New-York Tribune.

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EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, July 31—Evening.—To-day was the second day of the Goodwood Races. The attendance was larger even than it was yesterday. The principal race, which was for the Goodwood Stakes, was unexpectedly won by the Duke of Beaufort's Gomera. The Leading horses came in in the following order: Gomera, 1; Vici, 2; La Dauphine, 3.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES—AMERICANS AHEAD.

PARIS, July 31.—In the competitive trial of mowing and reaping machines, which took place yesterday, on the Imperial farm at Vincennes, the distribution of prizes made by the Jury shows that the American inventions excelled all others. C. H. McCormick receives the highest prize for his Reaper and Mower, and gold medals are awarded to Messrs. Wood and Parry.

AUSTRIA.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

VIENNA, July 31.—Accounts have reached this city of a terrible explosion which occurred in one of the large mines owned by the Rothschilds in Moravia. The mine was full of workmen at the time of the disaster, and more than 100 miners are reported to have been killed or injured.

DEPARTURE OF THE SULTAN.

Evening.—The visit of the Sultan of Turkey to Vienna terminated to-day. His Imperial Majesty departed this afternoon for Pesth, where he will make a brief visit, and thence proceed to Constantinople.

GERMANY.

NORTH SCHLESWIG.

BERLIN, July 31—Evening.—The Prussian Government is preparing and will shortly send to Copenhagen a reply to the note of the Danish Cabinet, requesting information as to the guaranties required by Prussia for the protection of the Germans in Northern Schleswig.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, England, July 31—Evening.—The steamship Guiding Star, Capt. Von Sice, which sailed from New-York on the 20th inst., has arrived at this port on her way to Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31—Noon.—The steamer Germania, Capt. Haak, from New-York on the 20th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, on the way to Hamburg.

GLASGOW, July 31—Noon.—The steamer St. David, from Quebec, arrived here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 31—Noon.—Consols for money, 94. United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72¾. Illinois Central Railway shares, 76¼; Erie Railway shares, 48¼; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 22¼.

Afternoon.—Consols for money have advanced 3-16, and are now quoted at 94 3-16. United States Five-Twenty bonds have advanced 1-16, and are now quoted at 72 13-16. Illinois Central Railway shares have advanced ¼, and the quotation now is 77; Erie Railway shares have advanced ¼, and now rule at 49; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 22¼.

Evening.—Consols closed at 94¼ for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72¾; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77; Erie Railway shares, 48¾; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 22¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. Flour, 30/ for Southern. Corn, 35/ for new. Barley, 5/. Oats, 4/. Peas, 41/6. Cheese, 54/. Beef, 140/. Lard, 49/9. Pork, 73/. Bacon, 43/. Rosin, common, 7/; fine, 16/. Tallow, 44/6. Potashes, 31/. Spirits of Turpentine, 31/. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; refined, 1¼d. Cloverseed, 41/.

Afternoon.—Cotton very dull. The sales to-day will not exceed 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The breadstuff, provision, and produce markets are without change.

Evening.—The Cotton market closed dull. There has been a decline of one-eighth of a penny on Middling Uplands. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. Flour is a shilling lower, and closed at 29/. Corn dull at 35/ per qr., for New Mixed Western. Barley, Oats, and Peas, quiet and unchanged. Cheese has declined 1/; fine American was last quoted at 53/ per cwt. Lard has advanced to 50/ for American. Pork 73/, and Beef 140/, per bbl. Bacon 43/, per cwt. Rosin—Common 7/, and fine 16/. Spirits Turpentine 31/. Tallow 44/6. Petroleum—Spirits 9d., and refined 1¼d., per gallon.

LONDON, July 31—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6; Linseed Cakes, £10. Linseed Oil, £41 4/. Sperm Oil, £120. Whale Oil, £32. Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 42½ francs for Standard White.

Afternoon.—No changes have occurred in our markets since the noon report.

Evening.—Sugar and Iron are steady at opening quotations. Oils and Linseed unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 31.—The Petroleum market is flat and nominal. The quotation for Standard White is 42½ francs.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The mails by the China, which left Liverpool on July 20, reached this city yesterday. We receive by her three days' later foreign files.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SULTAN IN LONDON—THE REFORM BILL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, July 20, 1867.

Shut, shut the door, good John, fatigued I said;
Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead;
The dog-star rages; nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam and Parnassus are let out.

Turks, Egyptians, Belgians—Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and dwellers in Mesopotamia—are thronging all the streets and halls and theaters. The fez has superseded the stove-pipe. Gray spirits, and black and yellow mingle, mingle, mingle. One stumbles on a Turk, or a fellah in baggy trowsers at every street corner. The Reform bill has not yet passed, but John Bull is already in the midst of that "whirl of revolution and change" which Mr. Cassandra Lowe prophesied was coming. Fêtes, balls, ovations, receptions, addresses, banquets, dinners, balls, reviews—these, a half dozen in every twenty-four hours, crowd the day. Everything has come at once—the annual rifle-shooting, the volunteer review, the visit of the Belgians, the Sultan, the Viceroy—and even the Empress of the French is announced to-day as on her way to England. There is something tragical to quiet people in all this, but the comedy outweighs the tragedy. I have yet witnessed nothing funnier than John Bull doing up the Oriental for his guests from the Levant. The pen that wrote the song of Bottom after he was "translated" into an ass ought to be here to describe J. B.'s performance in the rôle of Oriental courtier and poet. The spices of Gul intermingling with the mold of Downing-st. parchments, the divan side by side with the woolsack, the Rosegarden permeated by the flavor of Thames wharves, make up the woof of the week. Did our perverse Hawthorne describe the Englishman as "unimaginative!" Would he had lived to see these days. I hope America will not miss the resplendance which Jenkins is putting into the usually leaded columns of our papers, and especially in *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Standard*. The latter's account of the Sultan's visit to see the big guns at Woolwich is especially imposing. On this occasion "a glittering sunshine vibrated over villages set in the greenest woods, and amid the most verdant fields, while other rays"—these must have been from the fixed stars—"passing into space, were reflected back with dazzling brightness from large, white, fleecy clouds, and added to the general sparkle of the scene." Notwithstanding all this, the day in question was wretched, the soldiers were all drenched, while showing off the guns to the Sultan, who stood the whole time under the Prince of Wales's umbrella, looking so uncomfortable that if Quilp saw him he would never again ask his happy friend if he "felt like the Grand Turk." But what is the Sun when the Sultan is shining? See what splendor his presence enables our reporter to see in a raw, dingy, wet day. He says: "A silvery gray light appeared in the sky above Shooter's Hill, and was shaded off into the deep purple clouds on the West, and the passing rain on the East, while beneath, in charming contrast, were the hazy greens and reds of Plumstead, the emerald and lawny hues of the Common bringing up the neutral tones of the distance with true artistic effect to the pure color of the moving groups of officers and soldiers in their dark blue uniforms, the gold and silver lace on which gave the finishing touches to the picture." But even these papers are nothing to *The Times's* Jenkins, whose power of imagination is equal to a thousand and one nights, or anything else. The Sultan's visit to the Queen so excited the dreamy ecstasy of *The Times* man that his frenzy-rolling eye followed his Imperial Highness after the Opera to Stafford House, where the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had prepared a grand fête. When the Sultan alighted at the doors of this ducal mansion, the splendid company there gathered—including, of course, fair women and brave men—all came out to greet him; the band played; and, said *The Times*, few more impressive sights have ever been witnessed than the Sultan amid this grand company ascending the grand stairway to the picture gallery! What envy filled the minds of those unhappy reporters who, unlike *The Times*, had not been invited to Stafford House! But if they envied his fortune less, how much more did they envy his genius when they and all the world discovered that the Sultan had not gone to the Stafford House at all, and had been fast asleep (sleeping is his forte) in the Buckingham Palace at the very moment when *The Times* man's gorgeous imagination saw him ascending the grand stairway that leads from the Duke's front door to his picture gallery. But *The Telegraph* is most gorgeous in its account of the Sultan at the opera. I am sorry not to quote it at length; but I must record on its authority that "whenever he (the Sultan) bowed he left a pleasant impression, and whenever he smiled he made a friend;" that "garlands of historic import, blending together in amity the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, depended from the crystal roof as though anxious to claim clanship with a representative of the Orient flower"—which Orient flower was "a crescent of Stephanotis, which stood out in brilliant contrast to a background of cocxcombs" (!)—"while the flower of English female aristocracy . . stood up displaying with equal lavishness *all that could be exhibited* of nature and artificial beauty." After this you will not be surprised at the hymn which was written for the occasion by Mr. Bartholomew, and which should be put on record in THE TRIBUNE as a thing that was really written and sung in England A. D. 1867:

God preserve thee, Sultan, long;
Ever keep thee from all woes;
May thy State and thee be strong,
To dismay and resist thy foes!
O may thou continue great,
Of thy nation's love secure,
On thee may all blessings wait,
And remain for ever sure.

O grant this, gracious God,
And, by Thy mighty aid,
Let his potent legal rod
Be willingly obeyed.
Let every art increase
Throughout his beloved land,
And may he deal the fruits of peace
With an unsparing hand.

God of all glory,
Power, and renown,
Grant be before Thee
May still wear a crown!
Then may he near Thee
Praise and adore,
Joyfully hear Thee,
His God, evermore.

This ode, which is certainly the worst ever written in any age or country, was set to music by Mr. Costa in a moment of cumulation when he determined to write a worse piece of music than Bartholomew's verse, and he almost succeeded. This performance was, however, quite eclipsed by that at the Crystal Palace, where, after many days in which poor men walked about dressed in pasteboard shirts on which was printed in red Abdul Aziz's autograph (which curiously resembles a lobster), there was a tremendous show of fountains and much singing. There 2,000 English people stood up in broad day, and sang as well as they could, in sounds hypothetically Arabic, an ode to the Sool-tán, written by Zafiraki Effendi (a Greek), and set to music by Arditi, an Italian—all in the presence of 26,960 people.

The Sultan is giving signs of being fearfully bored; he is already looking far worse than Garibaldi when the Government was reminded by Louis Napoleon that he (G.) was too unwell to remain longer in England. He cannot stir but he is waylaid by a deputation or a corporation who addresses him and are addressed by him. It is grotesque enough to see the Mayors and Aldermen of this or that municipality coming out in furs and robes and red and tinsel to salute the Sublime Highness. One report of a similar meeting—borrowed from an ancient work—will suffice for all of these interviews:

"One misty moisty morning when cloudy was the weather,
I chanced to meet an old man clothed all in leather;
He began to compliment and I began to grin,
How do you do, and How do you do, and How do you do again."

But what of the Viceroy of Egypt all this while, it may be asked. The Viceroy has gone home. He did very well till the Sultan came. The ladies thought him a little prudish, a charge which could never be brought against the Lord of the Harem! The Viceroy at first hesitated about having the bare arm of a certain eminent lady in the city placed in his, when descending to dinner, and evidently at the table thought it his duty to avert his gaze a little from her liberal charms. However, he got so far over that when he visited the dramatic fête at the Crystal Palace, a fair actress so won his heart that he gave her £50 for a small bottle of perfume. However, as I have intimated, when the Sui—I beg pardon—Sooltán came the Viceroy was put out as a candle by the sun. Indeed, there are auspices of his having been snubbed at last. He is a man of modesty and intelligence, and some of the most cultivated gentlemen in England have been deeply instructed by the interviews they have had with him. Meanwhile, it is notable that just at the moment when this loud affectation of enthusiasm for the Sui—that is the Sooltan—is filling this island, Crete sends from the East her thanks to a body of Englishmen who have helped her in her struggle with the monarch whose flag waves over Buckingham Palace. It is a queer coincidence—"This," says *The Pall Mall Gazette*, **with a latent touch of irony, "this is just one of those illustrations of English freedom which foreigners can never understand. They cannot comprehend how the Government can be really friendly to any foreign Power, while the people are permitted to aid, abet, and comfort its declared enemies."** Mr. Mill last night threatened a motion to have England withdraw her Embassador from Turkey! With which morsel I bid his Sublime and Serene Highness adieu!

On Monday night last the Reform Bill finally passed the House of Commons. There was a strange feeling pervading the Parliament. None seemed happy, unless it was Disraeli, and even he was nervous. Mr. John Bright, after his long years of labor for household suffrage, pure and simple, shrank back from it when attained and said something about preferring for the present a £3 or £4 franchise, and to get household suffrage a little more gradually. The liberal leaders were all irritated at being distanced in the Reform Race by Tories. Gladstone was angry because really fearing democracy he is unable to admit that he is more conservative than the Tories. The only people who had any look of radiance about them were the handful of real radicals represented by such men as Taylor and Fawcett. Nevertheless though Lord Cranbourne and Mr. Lowe uttered plaintive cries and warnings, the measure passed—the only person who cared to utter a hopeless "No" being Beresford Hope. It may be well to sum up in a few words the substance of the bill as it goes to the House of Lords. It gives a vote to every male householder who personally pays his rates, and it makes any other than personal payment illegal. It enfranchises every male lodger of full age who has occupied one year any portion of a house, whose yearly value, unfurnished, is £12. It enfranchises every male householder in counties who pays £12 annually as rent. It enfranchises the graduates of London University, and gives that institution one member; it enfranchises the full-aged residents of Oxford and Cambridge Universities who will vote in the borough elections of those places. It provides for the notification to all of whose rates are due; that carrying voters to the polls shall not be legal in boroughs, with the exception of five large ones; that members appointed to office need not return to their constituents for reelection. The bill protects all existing franchises. The Redistribution part of it disposes of 45 seats, which were obtained by disfranchising four boroughs convicted of gross frauds, and taking one member from all boroughs of less than 10,000 population. Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds are each to have three members. The boroughs of Hartlepool, Middlesborough, Darlington, Dewsbury, Staleybridge, Wednesbury, Gravesend, and Stockton, are to have now, for the first time, one apiece. Salford and Merthyr Tydoil are to have two instead of one. Several suburbs of London are combined under "Chelsea" and return a member; and a new borough—"Hackney"—is to be separated from the Tower Hamlets. The University of London is to have a member. Twenty-five members are distributed among the counties. Such are substantially the features of the Bill which, on Tuesday, the Clerk of the House laid before the Lords. There is now no doubt that it as to encounter a vast deal of carping opposition from such lame pupils of the Palmerstonian formation as Earl Grey, and, perhaps, Earl Russell; from fossils who fancy themselves liberal, but whose liberalism is relative to the issues of the last generation. The only serious danger, however, apprehended by the Radicals is that the Lodger franchise will be eliminated, the apprehension being based on a suspicion that Lord Derby would be only too willing to throw that overboard. The Premier thus far shows pluck, but it may be doubted whether he can go through the Democratic *rôle* so brilliantly as his second. On reappearing lately, after sickness, some one asked Lord D. how he felt. "I feel," replied he, with the well-known twinkle in his eye, "*Radically* better, but still rather *dizzy*." His defense of the course of his party, on the 22d, when the bill is proposed for a third reading, is awaited with much eagerness; for the people have faith in his frankness and courage.

Now that the fight is substantially over—for it is unlikely that the Lords will seriously alter the bill—it is amusing to see everybody coming round to it as, on the whole, the best thing that could have been done. "When we sum up the whole matter," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has opposed the bill from the first, "and consider that our choice lay between the course which Mr. Disraeli has seen fit to force upon us, and a course which would have led to chronic paralysis of the Government, or to an agitation which must have substituted fierce agitators for the public men whom they would have defeated and disgraced, surely the true inference is that whatever difficulties and dangers may lie in our way we have done right in taking our chance of them. We say hoping, it will be observed, of the very different course Mr. Disraeli might have taken, and yet have passed a satisfactory Reform bill. We take the matter as we find it—as it has been forced upon the country; and we say, let us by all means make the best of things, 'teach our masters to learn their letters' as speedily and well as possible, and generally set our house vigorously in order so as to be prepared for all contingencies."

The Times is evidently very mad, and means to try and hunt Disraeli to death; the secret of which is that every one of its prophecies concerning the bill have been proved incorrect, and its advice invariably not followed by Parliament. It demanded the dismissal of the personal rating clause; it was retained. It demanded the retention of the cumulative vote; that was rejected. And so with the rest. So *The Times*, not daring to fight the bill, opens on the men who have conducted it. Mr. Low declares that it has converted him to the doctrine of compulsory and universal education. "We must prevail upon our future masters to learn their letters," he says. John Bright declares that the Reform Leagues must all retain their organization, and henceforth see that the people get the shelter from undue influence securable only by the (secret) ballot, that national education is secured, and that Ireland receives justice. Everybody is willing to go about something except the man oddly named. Hope, who simply sits and grinds his teeth.

It is surely a very mistaken report that seems to have reached you as to the degree and extent of feeling in Europe concerning the execution of Maximilian. I am persuaded that the great body of liberal, certainly of radical, men here and on the Continent regard that unhappy Prince as having expiated—as Girardin says—the murder of Salazar and Ortega, and as having taught the Imperial blood of Europe that, despite the failures of assassins, their hearts are quite penetrable when they aim to crush humanity. "Lese Majesty," said a great man lately on this subject, "is not so criminal as Lese Humanity." Mexico was never before so secure, and never stood so high in the esteem of republicans in Europe. Right or wrong, this is the fact.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 17th of July Parliament was not in session on account of "The Great Naval Review," and on the 18th the House of Commons was occupied in Committee by the voting of supplies, and the proceedings were almost entirely devoid of interest.

On the 19th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Samuda (himself a shipbuilder) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty "why the fleet did not leave its anchorage and perform the evolutions laid down in the programme; if the state of the weather was considered to be sufficiently bad to cause the variation in the programme, and whether it was not considered unsatisfactory that while other vessels were capable of going to sea without inconvenience, there was not that confidence in the sea-going qualities of the ships of the fleet that they should have done so likewise, a course which would have enabled both Houses of the Legislature to judge personally of the performance of each class of ship in moderately bad weather."

Mr. Corry said that the Admiralty were most anxious that the programme should have been gone through, but that they felt that, in the hazy state of the weather, the evolutions of so many and such large vessels must have been attended with great risk [Hear, hear.] Before they made the signal of "annual weighing," however, they were confirmed in this opinion by the highest practical authorities. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman added that when notice was given of this question he had communicated by telegraph with the principal officers in command on the occasion. He proceeded to read to the House extracts from the answers he had received, which were unanimous in the opinion that, under the circumstances, it would have been highly undesirable to put the fleet through the intended evolutions. [Hear, hear.]

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord Stratford De Redcliffe gave notice of his intention to move an humble address to Her Majesty, expressing the condolence of the House on the affecting death of Her Majesty's near relation, the Emperor Maximilian, and their deep indignant sense of the violence done to humanity and the usage of civilized nations by the barbarous execution of that most unfortunate and heroic Prince. On his rising to make the motion,

The Earl of Derby appealed to him not to proceed with it. If the address was simply one of condolence to Her Majesty on the death of a near relation by marriage, it ought to proceed from the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and its being brought forward by an independent peer would seem to involve a slur upon the Government as if they had neglected their duty. Her Majesty needed no formal assurance from the House to convince her that they share her feelings of sorrow and regret at the death of a prince of the most enlightened character, and one who had only been influenced by the highest and most patriotic motives. Nor was it necessary for them to express the sentiments of extreme horror and regret with which they, in common with all the civilized world, had witnessed the cruel system of vindictive retaliation which has characterized the proceedings of all parties in Mexico, and has culminated in the judicial murder of this unfortunate prince. He doubted, however, whether it would be consistent with the usual course of procedure in that House, or indeed expedient, to express their opinion of the conduct, not of a foreign Government, but of one of the parties in a civil war. If any Government with which Her Majesty is in alliance had sanctioned the proceeding in question it might have been right to address Her Majesty, asking her to make a representation to that Government. But there is now no Government in Mexico with which we have relations, or to which we can make any representations, and it would therefore be quite unprecedented for the House of Lords to express any opinion on the subject. It would moreover be very undesirable that a motion should be brought forward which must lead to a discussion of the whole Mexican question. And under these circumstances he trusted that the noble lord would allow the matter to drop.

Earl Russell also appealed to the noble lord not to press the motion. It would be impossible to do so without entering into the whole question of the civil war in Mexico, and thus it was most undesirable to do. The noble earl was understood to conclude by expressing his high admiration for the character of the late Emperor Maximilian.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said that, appealed to as he had been by the leaders on both sides of the House to abandon the motion, he could have no hesitation in doing so. From what had fallen from both noble earls it appeared that full justice has been done to the character of the Emperor Maximilian and to the nature of his execution; and under these circumstances he would withdraw his motion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY—SHIP TORNADO.

The Earl of Derby, in reply to Lord Clanricarde, who had asked whether the Tornado had been restored to the owners or the legality of her detention submitted to a proper tribunal, said that the action which her Majesty's Government has taken in respect of the matter of the **Tornado did not involve any expression of opinion on the merits of the case on the one side or the other.** All that **they have done is to remonstrate against the mode in which the trial was originally conducted, so as to deprive** the owners of the Tornado of any opportunity of bringing forward their case. The result of the remonstrances addressed to the Spanish Government was that the original proceedings have been declared null and void on account of informality. No new trial has yet been commenced, but the subject has not been lost sight of by Her Majesty's Government. The Spanish courts are not remarkable for the quickness of their proceedings, and although the owners of the Tornado are very anxious to get their vessel back, they have not shown much anxiety to press for an investigation. In fact, so far as he could discern, neither party seemed desirous to push forward a trial. The Duke of Argyle and Earl Russell entirely approved of the course pursued by the Government.

THE REFORM BILL.

The following is the text of Lord Derby's letter to his supporters in the House of Lords, urging their support of the measure:

"MY LORDS: The Reform bill having now passed the House of Commons, it is my intention to propose that it should be read a second time in the House of Lords on Monday, the 22d inst.; and although I hope that no division may be called for at that stage, yet it is of extreme importance to have as good an attendance as possible of the friends of the Government. I have therefore to request that your lordship will, if possible, be in your place on that evening; and more especially that you will favor me by your attendance during the progress of the bill through committee, in which it is almost certain that some amendments will be moved to which it may be impossible for Her Majesty's Government to give their assent. I have the honor to be my Lord, your obedient servant, DERBY."

On the 18th, Lord Colville, the Government whip in the Upper House, issued the following circular:

"CERTAIN AND MOST IMPORTANT DIVISION.—Earl Grey having given notice of an amendment upon the second reading of the Reform bill on Monday next, which it is impossible for the Government to accept, your Lordship's personal attendance on that evening is most earnestly and particularly requested.

"*Thursday*, July 18, 1867."

The amendment of Earl Grey referred to in the foregoing circular is as follows:

"That the bill to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, to which it is asked to assent, does not appear to this House to be calculated in its present shape to effect a permanent settlement of this important question, or to promote the future good government of the country; but the House, recognizing the urgent necessity for the passing of a bill to amend the existing system of representation, will not refuse to give a second reading to that which has been brought to it from the House of Commons, in the hope that in its future stages it may be found possible to correct some of its faults, and to render it better fitted to accomplish the proper objects of such a measure."

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The contest to fill the vacancy in the representation of Birmingham, caused by the death of Mr. Schofield, had become so exciting and doubtful that the Liberal party had sent for their other member, Mr. Bright, to go down and address his constituency on their duties at the present crisis. In a speech on the 18th, Mr. Bright, after reminding his hearers that they were the sons of the men who insured the success of the first Reform bill, proceeded to discuss the circumstances connected with the various Reform bills which had been introduced to Parliament. That of Lord Russell's Government, introduced by Mr. Gladstone, had been met by every form of personal animosity. Lord Derby came into power to stem the tide of democracy, and the result had been conversion from the terrible perils of a £7 franchise to household suffrage. There was nothing to equal that since the beasts were said to have committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter. He described the Tory party as wrong, perverse, and intractable. Every good measure was opposed by them so long as as it was safe to oppose it. When that position became no longer tenable all opposition suddenly collapsed. Such had been the case in respect to the Roman Catholic Emancipation of 1829, and of the repeal of the Corn laws. They saw starvation staring a portion of the population in the face, and a famine in Ireland; but it was only after immense agitation that they discovered the Corn laws were bad. The same Tory party had now passed a Reform bill admitting workingmen to the suffrage in greater numbers than had ever been contemplated in any bill introduced to Parliament by any party. Hereafter the Tories would show the same persistent and unchangeable resistance to every improvement. When the Speaker the other night put the final question that the bill be read a third time, not one—the very faintest—cheer issued from the lips of one of those who sat on the Tory side. The bill was, in fact, the child, the offspring, of the ambition of one man. He had never heard from that party one word of kindly sympathy for those to whom the bill proposed to give the franchise; but from what was rumored in reference to the course about to be taken by the other branch of the Legislature, the bill was likely to become the law of the land. The whole question as to the amount of good it might bring about to the country depended on the future, and on whether constituencies like this exercised their powers with wisdom and fidelity. The voter must have the shelter of the ballot, and he recommended Reform Leagues to continue their organization until that was obtained. The honorable gentleman discussed at length the Irish question and the Irish Church, and went on to remark that hitherto everything of a Liberal tendency that had been carried out had been done by the towns; that they had little help from the counties. That must be remedied by future legislation. Passing to the contest going on, he said Birmingham occupied a proud position in 1832, Manchester in 1846, Birmingham again in 1867. The town had again to speak, and must answer before many days were over. **Let them now return the right man to Parliament, showing that the constituency was faithful to the principles it had ever professed.** In allusion to the objections which had been raised to his taking a part in the contest, he said that his own interest in the result was direct and overwhelming. No man's was so great in the return of the Liberal candidate. They owed to him, he said, allegiance to their own principles, and for the manner in which he had endeavored to enforce them. Was he to be only nominally their representative—was his authority to be cut down by yoking him to a colleague whose vote would destroy the force of his? Better far that he should cease to be their representative, or retire from Parliament, than that he should be content to sit, and speak, and vote with a divided and enfeebled authority. In conclusion, Mr. Bright conjured the men of Birmingham to give him a colleague who would defend those principles which he believed to be inseparable from the happiness and grandeur of the country.

On the following evening the Conservative candidate replied to Mr. Bright.

THE BELGIANS IN LONDON.

On the evening of the 18th, simultaneously with the Grand Reception of the Sultan in the City, the northern part of London was all alive in consequence of a Grand Ball on a scale of almost unequaled magnitude taking place at the "Agricultural Hall." Nearly all of the 3,000 Belgians were present, and the London papers speak of it as "the largest ball ever given." The appearance of the hall was exceedingly grand and elegant, and there are said to have been 12,000 persons present. The Sultan and Viceroy were expected, but did not put in an appearance. The Prince of Wales however attended, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince and Princess Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge. Dancing was said to have been kept up until 7 o'clock in the morning.

GRAND GARDEN FETE AT MISS BURDETT COUTTS'S.

This hospitable lady, who inherited the immense wealth of her uncle, Mr. Coutts, the celebrated London banker, and also the large property of her father, the somewhat celebrated politician, Sir Francis Burdett, and who is said to be the richest woman in the world, entertained all the Belgian visitors to London, and about 1,500 of the English aristocracy in addition, in the grounds attached to her suburban villa, "Holly Lodge," Highgate, about seven miles distant from the Bank of England in a northwesterly direction. Everything passed off admirably—a hearty welcome and a splendid entertainment was given, without the fuss and ceremony which attend state pageants. The Belgians got a royal and a noble welcome, in the best sense of the words.

The band of the Coldstream Guard played upon the "lawn," and other bands performed in other parts of the grounds. Some disappointment was manifested. The Prince of Wales and the Sultan did not put in an appearance. Prince and Princess Louis, the Duke of Aosta, Prince and Princess Teck, and the Orleans Princes were, however, present. The Déjeunér was laid in three splendid marquees on the grounds. In the center one there were seats for 1,228 guests. Each of the tents was visited by Miss Coutts and her Royal and distinguished guests during the banquet, and the Earl of Granville was the spokesman on behalf of the hospitable hostess. The health of Queen Victoria was proposed by Col. Grégoire of the Belgian Garde Civique, and that of the King and Queen of the Belgians by Prince Teck. After "Miss Coutt's Garden fête," the Belgians repaired to the Agricultural Hall, to to present at a grand concert, given in their honor. Madame Dolby, Madame Rudersdorf, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss were the principal soloists, and everything passed off well.

On Saturday, July 20, the "Belgian festivities" were wound up with a Grand Volunteer Review at the Wimbledon Camp. There was a strong muster of English Volunteers, and the "Regular" regiments of Guards added to the interest and grandeur of the scene.

FRANCE.

UNEASINESS ABOUT WAR.

The Paris correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* affirms that "great want of confidence is still felt here, and the slightest movement in a military way increases alarm. The Emperor's proposed visit to the camp of Chalons is construed into a desire to examine the state of the troops, and determine whether war shall be made before Winter comes on, or in the Spring."

On the day following, July 19, the same correspondent writes:

There is no political news of much importance beyond the report that M. de Moustier has addressed a note to the Prussian Foreign Office. The sending of this note is contradicted in some quarters, where it is said that M. de Moustier has merely sent a dispatch to M. Benedetti for verbal communication to the Prussian Government, and that this dispatch coincides with a similar one emanating from Austria, the subject, of course, being the retrocession of Schleswig to Denmark. It is said that Prince Napoleon, who is afloat, will go to Copenhagen, and that he has been charged with a mission having for its object to paralyze the efforts being made by the Cabinet of Berlin to obtain a treaty of alliance in exchange for a strict observance of the treaty of Prague, as concerns Denmark. *The idea that war must ensue between this country and Prussia rather gains than loses ground.* Letters from Berlin credit Prussia with pushing forward her preparations for another campaign, and there is no doubt that armaments are being continued on this side of the Rhine. M. Mirès commences an article in the *Presse* of this evening on the Russian loan with these words: "The Prussian-Russian alliance so long contested is no longer a mystery." M. Mirès then reminds his readers of what Russia did with the money she borrowed after the Crimean war—she understood that her weak point was want of rapid communication, and she expended the money she raised in France in constructing a railway running from St. Petersburg to Odessa. M. Mirès appeals to the patriotism of France not to aid Russia in her evil designs.

PURCHASING CAVALRY HORSES.

A note in the *Journal de Paris* says that the agents, who, a short while ago, were sent into Hungary to purchase horses for the French Government, have received directions to remain for a few weeks at Pesth; it is also said that the cavalry horses lent to the French farmers are all well trained chargers, and have been merely lent to make room in the military stables for untrained animals.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

There was a debate in the Corps Legislatif, on the 16th, on military questions. Marshal Niel, Minister of War, defended the Government in a conciliatory manner, and the sitting passed off without any of those tempests now so usual in the Chamber. Even M. Glais Bizoin managed not to provoke the President, but he excited general hilarity when comparing the appointments of a marshal to those of a private. A marshal, he remarked, receives 30,000 francs as Marshal, 30,000 as Senator, 40,000 as commanding a district, 48,000 for entertaining, 12,000 for office expenses, 3,000 for Legion of Honor—in all 163,000 francs; while a private soldier—M. Glais Bizoin quoted a soldier's own words—"receives a halfpenny a day for his *menus plaisirs*, for tobacco, soap, needle, and thread."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT TO BE ABOLISHED.

In the Senate, July 18, the motion that the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt should be sent back to the Corps Legislatif to be reconsidered was rejected by 53 against 46 votes. There was a warm debate, and the Senate seemed little disposed to pass the measure, in spite of the remonstrances of the Keeper of the Seals, who as much as told the House that it was their duty to do what the Emperor wished. The Senate murmured at this style of argument.

THE CROPS.

The price of wheat continues, on the whole, to be steadily maintained. The harvest has made considerable progress in the South of France, and the result does not appear to be a very brilliant one. In the Center and East of France the state of affairs, without being so bad, does not give complete satisfaction to agriculturists. The same may be said of the North-East and West of France. In the northern district, however, with the exception of the Ardennes, the crop is generally good.

PERSONAL.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in Paris July 19.

The *Patrie* gives a denial to the disquieting rumors which are current respecting the fate of M. Dano, the French Minister in Mexico.

The Queen of Prussia left Paris July 18 for Coblentz, after taking a very affectionate leave of the Empress, and warmly thanking her for her attentions. Their Majesties parted with mutual assurances that they would endeavor to bring about a good understanding between France and Prussia, and it is supposed that the active coöperation of the Queen of England is to be sought by the French Empress while at Osborne.

M. Victorien Sardou, author of "Nos Intimes," "La Famille Benoiton," and several other successful comedies, has now written a new piece entitled "La Femme du Monde," in which the Cynthias of the day are severely handled.

Voltaire is to have his national statue in Paris, and M. Haussemann has decided that it shall stand on the steps of the Institute, where it will have a lion on either side.

Admiral Farragut has arrived in Paris, and after a few days' stay will go on to St. Petersburg. Gen. Dix went down to Boulogne to meet him.

The King and Queen of Portugal are to stop at the Tuileries.

BEREZOWSKI.

The Times correspondent writes: The Pole Berezowski had not, up to yesterday, sent in any appeal against the sentence passed upon him; nor, indeed, is it likely that he will do so, or that he ever seriously thought of doing so. He had fully made up his mind to be condemned to death. Several persons about the Court have expressed their apprehension lest the Czar should be offended at the result of the trial, and they pretty strongly declaim against the jury for finding "extenuating circumstances." The motives of the jury unquestionably were the strong sympathy felt among the class from which they were taken for Poland, the youth of the criminal, and the repugnance to capital punishments, especially where no blood was shed, except that of the assassin himself. This is, I believe, the first time for many years that a person convicted in France of an attempt to commit regicide has escaped the scaffold.

Another correspondent writes: "It is said that three of the jurors in the Berezowski trial were of opinion that the prisoner should be acquitted, and it is thought that the verdict would have been in his favor if the Procureur-Impérial had not challenged six gentlemen who presided themselves."

THE OATH OF KALINSKI.

In the pocket of Berezowski's coat was found a work on Poland, containing the "oath of Kalinski," one of the leaders in Kosciusko's insurrection of 1794. The oath is as follows:

"I, ——, swear in the presence of God, of the whole world, and of the Polish nation, as well as to Kosciusko, the supreme chief of the national military forces, that I will be faithful to my country and its defender whenever I am called upon; and I swear to obey all orders I receive from him and to execute them faithfully. I will do no wrong to any citizen who takes a part in this insurrection, and I shall prevent any one who may wish to do the slightest injury to this class of citizens. I swear to keep secret the object of our patriotic conspiracy, and never to inform against any one who takes part in it. I will seek, by all the means in my power, to aid my fellow-citizens in our conspiracy, and to commence the national struggle at the earliest moment possible. **Should a foreign Power arrest the conspirators, I will take revenge immediately. I swear to combat the enemies of my country to the last hour of my life; and if, unfortunately, I should ever betray this conspiracy for my country, I declare that in every circumstance and in every place I shall submit to the death reserved for the vilest traitors.** May God, the Holy Trinity, and Jesus Christ so help me."

"THE POLITEST NATION IN THE WORLD."

The following letter is addressed to the Prefect of Police in Paris:

"M. le Préfet: Yesterday, at half-past 1½ o'clock, as I was proceeding to my offices, in company with M. Lawrier, advocate, I was accosted at the corner of the Rue d'Aboukir by an individual who called himself Louis de Cassagnac, and who followed me to my door, uttering provocations and insults. On the other hand I read in the *Pays Journal de l'Empire* the following article:]

"'BULLETIN No. 1.

"'Courage of M. Vermoul.—This day, at 2 o'clock, M. Louis de Cassagnac, employed at the Credit Foncier of France, having met M. Vermoul leaning on the arm of one of his friends, accompanied him 50 paces, covering with his spittle every feature of his face. The friend received at the same time some splashes, which M. Louis de Cassagnac withdraws very willingly. M. Vermoul, thus accompanied to the foot of his staircase, went philosophically to change his linen. We shall publish to-morrow Bulletin No. 2. LOUIS DE CASSAGNAC.'

"These facts occurred, M. le Préfet, ex