is more than ever prevalent in the schools where the children of the poor congregate to gain elementary instruction. The writer has often think it hard that their children should be snatched from them just as they are reaching the age of brain workers. How much harder are they likely to think it of them, in addition to losing the services of their children, they find their wholesale flagellation is dealt out to their little ones! A blow of any sort is a mistaken institution in the management of children; but a cruel beating, that leaves no lasting lines on neck and back, is not only a mistake, but a barbarity.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

SOME years ago, the NAWAB NIZAM of Bengal, an Indian potentate of considerable affluence, arrived in England armed with a grievance against the Government. The particulars of the merits of his claim do not need present attention, and it suffices to say that the Oriental was not over scrupulous in the measures he adopted for bringing his name and claims before the public and the Administration. He naturally copied his proceedings by the course usually adopted in such matters. He waited patiently in the lobbies of great men; the lackeys rebuffs mildly; he inserted the thin end of the wedge; he politely did entertainments to those he sought to influence; was polite and hospitable to all; and neglected no opportunity of placing himself ostentatiously before the public. Then he seems to have gone further. A certain sheet published in the *Gazette of India* since his bankruptcy, shows the direction which his ultimate efforts were made. Mere moral influence, direct or indirect, had failed, and the claimant had resorted to bribery and corruption. What effect is likely to be produced upon the natives of India by such a transaction, we leave to Indian Parliament and in the Press! In the black list we find the names of Mr. HAVILAND BURKE, who advocated the claims of the NAWAB NIZAM in the House of Commons; Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, who received £2,000 for what is euphuiously termed "legal and literary work; and Mr. CHARLES SHAW, sub-treasurer of the Middle Temple, who was awarded £700 for "money expended and for literary work and services." And it is with no small sense of shame that we read the story which we had deemed new and exceptional when it was first the action of TWYCROSS v. GRANT repeated in the proceedings connected with the bankruptcy of the NIZAM, a list of journals being scheduled whose proprietors, managers, or representatives themselves or others, received "gifts." It is a sorry consolation to say that the men who have thus sold the honour of their calling are, for the most part, journalists of the lowest class; that the NAWAB NIZAM wasted his money upon journals with mythical circulations; and that the papers he bought over neither represented nor influenced the public mind. It is nevertheless obvious that this is an offshoot of a social cancer which may yet threaten the purity of an institution, which is not widely respected, and the moral downfall of which would be deeply deplored. The present network of corruption that obtains neither begins, nor ends, with the House of Commons nor with those men who scramble for pelf at the public expense. It is, we fear, we have already alluded to the case of TWYCROSS v. GRANT, wherein it was proved that men holding the highly responsible position of city editors had been vanquished by the pecuniary blandishments of a city financier with a questionable duty reputation. But a few weeks ago the *cause célèbre* of COE v. SOTHERON demonstrated the existence of a system of black-mailing on the stage, characteristically called "commission;" and, since the virtuous Bailiffs of Scarborough the plaintiff's views on the subject of accepting—nay, expecting—"backsheesh," a correspondence in the *Times* has statisfied the public that "commission," otherwise bribery, is an axle upon which the legal and commercial world revolves! A client, for instance, is compelled to inform his solicitor that he is insolvent. The latter at once recommends an accountant to him, who, in turn, introduces an auctioneer. The accountant prepares a statement of the debtor's affairs, and is, perhaps, appointed a trustee by the creditors, his bill subsequently attaining a large amount, of which a commission, varying from five to twenty per cent., is paid to the solicitor. Similarly the auctioneer, who has been introduced by the accountant, is instructed by the creditors to sell the debtor's stock-in-trade; and he, in turn, has to pay a commission to the disinterested gentleman who has recommended him. Every solicitor, who has money for investment, is willing to undertake the task of conversion, because he will receive "half commission" from the stock broker. The broker will insure his client's life in a life insurance company that has promised him an exorbitant percentage on premiums; or recommend a wine merchant whose wine is composed of alcohol and colouring, because he reaps, perhaps, twenty per cent. of the profit given through him. Managing clerks are induced to do injustice to their employers by buying inferior goods, in order to obtain the proffered commission. Doubtedly, this pecuniential system has worked its way downwards. It began with commissions to the cook in the kitchen, and the butler in the pantry; it would seem to have reached a climax in the lobby of the House of Commons. It has grown and grown until the consciences of men have become wondrous lax; and though, like Queen ELIZABETH's instructions, it was straight at first, by and bye it did wear easy enough! It is but a short time since we were exulting with a Pharisaic delight that we were not as those Americans—peculative office-holders, corrupt administrators, and wholesale purchasers of the wills and consciences of men; but if these late revelations possess a little of truth, we have little enough over which we may rejoice.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

"Give me, above all other liberties, the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely, according to conscience."—MILTON.

Printers have, long ere now, suggested that the phrase "third port in the kingdom" should be stereotyped as a means of saving time, so often have those high-sounding and pompous words been paraded in public during *post prandial*, and, consequently, rather reckless speeches. That we should lay the flattering unction to our souls that this title belongs to us is well, seeing that we only have the title—nothing more. Travellers arriving from the southern portions of this kingdom, when they are told "Over the Lincoln side" that the great and flourishing port of Hull adorns the opposite shore of the noble Humber, naturally look forward with some degree of interest to their landing at this Eldorado. Vague ideas of a palatial pavilion, a grand sweep of promenade, massive stone pillars with iron rings for the fastening of cables, a large quayside hotel, or two, thrown out in the dim distance, and a goodly forest of masts—all these float through their imagination as being something like the salient features of Hull as viewed from the river. Alas! they are doomed to painfully disenchanted. A dirty, mud-bespattered, wretched array of rotten piles, a murky, faded, insignificant sort of shed, two old cannons guarding the greatness that never existed, a rickety, dispiritedly promenade of asphalte, ornamentally patched with timber here and there—this is a faint and not at all exaggerated picture of that glorious and noble structure the Corporation Pier. Gouty gout, speech gentlemen and ancient ladies of uncertain legs and flounced respectability, may be seen tottering up or down the slippery slopes of the pier with an expression of countenance in which a lively fear and excited haste are pleasantly combined. Many a nervous old gent—aye, and many a vigorous young man, too—has upon these said slopes found his legs suddenly turn traitors and yield to the cozy, slinky charms of the wood; landing the unfortunate traveller neatly and gracefully—albeit rather painfully—upon a certain portion of the human frame mention of which is considered polite; which, it is said is peculiarly susceptible to bumps. That such a state of things should have been allowed to exist up to the present enlightened period is illustrative of the spirit which actuates, or which, rather, renders inanimate, Hull in general.

Awaking, however, with an effort, from their lethargy, the good people of Hull were indeed, after long contemplation of the above highly pleasing and exhilirating *tout ensemble*, to attempt an improvement. The matter has progressed with that extraordinarily rapid speed which all local improvement schemes assume, and, after the lapse of merely a few years, the idea has been brought to something like a direct focus, by the production of plans setting forth the various ways of completing the improvement. Now, forsooth, our old foe, the bogie Expenditure, arises, and we are informed of the intensely pleasing fact that we have no money! The ratepayers are said to be appalled at the proposition of spending the immense sum which it is estimated the improvement would cost. The fact of the ratepayers being appalled suggests the idea of that intelligent body of individuals walking the streets with awe-stricken countenances, lated breath, the eyes of awful, glassy, fish-like eyes. But this is not the case. On the contrary, there is still the usual multiplicity of active, smiling, busy little men to be met with in Whitefriargate, and that portion of the mercantile globe upon which Hull rests appears to wag in its accustomed easy fashion. Is it that the ratepayers of this town are not the miserly, grasping sex that some people would lead others to imagine they are? Improvement, Hull must be aware that the rotten, dilapidated pier is a disgrace to the town, and that to have a river frontage worthy of a large port money must be expended to some considerable extent. If it be thought desirable to the matter to another generation, because that generation will experience the same difficulty in the question of funds, the authorities of other towns manage to raise funds from some source or other, and why the wealthy town of Hull should be able to do the same. The question of funds is ever the great obstacle to all attempts at improvements in the town, and it this is to be always the case, those who have the welfare of Hull assume that beauty and grandeur befitting a wealthy centre may bid farewell to hope and yield to despair.

Apropos of the improvements, I am reminded of that jealousy which exists amongst the wards with reference to public expenditure. It is in vain that some people are told that any ward cannot be improved without the matter being a town's improvement. To talk about the filling-in of the Ferry-boat Dock being merely an improvement for Market-place Ward is too absurd for argument. Birmingham and Leeds have coolly borrowed a few millions each, and poor Hull is to be thrown back because of the wards of the Corporation. I shall await with some anxiety the resumption of this subject when the Property Committee on this subject, believing that after all this cost of preparing plans, obtaining a provisional order, and making every necessary arrangement, the Ferry-boat Dock cannot surely be allowed to remain in its present foul state. Shall we continue to behold those mud hills at the pier in all their foulness, and to have the stench of the murmuring—

"Men may come and men may go
But we exist for ever."

Mr. WILDE has obtained the report which he asked for, and we now learn the period from which the policemen have been on duty at the places of amusement. There is not so much in the matter as to cause any lengthened discussion, the committee merely eliciting that the proprietors of the Theatre, the Alhambra, and the Mechanics' allow 6d., 5d., and 4d. respectively for each night for the refreshment of the policemen on duty. This matter was, perhaps, not extremely pleasant one as it appears at the first blush, when one considers that all play and no work has a tendency to make the proverbial Jack (who should by-the-bye, in this case be Bobby) a dull boy. Apart from the noise and excitement and the close atmosphere of the music-halls, the hours of the policemen's duty are occasionally extended by disorderly groups with savage and inebriated individuals, who find their way into such places for the purpose of creating disturbance, or as they expressively term it "flare up."

Alderman BANNISTER is particular about a trifle. It appears that in the draft report which the Amalgamation Committee has prepared, the words "BOLTON" and "BROOKE" occur without the usual prefix of "Mr.;" and Alderman BANNISTER, who is not usually the recipient of such hyper-critical ire, strongly opposed the passing of the report with the words in those two—well, those two gentlemen—in that form. Aldermen WELLS, who is as "mild a mannered man" as Alderman BANNISTER, consented to the alteration, and with the concurrence of the committee, the word "Mr." was ordered to be prefixed to the two names.

I begin to breathe freely again. There is no outward and visible sign of the substantial old ball upon which we live, move, and have our being, playing any of those pranks with the gravitation we have threatened last week. Up to this moment Mother Earth seems to be pretty much as usual, save that, like NIOBE, she is "all tears." Venturing to look upward we may perceive

"The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky"

bejewelled as of old, and each "bright, particular star" burning as accustomed. It would be simply one or so had an opportunity of catching a glimpse at the fiery face of OLD SOL, but what Solid one of him was sufficient to convince me that if anyone has been trying to take any liberties with him he has looked down upon that individual with a species of placid contempt. I rejoiced exceedingly to find that he still rises and sets in the same manner as previously before. I don't know where the moon is. I have not seen her of late, but then she is such a shifty, changing creature that it is just possible she may have been "round" by Hull, or some of the "much more influential, and much more competent" *confreres*. But, as I am forgetful, and therefore ungrateful to the mighty STOCKS. Does he not assure me that he will think? he shall have one thought for (I sighed a sigh of relief at that word "try") to move either the one or the other! Does he not inferentially admit that there is some limit to his prowess when, consenting to leave "the moon and stars in *statu quo*, for the present at least, he confines himself to a few odd mountains or so, one of which—very likely—is not to be moved, and the other imposed upon means to shy at the writer! But even the mountain-moving STOCKS is considerate. He promises to give me warning when he knows. I am grateful for *that* favor to come.

The police and their "short comings" is a favourite topic with some people, most of whom seem to assume that a mysterious metamorphosis takes place immediately on the assumption of the helmet and the uniform. With his civilian clothing he is assumed to cast off all the "filthy rags" of human passions and weaknesses, and to become morally immaculate. He is no longer a man with all that the name implies; he is a "police officer," which, in the opinion of his traducers, generally means that he is supposed to be a living encyclopedia, perambulating the streets at all hours of the night and day for the benefit of "the public." He is supposed to be capable of settling any and every legal point, however dubious and intricate, instantly, and to take any responsibility upon himself that seemed to be so far a disciple of ÆSCULAPIUS as to know—what many of our medical men could not decide on the spot—whether a man is rendered insensible by apoplexy or intoxication. It is supposed of him to see that every householder locks his doors and fastens his windows, but should the careless householder neglect to do so, he is supposed to be the burglariously disposed take advantage thereof, there is general howl of "Where's the perlice?" He is supposed rather to enjoy the haunts of thieves, rogues, and the lowest of the low, and to visit them occasionally, or a murderous mauling at the hands of a mob of hard-headed and still harder hearted roughs. He must know the nearest way to every street in the town, and be acquainted with the "names, and natures too," of every person, in every one of their houses. It is required of him to "move on" an army of idlers congregated in the dark, to be a terror to evil doers when he is four streets off, to be in the thick of a fight at the same time as he is elsewhere engaged in the destruction of a mad dog, and so on. In fact, whatever some people may be in doubt whether over, the wonder is that they do not "exceed" their duty more frequently than they do, and that for a paltry pittance weekly we can obtain the services of a man so nearly assuming a lawyer, a doctor, a magistrate, a pugilist, a detective, a teetotaller, and a soldier all rolled into one. I am very much inclined to doubt the propriety of making public the charges against the police of self-elected watchers and scandroppers. If every man were to act in such a manner I question whether the police force would be in existence this day month.

VIGIL.

Local Intelligence.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.—The Humber Steam Shipping Company has just been registered, with a capital of £100,000, in shares.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—On Saturday, at three o'clock, Mr. J. C. Niven will continue his lecture on "The A. B. C. of Plant Life."

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS.—Mr. Walliker, on behalf of the poor man gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following "Help." H.M.C. Gibraltar, 4s. Anon, 6 pairs warm cuffs, J.T. £5, Balance in hand 11s. 6d.

THE "CHEYNEIRIOL."—We have received a copy of this publication, containing upon the first page a photograph of Sir Henry Cooper, which has been executed by Mr. E. T. Watson, Albion-street, in a most striking and expressive style. The *Criterion* also contains a biographical sketch of Sir Henry, and amongst the articles, which are all of a most readable character, are "Russia," "Yorkshire Poetry," "Prosecution Review on Niagara," "The Great Poets of the World," and a general collection of interesting matter.

HULL CHURCH INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening an entertainment in connection with the above institute was given at the Royal Institution, in the presence of a large audience. Mr. C. Judge presided. Mr. Nash gave two amusing readings, "The Reconsidered Verdict," and "A Lady's Lesson." Mr. Judge read part of "Horatius" and "Mark Antony's Oration." Mr. Hollins sang "Nancy Lee," and Miss Thompson and Miss Martin played solos upon the pianoforte, both ladies being encored. Messrs. Redfearn played a duet upon the violin and pianoforte with great success, and a vociferous encore was responded to by Mr. J. W. Hudson and Messrs. Redfearn, on the violoncello, violin, and pianoforte.

THE HULL STREET TRAMWAYS.—It is stated that on Thursday, Mr. B. Smith, the promoters of the above, through their representative, Mr. H. Fowler (of England, Saxelbyes, and Sharp), appeared before the Board of Trade with the necessary proofs relative to the extension of the tramways, and the Board having carefully examined the documents found that the standing orders had been complied with. Last Saturday there was a successful preliminary trial of the tramway between the Corporation Pier and the Monument Bridge. The car which was used was one which has recently arrived from America. When a connection has been made between the Whitefriargate lines and those of Saville-street, the official inspection will take place.

HULL CONVALESCENT HOME.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of those interested in the above home took place at the Mechanics'. Dr. McMillan presided, and there was only a small attendance. A letter was read by Captain Dale Brown from Sutton-on-Hull, of Clifton, Bristol, asking what steps had been taken with reference to the erection of a convalescent home on the piece of land situate on the Hessle-road, which had been given to the committee. Mrs. Smith stated that Mr. Dilingham endow the home with £160 a year, and contribute to the furnishing directly the question was set going. It was stated that this offer was made on the condition that if nothing was done in twelve years the gift should go to St. George's Hospital, London, or to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. Three years of the time have already elapsed. In the event of the gift being accepted, Mrs. Smith had stated that she would leave the residue of her estate, amounting to several thousands of pounds, towards the further extension of the home. It was suggested that the Mayor should be consulted as to the desirability of calling a public meeting to decide what should be done in the matter. It was stated that during the past year 1,000 patients had been provided, and that the society had a balance in hand of £39 2s. 11d. Sir Henry Cooper was re-elected chairman of the society, and Mr. W. Sissons was reappointed treasurer. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

SCULCOATES BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—A meeting of this body was held on Tuesday, when Alderman Wheler presided. Nothing was said in reference to outdoor relief, Mr. Witty said that on a previous occasion his attention had been drawn to the amount which had been expended by the guardians of this union in outdoor relief, and he had made considerable inquiry into the matter, and begged to submit the statistics he had obtained to the Board. It was found that the out-door relief in 1868 was £3,434 9s. 1d.; 1872, £5,061 8s. 1d.; 1873, £6,272 9s. 4d.; 1874, £7,417 11s. 4d.; and 1875, £7,151 18s. 6d.; 1876, £7,668 15s. 9d. It would thus be seen that upon 1872, which might be taken as an average year, there had been an increase of £1,007 7s. 8d. He had also a return of the number of out-door paupers that had been relieved during the last five years, and he found that in the year 1868 there were 2,430, while in 1875 they only relieved 2,310. These figures showed that though they had spent more money they had relieved fewer persons. In other towns expenditure had been much reduced, and he doubted whether they had been so liberal in giving the house, and also whether the great amount of money they gave did not to some extent rather create pauperism than relieve it. He was a man who well deserved the consideration of the Board, for it became serious when they considered that their out-relief had increased nearly 17 per cent. from 1872, as the figures he had quoted shewed. He had thought it was well that the attention of the Board to the fact that within four or five years the Board had determined to increase their out-door relief, in consequence of the great rise which had taken place in the price of provisions and house-rent. He would never be a party to adopt any such stringent course as had been adopted at Manchester and Liverpool. But he did not say it was wrong. If there they could starve people, and let them die on the loorsteps, they might do it, but he would not be a party to anything of that kind. Every case should be considered in its own merits. He was not well known that in many cases when he thought the honest would be the best place for certain applicants, some of the guardians had said, "No. Give them out-relief." When cases came before the committee, such as a widow with children, for instance—it was cheaper to give them out-relief than to take them into the house. Still, it was a low standpoint to look at it from—that it was cheaper to the guardians. He had proposed upon in some cases, but he would rather be imposed on by one or two that were undeserving, than treat unfairly cases that were deserving.—Several guardians supported the action of the Board, and, before the resolution before the meeting, the discussion ended.—An intimation was made by the Chairman, to the effect that the usual ball would take place among the inmates on Sunday week, at 4 p.m. He (Alderman Waller) should be glad if the guardians would be present.—A letter from the Local Government Board, sanctioning the appointment of a relieving officer, Mr. Clapham, was read, and the meeting ended.

WATCH COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Watch Committee took place on Wednesday, Mr. Larard presiding. The attendance was very poor, only two, amounting to £271 11s. 9d., were confirmed.—The Chief Constable brought up a report in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, showing the period during which the above-named men had been engaged on duty at the places of amusement in the town. The "pier man" was appointed to that office in 1871; the Alhambra man in April, 1876; the Mechanic's man in Sept., 1875; and the theatre man in October, 1873. The theatre was only open during the season, and the present officer had been for three seasons past. The Chairman remarked that there was only one matter upon which he should like to speak, and that was one which he had heard mentioned. He was told that those policemen on duty received every week a allowance of so much. This was against the police regulations; and, therefore, it was his duty to mention it to the committee. He was very reluctant to do so, but the knowledge of the committee, but he thought there was nothing wrong in accepting money under these circumstances. It was a gift, on the part of the chancier, stated that he was allowed 4d. per night, which he sometimes took in ginger beer or in coin. He decided everything to sell refreshments, or to take checks.—P.C. 34, on duty at the theatre, said he was allowed two pints of beer per night, or 6d. in money. He sometimes took the money in preference to the beer. He was not aware that he was doing wrong in accepting this money.—Mr. Chapman called the attention of the policemen to the fact of an officer in the merit class having been reduced for accepting a small sum of money, and he had the knowledge of the committee.—P.C. 118, the "pier man," was then called in, and Alderman Bannister asked if, during his duty on the pier, he had found many persons good-natured enough to "stand treat." The officer replied that he was very sorry to say he did not.—Alderman Wells observed that he never passed the pier without seeing this man on duty there, and the policeman then withdrew, and Mr. Wilde remarked that he had no feeling in the matter when he brought forward his resolution. He had done so because of a feeling in the force that the men should be taught at these places of amusement, and he thought it his duty to call attention to the matter.—Mr. Peacegood declared that he had heard of making public the charges against the police of self-elected watchers and scandroppers. If every man were to act in such a manner I question whether the police force would be in existence this day month.

Local Intelligence.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.—The Humber Steam Shipping Company has just been registered, with a capital of £100,000, in shares.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—On Saturday, at three o'clock, Mr. J. C. Niven will continue his lecture on "The A. B. C. of Plant Life."

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS.—Mr. Walliker, on behalf of the poor man gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following "Help." H.M.C. Gibraltar, 4s. Anon, 6 pairs warm cuffs, J.T. £5, Balance in hand 11s. 6d.

THE "CHEYNEIRIOL."—We have received a copy of this publication, containing upon the first page a photograph of Sir Henry Cooper, which has been executed by Mr. E. T. Watson, Albion-street, in a most striking and expressive style. The *Criterion* also contains a biographical sketch of Sir Henry, and amongst the articles, which are all of a most readable character, are "Russia," "Yorkshire Poetry," "Prosecution Review on Niagara," "The Great Poets of the World," and a general collection of interesting matter.

AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE.—This committee met on Wednesday, Alderman C. Wells (ex-Mayor) presiding. The Town Clerk reported that agreeable to this committee's resolution of the 14th inst., he had made application upon affidavits to the Court of Probate in respect to the estate of the late Mr. Bolton. The first hearing of the case was fixed for the 16th inst., but the town clerk had received no information as yet relative to the hearing. The Town Clerk also reported that he entered a caveat against probate being granted to any person other than Mr. Bolton's will, without the sanction of the Corporation. The Town Clerk further reported that the draft report of the Amalgamation Committee had been printed and circulated amongst the members of the committee. The report was therefore taken as read, and the committee proceeded to discuss each paragraph *seriatim*. Amendments were made in one paragraph which Mr. Leak wished to substitute for the one already drawn with respect to the "Bolton" Mr. Leak wished to substitute a paragraph giving the matter more in detail, and expressing the opinion of the Council on the subject. It was ultimately decided that the amended paragraph should be accepted. The last paragraph referred to the various items in the report, the complete consideration of which was not finished when the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH EAST YORK ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—Last Saturday afternoon this corps paraded at headquarters for a march-out, under the command for Lieut.-Colonel Humphrey. About three hundred members assembled, and the proceedings included good muster of lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, were Messrs. J. Sauer and Pudsey, Captain and Adjutant Yates, Captains Middleton, Foster, Thorpe, and White; and from Beverley, the Professor. His Worship the Mayor was present at the assemblag. On this occasion two of the Armstrong guns were brought out, and the brigade, on proceeding to starting from the barracks Lieut.-Col. Humphrey addressed a few remarks to the men. He said he expected to see a much larger muster than there was that afternoon. This was the first time they had had a Saturday afternoon march out, and he hoped in the future this state of things would be altered. They must have the whole battalion present, and not a skeleton. Certainly he had been disappointed, but he did expect to see more members on parade. The brigade then formed fours, and, headed by their bands and the rifle corps, marched off the ground, the command of Captain Foster, commenced the march. Large numbers of persons assembled in Park-street and the neighbourhood, and several of the streets through which the battalion passed were thronged. The march was a particular object in the march out, the line of route selected was through the town. The brigade proceeded from Park-street, Spring-bank, along Prospect-street, Chariot-street, Waterworks-street, Anlaby-road, Market-place, down Humber-street, into the South Myton district, along Hessle-road, Coltman-street, Anlaby-road, and Parkstone-road, arriving at head-quarters about half-past four, the march having occupied about an hour and a half. Before dismissing the men Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey, in introducing the new-appointed sergeant-major, said he was not tell them what the object of the march-out was. No doubt they would see the result of it some day or other. Mayor Lund, who was received with loud applause, said that this was the first time he had met them on parade. He was exceedingly pleased to be their major, and he hoped he would be able to come with them for many years to come. Major Pudsey was also enthusiastically received. In appearing before them in a new character, he hoped the members would give every support to Lieut.-Colonel Humphrey. In his estimation the corps was still the second to none in the kingdom. Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey then made a few remarks respecting the proposed increase of the strength of the battalion. He said the additional batteries would be formed at once, and for that purpose he wished for fifteen volunteers from each battery. On the new batteries reaching their proper strength they would form part of the above, to their old batteries. Already he had fifty new recruits to forward to the War Office for the first battery, and he hoped each member would make it his business to try and get recruits (laughter) to fill up the vacancies of them of the Church parade next Sunday, the battalion was dismissed.

ANTON ORCHESTRAL UNION.—This excellent band of professional musicians gave their second concert of the season at the Public Rooms last Saturday afternoon, when the very unusual sight—at these meetings—of a full room rewarded the performers, and delighted all lovers of the Art. We fear the attendance was not accidentally good, but indicates that at length there is a public in Hull who can appreciate good music when it is put before them, and that our citizens are not so demoralised by the flimsy, wearisome ditties and dirges of too many current concert parties. To us it is a weariness of the flesh to sit out an entertainment composed of First, Miss So-and-so comes forward, simperingly, with some hackneyed ballad of silly sentiment or bathos; then follows a conceited tenor, with "My Pretty Jane;" John Bull, who sits by, is a party who cannot even tune his instrument; then a duet; then a glee, rarely sung together in tune, and with voices utterly void of sympathy with each other; then (greatest abomination of all) a comic vocalist; and then, and then—the deluge, for the sensible critic is in the arms of Morpheus—unless a presentable young lady sits by his side, when, of course, he must decline him her way. Now, the Arion band can play music, can make you feel at peace with all the world (especially after a good dinner, or, if you dine at Cockerill's, after a good supper), can, if you like, be more charming than one of Beethoven's symphony's as performed by the Arion Band; or what so fascinating as the spiritual minuetts like that given on Saturday last by the strings? That quartette, too, from "King Manfred," in which players and audience lost themselves in the elysium of sweet, dreamy music. The whole concert was composed of items best of all, though there was little fault to find with any piece. The symphony selected, No. 1 in C (op. 21) is not Beethoven's best or most original work by a long shot. The last movement is decidedly reminiscent of Haydn, and the critics of his day were not so far wrong, we think, when they referred to the plagiarism obvious in this symphony, almost alone, of all Beethoven's works, contained in the same charge would be just. It is a treat to hear the Arion Band play a waltz. We know very wise musical people who say the waltz is commonplace, but these same sayers had only learnt dancing, and felt the fancies which a waltz played by this band inspires! One imagines himself moving in delightful revolutions to the charming measure, and he is loth to lose the fascination of the euphonious measure and the conjured scene. But lest we get poetical on this subject—which Heaven forbid—we may say that it is a provoking observation that we trust the society will have a constant attendance at least equal, and, better still, exceeding, that of last Saturday.

THE ROYAL HORSE LIVERY STABLES.—At the Royal Station Hotel, on Monday evening, the third annual dinner of the cab-drivers and other employees in connection with the Royal Hotel Livery Stables, took place when about 60 sat down to the repast which was provided by Mr. Logan, and every satisfaction was expressed at the catering. The chair was occupied by Councillor F. Lazard, who was supported by Dr. Rothwell, Messrs. Capelin, Mr. Rollit, Mr. E. L. Davis, Mr. J. Wells, Mr. J. A. Robison, Mr. H. T. Searle (police department), Mr. J. W. Fisher, and a number of gentlemen. The toasts of the chair were given from the chair, and received with great enthusiasm. Councillor A. Rollit briefly proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," alluding to the services of the Hull Corps of Artillery Volunteers, and the Eastern question.—Mr. G. Isitt (4th East York Artillery Volunteers) responded to the toast, and referring to the volunteers, said that during the last few years over 100 recruits had joined the local volunteer corps, in response to a call from the commanding officer. He considered that when the arrangements were completed Hull would be the strongest volunteer corps in the kingdom (applause). Mr. E. L. Davis gave "The Mayor and Corporation," and alluding to the Mayor, said that gentleman's abilities had brought him above the ordinary mortal, and he was deserving of admiration, and honour of our fellow men. He thought a town which had connected with its history such names as Marvel and Wilberforce, was honour to the empire. The spirit of freedom had spread down upon this town from the monument of the great emancipator of slavery, and he thought we should be proud of the fact (applause). Mr. Chapman acknowledged the toast, speaking of the pleasure with which he had attended this banquet upon this and upon two previous occasions. The Mayor had come into Hull a comparatively stranger, but by his abilities he had made himself a name at the head of his profession, and had attained the honourable position he now held (applause). The Sheriff had not occupied the position for any length of time, but he (Mr. Larard) believed he would. Hull would fulfil the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the town. The members of the Corporation were men who had devoted themselves to their duty, and when all idle talk was put aside he believed they got the thanks of the town for their services (applause).—Mr. Fairbrother, in brief terms, gave "The Town and Trade of Hull." Dr. Rothwell responded to the toast, remarking that although the trade had been depressed throughout the country, that of Hull had been progressing, and among those trades that of lay had been among the first (laughter and applause). The learned doctor then, in humourous terms, touched upon the history and present position of the town, and concluded by expressing the opinion that we ought to be proud of the position we held.—Mr. J. A. Robison proposed "The Cab Drivers of the Royal Station Hotel Stables," and the toast was responded to by Mr. P. Dicknson in suitable terms. "The Host and Hostess and the Proprietors of the Hotel Livery Stables," "The Press," and "The Ladies" were the other toasts. During the evening Messrs. F. Harris, C. Kirk, Mr. Smith, and other gentlemen "obliged" with harmony.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON LECTURE.—At the Royal Institution on Saturday, the Rev. L. Clarke gave a continuation of a former lecture upon "The Mechanical Powers." Dr. Rollit presided, and there was a large attendance. The Rev. gentleman showed how pulleys operated by changing the direction of the force, and how large pulleys were more useful than small ones, in consequence of their having a greater leverage, and the same principle large carriage wheels were better than small ones. He referred to the term "work" as used in mechanics, saying that it was measured with reference to the weight raised, and the distance to which it was raised. The unit of work was the foot-pound. This was the work required in raising a pound-weight through a foot. He said that in a horse-power, which meant the power to raise 33,000 pounds through a foot in a minute. At the close of the lecture the President announced that the first of the science lectures for the ensuing quarter would be delivered on Friday next by Professor Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., on "Volcanoes;" also that the technological examinations of the Science Schools would be held in Hull this year, which he hoped would give a stimulus to the technical education of the working classes, and that some of them would gain the prizes offered. Dr. Rollit also stated that Mr. Hull would receive any subscription to the Sir Henry Cooper testimonial, and several were afterwards handed in. The President then explained and illustrated the principle of the conservation of energy and the correlation of forces, touched upon by the lecturer, and pointed out the practical importance to artisans of a good theoretical knowledge of their various callings. The meeting closed by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke. The vote was carried with acclamation.

WEEKLY PEOPLE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last Saturday the Baker-street was crowded in every conceivable part long before the time of commencing the proceedings, and the door had to be locked and a policeman placed there to prevent further ingress. Persons going to starting from the barracks Lieut.-Col. Humphrey addressed a few remarks to the men. He said he expected to see a much larger muster than there was that afternoon. This was the first time they had had a Saturday afternoon march out, and he hoped in the future this state of things would be altered. They must have the whole battalion present, and not a skeleton. Certainly he had been disappointed, but he did expect to see more members on parade. The brigade then formed fours, and, headed by their bands and the rifle corps, of which was the command of Captain Foster, commenced the march. Large numbers of persons assembled in Park-street and the neighbourhood, and several of the streets through which the battalion passed were thronged. The march was a particular object in the march out, the line of route selected was through the town. The brigade proceeded from Park-street, Spring-bank, along Prospect-street, Chariot-street, Waterworks-street, Anlaby-road, Market-place, down Humber-street, into the South Myton district, along Hessle-road, Coltman-street, Anlaby-road, and Parkstone-road, arriving at head-quarters about half-past four, the march having occupied about an hour and a half. Before dismissing the men Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey, in introducing the new-appointed sergeant-major, said he was not tell them what the object of the march-out was. No doubt they would see the result of it some day or other. Mayor Lund, who was received with loud applause, said that this was the first time he had met them on parade. He was exceedingly pleased to be their major, and he hoped he would be able to come with them for many years to come. Major Pudsey was also enthusiastically received. In appearing before them in a new character, he hoped the members would give every support to Lieut.-Colonel Humphrey. In his estimation the corps was still the second to none in the kingdom. Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey then made a few remarks respecting the proposed increase of the strength of the battalion. He said the additional batteries would be formed at once, and for that purpose he wished for fifteen volunteers from each battery. On the new batteries reaching their proper strength they would form part of the above, to their old batteries. Already he had fifty new recruits to forward to the War Office for the first battery, and he hoped each member would make it his business to try and get recruits (laughter) to fill up the vacancies of them of the Church parade next Sunday, the battalion was dismissed.

ARION ORCHESTRAL UNION.—This excellent band of professional musicians gave their second concert of the season at the Public Rooms last Saturday afternoon, when the very unusual sight—at these meetings—of a full room rewarded the performers, and delighted all lovers of the Art. We fear the attendance was not accidentally good, but indicates that at length there is a public in Hull who can appreciate good music when it is put before them, and that our citizens are not so demoralised by the flimsy, wearisome ditties and dirges of too many current concert parties. To us it is a weariness of the flesh to sit out an entertainment composed of First, Miss So-and-so comes forward, simperingly, with some hackneyed ballad of silly sentiment or bathos; then follows a conceited tenor, with "My Pretty Jane;" John Bull, who sits by, is a party who cannot even tune his instrument; then a duet; then a glee, rarely sung together in tune, and with voices utterly void of sympathy with each other; then (greatest abomination of all) a comic vocalist; and then, and then—the deluge, for the sensible critic is in the arms of Morpheus—unless a presentable young lady sits by his side, when, of course, he must decline him her way. Now, the Arion band can play music, can make you feel at peace with all the world (especially after a good dinner, or, if you dine at Cockerill's, after a good supper), can, if you like, be more charming than one of Beethoven's symphony's as performed by the Arion Band; or what so fascinating as the spiritual minuetts like that given on Saturday last by the strings? That quartette, too, from "King Manfred," in which players and audience lost themselves in the elysium of sweet, dreamy music. The whole concert was composed of items best of all, though there was little fault to find with any piece. The symphony selected, No. 1 in C (op. 21) is not Beethoven's best or most original work by a long shot. The last movement is decidedly reminiscent of Haydn, and the critics of his day were not so far wrong, we think, when they referred to the plagiarism obvious in this symphony, almost alone, of all Beethoven's works, contained in the same charge would be just. It is a treat to hear the Arion Band play a waltz. We know very wise musical people who say the waltz is commonplace, but these same sayers had only learnt dancing, and felt the fancies which a waltz played by this band inspires! One imagines himself moving in delightful revolutions to the charming measure, and he is loth to lose the fascination of the euphonious measure and the conjured scene. But lest we get poetical on this subject—which Heaven forbid—we may say that it is a provoking observation that we trust the society will have a constant attendance at least equal, and, better still, exceeding, that of last Saturday.

THE ROYAL HORSE LIVERY STABLES.—At the Royal Station Hotel, on Monday evening, the third annual dinner of the cab-drivers and other employees in connection with the Royal Hotel Livery Stables, took place when about 60 sat down to the repast which was provided by Mr. Logan, and every satisfaction was expressed at the catering. The chair was occupied by Councillor F. Lazard, who was supported by Dr. Rothwell, Messrs. Capelin, Mr. Rollit, Mr. E. L. Davis, Mr. J. Wells, Mr. J. A. Robison, Mr. H. T. Searle (police department), Mr. J. W. Fisher, and a number of gentlemen. The toasts of the chair were given from the chair, and received with great enthusiasm. Councillor A. Rollit briefly proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," alluding to the services of the Hull Corps of Artillery Volunteers, and the Eastern question.—Mr. G. Isitt (4th East York Artillery Volunteers) responded to the toast, and referring to the volunteers, said that during the last few years over 100 recruits had joined the local volunteer corps, in response to a call from the commanding officer. He considered that when the arrangements were completed Hull would be the strongest volunteer corps in the kingdom (applause). Mr. E. L. Davis gave "The Mayor and Corporation," and alluding to the Mayor, said that gentleman's abilities had brought him above the ordinary mortal, and he was deserving of admiration, and honour of our fellow men. He thought a town which had connected with its history such names as Marvel and Wilberforce, was honour to the empire. The spirit of freedom had spread down upon this town from the monument of the great emancipator of slavery, and he thought we should be proud of the fact (applause). Mr. Chapman acknowledged the toast, speaking of the pleasure with which he had attended this banquet upon this and upon two previous occasions. The Mayor had come into Hull a comparatively stranger, but by his abilities he had made himself a name at the head of his profession, and had attained the honourable position he