in the councils of the nation, will derive a fresh sanction from the constituencies. We utterly disbelieve that the electoral body is prepared to repudiate the Government to which the country owes six years of prosperous administration. But that is not all—the country must also apply by the election of able and energetic men the statesmen who are to prolong the existence of that administration and to extend its action.

This, then, is emphatically the Parliament of the Future. To this Assembly the nation is about to intrust the control of its policy and its affairs for a term of years. It is one of the wisest provisions of the Constitution that at stated intervals the existing Parliament, whether it be serviceable or not, shall be transmuted; and the most serious objection to the Septennial Act is that towards the close of so lengthened a period, a certain languor begins to creep over that popular Assembly—the House of Commons—which is to our political frame what the heart is to the body. It is time this languor should cease. Easy times are apt to make careless statesmen, and a contract of mutual insurance between the Ministry and the House of Commons for the prolongation of their respective existences may be made at the expense of the country. In government, as in every other pursuit of life or industry, the soil must be turned and the plant renewed:

"Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore
Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
Maxima queque manu legeret."

The new Parliament is to give us Ministers, when those who now hold the helm of affairs cease to guide it with so firm a grasp; it is to give us a majority capable of supporting a vigorous and active Government; it is to give a voice and a will to those measures which public opinion, fanned by the press, expects the time to bring forth. The duty of the country is to return that Parliament, passing judgment indeed on the previous conduct of its representatives, but far more interested in their future proceedings.

TRIAL OF DR PRITCHARD FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF HIS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.

This REMARKABLE TRIAL began on Monday, in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, before the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Ardmillan, and Lord Jerviswoode. The length to which the proceedings extended prevents us from giving more than a summary of them as received by telegraph. The indictment charged the prisoner with administering tartarized antimony, aconite, and opium to his mother-in-law, Jane Cowper Taylor, in tapica, and in porter or beer, and in a medicine called Batley's sedative solution, between the 10th and 25th of February, 1865; and it also charged him with administering on repeated occasions in February and March, 1865, tartarized antimony and aconite to his wife, Mary Jane Pritchard, in articles of food and of medicine. The prisoner was dressed in deep mourning. He was calm and self-possessed, and looked coolly round the Court when he had taken his seat. He is a stout, well-built man, prepossessing in appearance, and with sharply defined features. He wears his hair long, and has a large bushy beard, but no moustache. The prisoner's brother, Mr C. A. Pritchard, secretary to the naval commander-in-chief, Plymouth, by permission of the Court, took his seat beside him in the dock, and remained with him all day. The prosecution was conducted, in the absence of the Lord Advocate in London, by the Solicitor-General, assisted by Mr Gifford and Mr Crichton, advocates depute; the defence was conducted by Mr A. R. Clarke, Mr William Watson, and Mr David Brand, advocates. The prisoner's counsel moved the Court to separate the two charges of murder, on the ground that it embarrassed the defence to try the two crimes together. The Court unanimously refused to grant the request. The prisoner was then called on to plead to the indictment, and in a clear distinct voice he pleaded "not guilty," and a jury having been empanelled, the evidence for the prosecution commenced about half-past eleven o'clock. The remainder of the day was occupied by the examination of five witnesses, three of whom were merely formal, and occupied only a few minutes. The two important witnesses were Catherine Latimer, a cook, and Mary M'Leod, a housemaid and nurse, in the service of Dr Pritchard. Catherine Latimer spoke to Mrs Pritchard having been frequently sick in the month of February, and retching violently, and to being attacked with severe pains or cramp in the stomach on two occasions. Mrs Pritchard was generally sick after taking tea. On one occasion Mrs Pritchard, when ill, said to her husband, as he was standing at her bedside, "Don't cry; for if you do so you are a hypocrite." She also said, referring to the doctors, "You are all hypocrites." Mary M'Leod, the housemaid and nurse, who was under examination above four hours, entered in great detail into the circumstances attending the illness and death of the wife and mother-in-law of the prisoner. She said that during part of the illness of Mrs Pritchard no doctor attended her but her husband. She was frequently sick after her meals, and retched and vomited. On one occasion she got sick after taking egg-flip, and the other servant tasted of the egg-flip, and said, "What a taste it has!" Witness admitted that in the course of last summer Mrs Pritchard saw Dr Pritchard kissing her in a bed-room. Witness said to Mrs Pritchard she would go away, but Mrs Pritchard said she would speak to the doctor, and that "he was a nasty, dirty man." Witness admitted that she had been with child to the prisoner, and that she had had a miscarriage. After great hesitation witness admitted that prisoner once said to her he would marry her if his wife died before him. Witness got a ring, a brooch, and a photograph of himself from the prisoner.

SECOND DAY.—The first witness was Mary Paterson, who succeeded Latimer as cook in Pritchard's service. On the 16th of February Mrs Pritchard was ill, and witness never was upstairs to see her till the night of Mrs Taylor's illness. Heard Mrs Pritchard exclaiming, "Mother, won't you speak to me?" and went in and found Mrs Taylor's body getting cold. She died the same night, and witness dressed the body, which had a pinkish streak on the left side. On the Tuesday before Mrs Pritchard died witness found a bit of cheese in the pantry, and ate a little bit about the size of a pea. After eating it she felt a burning sensation in the throat, and got sick and vomited. Her sickness continued from morning till night. Next day the prisoner asked witness to make some egg-flip for Mrs Pritchard. The doctor gave her the egg, and while witness was beating it he came once or twice into the pantry, and dropped in what witness took to be pieces of lump sugar. He said he would add the whisky when it came upstairs. On pouring in the water to see if it was hot enough witness tasted it, and remarked to Mary M'Leod it had a horrible taste. She had the same sensations after it as from the cheese, and continued sick till four o'clock next morning. When Mary M'Leod came down to bed she told her the mistress was so ill that she would not allow the doctor to leave the room. Witness did not see Mrs Pritchard till the Friday. She was well at noon, when she saw her drink something from a glass, which

the doctor took from her. She became very ill at five, and excited. She was raving about her mother. She asked witness to rub her hands, and was much cramped. She spoke about her children incoherently. About half-past one witness was called out of bed to make a mustard poultice, and about five minutes after was called upstairs. The doctor was in bed with his wife. She touched Mrs Pritchard and found her cold. The doctor proposed to apply the poultice, and to get hot water, saying she was only fainting; but witness said nothing could be done for a dead body. He said, "Come back, come back, my darling Mary Jane; do not leave your dear Edward." And added, "What a brute! what a heathen! So gentle, so mild." He asked witness to shoot him; and in answer to her rebuke how he should stand before a righteous God, said, "True, Paterson; you're the wisest and kindest woman I ever saw.—Cross-examined: Did not tell the doctor she had been sick after eating the cheese; but did so after tasting the egg-flip.—T. A. Connell, student, boarder in Dr Pritchard's house, stated, in cross-examination, that he had three times been seized with sickness while in the house, and Dr Pritchard had been attacked in the same way.—Dr Gairdner and Dr Paterson spoke to the visits they paid to the deceased ladies, and the prescriptions they gave. They minutely described the symptoms. The former thought Mrs Pritchard was intoxicated, and forbade more stimulants. The latter said he could not banish from his mind that the symptoms betokened antimony, and refused to certify Mrs Pritchard's death, the case being so sudden and mysterious, referring the Registrar to Dr Pritchard.—Evidence was called to prove the temperate habits of the two ladies.

THIRD DAY.—Evidence for the prosecution resumed.—J. Campbell, apothecary, deposed to prisoner's purchase of several large quantities of tincture of aconite, tartarized antimony, and other poison. Identified several vials produced. J. Currie, chemist, spoke to having furnished the prisoner in February and March with several quantities of solution of morphia, tincture of aconite, and solution of antraphine.—Professor M'Lagan, Edinburgh, Professor Penny, Glasgow, and other medical and chemical witnesses were called to prove the reports of the post-mortem examination and analysis of organs of the deceased ladies.—In Mrs Pritchard's case Dr M'Lagan and Dr Littlejohn reported that the body presented no appearances of recent morbid action, and nothing at all capable of accounting for death.—Dr M'Lagan in his chemical report stated that antimony had been found in all the organs examined, and that death must be ascribed to the action of antimony, which appeared to have been taken in repeated doses, and to have amounted to a large quantity.—Professor Penny also reported that all parts of the body examined by him contained antimony.—In the case of Mrs Taylor Dr M'Lagan found that deceased had taken a considerable quantity of antimony in the form of tartar emetic, evidently in a succession of doses, and that her death must be ascribed to its action.—Professor Penny certified that antimony was found in all the organs.—Examined, the Professor related a number of curious experiments on rabbits to which he administered Batley's sedative solution; also Batley mixed with aconite by himself, and Batley's solution as contained in the bottle found in Mrs Taylor's pocket, and in the contents of which he had detected aconite. He stated that with the pure Batley the animals recovered, while the animals treated with Batley mixed with aconite and with Batley found in deceased's pocket died after violent spasmodic symptoms, it being quite impossible to distinguish the effects in the two cases.—Dr Littlejohn gave his opinion that Mrs Pritchard's death was caused by aconite administered in small and continuous doses. He also concluded that Mrs Taylor had been poisoned, but could less easily distinguish the poison.—Dr Paterson, recalled, said the medical evidence confirmed his original impression that the deceased suffered from chronic poisoning.—Witnesses were called to prove that prisoner's bank accounts were overdrawn by about 200l. That he was insured for 1,500l., and had received 255l. of advances on the policies; that he had borrowed 500l. from Mrs Taylor, and that two-thirds of Mrs Taylor's money was left to Mrs Pritchard, or to him for the children in the event of her death.—Prisoner's declarations were then read. He denied the administration of antimony or other poison in either case. He attributed his wife's death to gastric fever, and Mrs Taylor's to paralysis and apoplexy. This closed the case for the Crown.

FOURTH DAY.—The evidence for the defence was taken. Dr M. Taylor, of Carlisle, brother of the late Mrs Pritchard, and son of Mrs Taylor, deposed to his having advised his sister to get a nurse after his mother's death, and his sister objecting to get one, because she did not like strangers about her.—J. Simpson, one of the partners of Flockhart and Co., chemists, Edinburgh, proved that his firm had been in the habit of selling frequently a bottle of Batley's sedative solution to a person who asked for it in the name of Dr Pritchard. He also gave evidence to the effect, that his firm dispensed in their retail trade not less than half a gallon or eighty ounces of Fleming's tincture of aconite in a year, and that he very frequently made up prescriptions of half an ounce in a mixture. He would not consider it at all unusual if a medical man were to get an ounce at a time from them. In cross-examination, he said there was no antimony or aconite in Batley's solution which they sold, and it was quite impossible they could get into it accidentally on their premises.—T. Fairgrieve, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, proved that he had often sold bottles of Batley's solution to Mrs Taylor, and that he sold two ounces of this to Mrs Taylor on 29th January, and another two ounces on 4th February, 1865. In the course of a year he sold in his dispensing retail business about fifty ounces of Fleming's tincture of aconite, and he had made up prescriptions containing two ounces of Fleming's tincture of aconite for a liniment. In cross-examination he said he might sell about two or three ounces of tartar emetic in a year. J. Thomson, commission agent, said he had been in the habit of purchasing Batley's solution from Duncan Flockhart and Co. for Mrs Taylor, in the name of Dr Pritchard, and had bought a bottle of the solution for her the night before Mrs Taylor went to Glasgow immediately preceding her death. Two witnesses spoke to consulting Dr Pritchard for affections in the ear, and getting bottles from Dr Pritchard in his consulting room. One of the witnesses produced the bottle which Dr Pritchard had given him, but the prisoner's counsel said he had no desire that its contents should be examined, and it was ordered to lie on the table of the court. C. Pritchard, the eldest son of the prisoner, eleven years of age, and Jane Pritchard, his daughter, fourteen years of age, were examined very briefly, the son saying that his papa and mamma lived very happily together, and were very fond of one another; and the daughter saying that her grandmamma and papa were very fond of each other. The prisoner was much affected while his children were under examination.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury for the prosecution. He went over the medical evidence and the history of the case, contending that it had been clearly proved that both the ladies had died of poison, and that however they came by that poison, neither the one nor the other took it wilfully. It was also clear that as the poison must have been taken in repeated doses it could not have been taken by accident, as the idea of suicide and the idea of accident were both out of the question. The jury were shut up to the conclusion that murder had been committed in both cases. He showed that the only two persons who had access to the deceased ladies, and had any opportunity to perpetrate the murder, were the prisoner and the servant-girl Mary M'Leod. He argued that the gradual poisoning of the wife could not have been done by a girl of seventeen, and that in the nature of the murder they could almost detect the finger of a doctor. He noticed the facts brought out in evidence as showing that the prisoner had the means and opportunity of committing the murder, dwelling especially upon his dropping the sugar into the egg-flip which made the servant and Mrs Pritchard sick. As to the case of Mrs Taylor he maintained that her death was clearly due to the aconite which had been mixed with Batley's solution, and that the evidence left no room to doubt

that the prisoner had put the aconite in the bottle. He concluded by asking a verdict of guilty.

Mr Clarke next addressed the jury for the prisoner. He pointed out that the prosecution had not been able to assign any motive for the commission of the crimes charged against the prisoner. He reminded the jury that they could not proceed upon probabilities or suspicions merely, but must have proof. The prosecutor must prove by the evidence that it was not Mary M'Leod, or some one else in the house, that administered the poison, and it was only by showing that it was not Mary M'Leod that he could bring the charge home to the prisoner. After noticing the evidence as to the circumstances attending the illness and death of the two ladies, he maintained that the prosecution had not been able to trace one case of poisoning to the prisoner's hands. In every one of the cases Mary M'Leod was concerned. All that the Solicitor-General maintained was that there were but two persons who could commit the crime, the prisoner and Mary M'Leod, and yet, without asking Mary M'Leod whether she put anything in the food, the jury were asked to believe that she was not guilty, and therefore that the prisoner was guilty. He concluded by maintaining that the whole evidence for the prosecution hung upon probability, and could never justify the jury in believing that the prisoner was capable of committing the unparalleled and hideous murders with which he was charged.

FIFTH DAY.—The Court opened at ten o'clock, but for some time previous that portion not appropriated to the public presented an extraordinary appearance. The jury entered the Court shortly before ten o'clock, and upon their lordships' arrival the prisoner was placed in the dock. His appearance was much the same as it was at the commencement of the trial. There was, however, a slight shade of sadness in his expression, but no trace of that anxiety and deep mental suffering to be expected in a person charged with such a dreadful crime and with his life in such imminent danger. During the continuance of the summing-up to-day, notwithstanding the strong remarks of the Solicitor-General with reference to the damaging points in the evidence against the prisoner, he presented that coolness and indifference he has all along exhibited, with the exception of the time when his children were under examination.

The Lord Justice Clerk, in a very audible voice, commenced his summing-up, and having called to the recollection of the jury the evidence adduced both on the part of the Crown and for the defence, concluded by earnestly impressing on the jury the importance of their fully considering all they had heard, and said that the case now only awaited their verdict. Unless they thought that clear conviction was brought to their minds it would be their duty to acquit him. They were not to proceed upon suspicion, or even strong suspicion, but there must be strong conviction in their minds, and if there was any reasonable doubt, it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but if they came to that clear conclusion of his guilt, they were not to allow any suggestion made for the defence to deter them from doing their duty. The learned judge having reminded the jury of the oath they had taken, concluded by beseeching an all-wise and all-seeing Providence to direct them to a right verdict.

The jury retired at half-past one o'clock, and, after an absence of fifty-five minutes, returned into Court. The Clerk of the Court, addressing the jury, said: Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?—The Foreman, in a firm tone: We have.—The Clerk of the Court: How say you, gentlemen; do you find the prisoner Guilty or Not Guilty?—The Foreman: We unanimously find the prisoner "GUILTY" of murdering Mary Jane Taylor, or Pritchard, his wife, and also unanimously find him "GUILTY" of the murder of Jane Cowan or Taylor, his wife's mother.—Silence having been proclaimed, the Lord Justice Clerk put on the black cap and passed sentence of death in the usual manner, which he said would be carried into effect at Glasgow, on Friday, the 28th of July. The prisoner was completely overcome when he heard his doom.

THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The President has appointed James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia, A. J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas, and Judge Lewis E. Parsons Provisional Governor of Alabama, with powers to effect conventional reform and a conventional revision of the Constitutions of those States, and restore them to the Union under the same terms as North Carolina and Mississippi. Mr Seward has informed the Navy Department that he has been officially notified of the revocation by Great Britain and France of the concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates, and of the removal by France of all restrictions on naval intercourse between that country and the United States. In consequence of the continued twenty-four hours' restriction upon Federal war vessels visiting British ports, he suggested that the customary courtesies from such vessels to those of Great Britain be withheld.

21.—The transport *Kentucky*, with 1,200 paroled Confederate prisoners on board, struck a snag near Shreveport, on Red River, on the 9th, and sank in three minutes. Over 200 lives were lost.—The Episcopal Bishop Gregg, of Texas, in a pastoral letter, has instructed the clergy of his diocese to resume the form of Church liturgy in use previous to the war.—During a trial of fire engines at Flushing, Long Island, yesterday, a quarrel arose among the firemen, which resulted in a fierce fight. Pistols, dirks, knives, and stones were freely used, and from fifty to sixty persons were more or less severely injured, when a heavy rain fell and dispersed the combatants.—Chief Justice Davis, of the Court of Appeals at Albany, and three of his associate Justices have united in a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the law abolishing the volunteer and establishing a paid Fire Department for New York. The fourth Justice (Brown) dissented.

22.—Mrs Seward, wife of Secretary Seward, died of bilious fever at Washington yesterday. In consequence of this bereavement of the Secretary, the State Department has been temporarily closed. The examination of the witnesses in the conspiracy trial has been concluded, and the arguments for the defence have been submitted by the Hon. R. Johnson, counsel for Mrs Serratt. He denies the jurisdiction of the Court, and cites in his support the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous offence unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the Militia when in active service in time of war or public danger. Payne's counsel admits the guilt of his client, but asserts that he was influenced by Booth, and that, as no one injured by him died, he can only be convicted of assault with intent to kill.—Havannah despatches of the 17th inst. announce the arrival of General Breckenridge, the Confederate Colonel Taylor, and Captain Wilson, aide-de-camp to President Davis. They crossed from Florida to Cardenas in a ship's yawl, narrowly escaping capture by a Federal cruiser. General Slaughter has also reached Havannah in a Mexican steamer.—The *Tribune* reports that the Confederate Secretary Trenchholm was arrested at Columbia, South Carolina, last week, and is en route for Fortress Monroe. The *New York Times* states that he has petitioned the President for pardon.—Mr E. Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first gun of the war at Fort Sumter in April 1861, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a musket, at Danville, on the 17th. In a letter found among his papers he declared that he could not survive the loss of the liberties of his country.—John Mitchell was consigned to his quarters in Fortress Monroe on the 17th. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent asserts that he became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1860. Violent encounters between the whites and the negroes in Washington continue.—A fight between two regiments of soldiers, in which a large number of citizens joined, occurred at Staten Island yesterday. Firearms were used on both sides, and four persons were

killed and upwards of thirty injured. The lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments was mortally wounded by his own soldiers while assisting to restore order.

Immense numbers of negroes, past work, have been expelled from the cities of Georgia. Great mortality prevails among the negroes in Charleston.—Mr Breckenridge and six others reached Cuba on the 11th from the Florida coast. They crossed in an open boat.—General Dohlada has died at New York.

24.—Galveston, Texas, the last seaport held by the Confederates, was surrendered to General E. J. Davis by Kirby Smith on the 5th. In consequence the President has issued a proclamation raising the blockade established by Mr Lincoln in 1861, and notifying that all ports west of the Mississippi will be opened on the 1st proximo to foreign and domestic commerce upon the terms of his proclamation of the 22nd of May last. The Federal military and naval forces will, however, retain possession of those ports until the civil authority shall be completely restored.—The accounts of the destitution of the people in the regions devastated by Sherman continue. General Wilson reports that upwards of 30,000 of the inhabitants of ten counties around Atlanta, Georgia, must starve, unless fed by the Government. General Thomas has already distributed 5,000 bushels of corn to families in the northern parts of that State. In the vicinity of Columbia, South Carolina, 10,000 persons are entirely dependent upon the Government rations for daily subsistence, while bands of armed ruffians wander through the country plundering all who are unprotected.—The Legislature of Eastern Virginia assembled at Richmond in compliance with the call of Governor Pierpont on Tuesday. The Governor's message was submitted on the same day. He reviews the effect of the war upon Virginia, stating that her system of labour has been swept away. Her once flourishing and beautiful cities are now stripped of their ornaments and their manufactories, warehouses and mansions left heaps of ashes, whole agricultural districts, once the happy homes of her citizens, are now desolate wastes, covered with their graves. Peace, however, is restored, and the time arrived for the restoration of the State to her former relations with the Union. He recommends the repeal of the Article of the New State Constitution adopted at Alexandria, which deprives of the rights of citizenship those who have in any way aided the rebellion, as he believes nineteen-twentieths of the people come under its ban, and urges that measures be immediately taken for an election throughout the State of representatives to both the State and Federal Legislatures. Great dissatisfaction exists among the troops retained in service in consequence of the delay in receiving their pay. To those at Norfolk, Virginia, six months' wages is due; and General Bartlett's division of the 20th Corps, at Washington, have received nothing for ten months. On Tuesday a body of the latter left the camp in search of their commander, declaring they would perform no further duty until they were paid. Failing to find the General, they returned to quarters.—Admiral Dupont died in Philadelphia yesterday. The Navy Department has ordered appropriate observances of respect at the different navy yards to be paid to his memory.—Booth's brother, Junius Brutus, has been unconditionally released.—A train loaded with soldiers and a freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway came into collision at Logansport, Indiana, yesterday, by which the drivers and stokers of both were killed. While the conductors were disputing as to whom the blame attached, a third train came along and ran into the soldier train, killing 15 men and wounding 150 others.

27.—The President has removed restrictions upon all trade, except in contraband of war, from all the United States' territory west of the Mississippi. During an interview with a delegation of South Carolinians on Saturday the President declared himself a better States Rights advocate than any one else present, and that his policy was to restore the Government of the seceded States through the action of their own people. He considered slavery, which was the cause of the rebellion, virtually abolished by the war, but feared that the question was not fully settled in the minds of the Southern people, and therefore it must be formally done by conventions and ratifications by the Legislatures. The delegation announced their readiness to fulfil those conditions, and submitted to the President the names of several of their fellow-citizens from which to select a Provisional Governor. Attorney-General Speed has notified that the pleas for pardon from the people of those States to which Provisional Governors have been appointed must be approved by the Governors before they will receive the consideration of the President. In consequence of the determination evinced at meetings on the employment of the negroes held in Virginia to fix the wages at unreasonably low rates, as well as upon arbitrary conditions, General Hartsapp, at Petersburg, has notified that the proceedings at such meetings will be disregarded, and the remuneration and terms for the negroes employed regulated by the military authorities. Mr C. Faulkner, of Virginia, Ambassador to France during the Administration of Mr Buchanan, has been pardoned by the President. Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mobile, has published a pastoral letter counselling his brethren to resignation to the will of Providence, denying their hopes of distinct nationality, and urging them to submit cheerfully to the Federal authorities, and aid in the promotion of peace and unity throughout the land. In the conspiracy trial yesterday the Assistant-Judge-Advocate, General Bingham, made a lengthy reply to the Hon. Mr Reverdy Johnson's late argument, but completely failed to establish the constitutional legality of the Court.

28.—General Terry, at Richmond, in a recent order, declares that slavery having been abolished in Virginia, the laws of that State relating to slaves have become obsolete, and that henceforth negroes will be subject to the same laws as whites. He adds, that vagrancy will not be permitted in either.

CRIMINAL ANNALS.

THE MURDER OF A MISSIONARY is the most important event of the news brought by the present mail from New Zealand. The *Melbourne Age* of 25th April gives the following narrative: "It appears that on the arrival of the *Eclipse* at Opatiki the two clergymen, Messrs Volkner and Grace, the master, and the crew, consisting of four Europeans, were taken prisoners, and placed, along with a soldier who was already a prisoner, in the hands of the natives. The captain (Mr Levy) they at once released, on account of his belonging to the Jewish religion. The other prisoners were then marched towards Mr Volkner's residence, at Opatiki. When they arrived near a willow tree growing close by the house, and around which a large number of the inhabitants of Opatiki were assembled, they were halted within sight of it, and Mr Volkner alone was led by a few of the party towards the tree. They pointed to a rope hanging over a branch, and told him they intended to hang him, and requested him to take off his coat. This he did, still believing the whole affair to be a practical joke. They, however, ordered him to take off his waistcoat and his neckerchief, which he also did; and, believing now that their intention was murder, he begged for ten minutes to prepare himself for death. This request was granted; yet, while he was still upon his knees, praying, the noose was slipped round his neck, the end of the rope drawn tight, and the man who in all sincerity and truth had ministered the Gospel to them for years—in this man, their friend, their pastor, their benefactor—was run up to the limb of the tree, as though he had been but a mere animal. But now comes the brutal and disgusting detail of this horrible affair. The rope was lowered, though life was not extinct, and as the body came down a Maori ripped open the bowels of the unfortunate man, tore them out, and threw them to the Maori dogs which had gathered around; his heart also was torn out, and passed round the assembled natives, as many as could cutting small pieces from it and devouring them. His head was severed from the body, and carried

round by the tohunga or priest, the natives standing with upturned faces and gaping lips while it was held over them, that the blood might drip into their mouths. The head was then handed to the soldier, who was made to place it upon a spear, and carry his horrible burden."

Notabilia.

ANOTHER GREAT LAKE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—Sir R. Murchison has addressed the following letter to the *Times*: "It is known to all who take an interest in African exploration that Mr Samuel Baker, after meeting Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, advanced southwards in a bold attempt to extend the discoveries of those travellers. I have now the satisfaction to announce that I received, by the direction of Earl Russell, the following despatch from Mr Hammond, which acquaints geographers with the discovery of another great central African lake whence the Nile issues, and which has been named by Mr Baker the Albert Nyanza. The Royal Geographical Society have recently awarded to Mr Baker their Victoria gold medal for his spirited undertaking, entirely at his own cost, and it is highly gratifying to find that he has already justified their award by this splendid achievement. As one of the telegrams informs us that this second great Nilotic lake lies in north latitude 2 deg. 17 min., we may fairly surmise that it is the Luta Nziqe, heard of by Speke and placed hypothetically in about its true position upon his map, but which he was prevented from examining."

[Enclosure.]

"Foreign Office, June 28, 1865.—Sir,—I am directed by Earl Russell to acquaint you, for the information of the Geographical Society, that two telegrams, dated respectively the 27th and 28th inst., have been this day received at the Foreign Office, which, though imperfectly transmitted, clearly convey the following intelligence, which his Lordship has great pleasure in communicating through you, without delay, to the society. Mr Consul-General Colquhoun reports from Alexandria that letters, dated the 10th of May, had been received from Khartum, stating that 'Mr Baker has succeeded in discovering the second great source of the Nile—second, not in importance, but only in order of discovery, to the Victoria Nyanza of Speke.' Mr Consul Stanley, also from Alexandria, speaks of the discovery as that of 'the second and main source of the Nile, in Lake Albert Nyanza, north latitude 2 deg. 17 min.' Mr Baker was expected shortly to arrive at Alexandria. I am, E. HAMMOND."

ECONOMIC FISH CULTURE.—A MUSEUM of Economic Fish Culture, as affording an increased supply of food for the public, has lately been opened at the Royal Horticultural Gardens by Mr Frank Buckland, under the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum. The collection comprises examples of the salmon from the egg to the full-grown fish. Models of salmon ladders, various kinds of apparatus for hatching salmon and trout by artificial means, together with specimens illustrating the natural history of the oyster, and its cultivation both by the ordinary and by artificial methods, &c.

A LANCASHIRE COURTSHIP.—Joe was lounging upon the bench hardly decided whether to lay the fire or strip his apron, when Mally presented herself at the smithy door, and timidly inquired if there was "nob'dy in." "Naw," Joe replied. "What dost want?" he inquired, the old tell-tale flushing into his cheeks and a desire to sink himself into nothing coming over him. "Well," replied the girl, producing the broken "lifter," and blushing in turn.—"I broke this hoyrn as soon as I started o' wayvin' this morning, an' I want it piecin, for I dunno like th' thowts o' bavin' to play a' day. Con theaw do it?" Joe took hold of the broken "lifter;" and after examining it a much longer time than either the nature of the fracture or the process of repairing it required, said, "I con happen do it, Mally; at any rate, I'll try. Wilt—wilt (what was he going to say?)—wilt blow for me?" "Eh, Joe, I conno' blow. Heaw could I?" "It's yessier than treadin' a Jacquard treddle, if theaw could brake this," replied the enamoured smith, gaining confidence as he spoke. "I'll just show thee heaw." . . . The girl handled the lever like a "good un," Joe thought, and so engaged was he in admiring the dimples in her arms as they went up and down with the motion of the bellows, and now and then catching a glance from a pair of eyes whose expression gave encouragement to further acquaintance, that it is no wonder he forgot both himself and the iron, and thought of nothing but Mally. "Winnot it do, Joe?" inquired the girl, somewhat tired of her novel occupation; "I'm sure it's red enough." "Do, be hanged!" exclaimed the smith, getting more bold and desperate; "let it swither away like matchwood, an' I'll mak' thee a new un. Heigh, owd wench! I'll have a buss neaw if the smithy tumbler," and next moment his arms were clasped round Mally's waist with a tightness that could be compared to nothing so much as the grip of a vice. . . . "Joe, beave thyself!" was the only expression in the shape of remonstrance by which the smith's amorous advances were met. "I will when I'm eawt o' wynt," said he, knocking his head about the lever in his eagerness to have more kisses than he had asked for. "I've bin longin' for a chance o' this sort mony a while, an' neaw it's thee, Mally, an' no surrender." "Theaw wouldno' ha' done so, Joe, if Clinker had been in." "Naw, I donno think I should. He'd ha' gan me cleawt i' th' earhole if I'd aust. But neaw, Mally, if theaw'll ha' me, I'll ha' thee; an' we'n coart six weeks an' twice o' Sundays. What sesta?" "Theaw'rt i' sich a hurry. Lemmi get my wynt. What would folk say if they see'd us?" "Let 'em say what they're a mind. They'n do that chus heaw 'tis." "Well, but I wouldno' ba' nob'dy to talk abeawt me." "There, say th' word an' ba' done wi' it." "Lemmi goo, Joe; do neaw, if theaw pleases." "Say th' word, an' then." "Well, th' word; will that satisfy thee?" "Stop a bit; wilt have a walk t'neet as far as th' Woodlands?" and Joe relaxed, but not quite relinquished, his hold of Mally. "Eh, beaw coul' think it?" was the reply, but it was given in such a manner that Joe could "think it," and feel certain, also, that the proposal was not very strongly objected to. "The'll be plenty moore lads an' wenches gooin' that road; so we shanno' be by ussel," said the latter, with determined perseverance in his manner. "But my moother 'll be cross if hoo gets t'yer ut I've gone eawt wi' thee," said the girl, looking down. She meant to go all the time of course. "Never mind if hoo sauces thee, tell her I'm ready to tak' thee off her honds any day; for I'es be eawt o' my time in a week or two, an' then th' mesthur 'll give up th' smithy to me, an' I'll work like a steam injun, an' theawat have as fine a heawse an' everythin' else as anybody i' th' Hollow; neaw then," and Joe again tightened his hug, and took another kiss—this time without the slightest resistance on Mally's part. . . . "Eh, Joe, theaw'rt a reet un!" "Theaw'it goo, then, wilt?" "Ay, get my lifter pieced, an' lemmi be gettin' to my loom,—an' then,—yes, and then. . . . The broken "lifter" was repaired at last, a "spick-and-span" new iron replacing the damaged one, and now nothing was required only the payment of the bill. "Heaw mich will it be?" asked the girl, putting her hand into her pocket, and causing a jingle amongst halfpence, thimbles, "pinpoppers," and the like. "What dost mean?" "Heaw mich shall I ha' to pay?" "Dunno' ax me, Mally. I'm o'erpaid neaw, an' I mean to be furr i' thy debf afore long. Tak' thy lifter, an' welcome;—obbut I wish it 'ud brake agen as soon as theaw starts a' wayvin'." "What for, Joe?" "So as theaw could come and blow agen for me." "Get off wi' thee;—theaw'rt never satisfied," and Mally, after receiving a charge not to forget the assignation at the Woodlands, and giving a promise that she would not, turned and left the smithy.—*Irkdale, by Benjamin Brierley.*

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

MR COXWELL'S NEW BALLOON WAS LOST ON Monday evening after its ascent from the Royal Botanic Gardens (Belfast). The weather was magnificent. The "Research" is the largest aerial machine ever constructed, and when inflated presents a very handsome as well as gigantic appearance. It is painted a light brown colour, relieved round the centre with devices in yellow, and the words "Coxwell's Research."

chance for the occupants of the car but to escape as best they could. Two gentlemen, who were apparently perfectly paralyzed with fear, did not respond to the cry to jump out, and to our horror the balloon took a sudden surge, and they were carried up many hundred feet in a few seconds into the air. Nothing could be done to save them.

fox-hunting, and seemed to enjoy the sport as keenly as ever he did. Ever since he has been in business he has lived in the same house—that in which the "Man of Ross" was born.

THE DEATHS IN LONDON LAST WEEK were 1,455, an amount which exhibits an increase of 213 above the average. In the last three weeks the deaths were, successively, 1,204, 1,359, and 1,455. The increase arose in the deaths of young persons, for in the same periods the deaths that occurred under 20 years of age were 602, 769, and 835.

Obituary.

MR ISAAC TAYLOR, the author of the 'Natural History of Enthusiasm,' died on the 27th ult., aged 77. Originally trained as an artist, Isaac Taylor, at an early age, abandoned that profession for the literary career in which so many members of his family had attained distinction.

MR W. THURSTON, of the White house, Dymock, died on the 1st inst., in his ninety-second year. On his ninetieth birthday he went out

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., the Duchess of Marlborough, of a daughter.—On the 3rd inst., the Hon. Mrs H. Maude, of a son.—On the 2nd inst., the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, of a son.—On the 1st inst., the wife of H. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., of a son.—On the 4th inst., at Great Malvern, Lady Lambert, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst., at 29 Eccleston street South, the Hon. Mrs Nugent Bankes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th ult., F. J. Morgan, Esq., to Ada, daughter of E. Blashfield, Esq.—On the 1st inst., E. Routledge, Esq., to Martha, daughter of B. Stephenson, Esq.—On the 30th ult., F. D. Browne, Esq., to Emily, daughter of the late Colonel Beauchamp.—On the 3rd inst., T. Odemy Buss, Esq., to Kate, only daughter of H. Hamilton, Esq.—On the 6th inst., the Rev. R. G. Baker, M.A., vicar of Fulham and Prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral, to Miss Sullivan, daughter of the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan and niece of Lord Palmerston.

DEATHS.—On the 25th ult., at Kensington, J. Guazzaroni, Esq., aged 90.—On the 25th ult., at Clifton, Mrs Dennis, 90.—On the 30th ult., at Nairn, Mrs Grant, 81.—On the 30th ult., at Adlestone, A. Hayton, Esq., 89.—On the 2nd inst., at 40 Connaught terrace, Mrs Corbyn, 87.—On the 4th inst., at 63 Brick lane, Mr A. Johnston, 81.—On the 3rd inst., J. Smith, Esq., of Booth's-town, near Manchester, 86.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. WEBSTER. Great hit of the celebrated American Comedian, MR JOHN E. OWENS.

ROYAL ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss HERBERT. On Monday, ELEANOR'S VICTORY. Messrs Arthur Stirling, F. Robinson, Johnstone, H. J. Montague, Gaston Murray, and Frank Matthews; Mrs Frank Matthews, and Miss Herbert.

FRENCH GALLERY.—120 PALL-MALL.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, to which has been added ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURE of "A Family of Deer crossing the Summit of the Long Rocks" (Forest of Fontainebleau), is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

HEIDELBERG.—Dr IHNE, late

Principal of Carlton-terrace School, Liverpool, receives a limited number of Pupils into his family to educate with his own sons. His house is situated on the Neckar, in the most beautiful and healthy spot and the arrangements of his household are suited to the requirements of English Boys.

MALVERN.—DR WILSON'S HY-

DROPATHIC and HOMEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. The first erected in England as a home for Invalids. TERMS: Single rooms, 2s, 3s, and 3s guineas per week. Introductory Fee, 1 guinea. Visitors, 2 to 2s guineas per week.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-

Inn road, in the immediate vicinity of the Great Northern Railway Terminus, King's cross. The Committee earnestly solicit the ASSISTANCE of the benevolent, as the premises of this Hospital are capable of containing several hundred more beds, had the Committee the requisite funds to maintain them.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

The Professorship of the Practice of Medicine in the Queen's College, Belfast, being now Vacant, Candidates for that office are requested to forward their testimonials to "The Under Secretary, Dublin Castle," on or before the 15th day of August next, in order that the same may be submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant.

CANDLES.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

have adopted for the Military Stations FIELD'S PRIZE MEDAL PARAFFINE CANDLES, With Hexagon Shaped Tops, made by J. C. & J. FIELD.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. GLENFIELD STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c. &c. WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

DR PRITCHARD.—This trial is now

going on in Edinburgh, and will form a pretty specimen of the pharmaceutical poisons used in medicine, against which the British College of Health, on behalf of the Society of Hygienists, has protested for the last forty years.—Let the public look to it!—British College of Health, Euston road, London, July 4, 1865.

* "The leperous distilment; whose effect Holds such an enmity with Blood of man." Shakespeare on poisons entering the blood.

SOFT, DELICATE AND WHITE SKINS.

WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE, BY USING THE CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS 4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE." Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS. The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

PEPSINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE

WINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton row, Russell square, London, W.C. PEPSINE WINE in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each. LOZENGES in boxes at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

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The Medical profession for Thirty years have approved of this pure solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Gout and stomachic disorders of every kind; and as a mild aperient it is especially adapted for ladies and children. Prepared solely by DINNEFORD and CO., CHEMISTS, &c., 179 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

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Messrs LEWIN and SIMON MOSELY and SONS, 30 Berners st., Oxford st., and 448 Strand, opposite Charing-cross Railway Station. These Teeth are cheaper, more durable, natural, and comfortable than any yet produced. Operations of every kind being unnecessary, the most nervous patient can be supplied without fear of pain or inconvenience. Consultation free. Teeth, from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 Guineas, warranted. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide 'Lancet.' Daily attendance at 15 Whitefriargate, Hnli; 10 Norfolk street, Sheffield; 4 East parade, Leeds; and 14 St Nicholas street, Scarbro'. * * No connection with any one of the same name. Established 1830.

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IVORY TABLE KNIVES, best quality, warranted not to come loose in the handles, and to balance. 1st size. 2nd size. 3rd size. 1 Dozen..... £0 16 0 | £1 0 0 | £1 2 0 1 Pair Carvers... 0 4 6 | 0 5 6 | 0 6 9

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GRATIS, or sent post free, containing upwards of 350 Engravings, and Prices of Fenders, Fire-irons, Furnishing Ironmongery, Slack's Nickel and Electro-Plated Wares, Table Cutlery, &c. No person should furnish without one.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are decidedly

the best remedy for all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the liver and kidneys. They act with so decided an effect, and yet so gently, that people of the most delicate constitutions may take them with the most perfect confidence. They do not contain a single grain of mercury or other noxious substance, being composed exclusively of rare balsams. They are, therefore, equally safe and efficacious, and as a family medicine nothing yet invented or discovered can be compared with them for a moment.

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H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, and H.L.M. the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, and MAKERS OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. 61 Strand, W.C., and 34 and 35 Royal Exchange, E.C.

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FOR CENTRE OF ROOMS, to form two settees and two easy chairs, a great improvement on the ordinary ottoman. Only of T. H. FILMER and SON, Easy Chair and Sofa Manufacturers, 31, 33, and 34 Berners street, Oxford street. An illustrated priced list free on application.

WANTED, on the Establishment of a

Daily Newspaper, a Foreign Correspondent, thoroughly versed in English and Continental politics, and understanding the French, German, and Italian languages; he must be possessed of tried and brilliant literary ability. Answer, with specimen of work, to X.Y.Z., care of Messrs W. H. Smith, and Son, Strand. No manuscripts or works can be returned.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS, devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in this country.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY-PIECES.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments, £3 8s. to £33 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to £3 12s.; steel fenders, £3 3s. to £11; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £3 3s. to £18; chimney-pieces, from £1 8s. to £100; fire-irons, from 3s. 3d. the set to £4 4s. THE BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

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FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post paid. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-Rooms, at 39 Oxford street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4 Newman street; 4, 5, and 6 Perry's place; and 1 Newman yard, London.

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Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments, in a Show Room erected expressly for these articles. OSLER, 45 Oxford street, W.

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Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles, Table Lamps, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert do. do. from £3. All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

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HOWARD and SONS. Owing to the increasing demand for these goods, for which Howard and Sons have so high a reputation, additional space has been devoted to them in their warehouses, 26 and 27 Berners street, Oxford street, both material and workmanship employed being of the very best quality. Howard and Sons solicit an inspection of their new Châlet Chairs, an indispensable luxury in every drawing-room.

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Messrs DRUCE and CO. have on view in their extensive Furniture Galleries 500 Bedsteads in brass, iron, mahogany, walnut, birch, polished deal, silver fir, and other woods, with whole Suites of Furniture to correspond, and a large Stock of very Superior Bedding made from the best and most thoroughly purified materials only. A Servant's Bed-room well and completely furnished for 84s. Persons about purchasing Furniture should visit these Show-rooms, which contain every requisite for furnishing throughout. 68, 69, and 58 Baker street, and 3 and 4 King street, Portman square.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. 1865. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. THE EXHIBITION IS OPEN EVERY WEEK DAY. ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING; ON SATURDAYS, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS. Return Tickets, available for one month, are issued between London and the principal railway stations in England and Scotland and Dublin, at an abatement of fifteen per cent. below the ordinary return ticket rate, the holder being entitled to purchase at the same time at the railway station a ticket giving him admission six times to the Exhibition for 4s. 6d., being twenty-five per cent. under the ordinary rate.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations; also in London at Cook's Excursion and Tourist Office, 93 Fleet street, Corner of Bride lane—to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Communication by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their LONDON OFFICE, for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month.

OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA. Estimates, with detailed lists of the necessary Outfit for Mercantile and other appointments to India, China, or any of the Colonies, will be forwarded on application to THRESHER and GLENNY, Outfitters, next door to Somerset house, Strand.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS, exposed to the Sun and Damp, will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It allays all heat and irritability of the Skin, eradicates eruptions, freckles, tan, and discolorations, and realizes a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. FIRE AND MARINE. Capital One Million. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Premiums moderate. Duty 1s. 6d. per cent. No charge for Policy. Risks undertaken in any part of the world. Application for Foreign and Home Agencies, from men of position, invited.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Association will be CLOSED from the 1st until the 14th proximo, both days inclusive, preparatory to the Second Half-yearly General Meeting.

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION (Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1850), 14 Russell street, Covent garden, LENDS MONEY on personal or other security, in sums of 20l. to 500l., to be repaid by instalments extending over one, two, or three years. The large capital of this Association enables it to complete its transactions without delay. No inquiry or office fees, and strict secrecy observed. Bills discounted at short notice. Forms sent free on receipt of a directed stamped envelope.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of the London and Westminster Bank will be held at the Bank, in Leathers, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July next, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a half-yearly report from the Directors, and to declare a dividend. 1st June, 1865. WM. EWINGS, General Manager.

LOANS on DEBENTURE.—The GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to receive MONEY to replace Loans falling due.—Applications to be made to J. B. OWEN, Secretary. Bishopsgate Terminus, London, 7th July, 1865.

THE LONDON, WINDSOR, and GREENWICH HOTELS COMPANY (Limited). The last days for receiving applications for Shares in this Company will be Tuesday next, the 11th inst., for London; and Thursday, the 13th inst., for the Country.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE (Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720) For Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances. Head Office—No 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C. West-end Office—No. 7 Pallmall, S.W.

WEST-END OFFICE COMMITTEE. Two members of the Court of Directors in rotation, and Henry Kingscote, Esq. FIRE DEPARTMENT. SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Directors are now prepared to issue Policies insuring every description of property at the reduced duty of 1s. 6d. per cent. per annum. Insurances now done will have full benefit of the reduction.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. LIFE, FIRE, AND GUARANTEE. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company was held June 1st. H. WICKHAM, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. Extract from the Report. Premiums on the New Life and Guarantee Policies issued during the Year 1864, amounted to £23,149 16 6

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, IN THE FIELD, THE STREETS, OR AT HOME, May be provided against By an Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s. TO THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, Which Secures £1,000 in case of Death, or £6 per Week while laid-up by Injury. COMPENSATION HAS BEEN PAID FOR 10,000 CLAIMS.

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THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (Limited). Authorized Capital £4,000,000. Capital subscribed 2,000,000. Reserve Fund 500,000. Dividend Reserve Fund 70,000.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited), offer for Sale by Public Tender £190,000, being the whole of the A PRIORITY STOCK of the KETTERING, THRAPSTON, AND HUNTINGDON RAILWAY.

THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND, in which also iron-stone and clay of fine quality have recently been developed. It is to be worked under Parliamentary sanction by the Midland Company, who, by agreement with the Great Eastern Railway, have powers of running onward from Huntingdon, by St. Ives, to Cambridge, so that a complete and most direct connection will be established between the whole of the Great Eastern System and the Manufacturing and Mineral Midland Districts.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Governor. JAMES LEVICK, Esq., Merchant, King's Arms yard, Deputy-Governors. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., London, Deputy-Governors. James Childs, Esq., London. Alexander Dunbar, Esq., Old Broad street, London. Charles Ellis, Esq., Lloyd's. Adolphe Hakim, Esq. (Messrs Pinto, Hakim Brothers, and Co.), London.

THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND, in which also iron-stone and clay of fine quality have recently been developed. It is to be worked under Parliamentary sanction by the Midland Company, who, by agreement with the Great Eastern Railway, have powers of running onward from Huntingdon, by St. Ives, to Cambridge, so that a complete and most direct connection will be established between the whole of the Great Eastern System and the Manufacturing and Mineral Midland Districts.

DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (Limited). ISSUE OF £500,000 DEBENTURES WITH INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY. The Directors have decided to issue Debenture Bonds of the Company for the amounts and bearing interest as under, viz.:

DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (Limited). RATES FOR MONEY ON DEPOSIT. This Company receives MONEY on DEPOSIT, in sums of £10 and upwards at the undermentioned rates, from this day until further notice—viz.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9. No. 1 PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. DIRECTORS. George Bevington, Esq., the Lodge, Dulwich. George Cohen, Esq., Shacklewell. Mills Coventry, Esq., Corn Exchange Chambers. Jonathan Duncan Dow, Esq., 12 Pembroke Villas, Bayswater.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. NO. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Instituted 1820. MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P., Chairman. The distinguishing feature of this Company is perfect security. The amount insured from the commencement exceeds £71,500,000.

FORM OF TENDER. To the Directors of the London Financial Association (Limited). Gentlemen,—I hereby tender for £ of the A Priority Stock of the Kettering, Thrapston, and Huntingdon Railway Company, subject to the Conditions contained in your Advertisement of 1st July, 1865.

General Manager. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed to prepare for the dividend on the 1st July next, and will re-open on the 4th July. Proprietors registered in the books of the Company on the 30th inst. will be entitled to the dividend for the current half-year on the number of shares then standing in their respective names.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PEMBROKE, PEMBROKE DOCK, MILFORD, TENBY, and WISTON.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of representing you in Parliament.

I am acquainted, by personal observation and business pursuits, with the wants and interests of your locality.

My political principles are those of a Liberal-Conservative. I am in favour of progress, as well in the social development of the country as in its more material and commercial interests.

I hold it to be of the utmost importance that the national defences, and more especially the navy, should be retained in the highest state of efficiency.

We should not forget that the British Navy was once supreme, and that its decadence from that position would lower us in the estimation of other nations.

In no other country has trade advanced with such rapid strides as in England. The extension and development of trade necessitate greater facilities, and I believe Milford Haven is destined shortly to become the Liverpool of the South.

Thanking you heartily for the promises of support I have already received, I am, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant,

BENJ. HARDWICK.

June, 1865.

SAMUEL BASTOW and CO., Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital, £150,000, in 7,500 Shares of £20 each.

Deposit, upon application, £1, and upon allotment, £2 per Share.

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James Sharpnose Moss, Esq., Engineer, Carlton, Stockton-on-Tees.

George Thompson Pearson, Esq., Merchant, West Hartlepool.

Charles Schofield, Esq., Engineer, West Hartlepool.

BANKERS: Messrs Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., Lombard street.

WEST HARTLEPOOL: Messrs Backhouse and Co., Stockton, Darlington, and all their Branches.

AUDITORS: Messrs Henry Whitworth and Co., London, Manchester, and Chester.

SOLICITORS: Messrs Meyrick, Gedge, and Londen, 4 Storey's gate, Westminster.

Messrs W. W. and T. P. Branton, West Hartlepool.

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MANCHESTER.—Messrs F. Eckersley and Son, Bull's Head Chambers.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM.) Mr F. C. W. BRANDT.

TEMPORARY OFFICES: Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch lane, London, E.C.

Applications for the unappropriated shares may be made to HENRY WHITWORTH and Co., Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

SAMUEL BASTOW and CO., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the list of applications for Shares in this Company will close for London on Thursday, July 20th, and for the Country, on Friday, the 21st inst.

By Order of the Board, F. C. W. BRANDT, Secretary.

Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C., 6th July, 1865.

Now ready, in post 8vo, cloth, price 4s. 6d.,

SKIN DISEASES and their associated

Constitutional Disorders; with full Directions for Medicinal, Dietetic, and General Hygienic Self-Management.

By J. WILKINS WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. Eng.

"Mr Williams's observations on syphilitic eruptions will repay perusal."—Lancet, Feb. 25, 1865.

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SKIN DISEASES and their REMEDIES.

By ROBERT J. JORDAN, M.D.

Containing the modern treatment (as adopted at the Hospital St Louis, Paris), for the cure of those numerous diseases so prevalent in a high state of civilization, too often consequent on an impure state of the blood, causing cutaneous eruptions, scorbic affections, and scrofula: treatment for superficial and deep-seated ulcers; torpidity of the circulatory system, causing discoloration of the hands, redness, roughness of the skin, disfiguring the face and giving it an unsightly appearance, in lieu of a clear, fair, and healthy complexion.

"This book is, as he has aimed to make it, 'thoroughly useful and practical.'"—Medical Times and Gazette, August 4th, 1860.

To be had direct from the Author, 29 George street, Hanover square, London, W.

THE CITY BUILDINGS for the

INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4s., by post 5d., contains:—View and Plan of Corporation Buildings, Farringdon road—Dwellings, and the Union Chargeability.—The Roman Catacombs.—The Portrait Miniatures in South Kensington Museum—On Mosaics and their Adaptability.—The March of Pestilence.—The Statue of the late Sir Charles Barry, B.A.—Limited Liability—Window Gardening—Museums and Art Training for the People.—Payment of Building Artisans in London—Skilled Labour—Drinking Fountains—Provincial, &c. &c.—Office, 1 York street, Covent garden; and all Booksellers.

London: Longmans and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

No. CCXXIX, July, is published this day (SATURDAY).

I. Watson's Life of Warburton.

II. Idiot Asylums.

III. Early Italian Art.

IV. Revision of the English Bible.

V. The Tunnel Through the Alps.

VI. Street's Gothic Architecture in Spain.

VII. China and Japan.

VIII. Swinburne's Atalanta in Calydon.

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THE SPANISH MATCH; or, CHARLES STUART AT MADRID.

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By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

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