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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

English Politics.

From the Tribune.

The struggle for parliamentary reform in Great Britain has been in a great degree overshadowed by the more imposing events which are transpiring on the continent of Europe; but it is, nevertheless, well worthy of attention as one of the natural fruits of the victory of freedom in our own land, and as an effort to extend political rights to a class heretofore deprived of any real voice in public affairs.

The present Government, under the leadership of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, introduced a bill on the 21st of March last, reducing the qualifications of voters to a 27 rental in boroughs and £14 rental in counties, but making no change in the distribution of seats, that important question being reserved for a separate bill.

The Germanic Confederation. For some months to come, public attention will be more prominently directed towards Central Europe than to any other part of the world.

After the Government had achieved this very dubious victory, the Reform bill was read a second time, and then laid over until the measure for redistribution of seats was introduced by Mr. Gladstone.

The very moderate degree of reform proposed by these measures will, perhaps, seem to our readers a reason why the Opposition should have been also moderate.

The next attack was made in committee, in the shape of an amendment, moved by Mr. Walpole, an old-fashioned Tory, fixing the county franchise qualification at £20, instead of £14, as proposed by the Ministry.

The result thus far is that the Liberal Ministry are at this year, though their Reform bill is not so secure. They will probably carry it through the House of Commons, but not by a majority large enough to warrant them in compelling the House of Lords to sanction it, as is likely, it is unwilling to do so.

The Impending War in Europe. War in Europe now appears to be inevitable. The efforts, or pretended efforts, of diplomacy to prevent it were nipped in the bud.

Italy, Prussia could be made stronger at the North—that is, if she could appropriate Holstein without resistance from Austria—and if other concessions should be made to strengthen Prussia and Italy directly, and France indirectly, at the expense of Austria, there might be no war.

Prussia, confident in her own strength, or at least in the confidence of Austria, and of the support she could expect from the Emperor, is not averse to a permanent nature, but are open to revocation at stated terms.

On the side of Austria we find the Papacy, the temporal power of which would be destroyed by the success of the Italian-Prussian alliance and the dynastic conservatism of all Europe.

The whole question as presented just now is full of complications, and no one can see the ultimate result. It is possible the intrigues of Napoleon may end in his own ruin, and in the success of the old dynastic power of Europe.

For some months to come, public attention will be more prominently directed towards Central Europe than to any other part of the world.

The Confederation originally consisted of thirty-nine separate sovereignties, but that number has been reduced to thirty-three.

The greater part of the States are disconnected from territory that is not exclusively German.

The Congress of the Confederation is a Diet of Plenipotentiaries, which sits in permanence at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The army of the Confederation then comprised 698,588 combatants, and 76,120 non-combatants; total, 774,708 men; and the artillery embraced 1266 field pieces and 247 siege guns.

Commercial Union, which, although within the Confederation, does not embrace the whole of the German States.

War between the two leading members of the "happy family"—a war in which it is inevitable other members will take part—can scarcely terminate without making considerable changes in the existing political system.

In addition to the general course of instruction in this department, opened to lay students on the basis of knowledge already acquired, students can pursue those studies which are essentially practical and technical.

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