

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.—
—DE FOX.

MR DISRAELI'S CONSOLATIONS.

"We won't haggle about a handful of degrees," said the sailor in a geographical dispute, and Mr Disraeli, in considering the result of the elections, promises not to quarrel about numbers, nor will he be inquisitive whether a member returned for the first time is really a Liberal or a Conservative. Certainly it is vastly convenient for a party in a minority to say, "We have had enough of numbers, at which, like Hamlet, we are ill, and let no more be heard of that disagreeable subject." How to put the best face on things is the business of Mr Disraeli, and like the pious Æneas, *spem vultu simulat*. His most sanguine view then is, that his party will be as strong as they were in 1859, when they mustered less than 300; but if they will only be as they were six years ago, what has become of the boasted Conservative reaction? Surely, if for six years the Constitution has been beleaguered, incessantly assailed, some considerable reinforcement to the rescue might be expected. But all the gain Mr Disraeli can count is the loss of some fifteen of his party who were stiff-necked and untoward, and would not follow his lead. He, however, admits that the Liberal accession of strength may be twenty, counting for forty votes, but when the House gets into shape he thinks some of this force may be fined down, especially as the Liberals are addicted to corruption, a practice unknown to their opponents, and are liable to be unseated upon petition. So, altogether, Mr Disraeli cheers himself and friends with the belief that things will be much as they have been, the relation of the conflicting forces about the same.

And why is this, and no more, the result, considering that the appeal has been made by an Administration Mr Disraeli admits to be able and successful, and in a state of affairs in every respect most satisfactory?

That is the question. And the answer to it is this,—that the country—though not anxious to disturb the present Government, formed as it is—though willing to ascribe to that Government what may be ascribed to other causes, which a generous people will not go out of their way to inquire into—though ready to give credit to the Government for having conducted the affairs of the nation in a satisfactory manner,—feels there is danger ahead, from which it is the interest of the present Administration to divert public attention, but which, with unerring instinct the people perceive to arise from principles afloat in this country, and advocated by men of great ability, which are adverse to our existing institutions.

How this danger does shift about, like a will-o'-the-wisp! It is ahead now, and it was astern in Mr Disraeli's address. He had been battling with it for six years in defence of Church and State, and yet it was reserved for the unerring instinct of the people to perceive that it lay not in the path past, but the future.

And what is this danger, to meet which so strong an opposition is returned? It is simply and solely Mr John Bright, who is no longer to stand alone, but to be "surrounded by a band whose support, added to the influence of his own talent and eloquence, will make him a considerable power." Unless Mr Disraeli lends that band, we do not see whence it is to come. And, as extremes meet, there have been passages of dalliance between the champion of democracy and the champion of conservatism. In Lord Derby's Ministry Mr Disraeli was indebted to Mr Bright for some help at a pinch, and the two never speak of each other without straining compliments to their respective talents and powers.

But what is to make a danger of Mr Bright? Such of his opinions as are extreme have no acceptance either with the bulk of the middle or the working classes; and as for the eloquence which is to recommend them, by eloquence alone no impression is to be made upon the opinion of this country. People hear, admire, and remain unconvinced. Revolutions are not brought about by oratory. It is only when things have given way that words begin to tell. Mirabeau would have declaimed in vain if all solidity had not been gone from the régime, and foregone conclusions welcomed his attacks.

With us the interval between the ears and the understanding is much wider than perhaps with any other nation of Europe, and we are not sure that there is not some popular prejudice against eloquence, not that it is disliked, but it is distrusted. There is a suspicion of a snake in the grass. Oratory has helped good causes, but we question whether oratory, and oratory alone, ever availed to establish a bad cause. Mr Bright, then, is only dangerous in this way, that his extreme opinions frighten some people out of their

moderate opinions into extreme opposite opinions, for want of considering how little any man, however gifted, can do against the experience and stubborn good sense of the country. It is only by great errors in our government that errors against its form and spirit will find entrance and work their way. And if ever Mr Bright becomes really dangerous, it will be when a Conservative policy in power shall convert the Church to a garrison antagonistic to the nation, its religious equality, and civil progress.

According to Mr Disraeli, but for the fear of Mr Bright there would be no Conservative party, for he distinctly says, "there is no other mode by which you can explain the large Opposition returned to Parliament." Conservatism, then, owes all to one man, without whom it would die out. It is a creature of fear. We do not believe the statement; we believe that what is called Conservatism has many origins, but the one assigned by Mr Disraeli cannot be very agreeable to the pride of his party, which has thought it had something better, higher, and more lasting to do than to cope with one man. But, assuming that the Opposition is so large because of Mr Bright, how large is it? And here comes the difficulty of reckoning with a politician who renounces numbers in considering an election. Mr Disraeli claims 295 at the least, but this calculation cannot be arithmetical, and in the number, whatever it may truly be, he includes some really liberal Conservatives who will not go with him on narrow Church questions, and whose votes have been as often found on the Ministerial as on the Opposition side.

And with a diminishing following he yet holds this language—

Well, gentlemen, if you look to the future, I cannot for a moment but believe it is a necessary consequence of the present state of public affairs that, in due time, you will have a Conservative Government, to which the administration of the country will be intrusted for a long time.

The necessary consequence is not very clear, and the due time may be distressingly distant, but to make up for all that the Administration, when it comes, is to be a long one. This promissory note is only to be matched by Sancho Panza's bill of exchange for ass colts unborn. And the credit is not improved by the subsequent confession that a Conservative Ministry could not exist without a considerable majority. And whence is it to come, unless it can grow downwards?

The fact is, that Mr Disraeli has had the disagreeable task of putting sour grapes into many words and phrases. There is a pretty addition to 'Auld Robin Gray,' in which it is said of the disappointed, heartbroken girl,

Despair it was come,
But she thought it content.

And it seems to us that there is the same sort of mistake as to the feelings in the mind of Mr Disraeli.

OXFORD.

Mr Gladstone's defeat at Oxford is all for the best except for Oxford, such is the general judgment. But Oxford Proper did its best for him, and itself honour in so doing. The large majority of the capacities supported him heartily and zealously. And by the capacities we of course mean the teaching authorities and instruments of the University. But these were swamped by the non-residents scattered over the country voting by papers, clergymen generally who had forgotten what they had ever learned at Oxford, and learned nothing else since but narrow notions, or who, under the patronage and influence of the Squire, voted against the Minister whose merits have made him their peculiar aversion.

The moral of this experiment of admitting votes by papers seems to be the prudent Scottish maxim to let sleeping dogs lie. The pack that has hunted Mr Gladstone out of Oxford would have remained quiet and harmless enough in their personages but for the facility of the voting papers, which gave wings to bigotry and political prejudice.

But still we cannot forget that Oxford, without its outsiders, has been addicted to ostracizing its representatives of superior merit. It turned off Huskisson, the Gladstone of his day; it turned off Peel. It would seem that when a statesman ripens he drops from that tree. And in the transfer of its affections the University is not nice, and is not ashamed to take to itself some miserable mediocrity after one of the most accomplished scholars and geniuses of the age. But if Oxford loses by this perverse propensity the country gains, and Mr Gladstone in his native Lancashire will be a freer and therefore better politician than he ever could be in the trammels of Oxford.

BISMARCK'S BUDGET.

Let us imagine a Sovereign of England summoning a Cabinet Council of his Ministers to meet at the Hague, and he and they there issuing a decree regulating the amount of the budget and the nature of the taxes. This

is precisely what William the First of Prussia has done at Carlsbad. From the days of Strafford never was a breach and a contempt of representative government so audaciously avowed. Whilst defying his people, the Prussian monarch shows considerable fear of his allies. All Germany has been put in commotion by the ordering of the Prussian Government to put all the fortresses of Silesia in a state of defence. To be sure, whilst the northern Germans were struck with alarm at the order, the entire press of Vienna has burst into a loud laugh of contempt. "What care we," exclaim the Austrian journalists, "for what you may do in your Silesian strongholds. We are not going to invade or levy war upon you. And you assuredly will not make war upon us. If there be Prussian troops in the Duchies, there are Austrian troops also. And we can send two hundred soldiers for every one hundred that Prussia can. Count Bismark cannot appropriate either the Duchies, or Kiel, or Rendsburg, without the assent and adhesion of Austria. That will not be given, for Prussia to appropriate to herself exclusively the naval supremacy of Germany, to which she can bring neither money, nor sailors, nor naval experience. Less rodomontade and more common sense, if you please, good Berliners."

It was said that the two monarchs would meet at Carlsbad, but the chaffer of the press, carried on even by the official journals on both sides, does not portend a very amicable interview. And how Bismark is to triumph, or to extricate himself from the Austrian quarrel, is not apparent. His credit as a Minister of Foreign Affairs is on the wane, and report already threatens him with a successor. But, on the other hand, Bismark is a bold and indispensable domestic politician. What other Minister could the King take or procure to carry on his battles with his Parliament, unless, indeed, he were to effect a compromise with the Liberals? Bismark seems determined to render this impossible, and to do this proclaims the budget for the year in the very teeth of the negative vote of the Chamber. William the First is, therefore, tied to his Strafford, and is resolved to govern despotically, without even observing those forms which the very Bonapartes respect.

To support this system, and to maintain public quiet along with it, the Prussian Government is obliged to employ a severity far greater than any known or practised in France. The Liberal deputies who happened to be placemen have been removed, if they could be so; if irremovable, they have been prosecuted. The strictest orders have been given to prevent the citizens or electors from feting or welcoming their deputies. This has been the case at Cologne, where the matter is still pending. The citizens insist on giving a dinner to their representative, and the Government authorities insist that they shall not. It is the story of the Odillon Barrot banquet in Paris, which M. Guizot would not allow; his not allowing it having for its result the ejection of the Orleans family from the throne to Twickenham and Claremont. There may not be any immediate fear of this in Prussia. The grand failure of 1848 has disgusted all classes with overt revolutionary measures. But let the Government get into difficulties and danger and need the support of the nation, and decidedly his Majesty would not obtain it.

And, with all this, Bismark is farther off than ever from the annexation of the Duchies. The Prussian commissioner and soldiers have made things so unpopular that even the few rustic nobles dare not show themselves what they really are. The Prince of Prussia has gone on a mission of conciliation. But as he and Bismark are at daggers drawn, and wide as the poles asunder, it is not seen what he can offer or propose that does not imply the dismissal of Bismark.

THE DISPUTED CLAIMS OF THE MINISTRY.

In disparagement of the exploits of Tom Thumb the Great, the detractor *Grizzle* says, "He made the giants first, and then he killed them." And so, too, the Tories deny any financial credit to the Government, because they charge it with having made the excesses of expenditure it has retrenched. "Our party left office," they say, "in 1859, with an expenditure of sixty-five millions, which was afterwards run up by the succeeding Liberal Ministry to seventy-two or seventy-three millions, which is only now brought down by the boasted retrenchments to some sixty-seven millions."

Is it, then, true that the giants were made first and killed afterwards? No, Mr Gladstone shows that the giants were ready made in 1859, and that there was a growth of them, of Conservative origin, in succeeding years. In the financial year named the expenditure had been fixed at the rate, not as stated of sixty-five millions, but of sixty-nine millions, and Mr Gladstone found himself responsible for the finances of the country with a deficiency staring him in the face. A whole quarter had then elapsed, and the charges for the year were unalterably fixed. But this was not all. Lord Derby's Government had despatched an

envoy to sign a treaty of peace with China, for which unwelcome purpose he was escorted by seven or eight black gunboats, manned with about fifteen hundred fighting men. The Chinese could not recognize the apparel of peace in this preposterous armament. And hence the affair of the Peiho, which involved us in a war, and the cost of the expedition to Peking. To Lord Malmesbury's indiscreet arrangement of Mr Bruce's mission was owing the China war, which raised the expenditure of the following year to seventy-three millions. This was, as lawyers would describe it, consequential damage. The Liberal Ministry had to suffer for and to repair the blunders of their predecessors.

And at the same time that a foreign war was made by instruction for an unnecessary and unsuitable display of naval force in the Chinese waters, a Tory alarm was raised at home that our fleet was wholly ineffective, and required complete reconstruction. It was then that Sir John Pakington took credit for laying down the scantlings of the ships of the *Warrior* class, which are now confessed to be good to figure in an anchorage, but for little or nothing else. Captain Coles' ship would knock to pieces any of those unwieldy, unhandy ships of broadside armament. Having made a charge for what was, as Mr Gladstone observes, pompously described as reconstruction of the navy, and prepared with a long hand a Chinese war to be provided for by its successors, the Ministry of Lord Derby was broken up in 1859, but leaving behind it a crop of embarrassments. Out of the panic about the navy came the mania for defences, which the present Ministry did not escape. There would have been no money borrowed to build forts on sands, and to guard inland hills which no enemy could approach with costly stone works, if it had not been for the alarm about the navy, countenanced, if not raised, by Lord Derby's Admiralty. The volunteers have since sprung up, relations with France have become smoother and firmer; and if it had been postponed to this day to ask of Parliament twelve millions for defences, so unnecessary and idle a grant would most certainly have been refused, with a sharp rebuff to the proposers. And so the only considerable financial error of the Government is directly referable to the doings of its predecessor, and the only part of the conduct of Lord Palmerston's Ministry which has had the praise and encouragement of the Opposition has been the waste of money on defences.

There has seldom been a Government less favoured by fortune than the present. It has had to contend with vast difficulties, and has a right to claim credit for bringing the country not only unharmed, but prosperous, out of them. The American war, with the cotton scarcity, made, perhaps, the severest trial to which the wisdom of statesmen and the fortitude of a suffering people were ever put. It is easy to say now that neutrality was the only line, but how many persuasions were there to another course, how many arguments in the direction of immediate relief, and an alliance recommended as making a barrier to the encroaching, domineering spirit of the North. The dispositions of France were in this direction, and the majority of the aristocratic classes were for the recognition of the South, and something more. Make a friend where you much want one, they said, and give relief to Lancashire. And all our interests except the highest interest, international rectitude, seemed to lie in the direction of raising the Southern blockade. But adherence to an honest policy was not without its reward, and commercial activity, paralyzed in Lancashire, found vent in other quarters, and more than redressed the balance of prosperity.

Let us not be told, then, that this Government is the fly on the chariot wheel, vaunting a progress which it could neither promote nor retard. As Mr Gladstone showed, if there has been luck in the history of the Ministry there has been much more of the bad than of the good kind, and it has a right to all credit for having brought the country through most difficult passages with honour and advantage. A very small deviation would have been attended with a very different result, and we cannot forget the obvious bias of Lord Derby to that deviation, and Mr Roebuck's vehement advocacy of it. We indeed believe it mainly due to the present Government that we are not at this moment at war with America. As for the financial policy, it has been as sound as the foreign, and we know it by its fruits, which are palpable and level to every comprehension. As Sir James Graham said, Every housewife knows the reason why. But, objects some detractor, "Things go well of themselves, and no thanks to any Minister;" but things only go well, as it seems, of themselves when they run in a well-shaped groove, which is not made without skilful hands, instead of which the Tories would put them into a rut, where they would come to a stand-still or to a smash.

THE PLEA OF "GUILTY."

In charging the grand jury on Thursday, upon the case of Constance Kent, Mr Justice Willes, after adverting to the prisoner's confessions of the murder of her brother, said,

A person unacquainted with judicial inquiries might ask why there should be any further discussion or other evidence offered when there were two confessions of the prisoner, one in her handwriting and the other signed by her. He answered that admissions of this description ought to be very closely investigated, and they ought, if possible, for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the guilt of a person stating, "I am guilty," to take care that certain answers had not been given from other motives than a consciousness of guilt and a desire to state it; whether it was a conscientious statement, or, in a matter of so much importance as the present, to see whether the circumstances of the case did or did not confirm the statement that was made.

Of the soundness of this doctrine there can be no question. But why did it not apply next day, when, by simply

pleading Guilty the wretched girl barred all investigation and stopped all care "to see whether the circumstances of the case did or did not confirm the statement that was made." The prisoner was asked whether she knew what she was admitting, and with no more question the self-accusation was allowed, the verdict found in accordance with it, and judgment of death pronounced.

All this was done in accordance with law, but as the judge himself must have thought, in despite of justice. By the just principle of English law, it is not for a prisoner to confess guilt, but for the Court to find it, on sufficient evidence. The question to the prisoner at the bar, Are you guilty or not guilty? is meant only to be a dead form, a relic of past usage curiously retained in modern practice. The real offender is expected and asked to add to his crimes that of a lie in open Court by pleading Not Guilty, and if he plead otherwise is usually persuaded that to secure fair trial he must retract the plea and set out with the fiction that the law has put into his mouth. But if the plea be not retracted then, as in the case of Constance Kent, the whole machinery of justice is put out of gear. We do not doubt the truth of her confession, but it is still open to dispute, and there is left the right to doubt. Many may yet ask, What assurance have we that the girl is not, with connivance of law, publicly committing suicide from any one of several imaginable motives? The only assurance must lie in a sifting of corroborative evidence, and from first to last that has at no time been sifted, it has not even been all produced. Mr Justice Willes in his sketch of the case to the grand jury, a sketch founded, of course, on the depositions laid before him, said,

A night shift of the prisoner now charged with the crime was withdrawn from the wash, and a night shift with blood upon it was found on the day after the murder concealed in the scullery. That was evidence from which the jury might draw their own conclusion, whether that night shift was abstracted by the prisoner, and whether it was her night-shift.

But no evidence on the case hitherto has attempted to identify the stained garment found in the copper flue with the missing night dress of Constance Kent. The finding of that garment was stated at the time in the newspapers as a trivial matter. One of the local police who were stupidly engaged in missing all the yet fresh traces of the crime, had it shown to him by the finder, but declaring the stains to be natural and the discovery of no consequence, he took possession of what was then said to be a chemise—there was no hint that it was a night dress, and still less that it belonged to Constance Kent—and said that he would show it to his wife. Thenceforth no more was heard about the matter, until it was revived by the London police as a main link in the evidence by which Constance Kent's confession was to be corroborated. The prominence given to it in the Judge's charge shows that this evidence would have been much relied on in the trial, had there been a trial. Of course if the stained garment were really the missing night dress it should be producible, and would in that case be conclusive evidence. Is it producible? If not, why not? No man can conceive that, in a case of so much importance and so much doubt, the most stupid country constable in Europe having taken from its hiding-place a blood-stained night dress, marked with the initials of the person against whom it was a chief source of suspicion that there was a nightdress of hers missing, would, without culpable motive, have destroyed it. Even if not obviously the missing garment, and very probably what this constable first took it to be, the connexion of the finding of it with the place and time of the murder would make it something that, to the meanest capacity, it would appear imprudent to destroy. But if such evidence exist, why has it been kept secret throughout all past hearings and bungling investigation, to remain a secret still, because the plea of Guilty bars investigation in the one place when it was hoped that, at last, we should learn accurately whether the evidence in the case were or were not enough, without the confession, to produce conviction.

Together with the confession which avoided all indications of the corroborative evidence to which it might have shown the way, Miss Kent gave through her counsel solemn assurance that the crime was hers alone, and that she was not impelled to it by unkindness from those at home. And she has said also that she had no ill will against the child. This leaves a cruel murder motiveless. For the motive of jealousy, which we believe she has assigned, could not exist if it were not excited by the sting of a stepmother's daily slights and obvious preferences of the one child that was all her own. Such preferences are natural, but it is hard to believe all that Mr Coleridge said in her name of Constance Kent's home life, if it be true that it produced a jealousy which goaded her ill regulated mind into an act of murder.

At any rate, the thoroughly unsatisfactory issue of the plea of Guilty, never more conspicuously shown than it was yesterday in Constance Kent's case, is again forced on attention. Is it worth while to blend with the solemnities of a court of justice the mockery of a demand upon each prisoner for a conventional lie to open the proceedings? Confession in bar of investigation is the thing not wanted. Strict scrutiny is the one thing desired, and why may we not undertake that without asking anything of the accused, and leave confession to come after scrutiny, in aid of justice? If it be desirable to take the evidence of the accused in confirmation of a charge, then why should it not be evidence taken, when offered voluntarily, in the course of the trial, and accepted as one element, but one element only, in a full and strict inquiry into all the circumstances of the case?

PETTY PROTECTIONS.

The reactionary effort in Westminster to improve the intellectual quality of the representation has not been imitated, as it might have been, in any of the centres of manufacture and commerce. The returns of representatives from them are intellectually low, sometimes not merely second rate, but even third and fourth rate.

For such towns economical knowledge is of first rate money value for their own guidance as well as for the guidance of legislation. The manufacturers, however, whilst they have by shouts and impassioned appeals and class jealousies been made free traders, as against agriculturists, are commonly in their own particular occupations still densely protectionist, and that, too, really to their own detriment in the long run. In Coventry, for example, there is a strong protectionist reaction on silk, and a return of protectionist representatives.

A representative of sound qualifications for legislation, which would have included economical knowledge and a mind unfettered by narrow interests, would at the time of the silk distress have seen that a large proportion of the Coventry trade was permanently stricken down, or stricken for such a time that the cessation of the demand must be treated as permanent, much of it caused by changes of fashion, which no practical legislation could restore. He would immediately have directed the attention of his constituents to changes in the manufacture of the article to stimulate demand, or to changes of occupation, and to emigration for the surplus hands, instead of keeping them hanging about in mischievous idleness and dependent pauperism. He might have referred them to the brilliant example set in this respect by the Belgian Minister, Charles Rogier, for the relief of nearly a fourth part of the number of the hand-lace workers thrown out of employment chiefly by the introduction of English machine-made lace, at a time, too, when there was a failure of the crops.

Macclesfield has been represented by Mr Brooklehurst, a silk manufacturer, a Liberal, and on common political questions a voter with the Government. But he is protectionist and conservative in silk, and of great influence with those dependent on that manufacture, whom he has led to split their votes with Mr Egerton the conservative, and defeat Mr David Chadwick, the advanced economist and liberal. Mr Chadwick had led in important measures for the relief and improvement of the place, by enterprises in the change of its textile manufacture to meet the changes of demand, and he would have proved himself the best promoter of its interests.

In Lancashire there yet prevails a great deal of protectionism in cotton, and in other manufactures, a protectionism which, as in the instance of Macclesfield, allies itself with conservatism, and in the county contributes to the large conservative strength. Indeed, on the occasion of the last stagnation of the cotton manufacture, preceding the cotton famine, Mr Bright himself appeared with a deputation at the Poor-law Board, to urge the granting of out-door relief in aid of the depressed wages of the cotton operatives, and recommended that some of them should be "set up," out of the rates, with baskets of sewing cotton to go about with for sale. Mr Bright did not see, we presume, that this was protectionism of cotton, often at the expense of the agricultural or other ratepayers, and protection of the worst sort, protectionism at the expense of wages, which it would reduce, as displayed by the abuses of the old poor law in the agricultural districts. During the cotton famine, as on other occasions, the protectionist spirit in manufactures has been more widely prevalent in the local administration than the independent officers engaged in it have chosen to make known. Guardians connected with manufactures, as well as the distributors of charitable funds connected with them, have opposed the reducing of the congestion of unemployed labour, they have resisted relief by emigration, or by migration, or by changes of occupation. They have given relief in aid of wages, directly and indirectly, by the payment of rents for cotton-workers. They have worked the funds to keep up a stock of labourers, and to keep down wages factitiously; in doing which they have mispent other people's money for protectionist objects, with no other than mischievous results. The protectionist and conservative spirit has shown itself, again, in opposition to the freedom of the combination and employment of capital, promoted by the limited liability principle, and by the new law of partnership; as also by the opposition of the last representative for Manchester, Mr Aspinall Turner, to the measure for allowing shares of profits to labourers; as well as by the resistance made by Mr Wilson Patten, the member for North Lancashire, to the Union Chargeability Bill. Yet the entire freedom of the labour market from factitious interferences is of as great economical importance to such a district as the entire freedom of the food market.

The spirit of conservatism and protectionism, prevalent in these districts, is shown in the apathy or the opposition of the Manchester and other Chambers of Commerce—where, it is true, railway directors have large influence—to the question of railway reform. The freedom of the transport of goods and passengers from excessive charges, more than sixfold the amount of the protectionist tax on the importation of corn; the delays also and the obstructions, as well as the dangers, of clashing monopolies; are of vital consequence to such a district, not to speak of the desired security and improvement of the railway property invested there. But from the default of properly-instructed leadership the people deeply interested in the subject are agape upon it.

On these and other large and important subjects, such as the preservation of its stock of skilled labour from waste from bad sanitary conditions, as well as from overwork, there is a spirit of protectionism which gives to conservatism such large force within the district where, if enlightened economical principles were prevalent, it ought to be utterly extinguished.

To Manchester it would have been worth while, on the lowest grounds of interest, to have paid for the services of a representative competent to discern and promote its real economical interests. Mr Bagehot, who has certainly such pretensions, and has high intellectual rank as a writer on economical subjects, whatever he may be as a speaker, offered himself there as a candidate on the ordinary conditions; but he was not listened to, and was rejected almost with insult by the vulgar master-manufacturers and merchants, who preferred a commonplace admiral, and on his declining have taken up with a technical lawyer, who, whatever may be his sense and liberality—neither of which we doubt—in general politics, will probably be conservative in the legislation on commerce and manufactures. Disrespect to such a candidate as Mr Bagehot was disrespect to economic science and free trade.

Liverpool, which returns conservatives, does pay a special Parliamentary agent for the protection of its excessive dock dues and other interests of the like sort.

Something is due to the electoral procedure, and to the heavy electoral expenses, in withholding candidates of the higher intellectual grade, and in depreciating the representation of such large manufacturing communities as Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow; but an ignorant spirit of protectionism and conservatism has at the bottom a very large share in it.

In South Lancashire Mr Gladstone gained his election, it is stated, by carrying away some conservative votes. Mr James Heywood was a Liberal greatly in advance of the intelligence of the constituency, but we do not wish that a less thorough man had been selected for the contest. In this election, as in others, the non-voting portion of the constituency might decide the election either way. There would be no swamping of either Liberals or Tories. In some of the elections the conservative expenditure of money, although not of intellect, has been enormous. It is believed that, in East Surrey, Mr Peck the tea merchant, a defeated candidate, will have spent upwards of fourteen thousand pounds.

MR DEBENHAM'S ACQUITTAL.

The acquittal of Mr Debenham must not pass unnoticed. The Judge charged the jury that "wherever there was a want of the ordinary caution which all men should exercise, and in consequence of that want the life even of a burglar was wantonly sacrificed, the party would be guilty of manslaughter."

Now what were the circumstances of this case? The night was the night of Whit-Monday, the hour about twelve, and the streets were thronged with passengers. Mr Debenham, hearing something fall in his yard, looked out and saw a dark figure crouching down. What reason was there for alarm? There was no attempt to break in, no burglary. It was a trespass, no more. Mr Debenham had his assistant with him, and there were also three women in the house. Mr Debenham might have called in his neighbours to assist him in searching the yard, or he might have avoided taking the life of the trespasser by doing before what he did after the fatal shot was fired—gone for the police and obtained their presence. But no; Mr Debenham's proceeding was in the way of a word and a mortal blow. He called out, Who are you? If you don't answer I will shoot you; and in default of the answer was as bad as his word, fired without hesitation, and killed the man.

The jury were of opinion that Mr Debenham had fired the pistol without intending injury, but merely for the purpose of creating an alarm. But in that case the pistol would have been so aimed that the ball would not have glanced off from a wall and killed the man. The pistol must have been pointed low, and about to the height of the crouching object. And the act of so aiming a pistol in circumstances not justifying any serious alarm was, to say the least, one of most culpable recklessness. Yet when the Chief Baron pressed the jury to declare whether or not the pistol was fired with sufficient caution, their answer, through their foreman, was in the affirmative! Fired with sufficient caution, the pistol would have been pointed upwards, not towards the figure in the yard.

There was a similar case some years ago. A clergyman alarmed in the night by the entrance of some one into his garden, snatched up a loaded gun, opened his window, fired down, and killed a poor fellow who was prowling about after a sweetheart. The parson, like Mr Debenham, denied any intention to injure, but if he had aimed his gun as he aimed his sermons, heavenwards, it is certain that his hands would not have been stained with an innocent fellow creature's blood. But the clergyman's act in a fright was more excusable than that of Mr Debenham, for he was not in a populous neighbourhood with people about, and the police within call, and though his conduct was too hasty to be approved his acquittal could not be blamed.

The verdict of the jury that tried Mr Debenham, and found him not guilty notwithstanding the Chief Baron's charge, which pointed to a different conclusion, we must attribute to sympathy with cowardice. Mr Debenham's precipitate recourse to his pistol was an act of cowardice,

and the consequence illustrates the cruelty commonly assigned to cowardice. It was not, it is true, an intended cruelty, but it came of a hasty act prompted by fright. With a little more nerve and self-possession Mr Debenham would have considered that against one trespasser, whatever his purpose might be, he was backed by his assistant, and could have the help to alarm the neighbourhood of the vociferations of three female servants. There was plenty of help at hand, if Mr Debenham's fears would have allowed him to avail himself of it. The reckless recourse to firearms will we fear be much encouraged by this acquittal.

At Cheltenham a poor fellow has been shot for preferring yellow to blue. The assassin protests he did not mean harm, but what does a man mean when he carries about with him a loaded revolver, and fires one of the barrels into the face of a person who says something displeasing to him? He pleads accident, but was it accident that charged the revolver? The murder was not meant, but the law must teach people that they must not, by carrying deadly weapons when there can be no occasion for them, put themselves in a state of preparation for homicide in any squabble that may chance to arise.

THE LAST OF THE ELECTIONS.

Yesterday twenty-three more members were returned and some further addition was made to the growing liberal majority. To day the contests are to be decided by poll in South Derbyshire, North Hants, West Norfolk, Leitrim, King's County, and Wexford. There will also be nominations and, we believe, uncontested returns in Antrim and Meath. Unless fight be shown in Antrim or Meath the General Election will be at an end to-night; except only the poll for North Leicestershire, which is to be taken on Monday.

MR GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT AT OXFORD.

The following letter was sent to the *Times*:
Sir,—The rejection of Mr Gladstone by the University of Oxford is likely to create—indeed has already created—an erroneous impression as to the real feelings existing among those who form the living and breathing Oxford.—The Heads, Professors, Tutors, Fellows, and other residents engaged in conducting the work of the place. Mr Gladstone has himself done something towards correcting this impression by his remarks at Liverpool, that "the great majority of the teaching body of Oxford, the great majority of those who devote their nights and days and the best years of their lives to rearing youths, have at all times been his supporters in his elections, and have not abandoned him now."

I crave your indulgence for a short space while I expound this text, and place before the country the circumstances of the case, so far as the educating University—the real academical body—is concerned.

Briefly, then, the resident body consists of some 260 or 270 persons. Of these 155 voted (or paired) for Mr Gladstone at the election which has just terminated, while no more than 89 voted (or paired) against him. The remainder were neutral. Mr Hardy had a majority in three Colleges only—St John's, Magdalen, and Lincoln. The most important Colleges were all strongly on Mr Gladstone's side. The proportion in his favour at Balliol was 10 to 1, at Oriel 7 to 1, at Wadham 5 to 1, at University 9 to 2, at Corpus 8 to 2, at Pembroke 4 to 1, at Exeter 11 to 3, at Merton 10 to 4, at Christ Church 20 to 9, at Brasenose 10 to 5, at Queen's 8 to 4, at New College 8 to 5, at Trinity, 6 to 4. Nor do the mere numbers sufficiently show the educational preponderance of Mr Gladstone's friends. The minority at Corpus consisted of the President and a chaplain, that at Merton of the Warden, his two sons, and one Fellow; that at Exeter of one Fellow and two residents in the town; that at Worcester of the Provost, one Fellow, and (similarly) two residents holding no Collegiate or University position. The Heads of Houses were divided nearly equally between the two candidates, 12 voting for Mr Gladstone, 11 for Mr Hardy, and one for neither. The Professors were strongly for Mr Gladstone, 24 giving him their support, while 10 only voted for his opponent. The Tutors and Lecturers, who amount to about 80, lent to Mr Gladstone's side still more decidedly. It is difficult to be exact on this point; but such an estimate as it has been found possible to make at present appears to show that fully three-fourths were on Mr Gladstone's side, 60 voting for him, and only 20 for Mr Hardy. The young Tutors were almost unanimously supporters of Mr Gladstone.

I trust that these statistics sufficiently prove that it is not *Academic Oxford*—which owes such a debt of gratitude to Mr Gladstone—that has disgraced herself by rejecting him. He ceases to represent us by the will of the non-residents. The real University has not been unfaithful to her old choice, but has been swamped and overpowered by those outlying voters, whose sympathies are perhaps with the *Alma Mater* of their own youth, but who have little in common with the Oxford of 1865.

A RESIDENT.

Oxford, July 19.

MR MOENS AND THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.—Mrs Moens has sent the following letter for publication: "Sir,—My husband has now been two months in the hands of the brigands, and his restoration to me seems more hopeless—or at least more remote—than it did in the middle of May. I then thought he would either be at once released by the troops, or else be set free on payment of a ransom. But it now seems the soldiers cannot release him, although they number about 6,000 men in this province alone. I think, then, that I have cause to complain that they will not allow me to attempt to ransom him. I can now send neither money nor letters to the brigands, as no person will dare to do so without a pass from the General, and this is refused me. My husband is in a far worse position than the Italians who have been captured in this province at various times, for their friends were allowed to negotiate with the brigands. I know that it is irregular and illegal to connive at brigandage, and to allow brigands to receive ransoms; yet these things have regularly been permitted by the Italian Government in Southern Italy up to the date of my husband's capture. My husband and I were travelling—in perfect confidence in the strength of the Italian Government—along a road which we were assured was perfectly safe. Though the authorities at Salerno knew that it had become unsafe within the few previous days, and that the brigands were then in the plains of Paestum, they neither warned us of our danger, nor afforded us any protection against it. If the Italian Government be now really in earnest to put down brigandage, I only wish they would allow my husband to escape before they put in execution their new strict and severe measures. It would be far better for him if they continued to show their former nonchalance and supineness. It is very, very cruel that, because he is an Englishman, he should fall a victim to a severity which has never been shown when the brigands have captured Italians. I trust to your kindness to insert this letter, that my unhappy position may be made known to my countrymen.—I am, &c., ANNIE MOENS.—Hotel Vittoria, Salerno, July 12."

Correspondence.

BROTHER IGNATIUS.

Sir,—I should not have troubled you with any further remarks on Mr Lyne or his doings, if he had not yesterday, at St Martin's Hall, made some statements which seem to call for a reply. It seems that he has read my letter which appeared in your columns for July 1. In that letter I urged that, if he believed himself to be speaking the truth, his very confidence should lead him to challenge any who may question his words to come forward then and there. Mr Lyne has not done this; but a friend who heard his tirade of yesterday in St Martin's Hall informs me that this self-styled monk relieved his conscience or his temper by bestowing on me a few maledictions more or less akin to those which he has heaped on the young gentleman who calls himself Brother Maurus. A passing reference, to what he was pleased to term the "cleverness" of the *Examiner* and of those who write in it, was designed to give point to his charge, that I "denied the eternity of punishment," although I knew perfectly well and was as thoroughly convinced as Mr Lyne himself that it is eternal. Having thus rated my truthfulness at its proper value, he was kind enough to stigmatize me as one "who splashed his feet in the blood which had bought him, and rejected the covenant which bound him to his God."

If this report be correct (and there seems to be no reason to doubt its accuracy) Mr Lyne's head is so utterly muddled as to make it almost useless to point out to him the confusion under which he labours. But for the sake of others I am anxious to show that, instead of replying to me, Mr Lyne simply holds up the long string of ambiguous terms by which he deludes himself and misleads those who may have the empty brain and empty stomach of the devotees of Mount Tabor.

It is hard to think that, when he speaks of eternal punishment, even Mr Lyne can forget that there are two terms to be defined, (1) whether *eternal* means *endless*, and (2) whether *punishment* means *retaliation* or *correction*. Nor can he well have forgotten that a denial of the eternity of punishment has not proceeded from any writer of the liberal school in the English Church, if this term is taken as denoting the wrath of God against that which is evil. None have in this sense maintained the proposition more earnestly than the Bishop of Natal and Mr Wilson, the former in his 'Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans,' the latter in his defence before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But I have no wish to rest the question on what may be styled an etymological quibble. The real point to be determined is, What do such phrases mean? Do they not resolve themselves into this,—that from the necessity of His nature God must hate evil, and that this hatred can never die? Thus the sinner, whether here or hereafter, must be made to feel this undying hatred or wrath, in the measure in which it may be necessary that he should feel it. To the wrath itself there is, potentially, no end; that each evil-doer shall be subjected to it without end the Church of England (however much Mr Lyne, and Dr Pusey, or Bishop Wilberforce may bluster to the contrary) requires neither her clergy nor her laity to maintain or believe.

But whenever we think of such subjects as these, every healthy mind must feel that human language is but the expression of inadequate thoughts; and this fact becomes the more apparent when we consider the remaining term *punishment*. By this word Mr Lyne denotes vindictive retaliation, and thus again seeks to commit us to notions which the Church of England leaves all her members free to reject utterly. But for the present I will only remind him of one sentence in my former letter, which asserted that into the Divine mind "the mean and cowardly thoughts of retaliation can never enter." If Mr Lyne is prepared to maintain that retaliation is not in itself mean and cowardly, I am convinced that the general sense of Englishmen would be wholly against him. Resentment is an instinct or a passion, necessary amongst beings who can inflict pain and injury on one another; the deliberate purpose of retaliation shows (to use Butler's language) that the passion is not properly controlled. But it is a patent fact that with the advance of education and thought the idea of retaliation becomes weaker and weaker. It may almost be regarded as having died out in English law, if we contrast our present code with that of the last century. If then this retaliation be so poor and mean a thing in man, what is it when predicated of that Being who is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever? If human parents can punish in pure love, and without a shade of vindictive feeling, what are we to say of the punishments which come from the common Parent of us all? Our notions of penalty, when applied to His chastenings, are not merely inadequate, but wrong; and they have led to those ideas of a "state of probation" which, so far as they prevail, blind our eyes to the very nature of the Divine Kingdom. Does the law of England hold that children are in a state of "probation" in their father's house? Will it allow parents to act on the theory that after they have borne with their son's misdoings for fourteen or fifteen years, they may turn him out of doors and be quit of him? There is no state of "probation," although a state of "education" there undoubtedly is. To the theory of probation the Church of England has not committed herself, her laity, or her clergy; and even if she had done so, she would not thereby make the theory true. The Church, which brings charges of defective faith and defective practice against all other Churches, cannot presume to regard herself as free from all faults, whether of practice or of faith.

I need hardly add that in thus speaking I address myself chiefly to sober-minded and impartial Englishmen. To Mr Lyne himself I would only say that he has not met one single charge out of that long catalogue of crimes which lies at the door of his traditional system? I have said that his doctrine leads to persecution; that it involves belief in witchcraft; that it has made men cruel and deluged Europe with blood; that it has made them *liars* in proportion to the intensity with which they cling to their horrid dogmas; that its logical result is the Inquisition, and the utter overthrow of the whole fabric of English civilization. Perhaps Mr Lyne will say that he really does not care whether it does all this or not, because the one thing to be thought of is hell. By so saying, he will admit the truth of all that I have said; and I will leave it to the people of England to say what they think

of a man who avows that he would persecute if he could; that he cares nothing for falsehood, if falsehood can but snatch brands from the burning; and that he hates with all his heart and soul everything that has made England great, powerful, and free.

I am, &c.,
PRESBYTER ANGLICANUS.
July 17, 1865.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN, &c.

Sir,—In turning over some old books, I have been struck with the following passage in an anonymous volume:

It is related by a Latin author, of the inhabitants of a certain district of ancient Greece, that they were in the habit of praying frequently to Jupiter for some change of weather, and that, on one occasion, when a drought had continued somewhat long, and, according to their views, rain should have come, and they prayed for it in their accustomed manner, a great black cloud suddenly overshadowed them, and instead of the rain that was vainly expected, these words, uttered in awful thunder, smote the ears of the terrified assembly: "Foolish, presumptuous mortals, cease your absurd importunity, and mind your own business." The cloud then passed away; and the people, glad to escape the dreaded thunderbolt, but quaking with fear, resolved, for the future, to leave the government of the universe, weather included, in the hands of Jupiter, piously acknowledging his benevolence, and admitting, with shame and sorrow, the irreverent presumption of which they had been guilty, in seeking, by their querulous petitions, to alter the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence.

I am, &c., L. R.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

An Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy and of the Principal Philosophical Questions discussed in his Writings. By John Stuart Mill. Longmans.

Henry Holbeach; Student in Life and Philosophy. A Narrative and Discussion. Two Volumes. Strahan.

Outlines of Theology. By Alexander Vinet. Strahan.

Outlines of Philosophy and Literature. By Alexander Vinet. Strahan.

In speaking, some weeks ago, of Mr Mill's Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, we purposely abstained from reference to those parts of the book which rather concerned Mr Mansel's recent application of the Hamiltonian philosophy to theological questions than applied the teaching of Sir William Hamilton himself; considering that thus we should best indicate the points of difference between the two great thinkers. Those parts, however, have since become specially famous through the characteristic zeal, intelligence, and honesty with which the modern publicans and Pharisees—no longer foes or rivals, but congenial fellow-workers in opposition to every sort of social, moral, and religious advancement—have attempted to vilify and succeeded in misrepresenting them. Perhaps it was well for men like Bishop Thirlwall, Dean Stanley, and Mr Kingsley, to speak out in defence of the controverted sentences; but few who voted for Mr Mill, and none surely whose votes were worth having, could have been influenced by the silly fabrications of pot-house theologians and evangelical dunce. Now, however, that the Westminster election is over, and that the electors have honoured themselves by choosing such a representative as Mr Mill, we may revert to his volume, and affirm our conviction that of all the answers published during the last few years to Mr Mansel's 'Limits of Religious Thought,' the most eloquent, the most convincing, and the most thoroughly Christian, is that contained in Mr Mill's chapter on "The Philosophy of the Conditional, as applied by Mr Mansel to Religion."

There was nothing new in Mr Mansel's teaching. Other theologians before him had attempted a philosophical justification of the perversions of Christian truth insisted upon by the keepers of the modern Temple. In the old ages men not only declared, but were even wicked enough to believe, that God is good. But soon the all but universal disposition of people to idolise their own evil passions tempted them to ascribe to the Good One the wanton, cruel, and revengeful feelings present in their own hearts. They persuaded themselves that God was an omnipotent tyrant; if not the actual promoter of evil, the energetic and relentless punisher of it, although He had full power of averting it in the first instance, had He so chosen. They learnt to talk, as M. Vinet, a kind-hearted, generous man, could do a few years ago of God as "taking small account of individuals, fusing them into one solidarity, and, without caring for exact assessment, demanding merely a certain total of misery, beyond which His justice could not descend." And Mr Mansel expresses similar views, though in somewhat more softened language. "It is a fact," he says, following the fashion of all dogmatists who, forbidding other thinkers even leave to speculate, boldly announce their own speculations as settled facts,—"it is a fact which experience forces upon us that the representation of God after the model of the highest human morality which we are capable of conceiving, is not sufficient to account for all the phenomena exhibited by the course of His natural Providence. The infliction of physical suffering, the permission of moral evil, the adversity of the good, the prosperity of the wicked, the crimes of the guilty involving the misery of the innocent, the tardy appearance and partial distribution of moral and religious knowledge in the world,—these are facts which no doubt are reconcilable, we know not how, with the Infinite Goodness of God, but which certainly are not to be explained on the supposition that its sole and sufficient type is to be found in the finite goodness of man." That is, God may be good, virtuous, and just,

and we are bound to consider Him so; but His goodness is what the world calls badness, His virtue is vice, His justice is cruelty. From such a doctrine, however slurred over and glossed with grand phrases and unctuous quotations from the Bible, a mind like Mr Mill's revolts; and not satisfied with refusing to accept it, he shows how untenable and unreasonable it is.

I take my stand on the acknowledged principle of logic and morality, that when we mean different things we have no right to call them by the same name, and to apply to them the same predicates, moral and intellectual. Language has no meaning for the words Just, Merciful, Benevolent, save that in which we predicate them of our fellow-creatures; and unless that is what we intend to express by them, we have no business to employ the words. If in affirming them of God we do not mean to affirm these very qualities, differing only as greater in degree, we are neither philosophically nor morally entitled to affirm them at all. If it be said that the qualities are the same, but what we cannot conceive them as they are when raised to the infinite, I grant that we cannot adequately conceive them in one of their elements, their infinity. But we can conceive them in their other elements, which are the very same in the infinite as in the finite development. Anything carried to the infinite must have all the properties of the same thing as finite, except those which depend upon the finiteness. Among the many who have said that we cannot conceive infinite space, did any one ever suppose that it is not space? that it does not possess all the properties by which space is characterized? Infinite Space cannot be cubical or spherical, because these are modes of being bounded: but does any one imagine that in ranging through it we might arrive at some region which was not extended; of which one part was not outside another; where, though no Body intervened, motion was impossible; or where the sum of two sides of a triangle was less than the third side? The parallel assertion may be made respecting infinite goodness. What belongs to it as Infinite (or more properly as Absolute) I do not pretend to know; but I know that infinite goodness must be goodness, and that what is not consistent with goodness, is not consistent with infinite goodness. If in ascribing goodness to God I do not mean what I mean by goodness; if I do not mean the goodness of which I have some knowledge, but an incomprehensible attribute of an incomprehensible substance, which for aught I know may be a totally different quality from that which I love and venerate—and even must, if Mr Mansel is to be believed, be in some important particulars opposed to this—what do I mean by calling it goodness? and what reason have I for venerating it? If I know nothing about what the attribute is, I cannot tell that it is a proper object of veneration. To say that God's goodness may be different in kind from man's goodness, what is it but saying, with a slight change of phraseology, that God may possibly not be good? To assert in words what we do not think in meaning, is as suitable a definition as can be given of a moral falsehood. Besides, suppose that certain unknown attributes are described to the Deity in a religion the external evidences of which are so conclusive to my mind, as effectually to convince me that it comes from God. Unless I believe God to possess the same moral attributes which I find, in however inferior a degree, in a good man, what ground of assurance have I of God's veracity? All trust in a Revelation presupposes a conviction that God's attributes are the same, in all but degree, with the best human attributes.

Then follows the noble paragraph that Mr Mill's opponents have taken from its context, annotated according to their fancy, and propounded in proof of his alleged atheism. The very next paragraph to it sufficiently rebuts the charge, and sufficiently justifies Mr Mill's opinion:

If a person is wiser and better than myself, not in some unknown and unknowable meaning of the terms, but in their known human acceptation, I am ready to believe that what this person thinks may be true, and that what he does may be right, when, but for the opinion I have of him, I should think otherwise. But this is because I believe that he and I have at bottom the same standard of truth and rule of right, and that he probably understands better than I the facts of the particular case. If I thought it not improbable that his notion of right might be my notion of wrong, I should not defer to his judgment. In like manner, one who sincerely believes in an absolutely good ruler of the world, is not warranted in disbelieving any act ascribed to him, merely because the very small part of its circumstances which we can possibly know does not sufficiently justify it. But if what I am told respecting him is of a kind which no facts that can be supposed added to my knowledge could make me perceive to be right; if his alleged ways of dealing with the world are such as no imaginable hypothesis respecting things known to him and unknown to me, could make consistent with the goodness and wisdom which I mean when I use the terms, but are in direct contradiction to their signification; then, if the law of contradiction is a law of human thought, I cannot both believe these things, and believe that God is a good and wise being. If I call any being wise or good, not meaning the only qualities which the words import, I am speaking insincerely; I am flattering him by epithets which I fancy that he likes to hear, in the hope of winning him over to my own objects. For it is worthy of remark that the doubt whether words applied to God have their human signification, is only felt when the words relate to his moral attributes; it is never heard of in regard to his power. We are never told that God's omnipotence must not be supposed to mean an infinite degree of the power we know in man and nature, and that perhaps it does not mean that he is able to kill us, or consign us to eternal flames. The Divine power is always interpreted in a completely human signification, but the Divine Goodness and Justice must be understood to be such only in an unintelligible sense. Is it unfair to surmise that this is because those who speak in the name of God, have need of the human conception of his power, since an idea which can overawe and enforce obedience, must address itself to real feelings; but are content that his goodness should be conceived only as something inconceivable, because they are so often required to teach doctrines respecting him which conflict irreconcilably with all goodness that we can conceive?

There lies the root of the whole matter. Phariseism is nothing without persecution. The people who profess themselves better and wiser than their neighbours find it difficult to convince others that they are so, without producing some voucher for their assertions, and the easiest sham of proof consists in the angry denunciation of all opponents. "Think this and do this," they say, "and you shall go to Heaven with me; differ from me or disobey me, and you will be punished for ever and ever." They transfer their narrow bigotry to God; and maintain that He will do hereafter to all unbelievers what they think they would gladly do in the present if they could. Most men are better than their creeds, and, hard and imperfect as they are, would shrink from doing themselves what they declare that the all-just and all-merciful Ruler must do in fulfilment of the law of His own justice and mercy. But this does not lessen the ferocity of their teaching. That ferocity, indeed, is absolutely necessary so long as they maintain, not that the individual soul must seek out and

reason for itself, set before itself the best ideal it can get at, and work up to it as steadily as it is able, but that there is an authoritative system of religious faith which all who would be happy in this life or in the life to come must hold without dispute. The Protestants who profess to fight for "right of private judgment" assert this in their articles and canons, Convocations and Presbyteries, Wesleyan Conferences and Congregational Unions, Quaker ordinances and Plymouth Brotherhood appointments, hardly less energetically, though far less consistently, than do the members of the Church of Rome. Between reason and faith there is no logical middle course. Either we must use our reason, that is, think for ourselves and accept only what commends itself to our individual consciences, as does Mr Mill, or we must surrender all freedom of action and throw ourselves, as Dr Newman has lately shown how he was forced to do, in his 'Apologia pro Sua Vita,' upon the oldest, completest, and best authenticated system of authoritative truth, and as Pascal did when he resolved to give up the pursuit of truth and believe what others told him, because *le plus sûr est de croire*. But what a miserable hiding-place is that; what a miserable hiding-place must be any scheme for building a religion on the basis of power.

In such an edifice, which you may call a religion, there may indeed be rest,—the rest of security,—but it is such a security as that of the Indian Begum, who had her bed placed over the chamber in which her victim was groaning herself to death in agonies of hell. For me, no such rest! Welcome rather lightning, and wind, and rain! the wildest heath, the maddest storm! If the "rest" which is offered to me implies that one single creature shall for ever suffer and sin, then I prefer the silence of the grave to the loudest happiness of the brightest life. It were better to be the Begum's victim, than to sympathise with the Begum,—because I did not see my way out of it, because "a thousand difficulties do not make one doubt,"—because I had better "bow," and "submit," and remember that *le plus sûr est de croire*. That is the rest of acquiescent fiend-worship. It is looking the Devil in the face and saying, "You are a great Mystery; but there's a deal to be said for you in the way of analogy; on the whole, you have the best of it, so I may as well call you God, and get some peace." I defy you, I defy the whole doctorhood of your Church and all Churches to find any definition of God but Conquering Goodness. If it really appears,—if it be proved, by any means whatever,—that this world of ours is under the government of an equivocal being, who will finally be baffled by evil, then the question is, not Shall I be Romanist or Protestant? but Shall I hang myself or drown myself? Or, unhappily, I have surrounded my life by beings that I love, and towards whom I have incurred obligations, it remains to suggest that the whole human race should take good care that the present generation is the last that shall be born upon a planet which, feeling after God, if haply it may find him, has lost its labour, and spins orphaned through space and time, to an ending which, at its very best, is so infinitely terrible, that it were better that world had never been born.

But, sir, we have a better teaching. "After this manner pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven. . . thy kingdom come!"—And come it will. "Then cometh the End," . . . when this intermediate "kingdom" of Vicarious life, whose symbol is the Cross, shall be "delivered up to God, even the Father;" when He shall make all things new; when Death and Hell, the phantoms which you call eternal, shall be cast into the lake of fire, (for our God is a consuming fire,) and God shall be all in all.

That passage is from a letter to Dr Newman, in the second volume of Henry Holbeach, a very curious, good, faulty, and noteworthy book. It professes to be a selection, supplemented with editorial notes, from the papers of an independent thinker who, educated as a rigid Puritan, broke through his bondage and ventured, unfettered by any authoritative systems of belief, to construct a creed for himself. In the first volume we have some very clever sketches from the narrow and bigoted circle of dissent in which the author—whatever the fiction that he uses, in introducing himself to the public—received his first impressions of secular and religious life, and found it necessary to strike out a new course for himself; and these sketches are followed by several essays illustrative of his thoughts and convictions, such as "The Game of Tradition" and "Self Love," "Truth and Honour" and "The Terrors of the Lord." The second volume consists of nine "Controversial Letters," each having for text some doctrine propounded by some leading thinker of the day. Mr Mill is taken to task for his utilitarian theories in a letter on 'The Sphere of Law,' and one on 'The Sphere of Love' is addressed to Mr Maurice. Mr Carlyle is assailed, rather coarsely and with little point, in a letter on 'Mights and Rights;' Mr Mansel's Bampton Lectures, attacked by Mr Mill, are attacked by this critic also in some pages on 'Reason and Faith,' followed by the letter on 'Authoritative Truth' addressed to Dr Newman, from which we have quoted. Then there are four other letters; one to Mr G. H. Lewes on 'Science and Philosophy;' another to Mr Alexander Bain on 'The Study of Character;' a third to Mr Helps on 'A Man's Property in Himself;' and the last to Mr Matthew Arnold on 'The Application of Ideals.' In all these solid essays and in the lighter papers that precede them there is much forcible presentment of good, earnest thought; but there is also an unwelcome affectation of superiority. "Henry Holbeach" sneers at, or pats on the back, both the author whom he criticizes and the reader whom he wishes to instruct, in a way meant doubtless to be attractive, but certain to have an opposite effect. His "dogmatism, arrogance, and controversial untenderness" are doubtless, as he assures us, only assumed for the sake of argument, in order to establish "an independent and disinterested sphere of mutual criticism in life and literature;" but we hope that, before the young and eloquent author of these volumes fulfils his promise of others, he will have discovered that "disinterested criticism" is not to be helped on by abuse, and that earnest teaching is only hampered by anything like bluster or bombast.

In Henry Holbeach, however, there is more original and instructive thought than in a dozen trite books like the two in which M. Astié has brought together what seemed to him best in the various writings of Alexander Vinet. The

kindly preacher, critic, and philosopher of Geneva wrote many books of note, worthy of all the attention paid to them, on their appearance, both in England and on the Continent. A mild Calvinist and a good Christian, he had a pleasant style of authorship; writing a good deal of commonplace, it is true, but, if he never shocked the prejudices of the orthodox, rarely offending the judgment of the younger and more earnest thinkers whom his genial influence certainly helped to keep from heresy. But the heretical spirit has grown much in recent years, and M. Vinet's books have already lost their hold upon the classes to whom they were addressed. Therefore his friend and admirer has thought it well to pick out their best passages and arrange them in three groups, as *Outlines of Theology, Philosophy, and Literature*. The idea does not seem to us a good one. The very ablest writers and profoundest teachers would suffer much from chopping up of their works and re-arrangement of selected parts according to a scheme of other men's contriving. One like Alexander Vinet must be altogether ruined by such a process. As he gave them to the world, his thoughts showed considerable eloquence. In M. Astié's compilation, they form only a patchwork of commonplace, unattractive in their general aspect, and unsatisfactory when closely inspected.

A Calendar for the Correction of Dates, both in the Old Style and in the New, and applicable both to the Past and to the Future. By John Gairdner, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh. Edmonston and Douglas.

The fact that the number 365 when divided by 7 leaves a remainder of one, leads to what may at first sight seem a slight inconvenience, viz., that the same almanack will never do for two years running. The minor divisions of time cannot be made to fill up the measure of the solar year without an awkward fraction. Even if we were to discard the ancient division of weeks and substitute some other, we should still have the same difficulty. The philosophers of the French Revolution preferred to number their days by tens instead of sevens, and would fain have divided the year, like the circle, into 360 equal parts; but these adepts in the art of governing could not rule the solar system, and were compelled to make what provision they could for five and sometimes six irregular days. Even the natural divisions of time are not arranged with symmetry. The moon does not complete her orbit an exact number of times within the year, and it is only for the sake of human convenience that the number of months is twelve, instead of twelve and a fraction.

This absence of symmetry, however, affords a most important means of verifying past dates. If the moon exactly completed a certain number of orbital revolutions in the year, Easter would always have fallen on the same day, and we should have had no moveable feasts. If the year consisted of an exact number of weeks, the Sundays of 1865 would be the same as those of 1864, and any particular date, such as the 1st of March, for example, would always fall on the same day of the week. Now it sometimes happens that we do not remember the exact year of an occurrence, but were impressed with the fact that it took place on such a date as Good Friday, the 1st of April; in which case we have only to consult a table of moveable feasts, and the year is proved beyond the possibility of doubt. So also, if we know the date within five or six years, and are sure that a particular day of the month was Sunday, it is possible to assign the exact date with equal certainty.

Dr Gairdner's *Calendar* affords the means of solving this last problem. It is a small apparatus of cardboard, with a moveable circle containing days of the week, which may be adjusted to an outer circle of days of the month in the way they actually fell in any month of any year of any century. Above the days of the month are seven columns, extending like a fan upwards from the centre of the circle, in which are contained the different centuries, years, and months, disposed according to the day of the week on which each commenced, and adapted both to the old style and the new. The revolving circle being first set for the day on which the century began, shows that on which the particular year began, and this in its turn shows what was the first day of the month wanted, so that the *Calendar* can be finally set for that month. By this process the student has no difficulty in ascertaining immediately any date in history, however remote: as, for example, that the 5th December, 1660, when Francis II. of France died, was on Thursday, or that the 14th October, 1066, when the battle of Hastings was fought, was a Saturday. With equal ease he may at once ascertain all the years in a century in which the 14th October fell on Saturday; or if, in some part of a date the month or day of a month was doubtful, where one or other of these was stated along with the day of the week and the year, he can, by following Dr Gairdner's instructions, find out what months or days of the months alone will suit the case.

Points like these the chronologist has constantly to ascertain; and students who have much to do with dates will appreciate the value of Dr Gairdner's instrument. Archaeologists know well what a vast number of documents, especially in early times, could never have been satisfactorily dated, but that the days both of the week and month are given in them. These cases are much more frequent than the uninitiated would imagine. Let us suppose, for instance, that we know the date of a document by other evidence within ten years, and that we find it dated Friday, 25th October. The period to which we are limited is, let us say, between 1410 and 1419. By following the directions given with Dr Gairdner's

Calendar we have no difficulty in ascertaining that 1415 is the only year that will suit, and that the particular Friday, 25th of October, was the Friday and the 25th of October on which the battle of Agincourt was fought. In the same way we might have a letter dated Friday, the 9th of September, which we knew must have been written between 1503 and 1513, and as correspondents in those days very seldom gave the year in which they wrote, we might otherwise be unable to say precisely within sixteen years what was the true date of it; but Dr Gairdner's *Calendar* shows at once that during those sixteen years the 9th of September fell on Friday only in 1513, so that the supposed letter must have been written on the day of the battle of Flodden.

The test may sometimes be applied in a more subtle manner, as may be seen by an instance that has occurred to ourselves. A letter is printed in the *Paston Correspondence* (Vol. I., p. 163), dated "at Winch, the 13th day of May," announcing among other news that Lord Beaumont had been made Chamberlain of England, and Lord Rivers Constable of England. Unfortunately no lists of such officers exist, and the editor can give no further clue to the date than that it must be in the latter part of Henry VI.'s reign, between 1450 and 1458 or 1459. Among the minor matters of the letter, however, we find in the beginning that "Arblaster came home to my lord 'on Monday,' and in the latter part, 'I shall ride thitherward on Friday betimes.'" If Monday is past and Friday future it is almost a necessary consequence that the letter was written on a Wednesday, seeing that the day immediately past would have been spoken of as *yesterday*, and the day immediately future as *to-morrow*. Now the 13th of May was a Wednesday in 1450 and also in 1456, so that there seems very little question that the document belongs to one or other of these two years. Which of them may be the real year is still a matter of speculation; both were marked by great political changes and the removal of certain officers of State, but the month in which the letter was written favours a presumption that it belongs to the year 1450, when the Duke of Suffolk was driven from power and murdered at sea on the 1st of May.

Instances do even occur in which this species of test determines absolutely between two dates that are pretty wide apart. For example, it may, and not unfrequently does, determine the *reign* to which a document belongs. There is, let us say, an inquisition dated Monday, the feast of All Souls, in the tenth year of King Edward. The record, like many such in early times, omits to tell us which King Edward is intended, and we are left to choose between Edward the First, Second, and Third. The tenth year in these three reigns corresponds to the years 1282, 1316, and 1336 respectively, and between these three years we should remain in doubt but that All Souls' day, or the 2nd November, is a Monday. The fact at once determines the document to be of Edward the First's reign, as 1282 is the only one of these three years that gives a Monday for the date.

Another use to which Dr Gairdner's instrument may be applied is in correcting dates that are ambiguous or erroneous. Every correspondent knows how liable he is to use the last year's date in January, besides occasionally dating a letter in the wrong month. Even where a correspondence is only a few years old it is difficult to be sufficiently on one's guard against these sources of error, and persons who have to arrange bundles of old letters would find Dr Gairdner's *Calendar* a useful help. Again, when we go back to the early part of the last century we are not always sure whether a date is Old Style or New, and whether the year be reckoned from the 1st of January or from the 25th of March. From a very remote period the latter date was used as the commencement of the year in England, and the legal year did not begin on the 1st of January till 1752. A practice so inconvenient may seem to the modern reader unaccountable. We therefore append, for his satisfaction, a note from the 'Tables of Moveable Feasts,' published in James the First's time, which we hope will convince him that there is a reason for everything that is, or has been, under the sun:

NOTE.—That the supputation of the year of our Lord in the Church of England beginneth the xxvth day of March, the same day supposed to be the first day upon which the world was created, and the day when Christ was conceived in the womb of the Virgin Mary.

Pictures of the Periods. A Sketch-Book of Old English Life. By William Francis Collier, LL.D., Author of 'History of English Literature,' 'History of England,' &c. &c. Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.

Dr Collier tells us that he desires "to popularize the existing knowledge of English Antiquities, somewhat after the manner in which Professor Becker has interwoven the Antiquities of Greece and Rome with the 'fictitious fortunes of Charicles and Gallus.'" That plan may have been commendable for the handling of classical material, so scanty and incomplete in its presentment of private and social life that, without the aid of fiction, a close and vivid picture of the old times could not possibly be given. In that case it was as well for the learned student of antiquities to take all the actual information available, and fill it out with fiction, just as the man of science, having a few relics of some extinct animal before him, builds a complete skeleton with the help of hypothetical bones, made to fit the parts in his possession, and in accordance with rules based on a general study of osteology. But with modern history it is very different. Here the records are much more abundant, and there is no need to add fiction to the authentic and accessible facts. Historical romances, like 'Harold' or 'Kenilworth,' 'Westward

Ho!' or 'Darien,' making no professions of strict historical accuracy, and aiming to amuse rather than to instruct, or at any rate only to instruct by the enforcement of general truths in no way dependent on the correctness of their circumstantial statements, are excellent if well done, and, if bad, are hardly to be found fault with by the historical student. It is not so, however, when an author undertakes, as Dr Collier does, "to cast some semblance of the glow and colour of reality over centuries that now exist in print alone, and to convey easily to the mind of a reader that knowledge of commonplace detail and everyday life, which, however apt to be overlooked by historical students, is yet the very kind of knowledge to make history a real and vivid thing." Such a book is useless if it do not attain the object with which it is written; and if it do succeed, it only succeeds, with much labour to the author, in doing what, as regards English history at any rate, might be done much better and much more easily by selection from existing records of old life. Dr Collier would have acted far more wisely had he made Herr Freytag's 'Pictures of German Life' his model, instead of Becker's 'Charicles' or 'Gallus.'

He has written six heavy tales, 'Julius the Centurion,' 'The Were-gild of Earl Alfgar,' 'How Sir Eustace Crispin lost and found his Hawk,' 'Alice Dale's Lesson,' 'Satin and Sad-Colour,' and 'Squire Hazelrig's Investment in South Sea Stock,' by way of illustrating social and domestic life successively in the early Roman, the Saxon, the Norman, the Tudor, the Stuart, and the Brunswick eras. We consider that he would have saved himself much trouble, and have done much more for the gratification and instruction of the readers whom he wishes to attract, by making a clever selection of historical documents, aided, after Herr Freytag's fashion, by short prefaces or notes. No such documents exist for the early Roman period; but then it is not possible to give a trustworthy picture of "social or domestic life" in the times of the Romanized Britons. Nearly all we know, or can ever hope to know, on such matters is written in the old tools, trinkets, and domestic utensils that are dug out of the earth, either in isolated parcels or in huge antiquarian treasuries like the Uriconium ruins. For all later times there is ample material in books. A few smart translations from the poetry and prose of the Anglo-Saxons, vernacular and in Latin, would have been much more amusing and much more accurate than 'The Were-gild of Earl Alfgar,' and so with all the later themes. Schoolboys and grown-up learners alike are in real need of a veritable "Sketch Book of Old English Life," compiled by a workman as well read and intelligent as Herr Freytag, out of clippings from the old monkish chroniclers and such pleasant writers as Walter Mapes and such intelligent critics as Bishop Grossetete, to say nothing of the satire of Geoffrey Chaucer and his followers from Dan Lydgate downwards, of the autobiographic wealth contained in the 'Paston Letters' and the like, and of the thousand and one other sources of information within reach of every student of our literature and history!

Such a collection could hardly fail to be true to the life. A book like Dr Collier's cannot possibly be always accurate. It is pretty sure to abound in blunders and anachronisms. Some such we have noticed in Dr Collier's pages, notwithstanding the great pains he has evidently taken to be correct in every statement. Yet, in spite of them, and in spite of what we consider its mistaken plan, the book is a good one; and, until a better one is written, it may well be taken as a helpful and pleasant handbook for young and unlearned students of English history.

The International English and French Dictionary. By L. Smith and H. Hamilton. Paris: Fourant.

Dictionnaire International Français et Anglais. Par MM. H. Hamilton et E. Legros. Paris: Fourant.

In these two ample volumes with closely packed three-columned pages, we have an English-French and a French-English Dictionary, designed to promote better acquaintance between France and England of to-day.

The English-French Dictionary, first published in 1860, and which is now a new edition, has been used since 1862 in the French colleges and schools by authority of the Minister of Public Instruction. It is for the help of Frenchmen reading English books, and casting aside French notions of purism, it attempts to explain every word that may be met with, be the writer scientific, classical, commercial, or vulgar. There are three times as many words here as were recognized by Johnson; the pronunciation is expressed directly by analogous French sounds to the French ear; the etymology and the affinities of each word are given, and its different meanings classified and supported by citations from named authors, among whom Dickens, Thackeray, and Bulwer Lytton are included. The inflexions of the verbs also are analyzed, and idioms are carefully interpreted. The Dictionary is most carefully done, its only failure being in the impossible attempt to teach a Frenchman the pronunciation of our language through French sounds, as for "combat" keumbatt, for "publisher" peub-lich-eur; a Frenchman being unable to say 'pub' English-wise. The Scottish reader also must not look down the English columns under 'phil' for the word here spelt 'fillibeg,' if he desire to know what is the interpretation thereof to the French.

The French-English Dictionary by MM. Hamilton and Legros, promised for 1862, has just been added to this work as its companion volume, and has been produced with a care which abundantly justifies delay. Executed upon the same plan, it is even better than its predecessor. We

should add of it that, comprehensive as it is, its plan is chargeable or to be credited with one omission, namely, of those words which cause the use of a dictionary to be thought objectionable in some ladies' schools.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following list shows the result of the elections that have hitherto taken place. The names of the candidates are given on the left-hand side of the column, and those of members returned on the right. An asterisk prefixed to a member's name denotes a change in the representation, the member not having sat for the constituency in the late Parliament.

Table listing candidates for the House of Commons, organized by constituency. Includes sections for City of London, Westminster, Finsbury, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Abingdon, Andover, Angelsea, Arundel, Ashburton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Aylesbury, Banbury, Barnstaple, Bath, Beaumaris (District), Bedford, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Beverley, Bewdley, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bodmin, Bolton-le-Moors, Boston, and Cricklade.

Table listing candidates for the House of Commons, organized by constituency. Includes sections for Bradford, Brecknock, Brecknockshire, Bridgnorth, Bridport, Bridgewater, Brighton, Bristol, Bury St Edmunds, Bury (Lancashire), Calne, Cambridge, Cambridge University, Cambridgeshire, Canterbury, Cardiff, Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Carnarvon (District), Chatham, Cheltenham, Cheshire (North), Cheshire (South), Chester, Chichester, Chippenham, Christchurch, Cirencester, Clitheroe, Cockermouth, Colchester, Cornwall (East), Cornwall (West), Coventry, Derby, Derbyshire (North), Derbyshire (South), Devon (North), Devonport, Dorchester, Dorsetshire, Dover, Drogheda, Dudley, Durham, Durham (North), East Retford, Essex (South), Evesham, Exeter, Eye, Falmouth, Flint, Flintshire, Frome, Gateshead, Glamorgan, Gloucester (City), Gloucestershire (East), Gloucestershire (West), Grantham, Greenwich, Grimsby, Great, Guildford, Halifax, Hants (South), and Hants (North).

Table listing candidates for the House of Commons, organized by constituency. Includes sections for Cricklade, Cumberland (East), Cumberland (West), Dartmouth, Denbigh, Denbighshire, Derby, Derbyshire (North), Derbyshire (South), Devon (North), Devonport, Dorchester, Dorsetshire, Dover, Drogheda, Dudley, Durham, Durham (North), East Retford, Essex (South), Evesham, Exeter, Eye, Falmouth, Flint, Flintshire, Frome, Gateshead, Glamorgan, Gloucester (City), Gloucestershire (East), Gloucestershire (West), Grantham, Greenwich, Grimsby, Great, Guildford, Halifax, Hants (South), and Hants (North).

Mr Michael Wills	HARWICH.	Mr W. Horsfall	LIVERPOOL.	Sir W. Heathcote	OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
Mr FitzJames Stephen	L Captain Jervis	Mr S. Graves	T Mr W. Horsfall	Mr G. Hardy	T Sir W. Heathcote
Captain Jervis	L *Mr Kelk	Mr Ewart	T Mr S. Graves	Mr Gladstone	T Mr G. Hardy
Mr Kelk	T		L		L
Mr F. North	HASTINGS.	Sir W. Yardley	LUDLOW.	Mr Henley	OXFORDSHIRE.
Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie	L Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie	Captain Clive	L Captain Clive	Colonel North	T Colonel North
Mr Robertson	L *Mr Robertson	Mr Severne	T *Mr Severne	Colonel Fane	T Colonel Fane
Mr Gorset	T		L		L
Captain Edwardes	HAVERFORDWEST.	Mr J. C. Hawkshaw	LYMBEGIS.	Sir H. Owen	FEMBRIDGE (BOROUGH).
Mr J. H. Scourfield	L Mr J. H. Scourfield	Mr J. W. Treeby	L *Mr J. W. Treeby	Mr B. Hardwicke	T
Mr Young	HELSTONE.	Mr T. Norton	LYMINGTON.	Mr G. L. Phillips	FEMBRIDGE.
Major Grills	L Mr Young	Mr W. Mackinnon, jun.	L Mr W. Mackinnon, jun.	Mr G. H. Whalley	T Mr G. L. Phillips
	T	Lord G. Lennox	L Lord G. Lennox	Mr T. Hankey	L Mr G. H. Whalley
Lieut.-Col. Clifford	HEREFORD.	Sir F. Buxton	LYNN REGIS.	Mr Wells	L Mr T. Hankey
Mr G. Clive	L Mr G. Clive	Lord Stanley	L *Sir F. Buxton	Sir W. Jolliffe	T Sir W. Jolliffe
Mr Baggallay	L Mr Baggallay	Hon. F. Walpole	T Lord Stanley	Sir R. P. Collier	L Sir R. P. Collier
Captain Paterhall	T		L	Mr W. Morrison	L Mr W. Morrison
Mr J. K. King	HEREFORDSHIRE.	Mr D. Chadwick	MACCLESFIELD.	Mr Lane	T
Sir J. Bailey	L Mr J. K. King	Mr J. Brocklehurst	L Mr J. Brocklehurst	Mr H. C. Childers	L Mr H. C. Childers
Mr Biddulph	T Sir J. Bailey	Mr E. C. Egerton	L Mr E. C. Egerton	Mr MacArthur	T Mr S. Waterhouse
Right Hon. W. F. Cowper	HERTFORD.	Mr W. Lee	MAIDSTONE.	Mr S. Waterhouse	T
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar	L Right Hon. W. F. Cowper	Mr J. Whatman	L Mr W. Lee	Mr H. D. Seymour	L Mr H. D. Seymour
Mr E. M. Richards	HONITON.	Mr Betts	L Mr J. Whatman	Mr Waring	L *Mr Waring
Mr F. D. Goldsmid	L Mr F. D. Goldsmid	Mr Wardlaw	T	Mr G. W. Franklyn	T
Mr B. Cochrane	L Mr B. Cochrane		L	Mr J. Lewin	T
Mr Hurst	HORSHAM.	Mr T. S. Western	MALDON.		L
Mr Seymour Fitzgerald	L Mr Hurst	Mr G. M. W. Peacocke	L Mr G. M. W. Peacocke		L
Mr E. Leatham	HUDDERSFIELD.	Mr R. A. Earle	T *Mr R. A. Earle		L
Mr Crosland	L *Mr Crosland		L		L
Mr J. Clay	HULL, KINGSTON-UPON.	Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam	MALMESBURY.	Serjeant Gaselee	L *Serjeant Gaselee
Mr C. N. Norwood	L Mr J. Clay	Mr J. Brown	L Lord Andover	Mr W. H. Stone	L *Mr W. H. Stone
Mr J. Somes	L *Mr C. N. Norwood	Mr A. Heywood	L Lord Andover	Mr T. C. Bruce	L
Mr Hoare	T	Mr T. T. Bazley	MALTON.	Sir J. Elphinstone	T
General Peel	HUNTINGDON.	Mr T. T. Bazley	L Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam		L
Mr T. Baring	L General Peel	Mr Joseph Bright	L Mr J. Brown		L
Lord R. Montagu	HUNTINGDONSHIRE.	Mr E. James, Q.C.	L		L
Mr Fellowes	L Lord R. Montagu		L		L
Baron M. A. Rothschild	HYTHE.	Lord E. Bruce	MARLBOROUGH.	Sir T. G. Hesketh	T Sir T. G. Hesketh
Sir R. Simeon	L Baron M. A. Rothschild	Mr H. B. Baring	L Lord E. Bruce	Mr F. A. Stanley	T *Mr F. A. Stanley
Sir C. Locock	ISLE OF WIGHT.	Colonel B. Knox	L Mr H. B. Baring	R. G. Price	L R. G. Price
Mr H. E. Adair	L Sir R. Simeon	Colonel Williams	L	Sir J. B. Walsh	T Sir J. B. Walsh
Mr W. West	L Mr H. E. Adair	Mr H. A. Bruce	MARLOW, GREAT.	Sir F. Goldsmid	L Sir F. Goldsmid
Mr J. C. Cobbold	L Mr J. C. Cobbold	Viscount Enfield	L Colonel B. Knox	Mr G. S. Lefevre	L Mr G. S. Lefevre
Mr W. Tidmas	T	Mr R. C. Hanbury	T Colonel Williams	Mr S. Tucker	L
Mr G. C. Glyn	IPSWICH.	Lord Ranelagh	MERTHYR TYDVIL.	Mr Leveson Gower	L Mr Leveson Gower
Sir B. W. Bridges	L Mr H. A. Bruce	Mr T. W. Mitford	L Mr H. A. Bruce	Hon. E. Monson	L
Sir E. C. Dering	L Baron M. A. Rothschild	Mr Crewe Read	MIDDLESEX.	Hon. J. C. Dundas	L *Hon. J. C. Dundas
Sir E. Knatchbull	KENT (EAST).	Mr C. W. W. Wynn	L Viscount Enfield	Sir R. Palmer	L Sir R. Palmer
Lord Holmesdale	L Baron M. A. Rothschild		L	Mr G. J. Greenwood	L *Sir C. Wood
Mr Dyke	KENT (WEST).	Mr Allen	MIDHURST.	Sir C. Wood	L *Captain Kearsley
Sir J. Lubbock	L Lord Holmesdale	Mr Buckley	L Mr W. T. Mitford	Captain Kearsley	L
Mr Angerstein	T Mr Dyke	Mr Wise	MONTGOMERYSHIRE.	Mr T. B. Potter	L Mr T. B. Potter
Colonel White	KIDDERMINSTER.	Mr G. Hodgkinson	L Mr C. W. W. Wynn	Mr P. W. Martin	L Mr P. W. Martin
Mr A. Grant	L *Mr A. Grant	Lord A. Clinton	MONMOUTH (DISTRICT).	Serjeant Kinglake	L Serjeant Kinglake
Mr B. T. Woodd	KNARESBOROUGH.	Mr C. W. Martin	L Mr Crawshay Bailey	Mr A. Smee	T
Mr T. Collins, jun.	L Mr B. T. Woodd	Mr R. W. Kennard	MONMOUTHSHIRE.	Hon. G. J. Noel	L Hon. G. J. Noel
Mr J. Holder	T Mr J. Holder	Mr Howes	L Colonel Somerset	Hon. G. H. Heathcote	L Hon. G. H. Heathcote
Mr E. M. Fenwick	LANCASTER.	Mr Read	T Colonel Somerset	Mr W. A. Mackinnon	L Mr W. A. Mackinnon
Mr H. M. Schneider	L Mr E. M. Fenwick	Colonel Coke	T Mr C. O. S. Morgan	Mr M'Donald	L
Mr E. Lawrence	T	Sir T. Beauchamp	MORPETH.	Mr J. Cheetham	L Mr J. Cheetham
Col. W. Patten	LANCASHIRE (NORTH).	Mr J. W. Johns	L Sir G. Grey	Mr M. H. Marsh	L Mr M. H. Marsh
Lord Hartington	L Col. W. Patten	Mr Mills	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	Mr E. Hamilton	L *Mr E. Hamilton
Hon. A. F. Egerton	LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).	Mr C. Gilpin	L Right Hon. T. E. Headlam	Mr J. Chapman	L
Mr W. J. Legh	L Hon. A. F. Egerton	Lord Henley	L *Mr C. Cowen	Lord C. Paget	L Lord C. Paget
Mr H. Y. Thompson	L Mr Gladstone	Mr G. F. Holroyd	L	Mr K. Hugessen	L Mr K. Hugessen
Mr Gladstone	L Mr Turner	Mr Sackville Stopford	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.	Mr C. Capper	L
Mr J. Heywood	L	Lord Burghley	L Mr Allen	Sir J. Johnstone	L Sir J. Johnstone
Mr C. Turner	T	Mr Hunt	L Mr Buckley	Mr J. D. Dent	L Mr J. D. Dent
Mr A. Campbell	LAUNCESTON.	Sir R. Knightley	L	Mr G. J. Cayley	L
Lord Amberley	L *Mr A. Campbell	Colonel Cartwright	NORTHAMPTON.	Mr G. G. Glyn	L Mr G. G. Glyn
Mr E. Baines	L Mr E. Baines	Lord F. Fitzroy	L Mr C. Gilpin	Mr J. Roebuck	L Mr J. Roebuck
Mr G. S. Beecroft	L Mr G. S. Beecroft	Lord H. Percy	L Lord Henley	Mr Hadfield	L Mr Hadfield
Mr P. A. Taylor	LEICESTER.	Sir M. Ridley	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTH).	Mr C. Foster	L
Mr J. D. Harris	L Mr P. A. Taylor	Mr Beaumont	L Lord Burghley	Mr F. S. Wortley	L
Mr W. Heygate	L *Mr J. D. Harris	Hon. H. G. Liddell	T Mr Hunt	Mr J. Hannen	L Sir P. Burrell
Mr C. W. Packe	LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH).	Mr E. Warner	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).	Mr S. Cave	T
Viscount Curzon	L Mr C. W. Packe	Sir W. Russell	L Sir R. Knightley	Mr W. J. Clement	L *Mr W. J. Clement
Mr W. Hindmarsh	L Viscount Curzon	Mr R. E. C. Waters	T Colonel Cartwright	Mr Tomline	L Mr Tomline
Mr G. Hardy	LEOMINSTER.	Mr C. Paget	L Sir R. Knightley	Major Cust	T *Major Cust
Mr Walsh	L Mr G. Hardy	Mr S. Morley	L Colonel Cartwright	Mr J. R. O. Gore	T Mr J. R. O. Gore
Hon. H. Brand	LEWES.	Sir R. Clifton	NORTHUMBRLAND (NORTH).	Mr More	L Mr More
Lord Pelham	L Hon. H. Brand	Mr G. A. Marten	L Lord H. Percy	Mr Herbert	L Mr Herbert
Sir A. Slade	L *Lord Pelham	Right Hon. J. E. Denison	T Sir M. Ridley	Sir B. Leighton	T
Mr Christie	T	Lord E. P. Clinton	L Sir M. Ridley	Mr N. Grenville	L Mr N. Grenville
Lord A. Paget	LICHFIELD.	Mr W. H. Barrow	NORTHUMBRLAND (SOUTH).	Mr R. Paget	L Mr R. Paget
Major Anson	L Major Anson	Lord Stanhope	L Mr Beaumont	Sir A. Hood	L Sir A. Hood
Colonel Dyott	L *Colonel Dyott	Mr J. M. Cobbett	L Hon. H. G. Liddell	Mr W. G. Langton	L Mr W. G. Langton
Mr C. Seely	LINCOLN.	Mr Platt	NORWICH.	Mr W. D. Seymour	L *Mr G. Moffatt
Mr Henegaue	L Mr C. Seely	Mr J. T. Hibbert	L Mr E. Warner	Mr G. Moffatt	L *Mr Russell Gurney
Mr J. B. Moore	T *Mr Henegaue	Serjeant Spinks	L Sir W. Russell	Mr T. M. Mackay	L
Mr J. B. Stanhope	LINCOLNSHIRE (NORTH).	Mr E. Cardwell	L	Mr Russell Gurney	L
Sir M. J. Cholmeley	L Mr J. B. Stanhope	Mr C. Neate	NOTTINGHAM.	Alderman Rose	L
Sir J. Trollope	L Sir M. J. Cholmeley		L *Mr S. Morley	Mr R. Ingham	L Mr R. Ingham
Colonel Packe	L Sir J. Trollope		L Sir R. Clifton	Mr M. A. Bass	L *Mr M. A. Bass
Sir A. Buller	L Sir A. Buller		T	Alderman Pochin	L *Captain Meller

STAMFORD. Lord Cranbourne - T Sir S. Northcote - T	ST. IVES. Mr E. Vivian - L Mr H. Paull - T	STOCKPORT. Mr J. B. Smith - L Mr E. W. Watkin - L Mr W. Tippin - T	STOKE-UPON-TRENT. Mr H. R. Grenfell - L Mr G. Melly - L Mr A. Beresford Hope - T	STROUD. Mr P. Scrope - L Hon. H. Ponsonby - L Mr E. Horsman - L	SUFFOLK (EAST). Lord Henniker - T Sir F. Kelly - T	SUFFOLK (WEST). Major Parker - T Lord A. C. Hervey - T	SUNDERLAND. Mr John Candlish - L Mr H. Fenwick - L Alderman Hartley - T	SURREY (EAST). Hon. Mr King - L Mr C. Buxton - L Mr Peek - T Mr Brodrick - T	SURREY (WEST). Mr G. Cubitt - T Mr J. Briscoe - L	SUSSEX (WEST). Colonel Barttelot - T Hon. Captain Wyndham - T	SWANSEA. Mr L. L. Dillwyn - L	TAMWORTH. Sir R. Peel - L Mr John Peel - L Mr Daniel, Q.C. - T	TAUNTON. Lord W. Hay - L Mr C. Barclay - L Mr A. Austin - T Mr E. N. Cox - T	TAVISTOCK. Mr A. Russell - L Mr Samuda - L Mr Blakely - L Mr Carter - L Mr F. Rummens - T	TEWKESBURY. Mr J. Martin - L Mr J. R. Yorke - T Mr W. Dowdeswell - T	THETFORD. Alderman Dakin - L Mr A. H. Baring - T Mr R. J. H. Harvey - T	THIRSK. Sir W. Galloway - T	TIVERTON. Lord Palmerston - L Hon. G. Denman - L Mr J. W. Walrond - T	TOTNES. Mr J. Pender - L Mr A. Seymour - L Lieut.-Colonel Dawkins - T	TRURO. Captain Vivian - L Mr F. M. Williams - T	TYNEMOUTH. Mr G. O. Trevelyan - L Mr R. Hodgson - T	WAKEFIELD. Mr W. H. Leatham - L Sir John Hay - T	WALLINGFORD. Sir C. W. Dilke - L Mr R. Malins - T	WALSALL. Mr C. Forster - L	WAREHAM. Mr J. H. Calcraft - L Mr J. S. Drax - T	WARRINGTON. Mr G. Greenall - T	WARWICK. Mr A. Peel - L Mr G. W. Repton - T Mr E. Greaves - T	WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH). Mr Newdegate - T Mr Bromley - T Mr Muntz - L	WELLS. Captain Hayter - L Captain Jolliffe - T	WENLOCK. Rt. Hon. G. W. Forester - T Mr J. M. Gaskell - T	WESTBURY. Sir M. Lopes - T	WESTMORELAND. Earl of Bective - T Hon. H. C. Lowther - T	WEYMOUTH. Mr H. G. Gridley - L Mr H. Edwards - L Mr R. Brooks - T Lord Grey de Wilton - T	WHITEHAVEN. Mr G. C. Bentinck - T	WHITBY. Mr H. S. Thompson - L Mr Bagnall - T	WIGAN. Mr Woods - L Major-General Lindsay - T	WILTON. Mr E. Antrobus - L	WILTS (SOUTH). Lord H. Thynne - T Mr Grove - L Colonel Bathurst - T	WINCHESTER. Mr J. B. Carter - L Mr T. W. Fleming - T Mr W. B. Simmonds - T	WINDSOR. Mr H. Labouchere - L Sir H. Hoare - L *Mr H. Labouchere - L *Sir H. Hoare - L	WOLVERHAMPTON. Right Hon. C. P. Villiers - L Mr T. N. Weguelin - L Mr Thorneycroft - T	WOODSTOCK. Mr Henry - L Mr H. Barnett - T	WORCESTER. Mr R. Padmore - L Mr N. C. Sheriff - L Mr Levick - T	WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST). Mr H. F. Vernon - L Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe - L	WORCESTERSHIRE (WEST). Hon. F. Lygon - T Mr F. W. Knight - T	WYCOMBE. Hon. C. R. Carrington - L Mr J. R. Mills - L	YARMOUTH. Mr A. Brogden - L Mr P. Vanderbyl - L Sir E. H. K. Lacon - T Mr J. Goodson - T	YORK. Mr J. P. Brown-Westhead - L Alderman Leeman - L *Mr Lowther - T	YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Hon. W. E. Doncombe - T Mr Morrill - T Mr Milbanke - L	YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Hon. Lord Hotham - T Hon. Admiral Duncombe - T	YORKSHIRE (W. RIDING-NORTH). Sir F. Crossley - L Lord F. C. Cavendish - L	Scotland. ABERDEEN. Colonel Sykes - L	ABERDEENSHIRE. Mr W. Leslie - T	ARGYLLSHIRE. Mr Finlay - L	AYR (BURGH). Mr Craufurd - L Mr Oswald - L	AYRSHIRE. Sir J. Fergusson - T	BANFFSHIRE. Mr R. W. Duff - L	BERWICKSHIRE. Mr D. Robertson - L	BUTESHIRE. Mr Lamont - L Hon. Mr Boyle - T	CAITHNESSHIRE. Mr Traill - L	DUMBERTONSHIRE. Mr P. B. Smollett - T Mr Stirling - L	DUMFRIES (BURGH). Mr W. Ewart - L Col. Clark-Kennedy - L	CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS. Mr W. P. Adam - L	DUNDEE. Sir J. Ogilvy - L	EDINBURGH (CITY). Mr Adam Black - L The Lord-Advocate - L Mr Duncan M'Laren - L Mr John Miller - L	EDINBURGHSHIRE. Earl of Dalkeith - T	ELGIN (BURGH). Mr M. E. Grant Duff - L	ELGIN AND NAIRNSHIRE. Major C. Bruce - T	FALKIRK (BURGH). Mr J. Merry - L Mr Halliday - L	FIFESHIRE. Sir R. Anstruther - L Hon. C. Carnegie - L	GLASGOW. Mr Robert Dalglish - L Mr John Ramsay - L Mr W. Graham - L	GREENOCK. Mr A. M. Dunlop - L	HADDINGTON (BURGH). Sir H. R. F. Davie - L	HADDINGTONSHIRE. Lord Elcho - L Mr Hope - T	INVERNESS (BURGH). Mr A. Matheson - L	KILMARNOCK (BURGH). Mr E. P. Bouverie - L	KINCARDINESHIRE. Mr D. Nicol - L Sir T. Gladstone - T	KIRKCALDY (BURGH). Mr R. S. Aytoun - L	KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Mr J. Mackie - L	LANARKSHIRE. Sir T. E. Colebrooke - L	LEITH (BURGH). Mr W. Miller - L	LINLITHGOWSHIRE. Mr P. McLagan - T	MONTROSE (BURGH). Mr Baxter - L	PAISLEY. Mr H. E. C. Ewing - L	PERBLESSHIRE. Sir G. Montgomery - T	PERTH. Hon. A. Kinnaird - L Hon. A. Kinnaird - L	PERTHSHIRE. Mr W. Stirling - T	RENFREWSHIRE. Mr Spiers - L Mr M. S. Stewart - T	ROSS AND CROMARTIE. Sir J. Matheson - L	ROXBURGHSHIRE. Sir W. Scott - L	ST ANDREW'S (BURGH). Mr E. Ellice - L	SELKIRKSHIRE. Lord J. Scott - T Mr Napier - L	STIRLING (BURGH). Mr Lawrence Oliphant - L	STIRLINGSHIRE. Admiral Erskine - L Mr P. Blackburn - T	SUTHERLANDSHIRE. Rt. Hon. Sir D. Dundas - L	WICK (BURGH). Mr Laing - L	WIGTOWN (BURGH). Mr G. Young - L	WIGTOWNSHIRE. Sir A. Agnew - L Lord Garlies - T	Ireland. ARMAGH. Mr S. B. Miller - T Mr Kirke - L	ARMAGH (COUNTY). Sir W. Verner - T Sir J. Stronge - T	ATHLONE. Mr Reardon - L Mr Ennis - T Mr Handcock - T	BANDON. Colonel Bernard - T Mr Shaw - L	BELEFAST. Sir H. Cairns - T Mr S. G. Getty - T Lord J. Hay - L	CARLOW. Mr O. Stock - L Mr Rochford - T	CARLOW (COUNTY). Mr H. Bruen - T Captain Beresford - T	CARRICKFERGUS. Mr R. Torrens - T Colonel White - L	CASHEL. Mr O'Beirne - T Mr Lanigan - L	CAVAN (COUNTY). Captain Annesley - T Mr Saunderson - L	CLARE (COUNTY). Sir C. O'Loughlen - L Colonel Vandeleur - T	CLONMEL. Mr Bagwell - L	COLERAINE. Sir H. B. Bruce - T	CORK. Fras. Bernard Beamish - L Nich. D. Murphy - L *John F. Maguire - L	DOWN (COUNTY). Lord A. E. Hill-Trevor - T Colonel Forde - T	DOWNPATRICK. David Stewart Ker - T D. S. Ker - L	DROGHEDA. Mr Whitworth - L Mr Brodigan - L	DUBLIN (CITY). Mr Guinness - T Mr J. Pim - L Mr Vance - T	DUBLIN (UNIVERSITY). Mr Whiteside - T Mr A. Lefroy - T Dr Ball - L	DUNDALE. Sir G. Bowyer - L	DUNCANNON. Major Knox - T	DUNGARVAN. Mr C. R. Barry - L Major Palliser - T	ENNIS. Capt. Stacpoole - L Mr Moloney - T	ENNISKILLEN. Hon. J. L. Cole - T Mr Collum - L Mr A. Cole - T	FERMANAGH. Captain Archdall - T Colonel Cole - T	GALWAY (CITY). Mr Norris - L Mr Lever, G.P.P. - L Sir R. Blennerhasset - L Mr Stubben - L	GALWAY (COUNTY). Lord Dunkellin - L Mr Gregory - L	KERRY (COUNTY). Mr Herbert - L Lord Castlerosse - L	KILDARE (COUNTY). Mr Cogan - L Lord O. Fitzgerald - L	KILKENNY. Michael Sullivan - T *Sir John Gray - L
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Table listing names and titles of individuals, including Sir G. Colthurst, Mr F. W. Russell, and others, with their respective affiliations and locations.

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NEW MEMBERS.

Table listing names and titles of individuals, including Sir G. Colthurst, Mr F. W. Russell, and others, with their respective affiliations and locations.

SCOTLAND.

Table listing names and titles of individuals, including Sir G. Colthurst, Mr F. W. Russell, and others, with their respective affiliations and locations.

IRELAND.

Table listing names and titles of individuals, including Sir G. Colthurst, Mr F. W. Russell, and others, with their respective affiliations and locations.

STATE OF POLLS.

As far as known yesterday evening.

Table listing names and titles of individuals, including Sir G. Colthurst, Mr F. W. Russell, and others, with their respective affiliations and locations.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The following list shows the number of votes given to the candidates where the election was contested. The names of the defeated candidates are printed in italics.

OLD MEMBERS NOT RETURNED.

(r. signifies retired, c. a contested election.)

Table listing members of the House of Commons, categorized by county and region (England, Scotland, Ireland). Includes names like Mr. J. T. Norris, Mr. S. Beaumont, etc.

TORIES.

The Government may have gained twenty seats. Well, there were nearly that number of gentlemen professing Conservative principles who never supported, but always opposed, a Conservative policy.

We wish we could point out in the following list the nearly twenty over whose disappearance from the House Mr Disraeli rejoices.

Table listing names of Tory members who did not return, such as Mr. J. H. Astell, Mr. T. Bernard, etc.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The two following lists show the Liberal gains and losses up to yesterday evening. They exhibit a clear gain of Liberal seats.

Table showing Liberal gains and losses in various constituencies, such as Ashburton, Aylesbury, etc.

Table listing members of the House of Commons, categorized by county and region (England, Scotland, Ireland). Includes names like Mr. R. Fort, Mr. Hopwood, etc.

LIBERAL LOSSES.

Table listing names of Liberal members who did not return, such as Colonel Lindsay, Mr. Walter, etc.

This leaves a net gain of twenty-two seats to the Liberals on the result of the elections computed to last evening.

CURRENT EVENTS.

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

AMERICA: FOREIGN.

July 7.—Mrs Surratt, Payne, Atzerott, and Harrold are executed.*
July 14.—The Bourse has been flat. Rentes closed 67 1/2 60c.
July 15.—The evening Monitor confirms the statement that the journey of the Emperor and the Empress has been delayed for some days in consequence of the indisposition of the Prince Imperial.

19.—The King arrives in Florence.
The Official Gazette says: "The news relative to the cholera received from all quarters is of a reassuring character."
Intelligence received from Catania announces that an earthquake has taken place in the district of Giarre, causing the loss of several lives and great damage to property.
SPAIN:
July 14.—An important Council is held at the Royal Castle near San Ildefonso.
The Queen accepts Cardinal Puenta's resignation of his office as Ecclesiastical Preceptor to the Prince of the Asturias, and the office is suppressed.
The Queen approves the nomination of Señor Ulloa as Spanish Minister at Florence.
PRUSSIA:
July 16.—A collision takes place at Buckau between a passenger train from Halberstadt and a goods train coming from Dortmund.
The locomotive, tender, and six passenger carriages were shattered to pieces.
Thirteen persons are killed and many wounded, but the exact number of the latter is not yet known.
18.—A Royal decree is published declaring the budget of 1865, as proposed by the Ministry, to be the financial law for the current year.
The King adds to the estimate of the Minister of Marine the sum of 500,000 thalers for the construction of rifled cannon for the navy, respecting the employment of which amount the Minister will make a special report to the King at the end of the year.*
AUSTRIA:
July 18.—In the sitting of the Finance Committee, composed of members of both Houses, an understanding is arrived at upon the principal point of difference between them, the Upper House agreeing to the proposal of the Lower, that the secret service fund should be reduced by 200,000 florins.
20.—An Imperial decree is published relieving Count Palffy of his position as Governor of Hungary.
SWITZERLAND:
July 15.—The Council of States and the National Council decide that the Federal Assembly shall be convoked for an extraordinary sitting on the 23rd of August next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.
18.—The Bern papers announce that three English gentlemen lost their lives while descending the Matterhorn, in the canton Valais, on the 14th inst. Their names are stated to be Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Mr Hudson, and Mr Haddo.*
RUSSIA:
July 20.—An Imperial ukase, dated July 13th, has been published, sanctioning the statutes of the society of the Credit Foncier of Russia as submitted to the Government by Baron Frankel.
Two points distinguish this society from similar institutions—firstly, it possesses the right to issue Metalliques bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest; and secondly, bonds representing the mortgage on the State domains.
TURKEY:
July 7.—Advices from Smyrna state that the town of Cassaba has been the scene of a great conflagration. Half of the town was destroyed, and many lives were lost. The damage is estimated at about 20,000,000 piastres.
18.—The Levant Herald announces that Mr Rose, of the General Credit Company, has arrived in Constantinople to complete the arrangements for the conversion of the Internal Debt, which operation will be commenced positively on the 1st of August next.
THE PRINCIPALITIES:
July 20.—Prince Conza leaves for Germany, to visit a watering-place. The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the regency during his absence. A proclamation has been issued by the Prince explaining that the journey is solely on account of his health, and warmly urging concord between the landed proprietors and the peasants.
GREECE:
July 20.—M. Rehas, the Ministerial candidate, is nominated President of the Chamber by 96 against 67 votes.
HOLLAND:
July 19.—The Second Chamber of the States-General, with the exception of one adverse vote, unanimously approves the Treaty of Commerce with France.
MEXICO:
June 23.—Advices from Vera Cruz represent everything as favourable for the Imperialists. They have reoccupied Saltillo and Monterey. It is reported that Cortinas had been shot by Canales. The Emperor Maximilian has issued a manifesto leaving religious education to the priests, and declaring that the Government will not interfere in religious matters.
HOME.
THE QUEEN AND COURT.
HER MAJESTY and the younger members of the Royal Family remain at Osborne. On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their suite, embarked in the steam yacht Osborne and left for Plymouth, where, after encountering some boisterous weather, they arrived on Tuesday. The Royal party landed at Mount Edgoume, where they remained during their visit to Plymouth. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses proceeded with the Lords of the Admiralty to visit the English and French squadrons in the Sound. Yesterday the Prince and Princess were to leave Plymouth in their yacht for Penzance, where great preparations have been made to receive them.
July 14.—An interlocutor in the Breadalbane case is issued by Lord Barcuple, finding it proved that "John Alexander Gavin Campbell (Glenfalloch), Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, is nearest and lawful heir" to the late Marquis of Breadalbane, to the exclusion of the claim of Charles William Campbell (Boreland).
15.—The case of the Hon. Richard Bethell is again brought before the Bankruptcy Court. Among the creditors was Mr Welch, the registrar of bankruptcy for Leeds. His claim was 1,050*l.*, and as he swore that he did not give the money in order to obtain Mr Bethell's influence with his father to obtain a situation, the claim was admitted. John Hughes, a soldier in the 26th Regt. of Foot, is found guilty at the Winchester assizes of the wilful murder of a woman named Clements, and is sentenced to death.
The Great Eastern steamer leaves the Thames for Valentia, in Ireland, on her way to lay down the transatlantic cable.
At Liverpool a man named Burns, without any provocation, rushes upon his wife, stabs her in six places, and causes her almost instant death.
17.—George Broomfield is found guilty at the Winchester assizes of the wilful murder of Caroline Sophia Colborne at Shirley, on the 3rd of December last, and is sentenced to be executed.
The inquest on the young Frenchwoman, who died, as it is supposed, from abortion, at Portland terrace, St John's wood, is resumed. No trace is obtained of the gentleman who took the lodgings for her and who was with her just before her death. The inquest is adjourned.
A great jewel robbery is committed at Manchester, where the shop of Mr McFerran is plundered of property of the net value of 13,000*l.*
18.—A melancholy accident occurs in Chandos street, Covent garden. Two houses were in course of demolition when the front portion of both fell forward into the street, and some of the labourers were buried in the fall of the building. Two of them were taken out dead, and two more, seriously injured, were sent to the hospital, where it is thought one at least will not survive.
19.—The Great Eastern arrives safely at Valentia.
20.—The foundation stone is laid of the new bridge at Blackfriars.
21.—Miss Constance Kent pleads guilty to the wilful murder of her brother, Francis Saville Kent, at Road, on the 30th June, 1860, and is sentenced to death.*

THE ROAD MURDER.

At Salisbury, yesterday morning, a true bill having been found against her, Constance Emilie Kent was put upon her trial, before Mr Justice Willes, for the murder of her brother, Francis Saville Kent. Mr Karalaka, Q.C., and Mr Lopes appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Coleridge, Q.C., Mr Edlin, and Mr Ravenhill for the prisoner. At nine o'clock the learned Judge took his seat on the bench, and the prisoner was placed at the bar. She appeared dressed in black, with a thick black lace veil, which was lifted when placed in front of the dock. She stood firmly but meekly, with her eyes cast down and her hands clasped in front of her. Silence having been proclaimed, the Deputy-Clerk of Arraigns said: Constance Emilie Kent, you are charged with the wilful murder of Francis Saville Kent on the 29th of June, 1860, are you guilty or not guilty?—Prisoner (in a low tone): Guilty.—The Judge: Are you aware that you are charged with having wilfully, intentionally, and with malice killed and murdered your brother, are you guilty or not guilty?—The prisoner made some answer, but in so low a tone, that it could not be heard.—The Judge: I must repeat the question.—You are charged with having wilfully, intentionally, and with malice killed and murdered your brother, are you guilty or not guilty?—The prisoner (in a low tone): Guilty.—The Judge: The plea must be recorded.—The plea was accordingly recorded.—Mr Coleridge said: Before your lordship passes sentence I desire to say two things—first, solemnly in the presence of Almighty God, as a person who values her own soul, she wishes me to say that the guilt is hers alone, and that her father and others, who have so long suffered most unjust and cruel suspicion, are wholly and absolutely innocent; and secondly, that she was not driven to this act by unkind treatment at home, as she met with nothing there but tender and forbearing love; and I hope, I may add, that it gives me a melancholy pleasure to be the organ of these statements for her, because, on my honour, I believe them to be true.—Mr Justice Willes then assumed the black cap and said: Constance Emilie Kent, you have pleaded guilty to an indictment charging you with the wilful murder of your brother, Francis Saville Kent, on the 30th of June, 1860. It is my duty to receive that plea, which you have deliberately put forward, and it is a satisfaction to me to know that it was not until after having had the advice of counsel who would have freed you from this dreadful charge if you could have been freed thereof. I can entertain no doubt, after having read the depositions, together with the confession of your crime that your plea is the plea of a really guilty person. The murder was one committed under circumstances of great deliberation and cruelty. You appear to have allowed your feelings of jealousy and anger to have worked in your breast until at last they assumed over you the influence and the power of the Evil One. Whether her Majesty, with whom alone the prerogative of mercy rests, may be advised to exercise it by the fact of your youth at the time when the murder was committed, and the fact that you were convicted chiefly upon your own confession, which removes suspicion from others, is a question which it would be presumption for me to answer here. It well behoves you to live what is left of your life as one who is about to die, to seek a more enduring mercy, by sincere and deep contrition, and by a reliance upon the only redemption and satisfaction for all sins of the world. It remains for me to discharge the duty which the law imposes upon the Court without alternative, and that is to pass upon you the sentence which the law adjudges for wilful murder, that you be taken from the place where you now stand to the place whence you came, from thence to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck until your body be dead, and that when your body be dead it be buried within the precincts of the gaol in which you were last confined, and may God have mercy on your soul! While the Judge was addressing the prisoner he was deeply affected, and when he came to the part at which he alluded to the Evil One having moved her to the deed, he entirely broke down and shed tears. At this point Miss Kent also burst into a flood of tears, and sobbed audibly. During the delivery of the judgment there was a breathless silence in court, and after it was delivered there was no movement for a minute or two. After a short time the governor of the gaol intimated to the prisoner that she might retire, and she was at once conveyed to the cells beneath the court. Within ten minutes afterwards Miss Kent was placed in the prison van and conveyed to the Wiltshire County Jail.

A VERY DISTRESSING ACCIDENT occurred in the vicinity of Windsor on Wednesday evening. Captain and Mrs Brand (the daughter of his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister) were driving in the neighbourhood of the town, when the horse ran away, and while Captain Brand was trying to restrain the animal the reins broke, and all control over it was lost. The Captain attempted to quit the carriage, but in getting out slipped, fell, and received some injury. The shock to the system which Mrs Brand received through the accident, although she was not thrown from the vehicle, has brought on premature confinement, and left the lady in so critical a state as to cause much alarm to her friends. Mrs Brand was, it is said, to have left her residence in the Cloisters of Windsor Castle yesterday on a two months' visit to M. and Madame Van de Weyer, at New Lodge, Windsor Forest, the seat of his Excellency the Belgian Minister.

CRIMINAL ANNALS.

THE EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS IN MR LINCOLN'S MURDER took place at Washington on the 7th inst. The decision of the military court was rendered on the 3rd inst., and approved by President Johnson on the 5th. It sentenced David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt to death by hanging; Dr Samuel A. Mudd, Samuel Arnold, and Michael O'Laughlin to imprisonment, with hard labour, for life; and Edward Spangler to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The President designated the 7th inst. as the day on which the sentences were to be carried into effect. The order was read to the prisoners on the 5th inst. Payne and Mrs Surratt heard it with quiet resignation; the latter, however, earnestly begged for four days more time, in order to prepare herself for death. Harrold was quite overcome, and wept bitterly, while Atzerott was paralysed with terror. Mr Clampt, one of the counsel for Mrs Surratt, procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Wyle, which was served upon General Hancock on the morning of the 7th. In answer General Hancock appeared in court, and stated that his reason for not making the required return to the writ was in consequence of the suspension of the writ by the President. The following endorsement upon the writ was then read: "Executive Office, July 7, 1865.—Major-General Hancock, commanding.—I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do declare that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially suspend this writ, and direct that you proceed to execute the order of the military commission, and you will give this in return for the writ.—ANDREW JOHNSON." Harrold's sisters and Mrs Surratt's daughter, Anna, appeared early in the morning at the White House to intercede for clemency, and craved an interview with the President, who had, however, given imperative orders to admit no one. The grief of Miss Surratt is said to have been pitiable. Failing in all her efforts in behalf of her mother, she finally sank senseless upon the steps of the Executive mansion. Payne is said to have earnestly declared Mrs Surratt to be innocent, and to have exhibited the greatest anxiety that she should not suffer death. Even up to the hour of the execution it was generally expected that Mrs Surratt's sentence would be commuted. From the time of hearing of their doom the prisoners were constantly attended by their spiritual advisers, Payne's religious persuasion being Baptist, Mrs Surratt's Roman Catholic, Arnold's

Methodist, while Atzerott selected a Lutheran minister. At one o'clock p.m. on the 7th inst. the prisoners left the prison building for the gallows in the courtyard. Mrs Surratt had to be supported. She was closely attended by Fathers Wiget and Walter. Next came Atzerott, trembling and utterly unnerved. Payne followed, attended by the Rev. Mr Gillett. He walked firmly, displayed no bravado, but manifested in no way the slightest fear. Harrold was pale and subdued in manner, but walked unaided. Having reached the scaffold, Payne and Harrold, through their ministers, thanked General Hartranft for his uniform kindness to them in their imprisonment. Prayers were then read, after which, all being in readiness, the prisoners were brought forward, bound, and the halter of each adjusted. Payne throughout maintained his firmness, Harrold being partially unconscious, Mrs Surratt calm, and Atzerott quaking with terror. The latter alone spoke upon the gallows, saying, "Good-bye, gentlemen; may we all meet in another world." At half-past one o'clock the trap was sprung, the four culprits falling simultaneously. There was no struggle on the part of Mrs Surratt; she seemed to die without suffering a moment's pain. Harrold struggled a little, but soon was quiet, and Atzerott seemingly died easily. Payne, however, appeared to suffer greatly; the fall did not break his neck, and he writhed and heaved his body terribly, sometimes drawing himself up as in a sitting posture. In six minutes all were dead. After hanging about twenty-six minutes the bodies were cut down, placed in coffins, and at once buried in the prison yard. The affair was conducted in a most orderly manner, and was witnessed by about 300 persons, including the reporters for the press. Public interest appears to have been concentrated upon Mrs Surratt. The following is a summary of the charges proved against her: "This woman appears to have been cognizant of the intended crime almost from its inception, even if she were not its instigator. Her house had been a refuge for blockade-runners, and she was an active participant in overt acts. Her character appears to have been that of general manager. She received and entertained all the prisoners except Dr Mudd, O'Laughlin, and Arnold. With Dr Mudd she planned the means and assistance for the escape of the assassins. She visited Surrattville at five o'clock on the day of the assassination to see that the carbines, &c., should be in readiness, and informed Lloyd, the tavern-keeper, that they would be called for that night. Booth frequently called at her house, and held long and confidential talks with her. He was in her company a few minutes on the afternoon of the 14th. When confronted with Payne on the night of his arrest, when he went to her house in disguise, she protested that she had never seen him, and added, 'I did not hire him; I don't know him.' It was proved that she knew Payne well, and that he had lodged at her house. She is described as a large woman, of the Amazonian style, aged about fifty. Her form is square-built, her hands masculine, her face full, her eyes dark grey and lifeless, her hair not decidedly dark, and her complexion swarthy. During the trial she bore up strongly against the weight of crushing testimony against her, only once seeming to be at all disturbed.

THE INQUEST ARISING OUT OF THE FATAL AFFRAY AT THE CHELTENHAM ELECTION has resulted in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Glass, the man who shot Lyles. The deceased was a messenger to Mr Berkeley's committee, and Glass was one of the voters for Mr Schreiber. On Wednesday night they met in the High street as a band of music was passing playing "The Bonnets of Blue" (Mr Berkeley's colours), when Lyles sang out, "Hurrah for the Bonnets of Yellow." This appears to have irritated Glass, who pulled a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it at Lyles, shot him in the month. Lyles died next morning. Mary Fitts deposed that when Glass presented the pistol, he said, "Take that," having previously said to him, "I'll give you yellow." The two surgeons who attended the deceased, viz., Mr Wright and Mr Humphreys, proved that death had arisen from laceration of the brain. At first the surgeons could not find the wound (which was in the roof of the month), but they afterwards traced it thence to the brain. On a post-mortem examination of the body Mr Wright, having traced the course of the wound to the base of the skull, took out the brain from the skull and found a wound on the under surface of its right anterior lobe extending through the substance of the brain, and at its upper extremity was a piece of lead. Deceased was never sensible after he had been admitted into the Cheltenham dispensary.

THE CONFESSION OF DR PRITCHARD.—An amended version of this wretched criminal's confession has been published, purporting to be the true one. It begins as follows: "Confession by Edward William Pritchard, and made in the presence of an All-seeing God, and of the Rev. T. Watson Reid, my present spiritual adviser, on the 19th day of July, 1865, at Glasgow prison, for communication to the proper authorities. I, Edward William Pritchard, in the full possession of all my senses, and understanding the awful position in which I am placed, do make free and open confession that the sentence pronounced upon me is just; that I am guilty of the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs Taylor, and of my wife, Mary Jane Pritchard; that I can assign no motive for the conduct which actuated me beyond a species of terrible madness and the use of ardent spirits. I hereby freely and fully state that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Oldham on the 11th day of this month was not true, and I hereby confess that I alone, not Mary McLeod, poisoned my wife in the way brought out in evidence at my trial; that Mrs Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the indictment I further state to be true; and the main facts brought out on my trial I hereby fully acknowledge, and now plead wholly and solely guilty thereto, and may God have mercy on my soul!" The remainder consists of thanks offered to various officials.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Off Valentia, Wednesday, July 19, 6 30. a.m. The Great Eastern has arrived here, all well. She fell in with the *Caroline*, with the shore end of the cable on board, off the Lead-End, and has towed her round here. The Great Eastern herself will return to Berehaven, where she will remain until this is laid. This is likely to occupy some few days, as the weather is rough, squally, and unsettled, with a heavy swell. On the voyage round, the Great Eastern behaved well, though her pace was very slow, seldom exceeding six and a half knots an hour. On Monday night, yesterday, and to-day she has met with nothing but contrary winds and cross heavy seas. The condition of the cable is perfect.

FINSBURY ELECTION.—On Thursday evening the friends and supporters of Mr W. T. McCullagh Torrens, the newly elected Liberal member for the borough of Finsbury, entertained that gentleman at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lincoln's-inn fields, to commemorate his return at the head of the poll for that borough. There were upwards of 150 electors present, and the chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, who said that until the eve of Mr Torrens becoming a candidate he did not know him, except through his writings; but he was so much struck by his logical mind and by the manner in which he answered every question put to him, that he could not but feel that the electors were fortunate in having secured him as their representative. During his experience in election matters he had never met a man who took so broad and large a view of all subjects that were brought under the notice of the public. The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, Mr Torrens returned thanks, observing that it was certainly a great gratification to him to think that at the late election for Finsbury the greatest number of citizen electors in the United Kingdom, for any county, borough, or town who had ever voted at an election, had recorded their names in his favour. A man must have a heart of stone who was not moved by such an event. He could not be worth his salt if he did not endeavour, by all the energy in his power, to vindicate such a testimony in his favour, and to prove himself deserving of such a triumph. He could unfeignedly assure the electors

of Finsbury that whatever remained to him of life or health, of strength or spirit, should be devoted to their cause. He desired it to be understood that he did not wish to regard any particular class or creed, his entire thoughts being centred in the interests of a great and industrial community. In return for the high honour which had been conferred upon him, his aim and object should be to promote the material and moral interest, not only of those whom he more immediately represented, but of this vast country. Mr Oxenford proposed as a toast, "the 8,480 electors who had recorded their votes in favour of Mr Torrens at the late election." To this Mr Jabez Hogg responded. Mr Hepworth Dixon gave "the health of the literary men who were returned to serve in the next Session of Parliament," with which he coupled the name of Mr Torrens, the author of a work called the "Industrial History of Free Nations," which he had studied and made a text-book of for many years.

WANT OF PUNCTUALITY OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On the subject of unpunctuality, one of the chief causes of railway accidents, a correspondent of the *Times* writes from St Leonards on the 11th inst. as follows: "I have been here for some time, and frequently travel by the South-Eastern express, leaving Hastings at 8.55. It is generally more or less behind its time in London, but yesterday the detention at the various stations, for no reason that could be ascertained, was unparliamentary, and to men of business most inconvenient. The train due at London bridge at 10.44 did not arrive there until 11.40, and for transit by this 'express' we have to pay 3s. 6d. beyond ordinary fare. On the arrival of the train at Redhill, part of the delay appeared to be caused by the collectors enforcing claims and giving receipts for 2s. 6d. to many passengers as excess between express and tickets taken by them on Saturday, under the impression that they were available for any train, the result being that the money was paid for the 'advantage' of being an hour behind the appointed time. Surely it is a gross imposition to make the public pay extra if punctuality is thus wholly disregarded. It is useless expecting redress by any representation to the company, and I claim your powerful aid in exposing the system.—H. C. R."

Obituary.

COUNT JOSEPH M'MAHON, brother to Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, died last week. He was the second son of Count M'Mahon, Lieutenant-General, and Red Riband of the military order of St Louis, who died in 1831, and, like his father, embraced the military profession and entered the cavalry school of Sanmur. He retired from the service in 1830 on the breaking out of the Revolution of July, having already attained the rank of captain in the 4th Regiment of Hussars. He was several times elected by his fellow-citizens to civic functions, and was successively Colonel of the National Guard and member of the Council General of the Saone and Loire. He resided habitually at Autun, where his death took place after a short illness, occasioned, it is said, by his intense grief for the death of his wife.

LORD FRANCIS WILLIAM BOUVERIE DOUGLAS, whose death by falling down a precipice on the Matterhorn, on the 14th inst., is recorded elsewhere, was the next brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Queensbury, and had only just entered his nineteenth year.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR RICHARD THORNTON, so well known at Lloyd's, the Jerusalem Coffee-house, and almost every commercial establishment in the City, and who died a few weeks ago, leaving the enormous wealth of 3,700,000*l.*, was proved at Doctors' commons last week. It contains the following bequests: 1,000,000*l.* to Mr Thomas Thornton, who likewise is to inherit the deceased's estates; 1,000,000*l.* to Mr Richard Thornton West; 500,000*l.* to be divided among other relations and friends; a handsome provision for Mr Neale and other of the deceased's clerks; 100,000*l.* to be divided among all the charities, hospitals, asylums, and benevolent institutions in London, &c. The sums are duly proportioned in each bequest; 15,000*l.* to Christ's Hospital, where deceased was educated; 10,000*l.* left in trust for the benefit of the schools in Merton, Surrey; 10,000*l.* left in trust for the schools in Mr Thornton's native village, Burton, in Yorkshire; 1,000*l.* left for the benefit of the aged poor at Burton; 500*l.* left for the poor at Merton. There are many other bequests contained in the will. The executors are Mr Thomas Thornton, Mr R. T. West, Mr Pulford, and Mr Lee. It is represented that the probate duty of the will cost 42,000*l.*, and the legacy duty will amount to upwards of 100,000*l.*

THE DEATHS IN LONDON LAST WEEK were 1,392. It was the twenty-eighth week of the year; and the average number for that week in ten years is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,244. The mortality exhibits a considerable decrease, the total deaths returned in the last three weeks having been successively 1,455, 1,356, and 1,392. The deaths of persons under fifty years of age decreased from 959 in the previous week to 860 last week. Deaths at all ages from diarrhoea decreased in the same periods from 301 to 267. The whole of these 267 deaths were, with few exceptions, cases of infantile diarrhoea; 208 occurred to children who had not completed their first year; 35 to children one year old and less than two years. Besides these, 11 deaths were returned as caused by cholera, all of which, except two, appear to have been cases of cholera infantum. In the five divisions the greatest number of deaths from diarrhoea occurred in the north districts, comprising chiefly Marylebone, Pancras, and Islington. Twenty-eight cases of this complaint were fatal in Pancras, and the same number in Islington, eighteen in Marylebone. Seventeen occurred in the district of Kensington; twenty in Lambeth.

THE CHOLERA.—Advice from Alexandria to the 14th inst. show a decided decrease in the mortality resulting from cholera. At Alexandria on the 12th there were 94 deaths, 61 of which were from cholera; on the 13th, 81, of which 48 were from cholera; and on the 14th, 62 died, 21 being from cholera. At Cairo 310 died on the 12th, of which 226 were from cholera; on the 13th, 302 deaths, 204 being from cholera; and on the 14th, 255, 156 of which were from cholera. Advice from Corfu announce that the island is perfectly healthy, and that there are no sick even in the Lazzaretto. The cholera is spreading in Constantinople. The total number of cases that have proved fatal is 23 in the Naval Hospital and 11 in the city. Strict sanitary measures have been adopted.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th inst., at Kempton Lodge, Beds, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, M.P., of a son.—On the 16th inst., at 5 Leicester terrace, Hyde park, the wife of the Hon. Sydney Annesley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th inst., Viscount Hood, to Edith, daughter of A. W. Ward, Esq.—On the 10th inst., Captain Vyner, Grenadier Guards, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Rev. S. D. Shafto.—On the 12th inst., the Rev. G. T. Hoare, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. J. Deedes.—On the 12th inst., C. Balfour, Esq., to Mianic, daughter of Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.—On the 12th inst., J. Ridgway, Esq., to the Hon. Georgiana Colville, daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir C. Colville.—On the 17th inst., Colonel G. T. Finucane, to Rosina Caroline, only daughter of Albany William Foulblaque, of No. 41 Connaught square.—On the 16th inst., A. H. Dunbar, Esq., to Isabella, daughter of C. Eyre, Esq., of Welford park, Berks.

DEATHS.—On the 14th inst., R. T. North, Esq., of Thirland castle, Lancashire, aged 64.—On the 14th inst., at Trout lodge, Mrs Paris, 82.—On the 16th inst., at Great Berkhamstead, Mr H. Lane, 85.—On the 16th inst., at 49 Ledbrooks square, W. Billinghurst, Esq., 85.—On the 14th inst., at No. 41 Belgrave square, W. Jackson, Esq., 82.—On the 14th inst., at Kennington, B. Gompertz, Esq., 87.—On the 16th inst., at Bury St Edmund's, Mrs Kirby, 83.—On the 16th inst., J. Malden, Esq., of Dangle hall, Essex, 81.—On the 16th inst., at Cheltenham, T. Sheppard, Esq., 80

OLD MEMBERS NOT RETURNED.

(r. signifies retired, c. a contested election.)

Table listing members of the Liberal party across various constituencies such as Abingdon, Bath, Beaumaris, Berks, etc., with their names and election status.

TORIES. The Government may have gained twenty seats. Well, there were nearly that number of gentlemen professing Conservative principles who never supported, but always opposed, a Conservative policy.

We wish we could point out in the following list the nearly twenty over whose disappearance from the House Mr Disraeli rejoices.

Table listing members of the Tory party across various constituencies such as Ashburton, Aylesbury, Berwick, etc., with their names and election status.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The two following lists show the Liberal gains and losses up to yesterday evening. They exhibit a clear gain of Liberal seats.

Table showing Liberal Gains and Losses across constituencies like Ashburton, Aylesbury, Berwick, etc., with names and seat counts.

Table listing members of the Liberal party across various constituencies such as Clitheroe, Colchester, Dublin, Exeter, etc., with their names and election status.

Liberal Losses.

Table listing Liberal Losses across various constituencies such as Abingdon, Berkshire, Blackburn, etc., with names and election status.

This leaves a net gain of twenty-two seats to the Liberals on the result of the elections computed to last evening.

CURRENT EVENTS.

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

AMERICA: FOREIGN. July 7.—Mrs Surratt, Payne, Atzerott, and Harold are executed.* FRANCE: July 14.—The Bourse has been flat. Rentes closed 67 1/2 60s.

19.—The King arrives in Florence. The Official Gazette says: "The news relative to the cholera received from all quarters is of a reassuring character." Intelligences received from Catania announces that an earthquake has taken place in the district of Glarre, causing the loss of several lives and great damage to property.

RUSSIA: July 20.—An Imperial ukase, dated July 13th, has been published, sanctioning the statutes of the society of the Credit Foncier of Russia as submitted to the Government by Baron Frankel. Two points distinguish this society from similar institutions—firstly, it possesses the right to issue Metalliques bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest; and secondly, bonds representing the mortgage on the State domains.

HOME.

THE QUEEN AND COURT.

HER MAJESTY and the younger members of the Royal Family remain at Osborne. On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their suite, embarked in the steam yacht Osborne and left for Plymouth, where, after encountering some boisterous weather, they arrived on Tuesday. The Royal party landed at Mount Edgcombe, where they remained during their visit to Plymouth.

THE ROAD MURDER.

At Salisbury, yesterday morning, a true bill having been found against her, Constance Emilie Kent was put upon her trial, before Mr Justice Willes, for the murder of her brother, Francis Saville Kent.—Mr Karslake, Q.C., and Mr Lopes appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Coleridge, Q.C., Mr Edlin, and Mr Ravenhill for the prisoner.—At nine o'clock the learned Judge took his seat on the bench, and the prisoner was placed at the bar. She appeared dressed in black, with a thick black lace veil, which was lifted when placed in front of the dock. She stood firmly but meekly, with her eyes cast down and her hands clasped in front of her. Silence having been proclaimed, the Deputy-Clerk of Arraigns said: Constance Emilie Kent, you are charged with the wilful murder of Francis Saville Kent on the 29th of June, 1860, are you guilty or not guilty?—Prisoner (in a low tone): Guilty.—The Judge: Are you aware that you are charged with having wilfully, intentionally, and with malice killed and murdered your brother, are you guilty or not guilty?—The prisoner made some answer, but in so low a tone, that it could not be heard.—The Judge: I must repeat the question.—You are charged with having wilfully, intentionally, and with malice killed and murdered your brother, are you guilty or not guilty?—The prisoner (in a low tone): Guilty.—The Judge: The plea must be recorded.—The plea was accordingly recorded.—Mr Coleridge said: Before your lordship passes sentence I desire to say two things—first, solemnly in the presence of Almighty God, as a person who values her own soul, she wishes me to say that the guilt is hers alone, and that her father and others, who have so long suffered most unjust and cruel suspicion, are wholly and absolutely innocent; and secondly, that she was not driven to this act by unkind treatment at home, as she met with nothing there but tender and forbearing love; and I hope, I may add, that it gives me a melancholy pleasure to be the organ of these statements for her, because, on my honour, I believe them to be true.—Mr Justice Willes then assumed the black cap and said: Constance Emilie Kent, you have pleaded guilty to an indictment charging you with the wilful murder of your brother, Francis Saville Kent, on the 30th of June, 1860. It is my duty to receive that plea, which you have deliberately put forward, and it is a satisfaction to me to know that it was not until after having had the advice of counsel who would have freed you from this dreadful charge if you could have been freed thereof. I can entertain no doubt, after having read the depositions, together with the confession of your crime that your plea is the plea of a really guilty person. The murder was one committed under circumstances of great deliberation and cruelty. You appear to have allowed your feelings of jealousy and anger to have worked in your breast until at last they assumed over you the influence and the power of the Evil One. Whether her Majesty, with whom alone the prerogative of mercy rests, may be advised to exercise it by the fact of your youth at the time when the murder was committed, and the fact that you were convicted chiefly upon your own confession, which removes suspicion from others, is a question which it would be presumption for me to answer here. It well behoves you to live what is left of your life as one who is about to die, to seek a more enduring mercy, by sincere and deep contrition, and by a reliance upon the only redemption and satisfaction for all sins of the world. It remains for me to discharge the duty which the law imposes upon the Court without alternative, and that is to pass upon you the sentence which the law adjudgeth for wilful murder, that you be taken from the place where you now stand to the place whence you came, from thence to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck until your body be dead, and that when your body be dead it be buried within the precincts of the goal in which you were last confined, and may God have mercy on your soul! While the Judge was addressing the prisoner he was deeply affected, and when he came to the part at which he alluded to the Evil One having moved her to the deed, he entirely broke down and shed tears. At this point Miss Kent also burst into a flood of tears, and sobbed audibly. During the delivery of the judgment there was a breathless silence in court, and after it was delivered there was no movement for a minute or two. After a short time the governor of the goal intimated to the prisoner that she might retire, and she was at once conveyed to the cells beneath the court. Within ten minutes afterwards Miss Kent was placed in the prison van and conveyed to the Wiltshire County Jail.

A VERY DISTRESSING ACCIDENT occurred in the vicinity of Windsor on Wednesday evening. Captain and Mrs Brand (the daughter of his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister) were driving in the neighborhood of the town, when the horse ran away, and while Captain Brand was trying to restrain the animal the reins broke, and all control over it was lost. The Captain attempted to quit the carriage, but in getting out slipped, fell, and received some injury. The shock to the system which Mrs Brand received through the accident, although she was not thrown from the vehicle, has brought on premature confinement, and left the lady in so critical a state as to cause much alarm to her friends. Mrs Brand was, it is said, to have left her residence in the Cloisters of Windsor Castle yesterday on a two months' visit to M. and Madame Van de Weyer, at New Lodge, Windsor Forest, the seat of his Excellency the Belgian Minister.

CRIMINAL ANNALS.

THE EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS IN MR LINCOLN'S MURDER took place at Washington on the 7th inst. The decision of the military court was rendered on the 3rd inst., and approved by President Johnson on the 5th. It sentenced David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt to death by hanging; Dr Samuel A. Mudd, Samuel Arnold, and Michael O'Laughlin to imprisonment, with hard labour, for life; and Edward Spangler to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The President designated the 7th inst. as the day on which the sentences were to be carried into effect. The order was read to the prisoners on the 5th inst. Payne and Mrs Surratt heard it with quiet resignation; the latter, however, earnestly begged for four days more time, in order to prepare herself for death. Harrold was quite overcome, and wept bitterly, while Atzerott was paralysed with terror. Mr Clampit, one of the counsel for Mrs Surratt, procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Wyle, which was served upon General Hancock on the morning of the 7th. In answer General Hancock appeared in court, and stated that his reason for not making the required return to the writ was in consequence of the suspension of the writ by the President. The following endorsement upon the writ was then read: "Executive Office, July 7, 1865.—Major-General Hancock, commanding.—I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially suspend this writ, and direct that you proceed to execute the order of the military commission, and you will give this in return for the writ.—ANDREW JOHNSON." Harrold's sisters and Mrs Surratt's daughter, Anna, appeared early in the morning at the White House to intercede for clemency, and craved an interview with the President, who had, however, given imperative orders to admit no one. The grief of Miss Surratt is said to have been pitiable. Failing in all her efforts in behalf of her mother, she finally sank senseless upon the steps of the Executive mansion. Payne is said to have earnestly declared Mrs Surratt to be innocent, and to have exhibited the greatest anxiety that she should not suffer death. Even up to the hour of the execution it was generally expected that Mrs Surratt's sentence would be commuted. From the time of hearing of their doom the prisoners were constantly attended by their spiritual advisers, Payne's religious persuasion being Baptist, Mrs Surratt's Roman Catholic, Arnold's

Methodist, while Atzerott selected a Lutheran minister. At one o'clock p.m. on the 7th inst. the prisoners left the prison building for the gallows in the courtyard. Mrs Surratt had to be supported. She was closely attended by Fathers Wiget and Walter. Next came Atzerott, trembling and utterly unnerved. Payne followed, attended by the Rev. Mr Gillett. He walked firmly, displayed no bravado, but manifested in no way the slightest fear. Harrold was pale and subdued in manner, but walked unaided. Having reached the scaffold, Payne and Harrold, through their ministers, thanked General Hartraut for his uniform kindness to them in their imprisonment. Prayers were then read, after which, all being in readiness, the prisoners were brought forward, bound, and the halter each adjusted. Payne throughout maintained his firmness, Harrold being partially unconscious, Mrs Surratt calm, and Atzerott quaking with terror. The latter alone spoke upon the gallows, saying, "Good-bye, gentlemen; may we all meet in another world." At half-past one o'clock the trap was sprung, the four culprits falling simultaneously. There was no struggle on the part of Mrs Surratt; she seemed to die without suffering a moment's pain. Harrold struggled a little, but soon was quiet, and Atzerott seemingly died easily. Payne, however, appeared to suffer greatly; the fall did not break his neck, and he writhed and heaved his body terribly, sometimes drawing himself up as in a sitting posture. In six minutes all were dead. After hanging about twenty-six minutes the bodies were cut down, placed in coffins, and at once buried in the prison yard. The affair was conducted in a most orderly manner, and was witnessed by about 300 persons, including the reporters for the press. Public interest appears to have been concentrated upon Mrs Surratt. The following is a summary of the charges proved against her: "This woman appears to have been cognizant of the intended crime almost from its inception, even if she were not its instigator. Her house had been a refuge for blockade-runners, and she was an active participant in overt acts. Her character appears to have been that of general manager. She received and entertained all the prisoners except Dr Mudd, O'Laughlin, and Arnold. With Dr Mudd she planned the means and assistance for the escape of the assassins. She visited Surrattville at five o'clock on the day of the assassination to see that the carbines, &c., should be in readiness, and informed Lloyd, the tavern-keeper, that they would be called for that night. Booth frequently called at her house, and held long and confidential talks with her. He was in her company a few minutes on the afternoon of the 14th. When confronted with Payne on the night of his arrest, when he went to her house in disguise, she protested that she had never seen him, and added, 'I did not hire him; I don't know him.' It was proved that she knew Payne well, and that he had lodged at her house. She is described as a large woman, of the Amazonian style, aged about fifty. Her form is square-built, her hands masculine, her face full, her eyes dark grey and lifeless, her hair not decidedly dark, and her complexion swarthy. During the trial she bore up strongly against the weight of crushing testimony against her, only once seeming to be at all disturbed.

THE INQUEST ARISING OUT OF THE FATAL AFFRAY AT THE CHELTENHAM ELECTION has resulted in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Glass, the man who shot Lynes. The deceased was a messenger to Mr Berkeley's committee, and Glass was one of the voters for Mr Schreiber. On Wednesday night they met in the High street as a band of music was passing playing "the Bonnets of Blue" (Mr Berkeley's colours), when Lynes sang out, "Hurrah for the Bonnets of Yellow." This appears to have irritated Glass, who pulled a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it at Lynes, shot him in the mouth. Lynes died next morning. Mary Fitts deposed that when Glass presented the pistol, he said, "Take that," having previously said to him, "I'll give you yellow." The two surgeons who attended the deceased, viz., Mr Wright and Mr Humphreys, proved that death had arisen from laceration of the brain. At first the surgeons could not find the wound (which was in the roof of the mouth), but they afterwards traced it thence to the brain. On a post-mortem examination of the body Mr Wright, having traced the course of the wound to the base of the skull, took out the brain from the skull and found a wound on the under surface of its right anterior lobe extending through the substance of the brain, and at its upper extremity was a piece of lead. Deceased was never sensible after he had been admitted into the Cheltenham dispensary.

THE CONFESSION OF DR PRITCHARD.—An amended version of this wretched criminal's confession has been published, purporting to be the true one. It begins as follows: "Confession by Edward William Pritchard, and made in the presence of an All-seeing God, and of the Rev. T. Watson Reid, my present spiritual adviser, on the 19th day of July, 1865, at Glasgow prison, for communication to the proper authorities. I, Edward William Pritchard, in the full possession of all my senses, and understanding the awful position in which I am placed, do make free and open confession that the sentence pronounced upon me is just; that I am guilty of the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs Taylor, and of my wife, Mary Jane Pritchard; that I can assign no motive for the conduct which actuated me beyond a species of terrible madness and the use of ardent spirits. I hereby freely and fully state that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Oldham on the 11th day of this month was not true, and I hereby confess that I alone, not Mary McLeod, poisoned my wife in the way brought out in evidence at my trial; that Mrs Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the indictment I further state to be true; and the main facts brought out on my trial I hereby fully acknowledge, and now plead wholly and solely guilty thereto, and may God have mercy on my soul!" The remainder consists of thanks offered to various officials.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Of Valencia, Wednesday, July 19, 6 30. a.m. The Great Eastern has arrived here, all well. She fell in with the Carolina, with the shore and of the cable on board, off the Land's End, and has towed her round here. The Great Eastern herself will return to Berehaven, where she will remain until this is laid. This is likely to occupy some few days, as the weather is rough, squally, and unsettled, with a heavy swell. On the voyage round, the Great Eastern behaved well, though her pace was very slow, seldom exceeding six and a half knots an hour. On Monday night, yesterday, and to-day she has met with nothing but contrary winds and cross heavy seas. The condition of the cable is perfect.

FINSBURY ELECTION.—On Thursday evening the friends and supporters of Mr W. T. McCallagh Torrens, the newly elected Liberal member for the borough of Finsbury, entertained that gentleman at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lincoln's-inn fields, to commemorate his return at the head of the poll for that borough. There were upwards of 150 electors present, and the chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, who said that until the eve of Mr Torrens becoming a candidate he did not know him, except through his writings; but he was so much struck by his logical mind and by the manner in which he answered every question put to him, that he could not but feel that the electors were fortunate in having secured him as their representative. During his experience in election matters he had never met a man who took so broad and large a view of all subjects that were brought under the notice of the public. The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, Mr Torrens returned thanks, observing that it was certainly a great gratification to him to think that at the late election for Finsbury the greatest number of citizen electors in the United Kingdom, for any county, borough, or town who had ever voted at an election, had recorded their names in his favour. A man must have a heart of stone who was not moved by such an event. He could not be worth his salt if he did not endeavour, by all the energy in his power, to vindicate such a testimony in his favour, and to prove himself deserving of such a triumph. He could unfeignedly assure the electors

of Finsbury that whatever remained to him of life or health, of strength or spirit, should be devoted to their cause. He desired it to be understood that he did not wish to regard any particular class or creed, his entire thoughts being centred in the interests of a great industrial community. In return for the high honour which had been conferred upon him, his aim and object should be to promote the material and moral interest, not only of those whom he more immediately represented, but of this vast country. Mr Oxford proposed as a toast, "the 8,480 electors who had recorded their votes in favour of Mr Torrens at the late election." To this Mr Jabez Hogg responded. Mr Hepworth Dixon gave "the health of the literary men who were returned to serve in the next Session of Parliament," with which he coupled the name of Mr Torrens, the author of a work called the 'Industrial History of Free Nations,' which he had studied and made a text-book of for many years.

WANT OF PUNCTUALITY OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On the subject of unpunctuality, one of the chief causes of railway accidents, a correspondent of the Times writes from St Leonard's on the 11th inst. as follows: "I have been here for some time, and frequently travel by the South-Eastern express, leaving Hastings at 8.55. It is generally more or less behind its time in London, but yesterday the detention at the various stations, for no reason that could be ascertained, was unpardonable, and to men of business most inconvenient. The train due at London bridge at 10.44 did not arrive there until 11.40, and for transit by this 'express' we have to pay 3s. 6d. beyond ordinary fare. On the arrival of the train at Redhill, part of the delay appeared to be caused by the collectors enforcing claims and giving receipts for 2s. 6d. to many passengers as excess between express and tickets taken by them on Saturday, under the impression that they were available for any train; the result being that the money was paid for the 'advantage' of being an hour behind the appointed time. Surely it is a gross imposition to make the public pay extra if punctuality is thus wholly disregarded. It is useless expecting redress by any representation to the company, and I claim your powerful aid in exposing the system.—H. G. R."

Obituary.

COUNT JOSEPH M'MAHON, brother to Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, died last week. He was the second son of Count M'Mahon, Lieutenant-General, and Red Riband of the military order of St Louis, who died in 1831, and, like his father, embraced the military profession and entered the cavalry school of Saumur. He retired from the service in 1830 on the breaking out of the Revolution of July, having already attained the rank of captain in the 4th Regiment of Hussars. He was several times elected by his fellow-citizens to civic functions, and was successively Colonel of the National Guard and member of the Council General of the Saone and Loire. He resided habitually at Autun, where his death took place after a short illness, occasioned, it is said, by his intense grief for the death of his wife.

LORD FRANCIS WILLIAM BOUVERIE DOUGLAS, whose death by falling down a precipice on the Matterhorn, on the 14th inst., is recorded elsewhere, was the next brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Queensbury, and had only just entered his nineteenth year.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR RICHARD THORNTON, so well known at Lloyd's, the Jerusalem Coffee-house, and almost every commercial establishment in the City, and who died a few weeks ago, leaving the enormous wealth of 3,700,000l., was proved at Doctors' commons last week. It contains the following bequests: 1,000,000l. to Mr Thomas Thornton, who likewise is to inherit the deceased's estates; 1,000,000l. to Mr Richard Thornton West; 500,000l. to be divided among other relations and friends; a handsome provision for Mr Neale and other of the deceased's clerks; 100,000l. to be divided among all the charities, hospitals, asylums, and benevolent institutions in London, &c. The sums are duly proportioned in each bequest; 15,000l. to Christ's Hospital, where deceased was educated; 16,000l. left in trust for the benefit of the schools in Merton, Surrey; 10,000l. left in trust for the schools in Mr Thornton's native village, Burson, in Yorkshire; 1,000l. left for the benefit of the aged poor at Barton; 500l. left for the poor at Merton. There are many other bequests contained in the will. The executors are Mr Thomas Thornton, Mr R. T. West, Mr Pulford, and Mr Lee. It is represented that the probate duty of the will cost 42,000l., and the legacy duty will amount to upwards of 100,000l.

THE DEATHS IN LONDON LAST WEEK were 1,392. It was the twenty-eighth week of the year; and the average number for that week in ten years is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,244. The mortality exhibits a considerable decrease, the total deaths returned in the last three weeks having been successively 1,455, 1,236, and 1,392. The deaths of persons under fifty years of age decreased from 959 in the previous week to 860 last week. Deaths at all ages from diarrhoea decreased in the same periods from 391 to 267. The whole of these 267 deaths were, with few exceptions, cases of infantile diarrhoea; 208 occurred to children who had not completed their first year; 35 to children one year old and less than two years. Besides these, 11 deaths were returned as caused by cholera, all of which, except two, appear to have been cases of cholera infantum. In the five divisions the greatest number of deaths from diarrhoea occurred in the north districts, comprising chiefly Marylebone, Pancras, and Islington. Twenty-eight cases of this complaint were fatal in Pancras, and the same number in Islington, eighteen in Marylebone. Seventeen occurred in the district of Kensington; twenty in Lambeth.

THE CHOLERA.—Advice from Alexandria to the 14th inst. show a decided decrease in the mortality resulting from cholera. At Alexandria on the 12th there were 94 deaths, 61 of which were from cholera; on the 13th, 81, of which 48 were from cholera; and on the 14th, 62 died, 21 being from cholera. At Cairo 310 died on the 12th, of which 226 were from cholera; on the 13th, 302 deaths, 204 being from cholera; and on the 14th, 255, 156 of which were from cholera. Advice from Corfu announces that the island is perfectly healthy, and that there are no sick even in the Lazzaretto. The cholera is spreading in Constantinople. The total number of cases that have proved fatal is 32 in the Naval Hospital and 11 in the city. Strict sanitary measures have been adopted.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th inst., at Kempton lodge, Beds, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Stuart, M.P., of a son.—On the 16th inst., at 5 Lanster terrace, Hyde park, the wife of the Hon. Sydney Annesley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th inst., Viscount Hood, to Edith, daughter of A. W. Ward, Esq.—On the 20th inst., Captain Vyner, Grenadier Guards, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Rev. S. D. Stafo.—On the 21st inst., the Rev. G. T. Hoare, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. J. Deedes.—On the 13th inst., C. Balfour, Esq., to Minnie, daughter of Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.—On the 14th inst., J. Ridgeway, Esq., to the Hon. Georgiana Colville, daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir C. Colville.—On the 17th inst., Colonel G. T. Finucane, to Rosina Caroline, only daughter of Albany William Foulblanque, of No. 44 Connaught square.—On the 16th inst., A. H. Dunbar, Esq., to Isabella, daughter of C. Eysse, Esq., of Welford park, Berks.

DEATHS.—On the 14th inst., R. T. North, Esq., of Thirland castle, Lancashire, aged 84.—On the 14th inst., at Trout lodge, Mrs Paris, 83.—On the 16th inst., at Great Berkhamstead, Mr H. Lane, 85.—On the 16th inst., at 49 Ledbooke square, W. Billinghurst, Esq., 65.—On the 14th inst., at No. 41 Balgrave square, W. Jackson, Esq., 52.—On the 16th inst., at Kennington, B. Gompertz, Esq., 87.—On the 16th inst., at Bury St Edmund's, Mrs Kirby, 65.—On the 16th inst., J. Malden, Esq., of Dangle hall, Essex, 61.—On the 16th inst., at Cheltenham, T. Sheppard, Esq., 60

COMMERCE.

H O M E.

THE IMPERIAL BANK meeting took place on Monday. The report was adopted, and stated that notwithstanding the low rate of money which has prevailed during a great portion of the last six months, and also the fact that the dividend will have to be paid on 10,500 new shares, which previously only carried interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the directors are able to declare a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION held a meeting on Monday, at which the directors' report was unanimously adopted. The accounts, made up to the 30th June last, show, after deducting expenses of every kind, and rebate of interest calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, a total of 108,943l. 1s. to the credit of profit and loss. This sum includes the balance of 40,063l. 8s. 6d. brought forward from last half-year. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 10 per cent. per annum, were declared, free of income tax, which together will absorb 45,000l., and leave a balance of 63,943l. 1s. to be carried forward to next half-year. The dividend and bonus amount together to 1l. 2s. 6d. per share.

THE TAMAR LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING COMPANY (Limited) is announced, with a view to the purchase and working of some extensive smelting works at Beerferry, ten miles from Plymouth. These works, which have been established upwards of fifty years, are situated on the banks of the river Tamar; they comprise an area of four acres, and are surrounded with convenient wharf and other premises, which it is computed cost upwards of 50,000l. The capital is 60,000l., in 5,000 shares of 12l. each, with a first issue of 3,000 shares. The lease (twenty-one years) of the works and premises, together with the owner's rights, are to be purchased by the company for 8,000l. In the event, however, of the second issue of shares taking place, a further sum of 2,000l. is to be paid, either in cash or fully paid shares. The prospectus further states that the owners will place 3,000l. of the purchase-money in the bankers' hands, as security for the payment of a guaranteed dividend of 12 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. It is not intended, in the first place, to call up more than 18,000l.

THE VULCAN FOUNDRY, ENGINEERING, AND RAILWAY PLANT COMPANY (Limited) is announced, with a proposed capital of 100,000l., in 5,000 shares of 20l. each. The object is to purchase and extend the old-established business of Mr William Middleton, of Birmingham, who takes 650 shares in the undertaking. The terms of the purchase are not stated, but are characterized as "very advantageous." The works are in full operation, and the prospectus recites that "the vendor frequently has to turn over large orders to other firms for execution, on account of want of room and extended machinery." It is proposed to acquire an acre of land contiguous. Mr Hugh Middleton, the present manager, joins the board as managing director. It is provided that "the vendor will not receive any dividend upon his shares for three years, unless a dividend of 10 per cent. is declared." There is a deposit of 1l. per share on application, and 3l. on allotment.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL STARCH COMPANY (Limited) is announced. The capital in this case is 50,000l., in 5,000 shares of 10l. each, of which, the prospectus states, a portion has already been subscribed for. The object is to manufacture and sell rice, wheat, powder, and finishing starch; also prepared soda crystal and other articles of commerce incidental to that trade, a class of business which has resulted in the acquisition of large fortunes by the few firms engaged in it. The soda crystal is to be prepared by the company by an entirely new chemical process. A provisional agreement has been made by which Mr W. A. Turner, late of the London Rice Starch Works, becomes the managing director of the company. The prospectus states that a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum is guaranteed for three years.

THE NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE CITY BANK was read on Tuesday at a general meeting of the shareholders. It showed a gross profit for the six months (including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year) of 65,315l. 9s. This result enables the directors—after defraying the current expenses, providing for bad and doubtful debts, and allowing rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due, to declare the usual dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on 500,000l., the paid-up capital, and a bonus of 2l. 5s. per share on 10,000 shares, together equal to 15 per cent. per annum; and to carry forward 1,293l. 13s. 3d. to the new profit and loss account.

CITY TERMINUS HOTEL COMPANY.—Messrs Everitt and Lucas, money brokers and financial agents, Allhallows chambers, 49 Lombard street, are instructed to receive subscriptions for five thousand shares in the City Terminus Hotel Company (Limited), Cannon street, in connection with the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Capital 140,000l., in 14,000 shares of 10l. each. The directors have concluded an agreement with the South-Eastern Railway Company, whereby, in pursuance of parliamentary powers, a lease for 1,000 years, on favourable terms, has been secured of a site for the erection of the hotel, including the refreshment room at the terminus in Cannon street. The hotel will be in direct communication with the whole of the South-Eastern system of railways, and with the numerous continental lines with which that company is in alliance, and will contain numerous suites of rooms adapted for arbitrations, public meetings, and other commercial purposes, similar to those for which the London Tavern is now used; also dining, coffee, and private sitting rooms, together with a first-class restaurant.

ACCIDENTAL AND MARINE INSURANCE CORPORATION.—The London and County Bank and its branches, and Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, are authorized to receive subscriptions for shares in the above Corporation. Capital, 2,000,000l., in 80,000 shares of 25l. each. This company has been formed to take over the business of the Accidental Death Insurance Company—the existing constitution and capital of which are now found to be inconvenient and inadequate to its recently largely extended operations. The income derived from Accidental Death Insurance for last year was 49,489l. 19s. 10d. The claims in respect of the above premiums have not exceeded 60 per cent. The Accidental Death Company commenced underwriting in 1862, but the successful development of operations in Marine Insurance has been retarded by the inappropriateness of the name for a Marine Company. A provisional agreement has been made with the directors of the Accidental Death Insurance Company, whereby the business will be handed over to the Corporation as from the 1st July last, with the offices, staff, and agents. For every two shares of 5l. with 1l. paid, held by the proprietors of the Accidental Death Insurance Company, there will be given a certificate of one share of the "Accidental and Marine Insurance Corporation (Limited)," with 5l. paid. This will absorb 10,000 shares; the remaining 30,000 are offered to the public. The shares yesterday were quoted at 2½ to 2¾ premium.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The report of the Consolidated Discount Company, issued preparatory to the meeting on the 19th inst., states that the gross profits for the six months ending June 30 are 13,261l., and after deducting current expenses, and rebate of bills not yet due, there remains a net profit of 6,620l.—The Northern Assam Tea Company (Limited) have paid, in terms of the contract, the second instalment (20,000l.) of the purchase money for "the Northern and Eastern divisions" of the Assam Company's estates.—The third ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the East London Bank (Limited) is fixed for the 27th inst., when a dividend is to be declared.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank will be held on the 26th inst.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Liverpool (Limited) is convened for the 31st inst., at Liverpool, when a dividend is to be declared.—The half-yearly meet-

ing of the Hammersmith and City Railway Company is called for the 1st of August, when it will be proposed to sanction the raising of additional capital to the extent of 100,000l. authorised by the Company's Act of 1865.—The half-yearly meeting of the Estate Company (Limited) is convened for the 1st of August, when an interim dividend for the last half-year is to be declared.—The half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) is called for the 28th inst.—The half-yearly meeting of the Mid-Kent Railway Company is convened for the 7th of August.—A call of 2l., making 12l. paid, is to be paid on the shares of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company by the 24th of August.—It is notified that the consents of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, due in August next, will be paid on presentation at the Consolidated Bank.—We are requested to state that Mr W. A. Ogg, of Messrs Prince, Ogg, and Co., has joined the London Board of directors of the Southern Insurance Company (Limited) of Melbourne.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr F. Whitney and Mr F. D. Hartland joint official assignees of the London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank (Limited).—The board of directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have decided upon recommending the payment of a dividend for the half-year of 2l. 10s. per cent. on the consolidated stock of the company.—The dividend on Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Stock is officially announced at the rate of only 1 per cent. per annum, against 2½ per cent. per annum for the corresponding period of last year.—At the half-yearly meeting on Wednesday of the London and Westminster Bank, the directors' report was adopted. The net profits for the last half-year amounted to 151,498l. 7s. 8d. This sum, added to 9,357l. 1s. 6d., the unappropriated balance of the preceding half-year, gives a total of 160,855l. 9s. 1d. Out of this amount interest on the "rest," or surplus fund, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (8,250l.) has been added to that fund, which now amounts to 338,250l. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital were declared.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, the resolution altering the time of the meeting to November instead of March was agreed to.—At the meeting of the Consolidated Discount Company the report was adopted. The chairman referred to the improved position of the company. The balance of the loss he expected would be speedily worked off. No had debts had been made during the last six months. The purchase money has been reduced to 18,880l. by the transfer of the shares of Messrs Sandeman and Sanders to the company.—The report of the directors of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), was submitted at the seventh ordinary general meeting on Thursday. It announces that no dividend can be paid, but shows that the proprietors' capital is intact, and that the company still possesses a reserve fund of 7,500l., after paying 2,500l. as compensation to the late manager.—The following is the report of the directors of the Bank of Egypt, to be submitted at the general meeting on the 28th inst.: The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the annexed statement of accounts for the half-year which ended on the 30th of June last, by which it will be seen that the net profits, including a balance of 4,819l. 6s. 5d. brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to 16,966l. 18s. 3d. This enables the directors to recommend a dividend for the half-year, as on the last occasion, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (12,500l.), free of income tax, leaving 4,466l. 18s. 3d. to be carried forward to the next account.—The second ordinary meeting of the Oriental Financial Corporation will be held on the 28th inst.—The half-yearly report of the directors of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company (Limited), to be submitted at the meeting on the 28th inst., recommends as follows: The directors recommend that an interim dividend be declared of 9,000l., or 1½ per cent., free of income tax, upon the consolidated stock of the company, payable on and after the 9th of August next, being on account of profits, which will be only shown in the audited accounts made up to the 30th of June, and submitted to the proprietors in the usual course at the next annual general meeting, when the balance of income will become divisible.—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the European Bank (Limited) is convened for the 7th of August, when a dividend is to be declared.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London and County Bank is convened for the 3rd of August.—A general meeting of the National Steam Navigation Company (Limited) is fixed for the 27th inst., at Liverpool, but it is notified that the meeting is merely formal, and that it will be again formally adjourned until the 24th of August to make the report.—The third ordinary general meeting of the Langham Hotel Company (Limited) is called for the 26th inst.—A call of 2l. 10s. is to be paid on the shares of the Millwall Freehold Land and Docks Company by the 18th of August.—A call of 2l. is to be paid on the shares of the Southampton Imperial Hotel Company (Limited) by the 12th of August, it being at the same time intimated that "the building of the new hotel is progressing rapidly."—The directors of the Brighton Hotel Company (Limited) have paid an ad interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—The Devon Great Consols Mining Company have declared their 119th dividend, being 9l. per share. This makes 981l. per share divided altogether, and in gross, 1,005,542l. The mines continue to look exceedingly well.—At the annual meeting of the Whitington Life Insurance Company on Thursday, Messrs J. Cook and J. E. Saunders were added to the board of directors, and it was reported that Mr A. T. Bowser had been appointed managing director and secretary. The amount received from premiums during the year was stated to have been 16,590l.—The New Zealand Trust and Loan Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.—The share list of the General Exchange Bank closes to day for London, and on Monday for the country.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE: 8 a.m. M. 70°, Th. 61°, W. 63°, Th. 64°, F. 65°. WEEKLY RETURN OF BANKRUPTS: Tuesday, 79; Friday, 83.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY.—The importations of cattle and sheep, &c., into the port of London from the Continent during the past week has been very large. The Customhouse official return gives an entry of 3,247 oxen, 1,068 calves, 16,611 sheep, and 1,163 pigs, together making a total of 21,188 head, against 7,947 head at the same time last year; 15,435 in 1863, 8,940 in 1862, 15,765 in 1861, 14,474 in 1860, 8,914 in 1859, 3,391 in 1858, and 7,474 in 1857.

Table with columns: LAST WEEK, THIS WEEK, Prices per Stone, At Market. Rows include Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork.

CORN MARKET, MONDAY. Table with columns: Per Quarter, Last Week, This Week. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Irish, Foreign.

HAY MARKET.—Per load of 36 trusses: Hay, £4 10s. to £5 10s.—Clover, £5 to £7 10s.—Straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s.

CORN MARKET, FRIDAY.—IMPORTATIONS Into London from the 17th of July to the 20th of July, 1865, both inclusive.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Rows include English and Scotch, Irish, Foreign.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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

Large table listing RAILWAYS, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, FOREIGN RAILWAYS, BANKS, MISCELLANEOUS, and INSURANCES with columns for PAID, CLOSING PRICES, and BUSINESS DONE.

THE FUNDS.—CONSOLS opened on Monday at 90½ for money, and closed yesterday at 90½. FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

Table with columns: BRITISH, PRICE, FOREIGN (continued), PRICE. Rows include Consols, Do. Ang. Account, 3 per Cent. Reduc'd, etc.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 19th day of July, 1865.

Table with columns: ISSUE DEPARTMENT, Notes issued, Government Debt, etc.

Table with columns: BANKING DEPARTMENT, Proprietors' Capital, Public Deposits, etc.

July 20, 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. WEBSTER. Last Twelve Nights of the celebrated American Comedian, MR JOHN E. OWENS, in consequence of provincial engagements.

CREMORNE! CREMORNE!! CREMORNE!!!

PROGRAMME for the GREAT FESTIVAL WEEK commencing MONDAY, July 24, 1865, on which day, and TUESDAY, the 25th, there will be Grand Galas and Fetes in aid of the FUNDS of the FISHMONGERS' and POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 26th, GREAT JUVENILE FETE, when there will be an early DAY PERFORMANCE by HENGLER'S ROYAL TROUPE OF EQUESTRIANS, with a splendid Band of Sixty Magnificent Horses.

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.

SAUCE - LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

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.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs CAOSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE INVIGORATIVE NERVINE

ESSENCE. The most scientifically prepared and most powerful nutritive cordial ever introduced; restores to their normal condition all the secretions, on the integrity of which perfect health depends.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

CONTINUES to be prepared with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs THOS. and WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, which has been held in such high estimation for so many years, for relieving Children when suffering from painful Dentition, still continues to be prepared, according to Mrs Johnson's Original Recipe.

CHOLERA and BOWEL COMPLAINTS

in GENERAL.—DICEY and CO.'S TRUE DAFKY'S ELIXIR.—This most excellent medicine has been faithfully prepared, for upwards of a century, from the purest drugs and spirits that can be procured.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

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.

DINNEFORD and CO., CHEMISTS, &c.,

172 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, And sold throughout the world by all respectable chemists.

PEPSINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE

WINE.—MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, AND

OTHERS, exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK,

Ironmongers to Her Majesty, 336 Strand, opposite Somerset House.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish. DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete. DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700. DEANE AND CO. (The Monument). LONDON BRIDGE.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT. WALTER CARSON respectfully to notify that they have removed their principal Office to their Warehouse in LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD, Ludgate Hill, E.C., and have discontinued their West-End Office, 31 St James's street, S.W.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS. WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS, devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT specially manufactured for out-door work, is the best and cheapest. All colours. Is simple in application, so that any person can use it.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT is twice as durable as genuine white-lead. SEE TESTIMONIALS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post paid.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT Patterns, Prices, and Testimonials sent POST FREE.

EASY CHAIRS and SOFAS by 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 Warehouse, a 26 and 27 Berners street, Oxford street.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for IRON-WORK.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS. HEAL and SON have NOW on SHOW 130 Patterns of IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS, ready fixed for inspection in their extensive Show-Rooms.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for all OUT-DOOR WORK.

THE FURNISHING OF BED ROOMS. HEAL and SON, of TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD, have greatly enlarged their Premises, for the purpose of making a more complete arrangement of their Stock.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for WOOD-WORK.

SUPERIOR BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BED ROOM FURNITURE. 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.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for IRON-WORK.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for FRONTS OF HOUSES.

OSLER, 45 Oxford street, W.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for POROUS BRICKS, effectually resists weather and excludes damp.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for PARK FENCING.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for FARM BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for IRON HURDLING.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT used by nearly all the eminent Horticulturalists, the Nobility and Gentry for their Gardens.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for CONSERVATORIES.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for HOTHOUSES.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT will keep for years in a dry place. All orders to be sent direct to WALTER CARSON and SONS.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate hill, E.C. NO AGENTS.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE Is a coating of pure Silver over SLACK'S NICKEL, a metal amalgamated, on chemical and scientific principles; almost to the purity and whiteness of Silver, which renders it, as a basis for Electro Silvering, the best article that can be produced.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS. Wall Lights, and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.

Table with 4 columns: Per Dozen, £ s. d., and 2 columns of prices for various items like Table Forks, Dessert Forks, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, and Tea Spoons.

Cruet Frames, 18s. 6d. to 70s.; Tea and Coffee Services, 70s. to 300s.; Corner Dishes, £6 15s. the Set of Four; Cake Baskets, 25s. to 50s.; and every Article for the Table, as in Silver.

OLD GOODS RE-SILVERED, EQUAL TO NEW. RICHARD and JOHN SLACK beg to call attention to their superior method of ELECTRO SILVERING, by which process goods, however old, can be re-silvered equal to new.

SLACK'S TABLE CUTLERY. IVORY TABLE KNIVES, best quality, warranted not to come loose in the handles, and to balance.

Messrs SLACK have celebrated fifty years for their superior manufacture of Table Knives.

SLACK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 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.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, Ironmongers to Her Majesty, 336 Strand, opposite Somerset House.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. Tourist's Tickets, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-Cross, and other principal Stations, to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Melrose, Strirling, Dunkeid, Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, Elgin, and Inverness; and also to Scarborough, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Sa'burn, Seaton, Hornsea, Harrogate, Buxton, and the Isle of Man.

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, 28 Fleet street, Corner of Bride lane—to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Strirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.

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.

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.

MR EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON DENTIST.

9 Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, Sole Inventor and exclusive Patentee of Artificial Teeth on a soft, elastic, chemically prepared indiarubber gum. No wires or unsightly fastenings are required; they are more natural, durable, and comfortable than any yet produced.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion.

How much thought has been bestowed, and what ponderous volumes have been written upon this plague of every household, which is with certainty and safety dispelled, without fear of relapse, by a course of this purifying, soothing, and tonic medicine.

THE ALPINE TRAVELLING

CLOAK (Waterproof), forming Two distinct Cloaks at price from 31s. 6d. The new Linsey Travelling Suit, 73s. 6d. Travelling and Sea-side Shawls, 10s. 6d. and 21s.

E. DENT and CO., WATCH, CLOCK,

and CHRONOMETER MAKERS to HER MAJESTY, H.K.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, and H.I.M. the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, and MAKERS OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Guineas and Silver Lever Watches, listing various watch models and their prices.

An elegant assortment of Drawing-room Clocks of the newest Designs. Astronomical Turret, and other Clocks made to order.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited)

Table with financial data: CAPITAL, Subscribed £2,000,000, Paid-up £800,000, Reserve Fund £35,025. Directors: JOHN HACKBLOCK, Esq., Chairman.

Bankers: Bank of England, The City Bank, The Imperial Bank.

MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq. SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.

FOURTH HALF-YEARLY REPORT

Presented at the GENERAL MEETING, held at the Baltic, South Sea House, Threadneedle street, on Monday, the 17th July, 1865.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1865.

Table with financial data: To Capital called up, £16 per share paid up on 40,000 shares, £640,000 0 0.

Table with financial data: To Reserve Fund, £296,570. To Reserve Premiums on balance on New Shares, £3,430.

Table with financial data: To Dividend at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital, £15,000 0 0.

Table with financial data: To Income tax, £1,283 0 0. To balance, being undivided profits, carried to new account, £68,660 1 0.

Table with financial data: By balance brought down, £117,989 12 10. Deduct: Rebate of interest on loans not due, taken at 5 per cent. per annum, £9,048 11 10.

Table with financial data: By balance carried forward to new account, £63,690 1 0. Audited and found correct, JOHN BALL, RICHARD R. WADE, Auditors.

It was resolved unanimously, That the Report and Accounts now read be received and adopted.

That a Dividend and Bonus of together 22s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, as recommended by the Board, be paid to the shareholders respectively, free of income tax, and that the same be payable on and after the 18th day of July inst.

The cordial thanks of the Meeting were given to the Directors, Manager, and Officers of the Association, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they had discharged their several duties.

JOHN HACKBLOCK, Chairman. JOHN H. KOCH, Secretary.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited)

Table with financial data: CAPITAL, Subscribed £2,000,000, Paid-up £800,000, Reserve Fund £85,025.

Directors: JOHN HACKBLOCK, Esq., Chairman. Bankers: Bank of England, The City Bank, The Imperial Bank.

MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq. SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.

This Association receives deposits for Fixed Periods. Negotiates Public Loans. And conducts Monetary and Financial operations generally.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

of Candidates will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, on March 19, 1866, and following days. The Competition will be open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who, on the 1st of March next, shall be over seventeen, and under twenty-one years of age, and of good health and character.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—EXAMINATION OF MARCH, 1866.

Copies of the Regulations may be had upon application to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W."

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

at a General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

Directors: JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman. William Macnaughtan, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq., John Vanner, Esq., Augustus J. White, Esq., George Young, Esq.

MANAGER: John Woolmer Dunne, Esq., and Alfred George Kennedy, Esq. Branch Office—E. G. Mullins, Esq.

SOLICITORS: Messrs Fawcett, Phillips, and Pearce.

The "register of shareholders" and "register of transfers" having been authenticated by impressing thereupon the corporate seal of the bank, the following Report was read by the secretary, viz:—

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annexed statement of accounts to the 30th June, showing a gross profit for the six months (including the amount brought forward from the previous half year) of £65,515 9s. This result enables the Directors—after defraying the current expenses, providing for bad and doubtful debts, and allowing rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due—to declare the usual dividend of £5 per cent. per annum on £500,000, the paid-up capital, and a bonus of £2 5s. per share on 10,000 shares—altogether equal to 15 per cent. per annum; and to carry forward £1,333 12s. 8d. to the new profit and loss account.

The following gentlemen retire from office on this occasion, viz., Mr East, Mr Henriques, and Mr Young, all of whom offer themselves for re-election.

It is with deep regret the Directors have to announce that from circumstances which have recently transpired, Mr Peter Bell has deemed it necessary to tender his resignation as a Director of this institution; they cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass without acknowledging the important services rendered by him to the Bank from its formation, and the high honour which has invariably characterized his relations with it.

The business of the Bond-street branch continues to afford highly satisfactory results. The Dividend and Bonus (free of income tax) will be payable at the Bank on and after Tuesday, the 25th inst.

It was resolved unanimously— That the report now read be received and adopted.

Whereupon a dividend was declared, for the period ending the 30th June last, and after the rate of £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and a bonus of £2 5s. per share both free of income tax.

The following Directors having retired by rotation, were unanimously re-elected, viz.—Mr H. V. East, Mr D. Q. Henriques, and Mr George Young.

Resolved unanimously— That the cordial thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman and Directors for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the business of the Bank during the past half year.

That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the managers, the branch manager, the secretary, and the other officers of the Bank, for their zealous attention to the interests of the shareholders.

That the thanks of the shareholders be awarded to Mr Lewis and Mr Curry for the careful manner in which they have discharged their duties as auditors.

(Signed) JOHN JONES, Chairman. C. J. WORTH, Secretary. Extracted from the minutes.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

Liabilities and Assets, 30th June, 1865.

Table with financial data: To Capital paid up, £50 per share on 10,000 shares, £500,000 0 0. To amount of reserved fund, £140,900 0 0.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE CITY BANK FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1865.

Table with financial data: To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, bad debts, income tax, &c., £20,938 13 8.

Table with financial data: By balance brought down, £117,989 12 10. Surplus profit brought forward from last half-year, £4,685 9 11.

We have examined and approved the above accounts. OWEN LEWIS, JOHN CURRY, Auditors.

THE CITY BANK London.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1855. Head Office—Corner of Finch Lane, Threadneedle street.

Branch Office—No. 34 Old Broad street. Subscribed Capital (10,000 Shares of £100 each) £1,000,000.

Current Accounts are made up to the 30th of June and 31st of December in each year; and if the credit balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances.

the privilege of drawing cheques, of having approved bills discounted, of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities, of depositing bills, coupons, &c., for collection, and of lodging with the Bank deposits and other valuable property, in the fire-proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts.—Money, in amounts of £20 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, and interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day, the Bank notifying any change in the rate of interest by advertisement in one or more of the leading London newspapers.

Letters of Credit, payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world, are granted. Marginal Credits are also granted by the Bank.

Circular Notes are issued by the Bank, addressed to all and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an agent.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the purchase and Sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities are also undertaken, and every description of banking business is transacted.

London, July 18, 1865.

ABBRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE BIRMINGHAM VULCAN

FOUNDRY ENGINEERING and RAILWAY PLANT COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862.

Capital £100,000, in 5,000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase. Deposit £1 per share on application, and £3 per share on allotment.

No call to exceed £2 10s. per share, nor to be made at less intervals than three months.

Directors: Mr Thomas Phillips, J.P., Beechfield, Edgbaston, Director of the Birmingham and Midland Bank, Chairman.

Bankers: The Birmingham and Midland Bank, Birmingham. Union Bank of London, London.

Solicitors: Messrs Edwards and Co., Westminster. John Matthias Green, Esq., Waterloo street, Birmingham.

Brokers: Messrs John Wade and Sons, 24 Waterloo street, Birmingham. J. C. Fielding Esq., 4 Copthall court, London.

Auditor: Mr George Hill, 17 Temple street, Birmingham. Secretary.—Mr Arthur Wade.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—24 Waterloo street, Birmingham.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing, carrying on, and extending the well-known and old-established business of Mr William Middleton, of the Vulcan Iron Foundry and Engineering Works, Birmingham.

The Company have entered into an agreement for the purchase of the works upon very advantageous terms, as and from the 31st day of June, 1865. Large and profitable orders are now in hand.

The business of the Company will be the manufacture of every description of railway plant, steam engines (portable and fixed, of all sizes), and the general business of engineers, ironfounders, and boiler makers.

After making allowances for management and contingencies it is estimated the Company will be able to pay a dividend of 15 to 20 per cent.

In the event of no allotment of shares being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

The articles of association can be seen on application to the solicitors of the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, together with a copy of the engineer's report, may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, or solicitors of the Company.

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.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Office, 64 CORNHILL, and 10 REGENT STREET. W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs LEWIN and SIMEON 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 Guinea, warranted. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide 'Lancet.' Daily attendance at 15 Whitgift street, Hull; 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.

MALVERN.—DR WILSON'S HYDROPATHIC and HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

The first erected in England as a home for Invalids. TERMS: Single rooms, 2s, 3s, and 3½ guinea per week. Introductory Fee, 1 guinea. Visitors, 2 to 2½ Guinea per week.

OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA.

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

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE BANK OF LONDON.

Head Banking-house—Threadneedle street. Charing-cross Branch—No. 450 West Strand.

Directors: Sir JOHN WILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., Chairman. JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq. (F.R.S., and Co.), Vice-Chairman.

Charles Joseph Hyde Allen, Esq., 78 Woburn place, Russell square. John Edmund Anderson, Esq., Woodleigh, Littleton, Chertsey.

Henry Astle, Esq., 2 Upper Park road, Haverstock hill. Thomas Dakin, Esq., Alderman of London, Abchurch lane. Colonel William Eisey, H.E.I.C.S., The Green, Great Ealing.

Thomas Gooch, Esq. (Gooch and Combes, London Wall). Thomas Luca, Esq., King street, St James's, and Malmesbury, Wilts.

Henry Morris, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, 25 Mark Lane, City. Robert Porter, Esq., 80 Old Broad street. Alfred Wilson, Esq., Fingrove, Weybridge, Surrey.

MANAGER.—Matthew Marshall, Jun., Esq. At the Nineteenth General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Friday, the 21st of July, 1865.

Sir John Williers Shelley, Bart., in the Chair. After authentication of the Register of Shareholders, by affixing the Common Seal of the Company, the following Report was read by the Secretary:

The statement of accounts, which the Directors now submit, shows that the balance of profit at the termination of the past half-year amounts to £66,547 11s. 4d.

This result, after providing for current expenses, had and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due, enables the Directors to declare a dividend at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of £2 10s. per share, amounting together to 20 per cent. per annum, both free of income tax. The balance, viz., £2,324 5s. 2d., is transferred to the reserve fund, which, by such addition, is increased to £202,324 5s. 2d.

The Directors retiring upon the present occasion are—John Edmund Anderson, Esq.; Henry Astle, Esq.; and Thomas Dakin, Esq.; who, being duly qualified, offer themselves for re-election.

BANK OF LONDON. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS. JUNE 30, 1865.

Table with financial data: To Capital paid up, £397,650. To Amount received on balance of New Shares, £450.

By Investments, viz: In Government Securities, India Bonds, &c., £227,666 11 3.

By Cash Discounted, Loans, &c., £4,907,524 11 11. By Bills in hand, and at call, £792,530 19 6.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1865.

Table with financial data: To half a year's Current Expenses at Head Office and Charing-Cross Branch, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Directors' Remuneration, &c., £19,900 1 3.

By Balance of Profit brought from last half-year, £2,505 4 8. By ditto for current half-year, £4,042 6 8.

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT. To Balance, £302,324 5 2.

By Account from last half-year, £26,570. By Premiums on balance of New Shares, £430.

We have examined the above Accounts and find them correct, July 15th, 1865. GEO. THOMSON, GEORGE BONE, FRANCIS NALDER, Auditors.

It was resolved unanimously, "That the Report now read be received."

"That the Chairman announced that the Dividend and Bonus would be payable on and after Wednesday, the 26th July, at the Head Office, in Threadneedle street."

It was resolved unanimously, "That John Edmund Anderson, Esq., Henry Astle, Esq., and Mr Alderman Dakin be re-elected Directors of this Bank."

"That Charles Joseph Hyde Allen, Esq., be elected a Director of this Bank, in the place of Charles Joyce, Esq., resigned."

"That George Thomson, Esq., George Bone, Esq., and Francis Nalder, Esq., be re-elected Auditors for the year ensuing."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders be tendered to the Chairman and Directors for their able and successful management of the affairs of this Bank during the past half-year."

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Manager, Deputy Manager, and other officers of the Bank, for their zealous and efficient services in carrying on the business of the Bank."

Extracted from the Minutes. JOHN WILLIERS SHELLEY, Chairman.

BANK OF LONDON.

Threadneedle street and Charing Cross. Chairman—Sir JOHN WILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart. Vice-Chairman—JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq. (F.R.S., and Co.)

MANAGER.—Matthew Marshall, Jun., Esq. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with parties properly introduced, and interest allowed on credit balances, provided such balances are not drawn below £200.

MONEY RECEIVED upon deposit, repayable on seven days' notice, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, as announced from time to time by public advertisement, the present rate being TWO per cent.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued free of charge, and all descriptions of banking business transacted.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK and its BRANCHES, and Messrs PRESCOTT, GROTE, CAVE, and CAVE, Are authorized to receive Subscriptions for Shares in the ACCIDENTAL and MARINE INSURANCE CORPORATION (Limited).

To be incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," by which the Liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares. Capital, £2,000,000, in 80,000 Shares of £25 each. First issue, 40,000 Shares. £1 per Share to be paid on application, and £4 on allotment. No further Call is contemplated.

Directors. Alfred Smees, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman of the Accidental Death Insurance Company. Stephen Cave, Esq., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). J. G. B. Lawrell, Esq., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). E. S. Kennedy, Esq., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). Edward Solly, Esq., F.R.S., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). William Tabor, Esq., Chairman of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, and Director of the Imperial Bank. George Lowe, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). George Tyler, Esq., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). John Savill, Esq., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). Frederick Donlon, Esq., M.P., Metropolitan Board of Works. George Smith, Esq., (Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave). J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Esq., The Mount, Upper Norwood, and Thuro Castle, N.B.

BANKERS. London and County Bank, and all its Branches. Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle street.

SOLICITOR. [F. F. Chappell, Esq., 26 Golden square.

BROKERS. Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Co., 8 Lombard street.

SECRETARY.—John White Oram. Head Office—7 Bank buildings.

Marine Department—21 Threadneedle street.

PROSPECTUS. This Company has been formed to take over the business of the Accidental Death Insurance Company—the existing constitution and capital of which are now found to be inconvenient and inadequate to its recently largely extended operations.

That Company (empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 15 Vic., c. 56, and 22 and 23 Vic., c. 23), was founded in 1849, with a nominal Capital of £250,000, in 50,000 Shares of £5 each, of which 20,000 have been issued. The following statement, embracing the amount of Premiums since the commencement of the Company, shows the progressive and steadily increasing nature of its operations:

Table with columns for Year, Premiums, and Income. Includes data for 1850-1856.

And the Income of this Branch for last year was £49,439 19s 10d.

The Claims in respect of the above Premiums have not exceeded 60 per cent.

The business of the Company has been to provide any amount at death, from accidental causes, from £50 to £2,000, or any amount of weekly provision during complete disablement, from 10s. to £20 per week, or to provide a sum at death and weekly compensation together, at arranged rates of premium. The advantages to the community of this system of insurance must be apparent, and the figures above manifest the manner in which they have been appreciated by the public. The capital of the Accidental Death Insurance Company has hitherto compelled the Directors to limit the sums insured, thus confining the advantages of insuring to a certain class. With the larger capital and influence of the proposed Corporation, insurances may be granted to an extent which it is believed will attract large numbers of the higher and more wealthy classes.

The Accidental Death Company commenced Underwriting in 1862, but the successful development of operations in Marine Insurance has been retarded by the inappropriateness of the name for a Marine Company. With however a change of title and constitution, and an adequacy of capital, the Company will without doubt obtain that support to which it is fairly entitled.

The accounts of the recently formed Marine Insurance Companies, which have exhibited good dividends, and shown prospects of great value, leave no doubt on the minds of the Directors, that at any rate equal success will attend the efforts of the Corporation in this direction. The services of a gentleman of experience have been secured as Underwriter.

The extensive machinery of agents (of which there are between 4,000 and 5,000) is in full work, and is of great value—indeed the Directors confidently believe that all that is required to secure a rapid increase in the existing business is a proper adaptation of modern requirements as regards capital and position.

A provisional agreement has been made with the Directors of the Accidental Death Insurance Company, whereby the business will be handed over to the Corporation as from the 1st July last, with the Office, Staff, and Agents. For every two Shares of £5 with £1 paid, held by the Proprietors of the Accidental Death Insurance Company, there will be given a certificate of one share of the "Accidental and Marine Insurance Corporation, Limited," with £5 paid. This will absorb 10,000 Shares; the remaining 30,000 are offered to the public.

A copy of the Articles of Association may be seen at the Office, No. 7 Bank Buildings, and at the Offices of the Solicitors and Brokers of the Company.

Applications for Shares, accompanied by a remittance for the Deposit, may be made to the Bankers, Brokers, and to the Secretary at the Chief Office, on the accompanying form.

ACCIDENTAL AND MARINE INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES, (To be retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the ACCIDENTAL AND MARINE INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, 7 Bank Buildings, E.C.

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ being a Deposit of £1 per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to pay the sum of £4 per share on allotment, and I authorize you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of Shares allotted to me.

Name in full..... Address..... Profession..... Date..... Signature.....

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. For terms and references apply to Messrs Trübner and Co., 60 Paternoster row; or to Dr Ihne, Villa, Feiseck, near Heidelberg.

THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited).

Authorized Capital £4,000,000 Capital subscribed 2,000,000 Capital paid up 500,000 Reserve Fund 300,000 Dividend Reserve Fund 70,000

The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Governor. JAMES LEVICK, Esq., Merchant, King's Arms yard, Deputy-Governor. ALBERT GRANT, Esq., M.P., Managing Director.

Directors. 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 Hon. T. C. Halliburton, M.P., Chairman of the Canada Agency Association, London. William Harrison, Esq., (Messrs Young, Harrison, and Beran), Director of the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company. Richard Stuart Lane, Esq., (Messrs Lane, Hankey, and Co.), London. Charles E. Newbon, Esq., London. Henry Pownall, Esq., J.P., Russell square, London. Joseph Mackrill Smith, Esq., (Messrs Mackrill Smith and Co.), Old Broad street, London. Edward Warner, Esq., M.P., London. John Westmorland, Esq., (Director of the Royal Insurance Company), London.

BANKERS. The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited). Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith. The National Bank, London, Dublin, and its branches in Ireland. The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

SOLICITORS. Messrs Newbon, Evans, and Co., Nicholas lane, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED. This Company negotiates loans for colonial and foreign Governments.

Co-operates in the financial arrangements of British and other Railways.

Makes advances to Corporations, Town Councils, and other public bodies.

Negotiates Loans for Public Works. Assists in the introduction of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

Makes advances upon approved Stocks, Shares, Bonds, &c. Makes temporary Loans upon eligible Freehold and Leasehold Securities.

ALFRED LOWE, Secretary. London, 17 and 18 Cornhill, June 15, 1865.

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.:

In sums of £10, £20, £50, £100, £250, £500, and £1,000, with coupons attached.

INTEREST. For three years..... 6 per cent. per annum. For five years..... 6 1/2 " " " For seven years..... 7 " " "

Interest payable quarterly—viz., on the 30th March, 30th June, 30th September, and 30th December in each year, at the Company's bankers.

The distinctive feature in the debentures issued by this Company is their perfect security; the amount of the capital subscribed, paid up, and uncalled, and the general invested assets of the Company, as well as the large reserve fund, affording the most ample security to the investor.

These Debentures are issued payable to bearer, and can therefore pass by simple delivery from hand to hand, without endorsement, and are free from any further stamp duty. They are also issued—to meet the requirements of Trustees and others—transferable by Deed only, to be duly registered in the Company's Books in the names of the Investors or their Assigns.

Forms of application can be obtained of the Secretary, to whom all communications must be addressed.

By order of the Court, ALFRED LOWE, Secretary. London, 17 and 18 Cornhill, June 15, 1865.

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.,

At 14 days' notice..... 3 per cent. per annum. At one month's notice..... 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FOR FIXED PERIODS OF Not less than 3 months, and up to 6 months,..... 4 per cent. per ann. Beyond 6 months and up to 9 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per ann. Beyond 9 months and up to 12 months, 5 per cent. per ann. Beyond 12 months and up to 24 months, 5 1/2 per cent. per ann.

Forms of application can be obtained of the Secretary, to whom all communications must be addressed.

By order of the Court, ALFRED LOWE, Secretary. 17 and 18 Cornhill, London, June 15, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 (One Million sterling) with power to increase to Two Millions.

Head Office—64 Moorgate street, London, E.C.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Ferochaw, Hankow, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Yokohama.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts on its branches and agencies as above. It acts as the agent of parties connected with the East in transmitting funds and in making investments in Indian and other public securities, effecting also the sale thereof, either at home or abroad. It undertakes their safe custody and the receipt of interest or dividends thereon, and receives pay, pensions, and other moneys for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank also receives money on deposit at rates of interest proportioned to the length of the notice of withdrawal agreed to be given, the terms of which may be ascertained on inquiry. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Established 40 years, and Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE and LIFE), 37 Cornhill, London, E.C.

Moderate rates of premium. Liberal conditions. Prompt settlements.

The books close for the year on 31st July, 1865. Life policies taken out before that date will rank for two full years at the next distribution of profits in 1866.

Low rates of premium for persons going to India and the colonies.

Prospectuses and forms may be obtained at the Company's Offices. F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board. No. 37 Cornhill, London.

Messrs EVERITT and LUCAS, Money Brokers and Financial Agents, Alhambra Chambers, 49 Lombard street, are instructed to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for FIVE THOUSAND SHARES in

THE CITY TERMINUS HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

Cannon street, in connection with the Terminals of the South-Eastern Railway.

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital £140,000, in 14,000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and £1 on allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per share, and to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

3,000 shares have already been subscribed for, and the remaining 5,000 are now offered to the public.

Interest is guaranteed on the whole of the shares by Messrs Lucas Brothers, at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum, on the capital called up, until the opening of the hotel.

Directors. The Hon. James Byng, Shipbourne lodge, Tunbridge. Chairman, Chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company. Cornelius Willes Eborall, Esq., Blackheath, General Manager of the South Eastern Railway Company. Freville Surtees, Esq., Chalcut house, Kingston. John Farley Leith, Esq., 79 Gloucester terrace, Hyde park, Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. Augustus Walter Arnold, Esq., 69 Harley street.

BANKERS. Messrs Hanbury, Lloyd, and Co., 60 Lombard street.

ARCHITECT. Edward M. Barry, Esq., A.R.A., Old Palace yard, Westminster.

SOLICITOR. Henry Toogood, Esq., 16 Parliament street, Westminster.

AGENTS. Messrs Everitt and Lucas, Money Brokers and Financial Agents, Alhambra Chambers, 49 Lombard street, Temporary Offices: South Eastern Railway Terminals, London Bridge.

AUDITORS. Thomas Parker, Esq., of Spring-gardens. William Edwards, Esq., of the firm of Edwards and James, Public Accountants, 18 King street, Cheapside.

The erection of an hotel at the City or Cannon-street Terminals of the South Eastern Railway (now in course of construction) must, from its proximity to the Royal Exchange, and other large commercial and business resorts, acquire a most commanding and valuable position.

The directors have concluded an agreement with the South Eastern Railway Company, whereby, in pursuance of Parliamentary powers, a lease for 1,000 years on favourable terms has been secured for a site for the erection of the hotel, including the refreshment room at the Terminals in Cannon street.

The Hotel will be in direct communication with the whole of the South Eastern system of railways, and with the numerous Continental lines with which that company is in alliance, and will contain numerous suites of rooms adapted for arbitrators, public meetings, and other commercial purposes, similar to those for which the London Tavern is now used; also, dining, coffee, and private sitting rooms, together with a first-class restaurant; and, from its central situation, must command a large business, yielding a handsome return upon the capital embarked, and proving to the shareholders a most profitable investment.

The works, which are in progress, have been let to the eminent builders, Messrs Lucas Brothers, and arrangements have been made which will secure the payment of interest by them to the subscribers at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the amount of capital from time to time called up, until the opening of the hotel. Any shareholders preferring to pay up in advance of calls will be allowed 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the amount of such advance.

Application for shares, on the form annexed, to be made to Messrs Everitt and Lucas, Alhambra Chambers, 49 Lombard street, accompanied by a payment of £1 per share, payable to the bankers of the company, Messrs Hanbury, Lloyd, and Co., 60 Lombard street. If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without any deduction.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from Messrs Hanbury, Lloyd, and Co., 60 Lombard street, bankers; Henry Toogood, Esq., 16 Parliament street, Westminster, solicitor; and also from the agents, Messrs Everitt and Lucas, Alhambra Chambers, 49 Lombard street, money brokers, and financial agents.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE CITY TERMINUS HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Gentlemen.—Having paid to Messrs Hanbury, Lloyd, and Co., the sum of £ being a deposit of £1 per share upon shares, I request you will allot me shares in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon as they may be made; and I hereby authorize and empower you to insert my name in the register of shareholders of the Company for the number of shares that may be allotted to me,—I am gentlemen.

Name in full..... Address..... Description..... Place of business..... Dated the day of , 1865.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Established at Glasgow in 1826, and incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.) Particular attention is invited to the system of MUTUAL FAVORABLE introduced by this Society, under which it is believed that insurances can be effected more economically than in other offices. Explanatory pamphlets may be had on application.

At 31st December last the existing Assurances (£10,384 Policies) amounted to £1,660,361; the Accumulated Funds to £1,070,966; and the Annual Income to £185,182.

JOHN STOTT, Sec. LONDON OFFICE—1 Threadneedle street, E.C.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Instituted 1829.

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.

The amount of claims and returns paid, £2,300,000. The Proprietors' capital is £750,000.

The fund accumulated from premiums exceeds 10 years of the premium income, and 24 per cent. on the insurances in force.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

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.

The Association also lends money for the purchase of a house by a tenant, or for the liquidation of mortgages on terms most advantageous to the borrower.

EDWARD HARPER, Secretary.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS. THE GENERAL EXCHANGE BANK (Limited), Lombard street.

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862." Capital One Million sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, (with power to increase to the extent of two millions). £1 deposit on Application; £4 on Allotment.

Directors. Chairman—John Ennis, Esq., M.P., London (Director and ex-Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway Company). Deputy Chairman—John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., M.P. John Borg, Esq. (Messrs G. Borg and Co.), Banker, Alexandria. Alexander P. Falconer, Esq., 19 Ashley place, Westminster. John Honck, Esq. (Messrs John Honck and Co.), 60 West Smithfield. Edward Redman, Esq. (late Messrs Redman and Klamberg), Consul-General for Colombia, London. The Hon. Emanuel Scicluna (Messrs G. Scicluna and Sons), Banker, Malta, Member of the Council of Government. Major William S. Stuart, J.P., Chigwell, Essex. James Berkeley Thompson, Esq., Clevedon House, Highgate-rise, London. Edward Tombs, Esq., Onslow square, London. G. F. Dörger, Esq. Hans Christian Schmidt, Esq., Hamburg. Adolph Strantzén, Esq.

BANKERS. Bank of England; London and County Bank, Lombard street; Imperial Bank, Lothbury.

AUDITORS. William Dent, Esq., 2 Moorgate street (Chairman of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company); Messrs Quilter, Ball, and Co., 3 Moorgate street, E.C.

SOLICITORS. Messrs Sutton and Osmanney, 6 Basinghall street, London; Charles H. Edmonds, Esq., 1 New Inn; Dr F. Siercking, Hamburg.

BROKERS. Messrs J. Hutchinson and Son, 15 Angel court; Nicholas Clements Henry, Esq., 7 Pope's Head alley.

MANAGER. F. Dixon-Hartland, Esq.

SECRETARY. Thomas Bradley, Esq.

BANK—79 Lombard street, London; Admiralitätsstrasse, Hamburg.

PROSPECTUS. The Bank has acquired the banking, bullion, and exchange business of the late London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank, by which it has secured an extensive and profitable connection, embracing a large number of current and deposit accounts and foreign agencies.

Under the agreement for taking over the premises, business, goodwill, and assets of the London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank, the shareholders in that bank are entitled to subscribe for 10,000 shares in the General Exchange Bank (Limited), credited with £5 per share, being an exchange of two £50 shares, £5 paid, for one £100 share £25 paid. Should the assets of the former bank not realise the sum to be credited, the deficiency to be made up by such shareholders.

In addition to the existing arrangements, negotiations are in progress for amalgamating other banks with this Company, and a concession is promised by a foreign Government which will carry with it important banking privileges.

The Bank has, since the issue of the original prospectus, concluded arrangements for the purchase of the old and highly respectable banking business of Messrs Scicluna and Sons, of Malta, as also that of Messrs Borg and Co., of Alexandria.

The exchange and bullion department of a banking business is well known to be most lucrative, and in this particular branch the Bank, from its extensive existing connections, possesses important advantages.

The Directors have secured the services, as Manager, of F. Dixon-Hartland, Esq., a gentleman of considerable banking experience.

The Articles of Association and Agreement may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Bank.

Application for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the Bank, No. 79 Lombard street; to the Brokers; to the London and County Bank; or the Imperial Bank.

GENERAL EXCHANGE BANK (Limited). NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY WILL BE CLOSED THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 23, for London; and on Monday next, July 24, for the Country.

By order of the Board, THOMAS BRADLEY, Secretary. July 15, 1865.

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RICHARD COBDEN, THE APOSTLE OF FREE TRADE, HIS POLITICAL CAREER AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

A Biography. By JOHN MCGILCHRIST.

Author of 'The Life of Lord Dundonald,' 'Men who have Made Themselves,' etc.

London: Lockwood and Co., 7 Stationers' hall court.

Second Edition, Enlarged.

EPILEPSY: in what Class of Cases, and under what Circumstances, may we reasonably hope for Cure in Epilepsy? By WILLIAM CAMPS, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Author of 'Essays and Reviews on Morbid Affections of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Nerves, including their Pathology and Treatment,' etc., etc.

H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower street North, W.C.

GOSPEL PAGANISM; or, Reason's Revolt Against the Revealed. 1 vol., price 6s.

.....Is entitled to credit for one act at least; instead of dissembling and cloaking his intent, as is the practice with some of our modern Church reformers, he has only said what they would say if they dared.—Oxford University Herald.

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F. FARNAK, 282 Strand.

Just published, 3rd Edition, price 1s., post free for 14 stamps, with Photographic Illustrations.

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By ROBERT J. JOZAN, 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, scorbatic 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

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,
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 Author of 'Barbara's History.' Second Edition.
 "Never has the author's brilliant style been more conspicuously displayed than in this very charming story."—Sun.
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