pose for the purpose of annoyance, and, in consequence, many persons refused all such letters. By this means some hours of consequence were refused, and some inconvenience caused thereby, which it was the object of the present order to remedy, but, of 939 million of letters sent through the Post-office, only 23 million were refused. Pre-payment was already compulsory to our colonies and the United States and Spain. In these no objection will be raised to work well. The plan, though it appears at present to involve some inconvenience until people get used to it, at all events deserves a trial. Again, the day on which the new regulation came into force one-third more letters than usual had been sent to the dead-letter office. As to the inviolability of the contents of the mail, he considered that had hitherto been daily opened at the dead-letter office, and no violation of secrecy had taken place. The plan should be modified or abandoned if it place. The plan should be modified or abandoned if it were found to work disadvantageously to the public.

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Hume, entered into observations on the new Foreign Office.

Sir B. Hall commented on the selection of the third competitor as architect of the new building, the first and second having been passed.

After some observations from Mr. B. Hope, Mr. Cowper, and General Thompson,

Lord Palmerston replied that the reason given for choosing Mr. Scott as architect, because he was second in special competitors. They might as well put a racer first because he was second in the race. He objected to the Gothic style as barbarous, while it was also out of date. Another style might be adopted more fit for our age.

After some observations from Mr. Bentinck, the subject dropped.

NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

Mr. V. Smith, in asking the Secretary of State for India whether any reward or mark of honour had been conferred on those natives princes and their relatives who have proved faithful to her Majesty during the late mutiny, called attention generally to the policy of conciliating the natives of India.

Lord Stanley related several instances where honorable mention and substantial rewards had been given to the native princes, and stated that it was the policy of the Indian government to grant both rewards and marks of honour on proper occasions.

"CZAR" AND "CZAR."

Mr. Buxton asked the first Lord of the Admiralty if Captain Dunne, of her Majesty's sloop Virago, who saw the Czar steaming off the coast of Africa at 11 o'clock at 2.10 on Thursday, January 2nd, continued his course without making any attempt to succour the crew, twelve of whom perished, by which he might have saved the life of upon the ground, as he alleges, that he thought very little assistance could be rendered.

Sir J. Pakington replied that the Admiralty had caused an inquiry to be made. Three officers Falmouth had been appointed for that purpose, and had reported that Captain Dunne could not (without risk to himself and the success of success) have stopped to give assistance to the Czar. The Admiralty were not satisfied on the subject, and had directed Captain Dunne's conduct, at all events, to have endeavoured to render some assistance.

The question for adjournment was then agreed to.

The occasional forms of prayer bill passed through committee.

TITLE TO LAND REFUSED.

The Solicitor-General moved for leave to introduce a bill to simplify the title to land estates. He compared the difficulties of transferring land with the facilities of transferring other property, and observed on the increase of the value of land such a measure would produce. It was true that in the court was to be established to which those who wished to create an indefeasible title to their estates must apply. The court, after twelve months' notice which full publicity was to be given to the application by advertisement and other ways, could grant a provisional title, and after three months' further notice an indefeasible title. The