wholly defrayed out of the Indian revenues. wholly defrayed out of the Indian revenues. He added that if the Government would accept the principle of this sumediment, or would accept the principle of this sumediment, or would prove as assurance that the Gouss should have been been assurance that the Gouss and the Gouss of the Control of the Indian Badget, he would not press it. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. ONSLOW, Sir. G. BALTOUR, Sir. S. CAMPIELL, Mr. GORET, Sir. W. C. MARINGER, ONLY, M. C. STANIOUZ, and Mr. W. L. E. FORSTEIL, took part. It was closed by Sir Strateron Nouritors, who undertook themses of the control of the

FROMETIC, took part. It was closed by Sic Strarroom Normircorn, who underbook that before a
vote was asked for to defray the expense of the
ance cought to be granted to India should be
brought before the House, which should have
a full opportunity of considering whether it
would be right to make any provision for
immedia arrangements for the current year.
Mr. Favourr accepted this assurance, and withdaw his amendment. Mr. O'DONSELL then preceeded to animalvert upon the foreign which the
Home Bulkers had adopted, and was speaking when
the Wiednesday's time limit was reached. The Seel
Polatees (Friedna) Bill passed through countries
projections. The seed of the control of the conprojection of the control of the conprojection of the control of the conmonths of the conmont

house duty, and the House adjourned.

The Marquis of SalisBury was the only absentee from the Cabinet Council held yesterday.

Lord ROSEBERY is suffering from an attack of scarlet fever, but was yesterday evening reported to be going on very well.

ALEXANDER SCHOSSA was yesterday sentences o penal servitude for life for shooting at a priest, the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, London, in the 10th of January last. HENRY HOWITT, JOHN B. VESSEY, and ELIZABETI

Ingland, who were sentenced to death at the last Lincolnshire Assizes for the murder of George Roll, at Spalding, have been respited.

Rors, at Spalding, have been respired.

The Standard learns with regret that it is the present intention of the Home Rule Obstructives to debast the Irish privaness all over again, upon the Report of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Grand Jury at the Bristol Assizes, yeater-

The Grand Jury at the Drited Assires, yester-key, returned a tree bil against the directors and manager of the West of England Bank on the Assire of the West of England Bank on the Late place in the Ground of Green's England The poor player is always foremost to saids a Cooleer professional indistrees, and this thereforemost by an old stor for benefit performances at one or owner of the London thearter for the miserous per-sons who have been no allowly thrown out of can-property, by the bounding of the Dublin Theatre

phoymens, and the burning of the Dublin Theatre property, by the burning of the Dublin Theatre ltoyal. It would be a graceful and kindly act if some provincial managers in large towns would come forward with similar help.

come ferread with similar help.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Time-surprise is expressed by several Republican papers at the review of the scheme of a monimont They securit the Eurlish Government and nation of any share on the nature; but they use that, what vote the partial state; but they use that, what they are the several papers of the post in partial state to the likely purpose of a hottle landing in Frances hould have dictated the shandonmuch landing in Government. Government Mr. Lowe, M.P., was present on Tuesday night

Mr. Lowe, M.f., was present on Tuesaky mgat at the annual sorice of the Cryodon Liberal Assect-ation. Votes condemning the home and foreign policy of the Government and of confidence in the leaders of the Liberal party laving been passed, the right hon, geniteman pointed out that Eng-land, without a free use of the Commons, would saik to the level of continental nations. The count, without a free use of the Common, would ank to the level of continental nations. The dot without Parliament at all, and in bringing troops from Insia, entering into sever treation, and taking over Tenders and Islain over the Tenders of the State of the State

man ever created.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, yesforday, a report was presented from the Special Sub-committee appointed to enquire into the compliants against the clerk, in which the committee asked for instructions to prefer further charges. The committee were authorised to detail, and to summon the necessary provinces to

this, and to summon the necessary witnesses to the forthcoming Local Government enquiry.

A serious fire occurred at Kidderminster on Tuesday night. The drying stoves in the centre of Mesars. John Burston & Co.'s carpet works were discovered to be in flames a little before the conflagration was so grea eleven o'clock, and the conflagration was so great that adjoining buildings were in the greatest peril. The effective service by steam fire-engines and the fire brigades prevented a great disaster, but as it was damage was done to the amount of several

ousand pounds.
The Alcester Rural Sanitary Authority veste The Alcester Rural Santary Authority Fester day investigated certain charges of neglect mad by Mr. J. D. Giners, postmaster, of Feckenham against the officials of the Alcester Sanstorium The allegations were to the effect that Mr. Ginns' child, who had died whilst an inmate of the Sanstorium, was allowed, when recovering fro scartle fever, to go out into the cold; that he has

the men have been put on reduced rations. the men have been put on reduced rations. Soor is lying on the ground to the depth of four feet. The Paris correspondent of the Dath Talograph has reason to believe that the accord on the question of a Commission of Liquidation for Egypt, and that all the details of the scheme are settled. The assent of Austria, Germany, and Italy to the plan in received, but it understand that negotiations that the contract of bree Powers.

WE publish in another column the report of th Birmingham Corporation Gas Committee—a document which, though of particular interest to Bir mingham readers, is also of value to others, since it shows the magnitude of the manufacturing operations which may be carried on by Corpor tions, and exhibits in a very forcible way the advantage of transferring a monopoly from private to public hands. These points may be most clearly illustrated by the quotation of a few of the lead ing figures contained in the annual accounts of the committee. The consumption of gas for the year 1879 reached the enormous total of 2,645,000,000 cubic feet. Of this quantity about 400,000,00 consumed in the districts not included in the borough, leaving as the consump tion of Birmingham itself a total of 2,245,000,000 feet. Such figures as these are so vast as to convey no appreciable idea to the mind; but the reader may perhaps be able to realise then with greater case if we say that the number of with greater ease if we say that the number of houses in the borough, roughly stated, is about 73,000, and that the sale of gas would thus represent an average consumption of something like 30,000 feet a year for each house. Or, to pu it in another way, by taking the population, would give a consumption of about 6,000 feet of gas per head fer every man, woman, and child la Birmingham. The production thus indicated is far in excess of that recorded in the previous year. That more light is constantly wanted in a thickly peopled and growing district, will be readily under od ; but few readers, we think, would expect that the increased sale of gas last year, as compared with 1878, was 150,000,000 cubic feet, or about six per cent. The gross revenue from the sale of gas, for 1879, amounted in round figures to £346,000. but this by no means exhausts the returns of in come in the department. Coke, for example, yielded £41,000.; tar produced £33,000.; and ammoniacal liquor £38,050.—these items, to-gether, making up a total of £112,893. Add the by the sale of gas, and we have a total of £459,602, as the revenue of the year from sales, to which have to be added several smaller s, bringing up the grand total to£464,064. Turn items, bringing up thegrand total 162494,004. Item to the other side of the account—we have the ex-penses of the department. The chief constituents of these may be stated under very few heads. The purchase of coal, and the cost of making it into gas sorbed £255,000.; the distribution of the gas, by ains and service pipes, with the necessary out mains and service pipes, with the necessary outlay on maintaining these, cost £35,000. rent, rates and and taxes disposed of £15,000.; and the outlay on office management stands for £7,000. Other sources of expenditure bring up the total to

eccipts, there remains a gross profit of £142,261.

-the result of the year's trading.

This profit, of course, has to be subjected to various deductions before we get at the amount actually yielded to the Corporation. In the first place there had to be paid about £34,000., interest n mortgages, bonds, loans, &c .- that is, upon borrowed capital. Next comes a payment of £54,964. on account of the gas annuities, in other words the interest on the purchase money of the works.

Then, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, a
sum of £4,000. has to be added to the sinking fund, which is calculated to extinguish the purchase money, by the buying up of the annuities, in a term of eighty years. After making these deduction we arrive at the net profit of the department for the year—namely, £51,165.: a handsome return, which Birmingham owes to Mr. Chamberlain's foresight and energy in making this purchase, and to the skill which has been since expended by that gentlenan and his colleagues in the work of re-org tion and management. Of this not profit, the Gas usual, transfers £25,000. to th credit of the Borough Improvement Rate, and carries the remaining \$26,000, to the sinking fund, which is accumulating to pay off the purchase money. The transfers just mentioned naturally suggest a consideration of the advantages which the purchase of the gas works has already conferred upon the borough. During the four years in which the works have been in the hands of the Corporation the sum of £105,000. has been transferred ough treasury in aid of the rates; the reserve d has been made up to £50,000., the full

fund now stands at £66,000. There have also been two reductions in the price of gas, amounting

Gas Act; and the sinking

amount authorised by the

£321,000.; and deducting this from the gross

mend that an application shall be made to the Local Government Board for authority to borrow, from time to time, a further sum of £125,000. The Council, we think, will find no difficulty in approving of this recommendation. for the business is a remunerative one, the yield of profit on the increasing sale will cover the interest and repayment of capital, and the necessity is evi-dent, for the means of production must, for safety's sake, be kept well ahead of the consumption the productive power being now taxed to it full extent, it is manifest that an addition must be made to it without delay. It may be asked if any great extension is required, considering that the portions of the gas undertaking out side Birmingham are to be transferred to the espective Local Boards ! The answer seems to us respective Local boards. The answer scenario to be conclusive. If the West Bromwich award is settled by that time, the transfer of the West Bromwich works will take place in July next; but the other out-lying portions will not be transferred until July, 1882, and in the meantime the Corporation is legally bound to supply the necessities of the outside district, as well as those of the borough. But the requirements of the borough itself not only justify but compel the roposed extension of the works. It con-umes nearly five-sixths of the gas made by proposed extension of the Corporation, and owing to the use of gas for heating and cooking, as well as for light, the consumption within the borough is growing rapidly. In leed, we believe that it is a oderate statement when we say that the transfer of the outlying parts of the undertaking will b ct in this direction than to suspend exour for Birmingham itself for a single year-so wines and spirits drunk by the men around him These and other similar facts, which Dr. Russez, and the substitution of the structures of certainly furnish the substitution of the structures so evaluated dismansed by Sir Garner Wolszer, whits shad-ding a suggestive light upon the causes of the hitherto inexplicable blunders and misfortunes which attended the earlier constitution. steady and so rapid is our rate of increased consu We have now laid before our readers the chief points of a most interesting and important report and we need do no more than congratulate the Gas Committee upon being able to present so satis factory a record of their year's business—a result which is largely due to the care and skill of the committee, and the help they receive from a

We are now within six weeks of the close of the

financial year, but in spite of the boasted improve-ment in the chemical trades and the more tangible and material revival in the iron and cotton indusand material revival in the iron and cotton indus-tive, the mixing lavenue appears to be going from bad to worse. During the greater part of last year a plausibe and intelligible reason for the decline of revenue was to be found in the generally depressed state of trade and the diminished spending resources of the people. but last autum the commerce of the country entered-upon a now phase, and in spite of the activene effect of a miscando larrest as how how the adverse effect of a miserable harvest at home, busi-ness of every sind appeared to take a new lesses of life under the stimulating influence of a magnificent harvest in the Linted States. The upward amove-ment of trade became more marked with each suc-ceeding month. Prices of all descriptions of nearm-factured goods have risen with two material and labour. Mills and factories that were standing for want of orders are again in operation, and mumbers of previously unemployed operatives. are once more in the receipt of good and regular wages. Month by month the Board of Trade re-turns have borne testimony to the growth of the trade revival, which attained its maximum last conth in an increase of nearly 20 per cent, in apports, as compared with the correspond exports, as con month last year. exports, as compared with the corresponding month last year. Under these circumstances one would naturally suppose that the improvement would be reflected at length in our Revenue re-turns, and that the Customs, Excise, or Fost Office turns, and that the Customs, Excise, or Post Office receipts, more particularly would be testimony to the quickening of the commercial poles, and the augmented spending power of the way commercial poles. The properties of the properties of the returns is still in a downward direction, and the net delicit, which it was looped January would have removed, has now increased to over two millions sterling, the preceding two being 25,000,775. The Excise, which we are accustomed to regard at the measure of the circumstances of the gress mass of the middle and working classes, but at he measure of the circumstances of the arthur measurement of the circumstances of the gress mass of the middle and working classes, but as the measure of their self-indulgence. as the measure of their self-induspence. As some pared with a year ago, the receipts under this head show a falling off on the average of something like a quarter of a million weekly, and the decline, which last week amounted to £342,000, ap-pears to be progressive. In explanation of this remarkable circumstance various theories have commercial marrow limits. Only a few industries many unarrow limits. Only a few industries as affected by it, and as manufacturers' stocks we affected by it, and as manufacturers' stocks we heavy, the increased demand has been market. In shot Only a few industries have been any great strain upon the labour market. In short the wage-earning class, it is assumed, have not ye participated to any great extent in the improve ent of trade, and are not able, therefore, to spe upon drink and other exciseable articler explanation is to the effect getting of experience

scarcity of money, more particularly the agricultural districts; and a third hypoth

had rather understated than overstated matters, and that so far from his revolutions being dictated by an unfriendly feeling towards the mitters withorties, it was really with the contract of the contract o "breaking stones in their uniform." At l'intermarta-burg the military delinquents "gave full employ-ment to the pickets and police." Dr. Russell, heard much from theofficers of "scares among the troops in Zululand," and wild alarma and outbursts of can-nonading at nothing; but of these things he said onading at nothing; but of these thin othing at the time, charitably attribution othing at the time, charitably attributing it to the outh and inexperience of many of the men. As he roceeded further into the country, however, the vidences of military politroenery and blackguard increased. Such were the excesses of the second of the country of the country of the second of the country of the second of the country of the country of the second of the country of processors the man-special consequence of the man increased. Such never the accesses of the men that the officers were obliged to prohibit them from entering the towns and villages without tickets of leave. At the defend his the and the property of his landlend, receiver in hand, against a numerous body of addities, who attacked the hold with principarture, with the property of t ings which had been wrecked by the soldiers. An officer in command of a regiment on the march was compelled to order a supply of spirits on the relait, "so that those who so doined might get thrus; in the open, out of sight;" and we are took that the meast stores of SiF GARSEY WOLSTERY's own staff were stolen in his own headquarters camp, and the wines and prints dramk by the mea around him.

which attended the earlier operations CHARLES DARWIN - A BIRTHDAY NOTE

A correspondent sends us the following A correspondent earns is the consequence of the is too much the fashion in lingland to allow our gromen to die before any public recognition is made of the services they have rendered. This may or not be wholesome practice, but it stands out in striking contravitin that of other nations, when we find that not only

they bonout their own great men while alive, k-they give tribute to those of foreign countries. T the case last year, when on the accentual day of Charles Darwin, the whole of scientif many unlied to pay a mark of respect man who has exercised a whier and a deeper ir on human thought than anyone who has lied duri contary. The day was celebrated by congratulat the average first butthedy of the great vectors on the estimate, it is troposed to remerly the consistent, as which his family has been so long ances which his family has been so long ances by these we remind our realers that Dr. Ersman Dr. being read fracebaldower of his granthon, was the cosm-plyaginan forth district for a period of analy thirty from Lieblach to Hiemingham, as is surverted by Mars. No managements that Charles Darwin is also the grand Joshih Wedgwood and a consist of the Galbons and the was born and brought as Alterways, we give self

minent biologist.

But to every Englishman the great men of h But to every linglishman the great new of its convery must be deep, and especially on must be one who is universally allowed to have revolutionized every depart ment of natural science, and to have founded a system of hilloupphy which has influenced every plause of human thought. That this philicopph has upset many cherime traditions is undispetted; but, as Mr. Darwin himsel-points out, "we are not conserved with larges of easy, how only with the truth as far as our reason allows uv to dis-cover it." And then has more as the proposed of the converted of the control of points out, "we are outcomersed was nopies or reasy, and only with the truth as far as our reason allows uv to dis-cover it." And then he sums up his conclusions on the origin of species in the forcible and memorable words, "There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that, whilst this planet

has gone specifing on, according to the fixed laws of grart from so simple a beginning, caulies forms most basult and most wonderful have been, and are being, evolved. Though the oxientific world,has now generally adop the conclusions of the "Origin of Species" they or time to be popularly mirrogenessment and dailt lime to be popularly mirrogenessment and dailt. East whatever be the time at which they may become by of popular columnion and belief, or if they never he be—induced last the book in question move them written Cauries laterals would remain and