

A BUENOS AYRES MILKMAN.

The above Sketch represents a Busnos Ayres milkman going his rounds through the city. The milkmen generally ride on their knees, but it is difficult to show the exact position unless by a view taken quite behind the rider. The owner of the street is accurately drawn; and coming up from the river is seen a seller of fish, carrying his supplies in the usual manner.

There is a very good and regular supply of milk in Busnos Ayres, but the manner of obtaining it would shock the feelings of an English milkmaid accustomed to gentle and well-educated ows The process is as follows:—The cow, having been caught with the lasso, is attached by the horns to a tree or stake, and her hind legs and tail tied, to prevent kicking and other unmannerly proceedings. The calf is then introduced, and allowed to suck a little, after which the milker puts him aside and takes his place, till the deluded cow begins to suspect the imposture and to withhold the supplies; then the calf is allowed another suck, and again supplanted; and so on till the requisite quantity has been obtained, after which the calf is allowed to complete his meet.

SKETCH IN THE MARKET-FLACE OF SANTA LUCIA.

There are two large market-places in the outskirts of Buenos Ayres — the Placs Once Setiembre (11th September) and that of Santa Lucia. The accompanying Sketch, taken in that of Santa Lucia, represents one of the huge ox-carts by which the traffic between the city and the interior of the country is carried on, and also a group of gauchos, or pessantry, of Buenos Ayres. The hides, wool, and other produce of the interior, are brought to town in these carts, which take back in return the various supplies of foreign goods and manufactures required for local consumption. Although very heavy and clumsy in appearance, they are well suited to the purpose of traversing a country where there are no highroads, and where after rains there is often considerable difficulty in getting along. These market-places always present an animated appearance, and offer an unlimited store of picturesque groups to an artist; but the effect is likely to be impaired by the introduction of carts, of which some specimens have already appeared, in which smooth planks have been substituted for the thatched sides and hide roofs of the aboriginal machines.

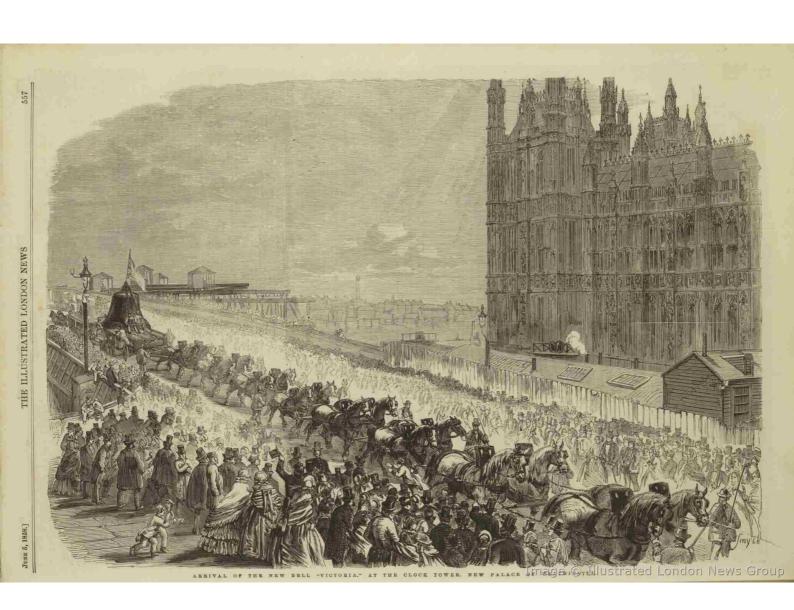
It is possible, also, that in the course of a few years, if the country continues at peace, a considerable change in the mode of transport may be effected by the introduction of railways. An experiment is now being tried in this direction, about six miles of railway having been opened last year, and active preparations being made to continue the line into the interior.

THE GREAT BELL FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Bell, of the casting of which we gave an Illustration about a month ago, having been dug up and proved to be perfectly sound, was on Friday morning week safely conveyed from Mesers. Mears's Foundry, in Whitechapel, to the foot of the Clock Tower, where it is now suspended on the same framework which bore its unfortunate predecesor. Though it has not yet been struck by a proper clapper, there is no question that the note is far superior to the former one, whilst



SKETCH IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF SANTA LUCIA.



the vibration of the penderous mass is so perfect that sound can easily be produced from it with the knuckles only. The bell was hoisted without accident on Friday murning, between eight and nine o'clock, on the third belonging to Mesers. Mandelay, the mon having been controlled in the belonging to Mesers. Mandelay, the mon having been controlled in the street, wherea considerable crowd had remained during the whole of the proceedings. It was then taken in tow by sixteen growing the result of the street, wherea considerable crowd had remained during the whole of the proceedings. It was then taken in tow by sixteen growing the result of the street, wherea considerable crowd had remained during the whole of the proceedings. It was then taken in tow by sixteen growing to the street that the sound and over Westminster-bridge, where it arrived about eleven o'clock, by which time an immense crowd not only accompanied it but had collected to weight see that the proceedings of the street is arrived about fourteen tons, but its exact towards its destination.

The bell is believed to weigh about fourteen tons, but its exact weight has not yet been ascertained, and blanks have been left in the inscription to be filled as soon as this has been done. In outline it is much more graceful than the former hell, and its decoration is more in accordance with the style of the building it is to occupy. As soon as Meser, Warner have tuned the quarter bells manufaccused by them for the proving of the new rote of the present bell, it will be raised to its final destination. This will have to be done side ways, the bell being rather wider than deep, and there not being room for it to pass up in the position it will hang.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, MAY 28.

The following abstract of the proceedings in the House of Commons on riday, May 2s, appeared in our Saturday's Edition of last week]:—
The House reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays.

The House reasembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays.

The House reasembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

On the order of the day for the attendance at the bar of the House of Hudson Scott, printer, and Washington Wilks, publisher of the Cartiske Examiner, upon the complaint of Mr. Clive, chairman of a Sciect Committee, tor an article imputing to him corrupt and unworthy motives in guiding the decision of that Committee with regard to two rival lines of railway in which the North British Railway Company and the Calcidonian Railway Company were respectively interested.

Mr. Clave, and he had heped that the parties summoned would have also was seen edip softon to size of regarding him, but, on the contrary, he could be an article that had since appeared in the Cartiske Examiner that they had reiterated their charges with the greatest virulence. The hon, but for the respective of the Cartiske Examiner of the 28th of May, when Mr. Thomosome rose to order. He objected against any fresh charge being gone into until that in reference to which the parties had been summered to appear at the bar had been disposed of.

The SPLAKER decided that Mr. Clive was in order.

The noch naving been agreed to, the parties summoned took their places at the bar accordingly.

Mr. Washington, Wilks should be called to the bar.

The motion having been agreed to, the parties summoned took their places at the bar accordingly.

Mr. Washington, Wilks and he was proprieter and publisher of the Cartiske Examiner, and that the article complained of was written by line, as a published with his sauction, that it was op published in consequence of internation conveyed to him by a genteman occupying a high position in the county of Cumberland; that he (Mr. W) could not will draw that arricle, but he was willing to publish in the Cartiske Examiner. And that the article complained of was written by high position in the county of Cumberland; that he (Mr. W) could not will draw that arricle, but he was willing to p

Clive in private. r. Scott, the other party at the bar, admitted that he was the printer of question.

House withdrawn.

The CHANCELLOR of the FXCHEQUER then moved that the parties had published a faire and scandarous likel upon the Chairman of a Railway Committee of that House; that in so doing Mr. Washingron Witks had been guilty of a broad of the privileges of that House, and that he should been guilty of a broad of the privileges of that House, and that he should stop the state of the the state

Bit Hindson Scott should be discharged from irrefer attendance.

Mr. Washington Wiks was then taken into custody by the Serjeant-atAtms, and Mr. Scott was discharged.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUEE'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

On the motion for going into 'committee of Supply.

Tod. J. RUSSILL called attention to the speech made by the Chuncellor
of the Exchequer at Sough on Wednesday last, and complained of certain
best vations made by the right hon gentleman in respect to the state of
parties in that house. The noble Lord also referred to that passage in the
percelor the Chancellor in which he stated that, at the time of the accestion of himself and his collesgues to office, the question of peace or wasten of himself and his collesgues to office, the question of peace or wasten of himself and his collesgues to office, the question of peace or wayther Power were of such a threatening character as had been represented,
the only serious question at issue at the time referred to by the right hon,
enti-mon was the question with France, the Monarch of which was the
control (Hear hear). He believed that the people of this kingdom and
friendly relations with each other, and that hostilities would never
in Hear hear. He believed that the people of this kingdom and
of the object of France in the mass were entirely disposed to maintain ordinal
modifically relations with each other, and that hostilities would never
in Hear hear. He believed that the people of the resonawere which induced the right hon, gentleman's reference to Sandinia's
the had ceed with surprise the statement that the question lately decided
was—which their policy in India should be considered that becontrol with our present of the control of the control of the new of the solution of advocated that
colicy? Where was the infination of such policy to be found? (Hear,
are, Those statements in connection with our foreign relations? He also wished for explanations with resurd to the right hon, gentleman's reference to Sandinia;

Hear hear. He we h

(Cherrs).

SCHAOR of the EXCHEGUER said the noble Lord, in his reod to have assumed that no one in that House had read the
pt humself, for there was not in that speech a single statement
pushty the impression which the statement of the noble Lord
d to convey. He (the Chancelor) of the Exchequery had so
uses had been elected under anspires not favourable to him being only a question of a few hours, it the more course of a famoration on high for about forty eight hours before the late Government broke of Painershop, as a ground for not answering a question put to him our member, asked whether that hou member restly which I to go with France, thus conveying an insumation that the question exists the property of the control of the french amboust of a very unusual character, our which an obvious inference might be drawn. He might response to the control of a policy of conflection, but would upserpoint of the control of a policy of conflection, but would upserpoint of the control of the control of a control of the control of the control of a control of the control of the control of the control of the control of a control of the control o

life
Mr. Ricii thought that the right hon, gentleman had made a most unstifiable attack upon the conduct of the late Government.
Sif G. C. Lawis said it appeared to bim that the speech just delivered
y the Chancellor of the Exchequer simply amounted to a denial of the
crurary of the right of the speech delivered by him on Wednesday last

accuracy of the report of the speech delivered by him on weanesday may to his constitution.

The CHANCILLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not question at all the accuracy of the report.

Mr. M. Giusson said he believed the House and the people had suffered more from concealment of information than it had ever done from publicity.

After some 'urther conversation the matter dropped.

Alan't betinates—The House went into Committee of Supply; and the censelvarion of the type support the Army Estimates occupied the remainder of the night.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

THE OATHS BILL.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendments in the Oaths Bill having been brought up for consideration.

The Karl of Luc.ax moved the amendment, of which he had given notice, providing that - whenever any of her Mijesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion be required to take the oath appointed by this act on any Floure of Parliament. Howords' And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted; and that from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the House of Lords and for the House of Commons respectively, by resolution of the House, to determine that the form of the said oath so far as such oath rests upon or refers to the Christian faith, shall for the purpose only of such oath being administred to persons professing the Jewish religion, be modified, and to make such modification accordingly in such manner as to each such House shall seem best calculated to adapt the form of the said oath to the honest and conscientions scrupice of the said persons professing the Jewish religion;

shall seem best calculated to adapt the form of the said oath to the honest and conscientious scrupies of the said persons professing the Jewish religion."

Earl Standhoff, confessing to a change of opinion on the subject, expressed bis readiness to support any proposition for the admission of Jews to the House of Commons, but though that object would be better affained by restoring the clause originally introduced into the bill than lirrough the amendment proposed by the Earl of Lucan.

The Earl of Drain's commented upon the reasons brought up from the Lower House, which he believed were not calculated to convince any one who had listened unconverted to the arguments adduced by Lord Lyndhurst in bringing forward his bill. The amendment now proposed invived some novel principle which could not be accepted without longer consideration than had as yet been practicable. He declared his intention of voting against it, but without pledging himself to reject every comprenies which, by allowing each House to determine the formalities of admission for their own members, might close the long-pending dispate between the two branches of the Legislature.

Earl Gray suggested that the further discussion of the subject should be persponed for a fortingth.

The Earl of MALAINSERIARY confessed that the time was come when some compromise should be adopted, in order to preserve harmony between the Houses. He preferred, however, to proceed by introducing a new bill.

Earl Granvilla and the Earl of Powis having briefly spoken,
Their Lordships divided on the motion for adjourning the discussion, which was negatived by a majority of 80 to 88—12.

The Earl of Lucan, after a few observations, consented to withdraw his amendment.

The Earl of LULAN, after a few observations, consensed to this amendment.

LOTA LYNDHULEST moved that the House should not insist on those amendments to the bill with which the Commons had disagreed. The motion was opposed by the LORD CHANGELOR. Earl GRANVILLE SURgested that the resolution should not be pressed, but a new bill introduced, giving effect to the compromise which, it appeared the Government were willing to adopt.

LOTA LINDHUMST CONSENSE. AND WITH THE OPEN AND THE CONTROL WAS A CONTROL OF THE OPEN AND THE OPEN ASSESSED AND THE OPEN ASSESSED A

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE "CAGLIAR."—Mr. HEADLAM having inquired whether the two
engineers of the Coglian." Messrs Watt and Park, had been unconditionally
liberated; whether the compensation demanded for the illegal detention
had been refused by the Nespellian Government; and whether the
Sardinan members of the erew of that steamer had been released, the
Charactellor of the Exchitequer replied that the release of the two
English subjects had been perfectly unconditional; that the question of
compensation was still pending; and the Sardinian subjects among the
erew of the steamer were still kept in prison by the Neapolitan authorlibes

rities
GOVENMENT DUSINESS.—On the motion of the CHARCELLOR of the
EXCHINGER, siter a brief conversation, it was agreed that GOVERNMENT
orders of the day were to take precedence on every Thursday during the
residue of the Session.
FUPTIX - The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and
agreed to.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHBUTEL'S SPIRCH AT SLOUGH. On the motim for going into Committee of Supply, the recent speech of the Chancelor of the Exchequer at Slough. He challenged the assertions of Mr. Disraell on that occasion, with respect to the loreign polley of the late Government, the state of foreign relationships at the time they quitted effice the negotiations regarding the affair of the Cagliari, and the conduct of the war in India. On these points he maintained that the right lon, gentleman had indulged in some mischievous representations; and declared that his charge of unmitigated vengeance and massacre, as practiced towards the natives of Hindostan, was a gross libel upon Lord Carning.

racticed towards the natives of Hindostan, was a gross libel upon Lora Lonning.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHIGURE complained that, after fighting one battle, he should be called upon to encounter fresh adveragies. He repeated the explanations already given to a similar attack on Friday right, charging upon the open question, the difficult contingencies bequeathed by the late Administration, and which, he sontended, the present Ainlistry had dealt with aktifully and accessfully.

Ainlistry had dealt with aktifully and accessfully, and the state of the state of

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the discussion of some further votes belonging to the Missellancous Civil Service Estimates,
On resuming, the other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Earl of Clarryndon called attention to the speech recently delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his Buckinghamshire constituents, reiterating the comments on that address a ready arged more than once in the House of Commons. Hedwe't especially upon the assertion that on the secession of the prevent Ministry England had been within a few hours of war with France, which he pronounced to be not criy untrue, but the direct reverse of truth.

The Earl of Denart defended the speech of his right hon colleague, which he maintained to have been misonderstood and misrepresented. Entering at much leight into the various topics alluded to in that address, he supported the views expressed by Mr. Disraell, and windvated the policy pursued by the existing Administration with regard to their large and the large and the

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-TUESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TURBLAY.

BANKER'S PRAFTS—In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Caird, stated that drafts on a banker, made payable to "self" or "on my account." If presented by the drawer in person, would not be liable to the stamp duty.

British Creiss res And United States. Verself—Mr. Lindsay having inquired if it was the ease that several merchant vessels belonging to the United States, engaged in the trade with Havannan, or with the write cast of Africa, had been fired into, boarded, searched, and detained by British cruisers; and, if so by whose authority, or under whose instructors, did the commanders of these slips so not. Mr. S. Fizzerrala, the proposed of the commanders of all vessels engaged in cruising against slavers had been instructed to exercise their duties with all possible caution.

had been instructed to exercise their duties with all possible caution.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—WASHINGTON WILTS.

Mr. M. Grisson, adverting to the apologetic petition presented from Mr. W. Wilks, the proprietor of the Carriede Examiner, moved that the petitioner should be dipcharged from castod contained in that petition in-reflicient. The secusation brought against the Committee of that House load alleged partiality as well as corruption, of which charges only the Mr. Clay also deemed the retractation insufficient. The Soliciton General Carriede in the code for taking Mr. Wilks' petition into consideration should be discharged.

After sense considerable discussion, in which many members participated, the amendment was agreed to.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

Ceptain Vivian called attention to the necessity of more clearly defining the responsibility and duties of the various military departments, and

moved a resolution setting forth that, a though the recent consolidation of the different departments of Ordnance, Commissariat, and Score ary at War had to a certain extent improved the general and Score ary at War had to a certain extent improved the general and Score ary at War had to a certain extent improved the general and that, in or low to promote greater efficiency, the departments of the Horse Gurvich and War Office should be placed under the control of one responsible Vitaister, General Press, in the course of a technical reply, contended that although the present military system of the country was possibly imperfect in theory, it nevertheless practically worked well. Innovements militable effected, and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but effected, and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but officed and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but officed and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but officed and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but officed and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but officed and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but officed and were in course of accomplishment, on the country of the country of

Captain Vivian having briefly replied, the House divided:-For the esolution, 106; against, 104.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. ROFRICK moved a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, the power and influence of this country ought not to be used, in order to induce the Sultan to withhold his assent to the project for cutting a canal across the Ishmus of Suez. This project, he contended, was calculated to benefit the world. Government influences had been set in motion at Constantinopic to trustrate it by Lord Palmerston, which he believed to be decoratory to the honour and injurious to the interests of England.

Mr. GIRSON seconded the motion.

Mr. GIRSON seconded the motion.

Mr. GRIFFITH, who supported turne which the House might saturtion in urthernance of the construction of the canal, care should be taken that the despotic powers of the Egyptian Government should not be allowed to be made use of by the promoters of the project to obtain the required labour from the "fellahs" at an inadequate remuneration by those complisory means familiar to that Government, so as to produce the effects of slavery under the guise of paid labour.

Lod H.Ando supported the motion.

Lod H.Ando supported the motion of the canal was physically possible, and questioned whether, if constructed, it would really facilitate intercourse between Europe and the East

Mr. S. Firzzeraldo admitted the importance of the question, and its fluence for discussion in the House of Commons. The practicability of the project, or its commercial advantages, were matters not then at issue. These who undertook the work should ascertain whether it was possible it would pay. But he opposed the motion parily on political grounds, and parily be also asked whether the correspondence on the audject inverlanged between the British and other Governments would be laid on the table?

Lord P.Almerston adhered to the opinion he had more than once

changes between the British and other dovernments would be land on the Laber Lord Laber 1. Lord Parameters of the comment of the comment of the the Sucz Canal scheme was one of the greatest bubber of the comment of the comment of the superior of the comment of

Characteristic when the control of the common of the commo

peril to the integrity either of the turkish, or British empire from the construction of the Sucz Canat; and in any case depressated any interference, on political grounds, with the execution of a commercial understang.

The construction of the Excensive Government had employed a more in proper influence to the Excensive Government had employed some improper influence to prevent the Suitan from tranting a cancession for the Sucz Canal. Of this supposed fact no evidence had been afforded if the motion were adopted, it would imply an approval of the perjects; and he called upon the House to panse before it sanctioned an enterprise which high authorities had declared to be denisive, it not peraidious.

Lord J. Russell, observed tout, the commercial questions and the engineering questions might be left to take care of temeserves. As a political and rational question, he maintained that the opening of a more accessible channe of intercourse with India must be beneficial to King and, either in peace or war.

After some remarks from Mr. Drummond, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Elphinstone, and a reply from Mr. Roebuck, the amendment was negatived, without a division, and the House divided on the resolution. There appeared—Ayes, 62; Noes, 290.

Chicutes—The Arterious Canada and the continuence of the subject of the subject of the continuence of the subject of the decision of the future rebuilding of other offices on a uniform plant due regard being had to public convenience and economy.

Chicutes are a continuence of the decision of the best of the decision of the future rebuilding of other offices on a uniform plant due regard being had to public convenience and economy.

Chicutes are a continuence of the decision of the subject of the decision of the future rebuilding of other offices on a uniform plant due regard being had to public convenience and economy.

Chicutes are a continuence of the decision of the subj

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY.

DERACH OF PRIVILEGE.

At the mid-day sitting of the House, on the motion of Mr. M. Gruson, Mr. W. Wilks, the publisher of the Carlisle Examiner, was ordered to be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms on payment of the customary fees.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

Mr. COWPER, in moving the second reading of the Medical Practitioners Bill, briefly explained the effect of the measure which was he said three-fold-namely, to establish a uniform system of sequention and qualification for practitioners; to organise a system of registration for members of the medical profession; and for remove all local dethications, so that persua qualified to practise in one part of the United Kingdom might also practise in all.

metrical precise in one part of the United Kingdom might also practise in all.

Mr. Black, commenting upon the various provisions of the three bills on this subject aiready before the Home, urged serious objections to every one of them, the three bills on the subject aiready before the Home, urged serious objections to every one of them, the the bill be read a second time was agreed to, as it appeared, by some hisapprehension; and, on the further question that the 2bil should be committed, the discussion was renewed by Mr. Walpolle, who reviewed the several propositions that had been effected for a reform or systemisation of the medical profession, and, expressing on the whole a preference for the present bill, suggested that it should at all events be accepted as a basis for legislation on the question. After some remarks from Mr. Headium, Mr. T. Daucombe, Lord Elshu, and other members the motion was carried, and the bill ordered to be committed on Twesday next.

Of the two other measures on the same subject, the Medical Profession and Medical Corporations Bill, and the Medical Profession Bill, she eccond reading of the former was postponed, and the latter withdrawn.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion that the House should go into committee on the Property Qualification Bill was then resumed, and some further observations against the measure offered by Mr. Hentinek, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Neweggate, and other members. Mr. K. Seymer, Sir G. Lewis, and Mr. R. Brillathley supported the bill. On a devision there appeared—for the motion, 222 gastes and the member of the first (and only clause after some further discusses). The bill was then ordered to be raid a third time this (Ihursday) evening.