

THE EXAMINER.

The Ballot.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

— If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truths, let him proclaim war with mankind à la mode le pais de Pole—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells their virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—DE FOR.

THE LORDS AGAIN!

It is not denied that the Jews have every qualification, moral and intellectual, for the duties of legislation: the sole pretence against the removal of their disabilities lies in the cabalistic words that "Christianity is part and parcel of the law of the land." The Chancellor gives the only rational interpretation of this maxim that has ever been offered:—

The Christian religion certainly was, in a sense, part of the law of the land, but it was not the Christian religion in the abstract; no, it was the Christianity of the Church of England by law established. It was not the Christianity of the Unitarian, of the Presbyterian, or even the Baptist, much less was it the Christianity of the Roman Catholics—none of these were part of the law of the land. The Christianity of the Church of England was the only Christianity recognised by the law, and yet he was glad to say that to all the other unrecognised sects, every office of the State was open.

The question then is reduced to this, whether any set of men should be excluded from the Legislature because their opinions do not accord with a particular statute. It is, in the sense explained by the Chancellor, part and parcel of the law of the land to maintain the rents of country gentlemen, and should persons who avow a preference for cheap bread be eligible to a landlord Legislature? A corn-monopoly may require protection—truth can need none. What would be thought of the wits of a man who professed to tremble for his arithmetic or his geometry. There is at this moment a gentleman very earnestly employed in proving the falsehood of some Newtonian theories—shall a law be passed rendering him incapable of disturbing the system of the universe from any observatory? Rabelais adumbrated the wit of British Legislators when he described a people who watched day and night to guard the moon from the wolves. The Duke of Wellington stands the foremost of these sentinels. He almost speaks in the language of Goldsmith's soldier discussing the dangers of a French invasion:—"It is not so much our liberties as our religion that would suffer by such a change: ay, our religion my lads. May the d— sink me in flames (such was the solemnity of his adjuration) if the French should come over but our religion would be utterly undone." For, "the French should come over," read, the Jews should come into Parliament, and we have an epitome of the great Captain's speech. All this sort of people are as devout as Mistress Cole in the *Minor*. Lord Seagrave, whose fame as Colonel Berkeley is not exactly as a pot of precious ointment to the righteous,—

Was sorry to differ from the Noble Lords with whom he generally acted; but after giving that subject his best consideration, he was bound to vote against the Bill. He knew that this was inconsistent with his general proceedings; but in supporting the emancipation of the Catholics, and in supporting other similar measures, he had always voted for the extension of Christianity. That was not the case under this Bill; and therefore he felt himself bound to oppose the Bill.

How hard it is to judge of men. Looking merely at the outside of this noble Whig's life, how few would have imagined what he was propagating—but, lo! it was Christianity. To judge of the tree by the fruit were difficult, if trees had a voice to declare their qualities and confound our inferences; in such case the thorn would doubtless proclaim that the purpose of its being was the production of cotton.

The Archbishop of Canterbury bore frank testimony as to the moral and intellectual qualifications of the Jews, and concluded by saying that he would give them any thing but what they asked.

The Bishop of London apprehended no danger of being out-voted in Parliament by a few persons, nor did he apprehend from the Jews any malignant motives against the Christian religion. The danger he dreaded was, lest they should impress the people of England with the feeling that the Legislature was indifferent to the true religion, and he was sorry to see that indifference daily growing greater on their part towards the Christian religion; which was honoured and upheld by the nation.

This was said before Lord Seagrave afforded so striking an example of the progress of religious zeal, and it is hard that the *auto da fé* of the Lords, the act to signalize their faith, and deliver them from the reproach of indifference, should be the denial of equal rights of citizenship to the Jews, admitted to be incapable of harm. And therefore it is that they are excluded. Were they capable of harm when in Parliament, they would not have long to knock at its doors. It is because they are weak that they are slighted. Let them make themselves troublesome, and they will make themselves respected by legislators. If they looked dangerous the great Captain himself would be the first to beat a retreat, and Lord Seagrave would for once forego the extension of

Christianity. The maxim of Bentham is illustrated by daily example, that "never but by making the ruling few uneasy, can the oppressed hope to obtain one particle of relief." Moliere's scene of Mascarille with the two porters sets forth, with an exactness not to be surpassed, the terms of the contest between justice and oppression. It is a lesson that will bear more than one quotation. (Mascarille has descended from a sedan chair; the second porter humbly addresses him)—

2d PORTER.—Will you be pleased to pay us, sir?

MASCARILLE.—What?

2d PORTER.—I asked, sir, for the fare, if you please.

MASCARILLE (*giving him a cuff*).—What! scoundrel! ask for money of a man of my quality?

2d PORTER (*blubbing*).—Is this your way of paying poor people; and will your quality give us bread?

MASCARILLE.—Ha! ha! I will teach you who you are.

1st PORTER (*fiercely handling his pole*).—Come, pay us instantly.

MASCARILLE.—How!

2d PORTER.—I say, I must have my money at once.

MASCARILLE.—Now that is reasonable.

1st PORTER.—Be quick, then.

MASCARILLE.—Yes, certainly. *You speak as you ought—you; but the other fellow is a scamp who does not know what he is saying. Here, (giving him money,) will that do?*

1st PORTER.—No, it will not do; you struck my comrade. (*lifting up his pole threateningly.*)

MASCARILLE.—Softly, softly: here is something for the blow. People may have any thing of me, when they set the right way about it.

There is the receipt for justice. But the Jews have not got a strong arm and a pole to work with—true, but what they want in numbers they must make up in pertinacity. They must lay regular siege to the Lords. All people in their condition should never cease to press their demands, and should encounter denial after denial. Success is, in these cases, the result of a certain number of defeats. Suppose they are to be defeated a dozen times, why then every defeat is a step nearer to victory. The process is the exhaustion of obstinacy and bigoted hostility—things which, pernicious as they are, have no permanency, happily for the world.

A conspicuous evidence of the dulness of the Lords is their inability to see that exclusive tests serve only as a barrier to the conscientious, and are no obstacles to the unworthy who should not be admitted. Lord Brougham put this clearly enough, but the hereditary sages could not seize the idea. The Duke of Gloucester, who is of the average hereditary wisdom, observed:—

With regard to the argument of the Noble and Learned Lord, he contended that the House had not, nor could it ever have, any controul over men who would violate their conscience; but such men he believed to be the exception and not the rule.

But these exceptions to the common rule of probity may be admitted into the House. To the few who may be capable of pretending conversions there is no barrier. The Duke of Wellington, following the brilliant lead of the Royal Duke, said:—

The Noble and Learned Lord had contended, that by keeping up these restrictions, persons of tender conscience were excluded, whilst those who had no conscience at all, men like Shaftesbury, and Bolingbroke, and Wilkes, were admitted. Certainly, there might be some persons of that kind; there were men who would violate all rules, all oaths, and all safeguards; but that was no reason why society should relinquish those safeguards and securities which were, in the majority of instances, effectual.

Safeguards and securities against what? Not against unscrupulous Jews, but against such as are conscientious. Bolts and bars are good things, because though they do not keep out thieves they impede them; but what would be the value of the lock which had this property, that it would resist an honest hand but yield to the touch of a knavish one? Who would rely on, who would employ such an instrument? The Lords.

Ministers did not take up the Bill as a Government measure—they did not make the cause of religious liberty their own in the behalf of the Jews;—for that they are not perhaps to be blamed, but rather to be pitied for their weakness, as they could not have served the cause in the House of Lords by making it a Cabinet measure. But the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Bedford voted against it, and Lord Grey absented himself! Were these acts necessary or politic? Lord Melbourne and Lord Brougham have pursued a more honourable course.

FREEDOM OF OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Among the valuable matter in Stuart's *Three Years in North America* is the official Report of a Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives, to consider numerous petitions, praying for the prohibition of the conveyance of mails on Sundays. The report was drawn up by Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, and does signal honour to the author, and the people to whose reason it was addressed; not only, as it seems, without a fear, but without a thought of the resentment of adverse prejudices. Had the grand principles which are stated in this paper been but insinuated by a British legislator, he would have repeatedly insisted on his conscientiousness of the perils he was incurring in the cause of truth, and

his readiness to suffer martyrdom. The absence of any boast of courage—of any glance at danger, denotes the security of opinion, and goes far towards dissipating the notion of American fanaticism which has been pleaded in favour of an established church. When we consider the clear and just views taken in this able document, and remember the wretchedly feeble and evasive opposition made in our Parliament to the attempts of Sir Andrew Agnew and Mr. Peter, and the more recent exhibition of dull bigotry in the opposition to the removal of Jewish disabilities, we must confess that there are things in which the Americans have the start of us; and things more important than the manners at dinner tables and in drawing rooms.

The report holds that religion is out of the province of legislation. "To guard the rights of man, not to restrict the rights of conscience," it affirms to be the duty of the representative. "The principles of our government," it adds, "do not recognize in the majority any authority over the minority, except in matters which regard the conduct of man to his fellow man."

Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices of the human mind, and, when misdirected, excites the worst passions of our nature under the delusive pretext of doing God service. Nothing so infuriates the heart to deeds of rapine and blood; nothing is so incessant in its toils, so persevering in its determinations, so appalling in its course, or so dangerous in its consequences. The equality of rights secured by the constitution may bid defiance to mere political tyrants, but the robe of sanctity too often glitters to deceive. The constitution regards the conscience of the Jew as sacred as that of the Christian, and gives no more authority to adopt a measure affecting the conscience of a solitary individual than that of a whole community. That representative who would violate this principle would lose his delegated character, and forfeit the confidence of his constituents. If Congress shall declare the first day of the week holy, it will not convince the Jew nor the Sabbatarian. It will dissatisfy both, and, consequently, convert neither. Human power may extort vain sacrifices, but Deity alone can command the affections of the heart.—Vol. ii. p. 55.

The consideration for the Jew is of that moral prudence which has found its growth without an established church. Legislators, whose minds have been swaddled by gownsmen, would scorn such regards.

The following remarks on the blessing of communication somewhat transcend any thing that could be expected from the intelligence or the eloquence of a Duke of Richmond.

Our Government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear, from the centre of our republic to its distant extremes, the acts of our legislative bodies, the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the executive. Their speed is often essential to the defence of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interests of the people. Were they suppressed one day of the week, their absence must often be supplied by public expresses, and, besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coaches would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears, from one extreme of the Union to the other, letters of relatives and friends, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasures of our existence; also, the letters of commercial men convey the state of markets, prevent ruinous speculations, and promote general as well as individual interest; they bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines, and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout this wide republic. Is the conveyance of these a violation of the sabbath? The advance of the human race in intelligence, in virtue and religion itself, depend, in part, upon the speed with which a knowledge of the past is disseminated. Without an interchange between one country and another, and between different sections of the same country, every improvement in moral or political science, and the arts of life, would be confined to the neighbourhood where it originated. The more rapid and the more frequent this interchange, the more rapid will be the march of intellect, and the progress of improvement. The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light irradiates to the extremes of the republic. Stop it one day in seven, and you retard one-seventh the improvement of our country.—Vol. ii. p. 58.

We regret that the document in its entire length exceeds our limits, but we earnestly recommend the attention of our readers to it in the valuable work of Mr. Stuart, which rises in our estimation upon a reperusal.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW'S DEFENCE OF THE ASSESSED TAXES.

We noticed some arguments in the May Number of the *Edinburgh Review* leading directly to the conclusion, that the houses of the great should be exempt from taxation. The same writer, who has done more towards bringing the science he professes into disrepute and contempt than all its enemies, returns, in the last number of the *Review*, to the defence of the House Tax, as at present imposed. The characteristic of this writer is a flighty dulness—he is a bat who seems made to creep and nibble as a mouse, but whose wings just lift him to an eccentric blundering flight. He appears to be all phlegm, and yet he is passionate; and, when in the fit, may be likened to those volcanoes that throw up nothing but hot mud. When he warms he calls for punishment—"prompt and exemplary punishment."

In the paper before us this reviewer says, "It is undeniable that the poor are totally unaffected by the House and Window Tax." What does he mean by the poor? As Mr. Sedgwick observes in a passage, lately quoted by us, "Who shall define the class of persons comprehended in this complex term?" The reviewer obviously considers the poor as those who occupy houses valued under 10l. a year. He will, however, find the term accepted by many, and many who occupy houses rated at 40l. a year, and paying the same tax as Eaton Hall and Chatsworth. The reviewer asserts that the Assessed Taxes "fall wholly on the

middle and upper classes; and it is of importance, too, (he adds,) to observe that they fall on the latter in an increasing ratio." This is not true; and in the next sentence he shows that it is not true, by stating the facts. "On houses worth from 10l. to 20l. a year the duty is 1s. 6d. per pound; on those worth from 20l. to 40l. it is 2s. 3d.; and on those of 40l. and upwards it is 2s. 10d." Now, it is clear, that the graduation ceases before it reaches the class of houses occupied by the rich. Persons occupying houses valued at 40l. are in humble or straitened circumstances, and the rate allotted to their means is the rate which thence upwards applies to the mansions of wealth and luxury. And yet the reviewer has the effrontery, or the matchless stupidity, to assert, that the tax falls on the upper classes in an increasing ratio, when it is manifest that the increasing ratio stops before it reaches the rich, and stops where it affects a large class in needy, or, at best, moderate circumstances. Suppose, for illustration, it were directed in some marching orders that boys of ten years of age should carry eighty pounds each; boys of twelve, ninety pounds; boys of fourteen, and persons of all ages upwards, one hundred pounds;—who could say in this case that the burden fell in an increasing ratio on the men? The ratio has stopped before it has come to the ages of men; and the fixed rate, which commences before boyhood has ceased, lays on the men the burden suited to boys, or else it lays on the boys the burdens suited to men.

THE PRESS AND MR. O'CONNELL.

Thus far with conquest have our arms been crowned
Because we've found no foe to fight withal.—TOM THUMB.

It was clear to us last week that the *Times* had placed itself in an untenable position. It could not suppress Mr. O'Connell's speeches without damaging its own circulation, and giving an advantage to rival prints. While the gallery was closed, the *Times* was on the same footing as other papers, but the repeal of the standing order would have been compelled by Mr. O'Connell's enforcement of it, and then the newspaper which omitted the speeches of the most powerful individual in the British Empire could not but suffer. The sagacious *Times* has discovered that it was making a quarrel with its own bread and butter, and after all the fanfaronnade the reporters abandon their lately settled resolution, and report Mr. O'Connell's speeches though he has not retracted his alleged calumnies. The best reason they could have given for breaking their resolution was the folly of it, but they say that the pretty behaviour of the House is their motive for withdrawing any cause of embarrassment. The whole affair is vastly childish, and, as handled by the *Times*, a ludicrous specimen of the mock-heroic. That grandiloquent journal rates the defeat of Mr. O'Connell's motion on Monday night as the greatest triumph that the world has ever witnessed. All passages of history sink into insignificance when compared with the vote protecting persons concerned in newspapers from annoyance. The *Times* says:—

A triumph more signal or more noble was never gained than that with which the House has been pleased to crown the cause of those much injured gentlemen, whose lives it may be truly said, are devoted to its service.

Here we have Bombastes Furioso marching in triumph to the sound of a single squeaking flute. It must be confessed that the *Times* does not abuse its victory, for it acts precisely as if it had been beaten. Before "the triumph" it declared it would not report Mr. O'Connell; after the triumph, the most signal, the most noble ever gained, it submits to report Mr. O'Connell. This might be taken for what is called "knocking under," but for the flourish of trumpets announcing the most glorious victory in the history of man. In further token of victory the *Times* fires a salute of vituperation. This exercise of its arms assures it that "Richard's himself again." Mathews tells a story of a vocalist whose musical forte was his G; about this G he was in perpetual anxiety; whatever happened to him, his first concern was to sound his G and prove its safety; upset in a stage-coach he is heard running up the scale to his G, and thanking heaven for its safety. The *Times* has a base note which it cherishes in like manner, and in all disasters and reverses it sounds its G—its note of abuse—to assure itself of the possession of its forte.

Because the *Times* has put itself in the wrong, Mr. O'Connell is not to suppose that he has been in the right. His sweeping charge against the reporters was unwarrantable; and his wild notion of making them responsible to the House for the due performance of a task violating the laws of the House was of the last absurdity. He stood in need of the lesson taught in the homely proverb—that you can bring a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink. Mr. O'Connell could bring the *Times* people to the bar, but he could not make them report. This was an error in judgment; but an error of a less excusable sort appears in Mr. O'Connell's conduct. In the affair with Mr. Nugent it is certain that he must either have said what truth did not warrant, when he declared himself satisfied with Mr. Nugent's explanation, or when he revived the imputation. In this case the conductors of the *Times* appear to have acted with perfect fairness, and Mr. O'Connell acted most unfairly to them, if, after judgment was placed by them in his hands, he pronounced an acquittal against his conviction, restoring the individual to a confidence he had abused. Mr. O'Connell stands here in a dilemma, from which there is no escape, and we have only to apologize to Mr. Nugent for hypothetically suspending his character on one of the horns of the dilemma.

In the very debate which followed the cessation of hostilities

of 100,000l. a-year for the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland was much greater than necessary, and there were a number of judicial sinecures and jobs which ought to be abolished. The country considered the diplomatic expenditure as a job from beginning to end, intended to provide comfortable situations and incomes for the aristocracy. He contended that the army, navy, and ordnance might be considerably reduced. The Noble Lord (Althorp), when in opposition, had argued that misgovernment alone rendered 29,000 men necessary for Ireland: would the same Noble Lord now maintain that the same misgovernment required that 25,000 men should be kept there? Since 1823 the ordnance estimates had been increased by no less than 786,000l. Large reductions might be made in the colonial expenditure: indeed, it became a question, whether the Government was bound to defend colonies that could not defend themselves. If they cost the country (with few exceptions, such as Malta and Gibraltar,) a large sum of money annually, were they worth preserving? He wished the House to give the people an assurance that reductions were in contemplation for their relief.—Mr. BUCKINGHAM supported the motion.—Lord ALTHORP said he could only regard it as a motion of censure upon Ministers, and called upon the House to reject it, unless they thought that Ministers had not redeemed the pledges they had given on accepting office. To save the House, however, from the necessity of negating the resolution, he moved, as an amendment, another resolution, to the effect, "That, while this House acknowledges with satisfaction that by the reduction of the public expenditure, and by the financial arrangements carried into effect, there has been a reduction of taxation in the last and the present Session to an amount exceeding 3,000,000l. annually, they feel it their duty to affirm the determination to which they have already come, to adhere to the just principles of wise economy, and to apply those principles to all departments of the State, paying a due regard to the national engagements and to the interests of the public service."

After a few words from Mr. FRYER, Mr. H. L. BULWER, and Mr. HUME, the amendment was agreed to without a division.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. H. L. BULWER moved for "An humble address to his Majesty, to cause the claim of Naroba Govind Outia to be judicially considered before the Deccan prize-money be distributed."—Mr. HALCOMB seconded the motion; but during the discussion, the House was counted out, there being only 37 Members present.

Wednesday, July 31.

THELLUSON ESTATE BILL.

Sir J. SCARLETT moved the second reading of this Bill.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL seconded the motion, and remarked that the management of the property under the will was such that the annual produce, 25,000l., was "sweated down" to 16,000l. [hear] by the charges of lawyers, trustees, visitors, &c. Now ought that system of "plunder" to continue? [hear, hear].—Mr. D. W. HARVEY, Sir R. PEEL, and others, contended that the system which rendered such proceedings practicable ought to be revised.—The Bill was read a second time.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill was brought from the House of Lords, and the concurrence of the Commons desired to the amendments of their Lordships.

MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.

Col. EVANS asked if Government did not intend to institute some serious inquiry into the conduct of the Middlesex magistrates?—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the magistrates had certainly fallen into some blunders. Great difficulty, moreover, would be felt in repairing those blunders; but he did not know that the magistrates had done anything for which they deserved to be punished, or which made it necessary to institute an inquiry into their conduct.—Mr. ROTCH entered into a lengthened vindication of the conduct of the magistrates; insisting that it had been the custom for a time beyond the memory of man, for the crier of the court to go on with the swearing of the witnesses to go before the grand jury, even when there was no court of magistrates sitting.—Upon which the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, "I had stated that no inquiry on this subject appeared to me to be necessary; but I now think the Hon. and Learned Member (Mr. Rotch) has made out such a case of misconduct on the part of the magistrates as to render some strong measure absolutely necessary."

In answer to a question from Sir R. PEEL, Lord ALTHORP stated that Government would lose no time in bringing forward a measure founded on the resolutions of the House respecting the payment of the arrears of tithes in Ireland.

In answer to a question from Sir R. PEEL, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said it was not his intention to press the Bill for the abolition of the imprisonment for debt this Session, as, in consequence of the House of Lords having rejected the Local Courts' Bill, machinery for the proposed Bill was wanted.

THE EARL OF WARWICK.

Mr. PETRE gave notice, that in the event of the Government receiving no satisfactory answer to the communication they have made to the Earl of Warwick, he should, before the end of the Session, move an address to his Majesty for the removal of the Earl of Warwick from the Lord Lieutenancy of Warwickshire.

TITHES.—BEER.

Lord ALTHORP (in reply to Mr. Baring's inquiries) said he had a copy of the Beer Act Amendment Bill ready to present to the House. As to the Tithe Commutation Bill, he feared he could not think of pressing even the permissive part of the Bill this Session.

NEGRO SLAVERY ABOLITION BILL.

The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the 25th clause. Mr. HERRIES inquired in what mode the twenty millions were to be raised. Lord ALTHORP did not see how they could get the amount by any other power than that of the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury raising it by way of loan, not varying more than five shillings in the per centage.—Mr. HERRIES suggested the introduction of a clause requiring the whole provision to be brought from time to time before Parliament.—Lord ALTHORP said the suggestion should be taken into consideration before bringing up the report.—Mr. AGLIONBY contended that compensation ought to be for the difference between the cost of slave and free labour, and no more; he considered twenty millions far too much, especially when he reflected how this country was pressed to sinking by taxation.—Sir R. PEEL reminded the House that their resolution for twenty millions had been passed, and had been adopted by the House of Lords; how then could they rescind it? Mr. STANLEY said the House had already had a discussion, whether the grant should be "fifteen" or "twenty" millions, and had decided that

question.—Mr. O'CONNELL said a mere resolution of the House was not binding on them. He opposed the grant.—Mr. COBBETT opposed the grant unless the Noble Lord would promise to complete his proposition of making paper a legal tender.—Mr. HANDLEY declared that he should vote for the smaller sum.—Sir E. WILMOT replied, contending that the sum originally proposed as a loan would be amply sufficient as a gift; and the Committee divided on his amendment. For it, 27—Against it, 152—Majority, 125.—A division then took place on the original clause. For the clause, 132—Against it, 51—Majority, 81.

On clause 40, Mr. F. BUXTON proposed an amendment—"That not more than one-half of the twenty millions be payable at present, and that the other half be not payable in any of the colonies, until the expiration of the apprenticeships, either by the effluxion of time, or by the acts of any of the colonial legislatures." He declared that experience showed this arrangement to be necessary to the success of the plan: a large sum of money had been paid without reserve to Spain and Portugal for the abolition of the slave trade; and what had been the result? Those countries had kept the money and the trade too [cheers]. The course he recommended was pursued in all ordinary contracts; the purchase-money was not paid till the contract was completed; and it was due to the generosity of the people of England that such security should be had in the present case. An instance of such devoted generosity was never before known [cheers]. While they were suffering severe distress, burdened with heavy taxes, and enduring great privations, they were still ready to give the enormous sum of twenty millions for the accomplishment of an act of humanity. One of the last exclamations of that excellent man (Mr. Wilberforce) on his death-bed was—"That I should have lived to see the day when the people of England voted twenty millions of their money for the abolition of slavery" [cheers]. He (Mr. F. Buxton) was satisfied that they would give, not twenty millions merely, but 40 millions [No, no!] if they could once feel assured that the great measure they had at heart would be accomplished, and the money not thrown away. He stated that he should have no objection that the interest of the money should accumulate for the benefit of the proprietors.—Mr. STANLEY opposed the motion, which was supported by Dr. LUSHINGTON, Lord HOWICK, and Mr. O'CONNELL.—Mr. P. M. STEWART and Lord ALTHORP urged the Hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.—Mr. JAMES maintained, that, in spite of slavery, the slaves in the West Indies were better off than the labourers of this country. If the peasants of Ireland were as well off as the slaves, the Member for Dublin might give up his agitation, for it would be useless. It might well then be said, "Othello's occupation's gone" [a laugh]. The Hon. and Learned Member would truly find that the effect of his agitation had disappeared—

And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Left not the rent behind. [loud laughter.]

Mr. STANLEY contended that, having passed the resolutions, the House could not with honour agree to this amendment.

The Committee then divided on the amendment. Ayes, 93—Noes, 144—Majority, 51. The clause was then agreed to.

The remaining clauses of the Bill, together with the preamble, were also agreed to. The report to be further considered on Friday.

On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the report of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Privy Council Bill was recommitted, several amendments were made in it, and the report ordered to be received on Friday.

The Sugar Refining Bill was read a second time; to be committed on Friday.

A discussion arose on the committal of the London Scavage and Package Bill, in the midst of which the House was counted out, there being only 36 Members present.

Thursday, August 1.

The House resolved into Committee on the Highways Bill, and proceeded as far as the 27th clause. Mr. LEFEVRE said he had no hope of carrying the Bill through during the present Session, but he should proceed with it as far as possible. The Bill was ordered to be further considered on Thursday next.

EQUALIZATION OF SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. EWART brought forward a resolution, "That it is just and expedient to admit the sugar and coffee of our East Indian possessions (the produce of free labour) on equal terms with the sugar and coffee of the West Indies and Mauritius." He contended that it was due to the consumers of these commodities that they should be allowed to purchase them where they could be obtained cheapest and best, without being impeded by fiscal restrictions.—Lord ALTHORP thought it would be inexpedient to decide upon such a question until they had seen what would be the effects of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. He moved the previous question.—Mr. LYALL, Mr. PEASE, and Mr. DAVENPORT, supported the motion.—Mr. P. THOMSON said that he quite agreed with the object of the resolution, for he thought that it would be inexpedient eventually to prevent the East India merchants from sending over produce on the same terms as West India merchants; and he only opposed its adoption because he considered that present circumstances were not propitious to its being followed up.—Mr. EWART withdrew his motion.

CORPORATIONS.

Mr. KENNEDY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the election of magistrates in corporate cities and towns. He proposed to allow those voters in corporate boroughs and towns, who had at present a right to vote for members of parliament, the right of electing the municipal officers and magistrates of those towns, and thus to get rid of the present system of nomination.—Lord ALTHORP stated that the Government had in preparation a Bill for conferring charters of incorporation upon all large towns. It is not intended, the Noble Lord said, to press the measure this Session, but merely to bring it in, to have it printed, and let it lie over for the consideration of the country till another Session.—The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. O'CONNELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the corporation of Dublin, on the understanding that it was not to be pressed this Session, but that, like the Government measure just mentioned, it was to lie over till next Session for consideration.

Mr. LITTLETON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of 10 George IV., for consolidating and amending the statutes in Ireland relative to offences against the person.

In answer to a question from Mr. COLQUHOUN, Lord ALTHORP said that, without pledging the Government as to the course it would pursue

with regard to any measure relative to Church patronage in Scotland, he would promise that the rights of the Crown should form no obstacle to the full discussion of the subject.

The House having resolved itself into Committee, a resolution to indemnify the Judges of the Bankruptcy Court for expenses to be incurred by them in going circuits was agreed to, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who observed that it was probable that the whole system relative to the Judges of the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Debtors Courts would, before another year had elapsed, undergo a change in respect of the duties performed by each.

On the motion of Lord ALTHORP, the House went into Committee *pro forma*, on the Factories' Regulation Bill, when the amendments proposed by his Lordship were made in the Bill, the report received, the Bill as amended, ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the report fixed for Friday next.

Friday, August 2.

GRAND JURIES' (IRELAND) BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill, and proceeded as far as the 29th clause, with merely verbal amendments.

Sir H. HARDINGE gave notice that he should on Monday call the attention of the House to a petition of certain stationers and paper-makers, which alleged that Sir John Key, a Member of the House, was concerned in a contract with Government for the supply of paper; and that he should follow up that proceeding by moving for a Committee of inquiry into the allegations of the petitioners.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Lord ALTHORP, the Lords' amendments to this Bill were taken into consideration. After some remarks from Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. HUME, Mr. HARVEY, and others, who held that the Bill was a failure, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested an alteration in the Lords' amendment, providing that ten livings should be set apart to be bestowed on the Fellows, or ex-Fellows, of Trinity College, Dublin, by the Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh; and in the event of their not agreeing, nominations to the benefices to be made by the Chancellor of that University. The alteration was, that in the event of the Archbishops not agreeing, the nomination should be made by the bishop of the diocese in which the living was situated. The amendments were then agreed to.

NEGRO SLAVERY ABOLITION BILL.

The House went into Committee on the money clauses of the Bill, and Lord ALTHORP moved a resolution to the effect that the Government should have authority to raise the twenty millions in the form of redeemable or perpetual annuities, for terms of years, and that this sum should be added to the funded debt.—Mr. HERRIES opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment:—"That whereas Parliament has granted a sum of twenty millions, for the purpose of raising that sum, the Lords of the Treasury shall have the power, from time to time, to enter into contracts for such parts of that sum as they may require under such conditions and terms as Parliament may think fit to agree to."—Mr. HUME supported the amendment, and said he would resist to the last the grant of so large a sum independently of the authority of Parliament.—Lord ALTHORP admitted the irregularity of the present proceeding, but contended that the West Indians had a right to ask for the security afforded them by his resolution.—After some further discussion the Noble Lord's resolution was agreed to, and the House resumed.

BANK CHARTER BILL.

Lord ALTHORP moved the second reading of this Bill.—Mr. P. SCROPE urged its postponement till next Session, and moved an amendment to that effect.—Mr. M. ATTWOOD said he would not oppose the second reading; and Mr. P. THOMSON defended the measure, as calculated to secure great benefits to the public, particularly in enforcing publicity of accounts.—Sir R. PEEL observed, that with respect to all the arrangements regarding the Bank he had no objection, but he had the most decided repugnance to the proposition for making Bank notes a *legal tender*. It destroyed the principle of the convertibility of paper; and it was done in a clause in this Bill without any reason being assigned for it; and it formed no part of the contract with the Bank? As the consideration of the banking system was to be postponed, why should this clause be pressed? It was of most dangerous tendency.—Mr. HERRIES said he should not resist the second reading, but he should lose no opportunity of showing the impolicy of making Bank notes a legal tender to the extent proposed by the Bill.—Mr. P. SCROPE did not persist in dividing the House, and the Bill was read a second time.—To be committed on Tuesday.

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, a vote of 243,5501. was agreed to for charges of the militia, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

On the motion of Mr. S. RICE, the House went into Committee on the Assessed Taxes' Reduction Bill, when the Hon. Gentleman proposed clauses to extend the relief contemplated by the Bill to licensed victuallers and market-gardeners, which were agreed to.

Lord ALTHORP withdrew the Tithes Commutation Bill for this Session. The Sugar Refining Bill went through Committee.

Emigration is now looked up to as the principal remedy of the Poor Law evils. The allotment system continues to be promoted; but those who ought to be the best acquainted with it assure us that it is of very little service, otherwise than in *aid* of employ. In order to keep the labourers to work, last winter, at Westbury, the farmers came to a resolution of employing the full number of men—that is, one man to every 30 acres of arable, one to 50 acres of pasture, and one to 300 acres of down land; but, after having done this, it was found that there were no fewer than 200 heads of families out of employment, and subsisting on the parish funds; those were set to work by a labour rate, giving them no more than parish allowance. Three hundred men, women, and children, who were in the greatest state of poverty and misery, emigrated to Canada, where all of them have employment, and are living in affluence. Two hundred acres of land are rented by the poor, in small portions, at low rentals; but, notwithstanding all this, the poor rates in the above parish amount to the enormous sum of 3000l. a-year! and little better, we regret to observe, can be said of any parish between Warminster and Chippenham.—*Devizes Gazette*.

There is every reason to believe that the Lords will give the Ministers no further trouble; so that unless there is a gross mismanagement in the House of Commons, the Session may end on Saturday, the 17th, or Tuesday, the 20th, at the latest.—*Times*.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

To-morrow—The Housekeeper: with My Wife's Mother: and Nicolas Flam.
On TUESDAY—The Housekeeper: with My Wife's Mother: and Nicolas Flam.
On WEDNESDAY—The Housekeeper: with My Wife's Mother: and Nicolas Flam.
On THURSDAY—The Housekeeper: with My Wife's Mother: and Nicolas Flam.
On FRIDAY—The Housekeeper: with My Wife's Mother: and Nicolas Flam.

NOTICE.

We have read the letter of "Moderator" with the respect which the tone and ability of it could not fail to command. Had it reached us before a late hour on Friday, it should certainly have appeared in this Number. We can only now say, that if "Moderator" had read our preceding papers he would have seen that the terms which he blames as arbitrarily condemnatory were warranted, or thought to be warranted, by conclusions at which we had argumentatively arrived. The amount of compensation should not, we think, be settled till the loss and its extent be seen, an advance being made meanwhile at all risks. We did not blame Ministers for making the concession with respect to the term of apprenticeships, but we observed that no confidence could be placed in such crude counsels, and that none could support them without hazard of disgrace. We do not blame a guide for striking into the right road after he has led us astray in the wrong one, but we say, that having led us astray in the wrong road, he has shown himself unfit to guide. We have argued, that there can be no composition of forced labour and freedom; that the whip or wages must be in the hands of the masters. The whip, the humanity, the intelligence of the country will not suffer, and wages must be the alternative. Missing one of these choices, there is nothing but disorder, strife, and rebellion on the one hand or the other.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 4, 1833.

The rejection of the Dramatic Performances Bill shows the resolution of the Lords to do all vicious things that they dare do. Let them go on—the evil will work out its remedy. There is a consistency in the hostility of the House of Public Vexation to houses of public amusement. We must have a House the less to annoy us, before we can have a house the more to please us.

The Bishop of London, as if to atone for refusing to extend the means of amusement, ministered to the public entertainment by his own episcopal antics, and made a grand exhibition of absurdity. Arguing *post hoc propter hoc*, he declared his knowledge that since small theatres had been multiplied offences had increased. And what of that? Since churches have been multiplied offences have increased. Since men have been multiplied offences have increased. The Bishop pretends to be very knowing as to the particulars of vice, and doubtless he does know that the great theatres, and not the minor theatres, are the markets of frailty. The Patent Houses, whose monopolies are so jealously guarded, are the very porches to the brothel. Indeed their neighbourhood bears witness of the working of these great vats; the small theatres are free from this scandal. The Bishop of London, however, has a story of the ruin of a young woman through the Garrick Theatre in Goodman's-fields. The *Chronicle* fairly remarks upon this:—

Many a young woman has been seduced in returning from evening service in churches and chapels; but are we to draw any inference from this against churches?

Crime the most odious has been connected with a Bishop, but would that fact warrant any inferences against Episcopacy? In the country, where churches and chapels and not theatres are the common places of meeting, there is ten times the seduction that there is in town. Assignations in the fields have ended in frailty, but is that any argument against fields or walks in them? The Bishop's imagination is too lively.

On Monday the Ministers will press forward the mischievous measure of the Duke of Richmond—the Labour Rate Bill; and will do so against the evidence and strong condemnation of the Poor Law Commissioners, who denounce the measure as one tending to pauperise the labouring classes, and as founded on the most vicious principles of Legislation.

We are happy to receive news of successes of the Constitution-*alists*, which seems to promise that the contest in Portugal is near its close, and that a state of affairs more favourable to the emancipation of that benighted people will shortly prevail there.

It appears that on the 21st ult. the Constitutional force under Villa Flor entered St. Ubes, and on the 22d marched from thence, and on the 23d approached the Southern bank of the Tagus. Telles Jordao was sent from Lisbon with all the disposable Miguelite force, amounting to about 6000 men, to oppose him. Villa Flor, having, it is said, no more than 1500 troops of the line, immediately attacked the Miguelites, who were routed at every point, and dispersed, and Telles Jordao was killed.

On the night of the 23d, when the news of the defeat of the Miguelites was received, the Duke of Cordoval evacuated Lisbon with Miguel's garrison. In the morning, the town being free, and the victorious army of Villa Flor being seen on the heights of Lisbon, the populace opened the prisons, and liberated about 5000 prisoners, who had been confined for political offences. The inhabitants assembled in the hall of the Council, "with a free and spontaneous will, and with an unanimity never till now seen," proclaimed Donna Maria. They then armed themselves as a National Guard, and communicated with Villa Flor, on the southern bank of the river. The Queen's flag was hoisted on the Citadel, and afterwards the flag of England, which they saluted with 21 guns. Admiral Parker and the British men-of-war in the Tagus returned the salute to the Queen's standard.

On the 25th tranquillity was restored, after some few excesses had been committed. Admiral Napier, with the squadron with Palmella on board, entered the Tagus. Villa Flor was left in command of Lisbon, and in possession of all the forts. Deserters

were coming in rapidly from Miguel's forces, which were in retreat on the Douro.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. FITCH, OF THE LATE EUGENIE SCHOONER.

River Tagus, July 25.

My dear Mr. —, I write this on board Don Miguel's yacht *that was*. I took her yesterday with nothing but this little arm and a musket and bayonet. A mob of thirty people released me from the infernal prison that I have been in, with little food, for this last month. When I got into the street the people carried me on their shoulders, and said they wanted me to lead them, which I did. Although their numbers were small, I soon increased them by releasing all the prisoners with my own hand. I then armed with broom-sticks those who could get nothing better. I had a beautiful weapon myself—a fine crow bar chopper. I then flew like fire with brother prisoners, crying "Viva Donna Maria," through the streets to the fort St. John, mounting twelve large guns. I shot the sentinel, forced the gates, and took possession of the battery. I then felt like a god. I had then at my command 5,000 men ready to shed the blood of tyranny without fear. We loaded the guns, forced the arsenal, and found 3000 stand of arms, all new. Many soldiers in the mob I ordered to form, and get themselves in marching order, which they did. I served out ball cartridge to them, and gave the command of the fort to an old officer, telling him to keep a good look out.

I then marched through Lisbon with my army, with a band of music at their head, playing the Constitutional hymn. The English Admiral fired a grand salute to our flag. The troops from Algarves arrived on the opposite side of the river the day before the Revolution, and had a very smart action. Count de Villa Flor came over yesterday at two o'clock, with a thousand troops, and took possession of the city; he knew me the moment he saw me, and shook hands with me. I hope you will tell all my friends I am well, and in my glory, in a field where I ought to be envied by thousands. Heaven could not make a fellow more happy than I am at this moment.

Don Pedro left Oporto for Lisbon on the night of the 27th, in the steamer Britannia, and was saluted by the English men-of-war outside.—Oporto was attacked on the 28th, and although not immediately under the command of Marshal Bourmont, still with his advice and instruction; indeed, he stated his intention of dining in Oporto on that day. They entered the place, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost 1,400 men. The Pedroite loss was 700, among whom was the brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the action. One regiment of Miguel's cavalry was nearly all cut off.

The correspondent of the *Times* says: "The spirit of the inhabitants was strikingly shown throughout the day, and many of them on duty as volunteers lost their lives in the action, or carried home honourable wounds. Four women passed me bringing in a wounded man upon a litter, and I was almost ashamed of myself at hearing a girl of twenty exclaim to a companion, "We will bring in the wounded, that the men may defend the lines." At the Quinta de Vanzeller women carried out powder to the troops amidst the thickest of the fire. Brigadier Duvergier, who was visited by the Emperor whilst confined to his bed, died of his wound on the 23d inst., and was interred in the church of Cedofeita on the following day.

It is stated that Marshal Bourmont has resigned, in despair of continuing the contest at Oporto with any success after the declaration of Lisbon in favour of Donna Maria.

These are defeats of our Tories and the Bishops. The most gratifying news to us, are the manifestations of the inhabitants of Lisbon, which show a degree of zeal in favour of the Constitutional cause beyond what accounts, which we believed to be impartial, and the conduct of the populace on various occasions, led us to expect.

PARISH PATRIOTS IN PLACE.—Amongst the subjects of reproach against the parochial functionaries, elected under the "Select" system, feasting at the public expense, has always been one of the most prominent. The reformed vestry of Marylebone, has, however, adopted the practice upon which so many hard words have been expended, and an entertainment (according to some authorities, a "sumptuous" entertainment, but the adjective is disputed) is provided for the vestrymen every Friday, at the parish cost! The practice seems to be in high favour with the *novi homines*; and a motion made in vestry last week to "reform it altogether," by abolishing the weekly feasts, was negated by the sweeping majority of 33 to 4!—*Morning Herald*.

Lord Lyndhurst left Bedford after the business of the assizes, on Wednesday, and was in the House of Lords that night; left town the following morning for Huntingdon, presided in the criminal court there, left about 4 o'clock, and was again in the House of Lords at night.—*Cambridge Chronicle*. [As busy as the Devil in a gale of wind, and doing about as much good.]

THE LATE MR. WILBERFORCE.—Lords Brougham, Grey, Eldon, Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Chester, and Bristol, and an immense number of the most distinguished Members of both Houses of Parliament, and of all parties, sent a request to be allowed to testify their respect by attending the funeral of the late Mr. William Wilberforce, and that he might be buried in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Wilberforce's family complied with this request. The funeral took place yesterday, and was attended by about 30 Peers and 130 Commoners.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—On Thursday evening, a respectable meeting of tradesmen and other inhabitants of Bolton, held at the King's Arms, Deansgate, came to a resolution to use their best exertions for the abolition of this most pernicious system, which, notwithstanding legislative enactment, still prevails to an injurious extent.—*Bolton Chronicle*.—[In common with others we predicted at the time when the Bill of Mr. Littleton was brought forward, that it would be inefficient; that the only effect would be to increase the burthen of the truck system, and occasion those operations to be done clandestinely, which otherwise would be done openly and honestly. In Wolverhampton, and in all the manufacturing districts where it is worth while to violate the law, the law is now violated. When the measure was carried, the multitude, who had been misled by the author of the measure and by their ignorant delegates, had bonfires and rejoicings, at one of which they burned in effigy Mr. Hume, who had opposed the legislation on the subject. Sir John Hobhouse's Bill, for the restriction of the labour of persons beyond the age of childhood employed in factories—a Bill which is just as ignorant in the design and as vicious in principle, has been attended with the same result; that is, its only effect has been to produce habits of fraud and evasion. It has only had the semblance of efficiency, where it conformed to the state of things which would have existed had there been no legislation whatever on the subject. But this Bill, at the instance of ignorant manufacturers, who want to restrict the labour of the smaller manufacturers to their own pace, the Ministers will extend to other trades; and this Bill, too, is, at the instance probably of some Scotch manufacturers and misled operatives, supported by Mr. Hume!]

THE DRAMATIC BILL.—A public meeting was held on Thursday at the Crown and Anchor, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Lords, praying them to pass Mr. Bulwer's Dramatic Performances Bill. The Duke of Somerset in the chair. Several members of Parliament, and a host of authors and actors were present, and the large room was nearly filled by a concourse of respectable persons. Mr. Serle, Colonel Evans, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Thelwall, Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Warde, and Mr. Jerrold severally addressed the meeting in support of the object for which they were assembled. Resolutions were unanimously passed, and a petition to the House of Lords agreed upon, which the Duke of Somerset was requested to present. Mr. Searle, having adverted to the opposition made to the Bill in the House of Commons by Mr. Rotch, who had designated men of talent, education, and respectability, as "outcasts," Colonel Evans said that the reason no person had replied to that Hon. Member's speech was, that there were only fifty Members in the House,—that it was feared that some Members would leave the House during the time which the reply might occupy, and then this circumstance might be taken advantage of to count the House and defeat the passing of the Bill [cheers]. By not replying the Bill had passed. It was known, besides, that the assertions of the Hon. Gentleman, who had made such blunders in his own court, did not carry a vast degree of weight with them.—Mr. BULWER remarked upon the charge made by Earl Glengall that the Bill had been introduced only for electioneering purposes, and to gain popularity, that the charge contained the very important admission that the Bill was popular; and could there be a greater argument in its favour, than that the Bill was popular in the metropolis for whose benefit it was intended?

At our County Assizes a witness was under cross-examination, who admitted that he was drunk, and then went to some public-house for more ale and to read the newspaper. Being asked by the Counsel whether it was not ale alone that he went for, Mr. Justice Park observed, that probably did him the least harm of the two.—*Nottingham Mercury*.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HONESTY.—A few days ago the governor of the Manchester workhouse received a parcel from some person unknown, containing the sum of 40l. 10s., accompanied by a letter, of which the following is a copy:—Sir, I beg you will receive for the Manchester workhouse the enclosed sum of forty pounds ten shillings, which I think I fairly owe the town for what me and my family have received in your establishment, as I am now able to pay.—Yours, truly,—Justice. The churchwardens have not the slightest idea of the quarter from which this letter and the enclosure have been sent, nor have they been able to discover any circumstances which could lead to a probable conjecture on the subject.

At the last Mayo Assizes a prisoner was indicted upon a charge, to substantiate which it became necessary to produce a donkey in Court, as something turned upon its identity. The prisoner was convicted, and the very next day the unfortunate witness (the donkey) was found murdered by the road-side.—[What a story for Mr. Stanley or Sir R. Peel.]

IRISH SOCIETY.—A COMFORTABLE STATE OF SOCIETY.—Baron Foster, addressing the grand jury of Mayo last Saturday, said it was *consolatory* to find that there was an almost entire absence of insurrectionary crime in their county. The offences were rather those which arise from an imperfect state of civilization, in which the people, yielding to the impulse of passion, commit rapes, murders, thefts, abductions, assaults, and every offence which arms one man against another.

THE LATE MISTAKE AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—It is at length ordered that the grand jury of the county of Middlesex shall assemble on Tuesday, the 13th instant, to investigate the bills of indictment which are to be presented for a second consideration. In the course of the same week the special commission will sit at the Justice Hall, Old Bailey. There are ninety-one prisoners in Newgate, who in ordinary course should have been tried in the first week of July.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The contest which for the last three years has been carrying on in the East, appears at last to be brought to a close. All accounts which have arrived for this month past, unite in representing the army of the Sultan of Egypt as retiring within the limits which have been fixed on in a treaty of peace, and we may now, therefore, take a general view of the result of the war as it affects the political position and interests of all parties concerned, viz., Mahomet Ali the Sultan of Egypt and his son Ibrahim, the Sultan of Constantinople, the Czar of Russia, and the other Sovereigns of Europe and their respective subjects.

The Sultan of Egypt has been the principal gainer; the treaty of peace leaves him in possession of his former territories of Egypt, and the new acquisitions of Palestine and Syria with the neighbouring territories, extending as far as that great natural boundary Mount Taurus, which separates his newly acquired dominions from the provinces anciently known under the name of Asia Minor. He has thus an immense accession of people brought under his sway, of at least three to four millions, including the rich cities of Damascus and Aleppo, and many valuable seaport towns. He has now the means of rewarding his friends, and attaching them to the fortunes of his family. He has also gained the Turkish provinces on the coast of Arabia, and a great influence over the sacred territory of Islamism, as the protector of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, the resort of the pilgrims. As the possessor of Damascus it will be his duty also to conduct, by his lieutenants, the grand procession of the Hadj, or pilgrims, from all the provinces of the Turkish dominion, which will there assemble; by which means he will always have it in his power to form a party amongst the chief men of the empire. With his glory of past military success, his vast revenues and military means, he may now sit down a great Sovereign to consolidate his power and organise future enterprises when opportunity shall occur. But with all his glory and all his acquisitions it is clear that the Sultan of Egypt must feel himself to be a disappointed man. The whole Turkish empire was within his grasp. His troops were close on the capital; his emissaries every where met with a friendly reception in the provinces of Asia, and the sight of his colours on the Bosphorus would have been the signal for the Turkish population of Constantinople to rise to one man to dethrone the last of the Ottomans and proclaim Mahomet Ali as the Caliph, the Chief of the Faithful, the restorer of orthodox faith, and the founder of a new dynasty under which the empire might yet regain its strength and its glory. In vain the French ambassador blustered and threatened, having no available force to support his denunciations; in vain

did England protest against his advance; a few weeks would have seen Ibrahim in undisputed possession of all the empire, had not Russia interposed with a fleet and army which he was not prepared to encounter, and his father was compelled to accept with reluctance and regret a treaty which gave him territory which only a few years ago was probably far beyond the range of his utmost hope.

That he or his son will renew the attempt when opportunity occurs may be regarded as certain.

Mahomet of Turkey has had the mortification to be conquered in war by the Czar, and afterwards to become indebted to his conqueror for the preservation of his life, and for that portion of the dominions which remains to him. This sovereign has proved himself to be unequal to the crisis in which he has been placed, and perhaps barely sufficient to guide the affairs of government in ordinary times. That the empire of Turkey was fallen far behind the lowest states of Europe in the career of improvement in the arts of peace and war was evident, and it became necessary to make an attempt at renovation if her existence as a nation was to be preserved. But Mahomet was unequal to the task, and the measures which he pursued were most unsuitable, as they only destroyed what was in existence and could not substitute better instead.

Mahomet's reign has been unfortunate. In the winter of 1812 he bought a peace with Russia at the expense of a province, and the army on the Danube, thus relieved, was able, by a flank movement, to destroy the magazine of the French in Poland, and occasion a ruinous addition of many hundred miles of their disastrous retreat through the snow. The man who could thus act may be said, without superstition, to have been doomed. In the south of his European dominions the long-oppressed Greeks have succeeded in throwing off his yoke. A war with the Russians brought their armies within sight of his capital, and left him despoiled of his riches and strength, with curtailed dominions, and the conclusion of the present war with his rebel governor compels him to acknowledge Mahomet Ali as an independent sovereign, and to yield up to him a third of his dominions: whilst he is hated by his Christian subjects for his cruelty and oppression, and by the Mahometans for the same cause, and for his supposed betrayal of their customs and faith. As the last humiliation, he is obliged to sue his hereditary enemies for deliverance, and bring their armies to the suburbs of his capital.

As regards his immediate personal gratification perhaps he has acted prudently. For he saves his life, the semblance of a throne, and even if Russian protection should leave him to be only a phantom king, he will still retain his palace and harem.

The Emperor of Russia, in the usual sense of the words, may be called the chief gainer, though how can he really be thought to gain who already has far more than he can enjoy? and how can he permanently strengthen an empire by additional territory, which already is with difficulty kept from falling to pieces by its own weight? If he has not directly excited the Sultan of Egypt to the war, it is extremely probable that his gold has influenced the courtiers of that chief to give such advice. Enough has been gained by him to weaken the empire of the Turks, and the progress of the war has been stopped at the point which was to him most advantageous.

If we endeavour to view the whole subject merely as philanthropists we have cause to rejoice. The inhabitants of Syria and Palestine will profit by the change of sovereigns; we may expect population rapidly to increase, and provinces, now a desert, to become as of old "like the garden of the Lord." The Sultan of Egypt will restore peace, and protect person and property, hitherto for centuries past totally unsafe. With his enlarged dominions we may hope that he will cease to combine the two characters of sovereign and merchant, which has hitherto proved the chief source of the defects in his generally excellent administration; and that the happiness of the people will be decidedly increased, we may hope that the condition of the Christian portion of the population will be ameliorated by a diminution of those grievances which have hitherto pressed so heavily on them.

NOTABILIA.

MR. MACAULAY.—It had hitherto been the fashion to admire the school-boy rhetoric of this gentleman's displays. At stated periods, he was accustomed to come down upon us with a florid exercise, properly and carefully got by rote. The harangue was usually a patchwork discourse on the most salient of the commonplaces afforded by his subject. A little dash of superficial history; a straining to evince a wide acquaintance with literature; a glittering, tawdry, tinsel display of fine language, and a woful poverty of original, or even correct thought, were the distinguishing characteristics of his laboured attempts. There was no mastery of the matter in hand; he spoke *about* the subject, but knew not how to expound it. His aim never appeared to be, to cut at the bottom of the question, but merely to compose a sparkling oration *upon* it,—an oration which made the fools exclaim, "What a fine speech!" but which gave no man a new idea, induced no one to doubt, much less to change a preconceived opinion. The fools, however, are right in their description; he really does make *fine* speeches. "Fine feathers make fine birds," says the old adage; so fine words make a fine speech.—On this occasion (the 147th clause), Mr. Macaulay was placed in the proper position to try an orator—I mean an orator, in the genuine sense of the term; he had to speak with his audience against him; and the result was, a miserable failure. The grand speech-maker was actually laughed down. He had not courage to stand up ten minutes against an unfavourable audience.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

THE QUEEN'S BALL AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Queen gave a grand ball that evening; and away to her Majesty's ball-room hied Mr. Wood, and from thence he called some score of gay and gallant dancers to the less-amusing business of legislating. The House was actually blazing with officers in full-dress uniform; and amongst the many quiet persons transformed into fierce-looking fellows, I could not help laughing at Sir John Wrottesley, who quite startled me with his monstrously martial appearance. The little round-about, stumpy country squire was covered with fine lace and bright clothes, until he looked as formidable as Major Sturgeon, of whose marching and countermarching I was irresistibly reminded. Poor little man! what could have induced him to hazard such a caricature? There were court dresses, too, swords and all; and there were naval as well as military heroes; and, mark it, ye good people acting as electors! of all those fine-looking persons dressed in your livery, and living by your money, and ready at any time, at the word of command, to

ride over you, and trample you into the dust like straw, of all then present—and there must have been above twenty thus bedizened—only *one* voted for the people! What freak induced Lord Charles Russell to be thus popular I cannot understand. So it was, however. He actually, though brought from the Queen's ball, and evidently about to return there, voted for the people. But the whipper-in well knew what opinions rested beneath red coats; so he brought a shoal of them to vote away the Ministers' honour and the people's welfare.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

TEACHERS IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The circular issued by the French Government on the subject of schools for the formation of this class of instructors, appears to us to convey some useful suggestions for the improvement of the same class in this country. The Government recommend that "such schools, (termed in France *normal schools*,) should be preferably established in towns of the middle rank, where it is easy to find situations for them of a healthier description than can be met with in larger towns; and to which extensive grounds may be annexed, where the pupils may receive practical instruction in gardening, the cultivation of plants beneficial to health, the management of trees and orchards, and other branches of knowledge, which it is of importance to diffuse amongst the agricultural classes. The majority of the young men," adds the circular, "who are to be brought up in these elementary normal schools, being designed for the office of teachers in country districts, it is requisite that they should be put in the way of adopting the simple and graver habits which belong to the station in life for which they are intended. Now it is evident, that, under these circumstances, a residence in populous towns has far less to recommend it than an abode in the country, the very aspect of which is conducive to the object in view." We observe, that the course of instruction laid down for these normal schools, embraces moral and religious studies, reading, writing, grammar, geography, linear design, mensuration, the elements of natural history, and natural philosophy, chemistry, the elements of general history, and particularly of native history. There are two divisions in the course of study; the first comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and the elements of geography and general history; and the second extends to drawing, mensuration, such elements of natural history as are applicable to the common purposes of life, and the rudiments of French history. During play hours, the pupils are to be instructed in the military exercise. The first four pupils on the list of merit are allowed, after they have passed their last examination, to remain twelve months longer in the school, for the purpose of acquiring maturer experience, in the capacity of assistant masters.—*Journal of Education.*

REPRESENTATION OF A MYSTERY AT BAMBURG, IN GERMANY, ABOUT THE YEAR 1783.—The end of a house or barn being taken away, a dark hole appeared hung with old tapestry, the wrong side outwards; a curtain running along and dividing the middle. On this stage the *Creation* was performed. A stupid looking Capuchin personated the Creator. He entered in a large full bottomed wig, with a false beard, wearing over the rusty dress of his order a brocade morning gown, the lining of light blue silk being rendered visible occasionally by the pride the wearer took to show it, and he eyed his slippers of the same material with equal satisfaction. He first came on making his way through the tapestry, groping about; and purposely running his head against posts, exclaimed with a sort of peevish authority, "Let there be light!" at the same time pushing the tapestry right and left, and disclosing a glimmer through linen cloths from candles placed behind them. The creation of the sea was represented by the pouring of water along the stage; and the making of dry land, by the throwing of mould. Angels were personated by girls and young priests, habited in dresses hired from a masquerade shop, to which the wings of geese were clumsily attached near the shoulders. These angels actively assisted the character in the flowered dressing gown in producing stars, moon, and sun. To represent winged fowl, a number of cocks and hens were fluttered about; and for other living creatures, some cattle were driven on the stage, with a well shod horse, and also pigs having rings in their noses. Soon afterwards Adam appeared. He was a great clumsy fellow in a strangely shaped wig, and being closely clad with a sort of coarse stocking, looked quite as grotesque as in the worst of the old wood cuts, and something like Orson, but not so decent. He stalked about wondering at every thing, and was followed from among the beasts by a large ugly mastiff with a brass collar on. When he reclined to sleep, preparatory to the production of Eve, the mastiff lay down by him. This occasioned some strife between the old man in brocade, Adam, and the dog, who refused to quit his post, nor would he move when the angels tried to whistle him off. The performance proceeded to the supposed extraction of a rib from the dog's master, which being brought forwards, and shown to the audience, was carried back to be succeeded by Eve, who, in order to seem rising from Adam's side, was dragged up from behind his back through an ill concealed and equally ill contrived trap-door, by the performer in brocade. As he lifted her over, the dog being trod upon, frightened her by a sudden snap so that she tumbled upon Adam. This obtained a hearty kick from a clumsy angel to the dog, who consoled himself by discovering the rib produced before, which being a beef bone, he tried his teeth upon. Eve was personated by a priest of effeminate look, but awkward in form, with long locks composed of something like strands of rope, which hung stiffly down the back, and were brought round to fasten in front below the waist. So many years have elapsed that I scarcely recollect any more of this singular scene. But the driving of Adam and Eve out of Paradise was entrusted to a priest dressed as an angel, whose fiery paste-board sword being angrily broken by Adam, in consequence of a blow he received from it on his head, the angel produced from beneath his habit his knotted Capuchin rope, which he so applied to Adam's back as to effect his expulsion.—*Hone on Mysteries.*

ORIGIN OF CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.—The heathen were delighted with the festival of their gods, and unwilling to part with those delights; and therefore Gregory (Thaumaturgus, who died in 265, and was Bishop of Neocesarea) to facilitate their conversion, instituted annual festivals to the saints and martyrs. Hence it came to pass, that for exploding the festivals of the heathens, the principal festivals of the Christians succeeded in their room; as the keeping of Christmas with joy and feasting and playing and sports, in the room of *Bacchanalia* and *Saturnalia*; the celebrating of Mayday with flowers, in the room of *Floralia*; and the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and divers of the Apostles, in the room of the solemnities at the entrance of the sun into the signs of the zodiac, in the old Julian calendar.—*Sir Isaac Newton on Daniel*, p. 204.

LAW.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—EXETER, FRIDAY, JULY 26.

THE LATE DUEL.—Charles Milford, Robert Holland, and George Anthony Halstead, were indicted for murder in having been present, aiding and assisting in a duel between Sir John Jeffcott and Peter Hennis, Esq., whereby the latter lost his life. They severally pleaded not guilty. The particulars of the duel were minutely detailed in the evidence. The prisoners in their defence severally denied that they had been actuated by any malice aforethought against the deceased, for whom they entertained the greatest respect, and for whose unfortunate death they expressed the utmost regret. A number of witnesses bore testimony to their benevolence and humanity of disposition.—Mr. Justice PATTESON summed up the case to the jury, and explained to them the law relating to duels.—After a few minutes consultation the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

BOND V. TREMAINE.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—Miss Mary Bond brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. S. Tremaine, an extensive linen-draper, at Brunswick-house, Devonport. The plaintiff, who is 23 years of age, had been brought up by her uncle, Mr. Warren, inspector of the Shipping Company at Plymouth, and had been employed as assistant to a linen-draper. In January she left her situation, and on the 8th the defendant wrote to Miss Bond, offering her a situation and a salary of 30l. per year. She went to his establishment on the 18th of February, and on the 9th of March the defendant applied to Mrs. Warren for her consent to his marriage with Miss Bond, and named the 2d of April as the bridal-day. Mrs. Warren told him that he was in too great a hurry, and that Miss Bond's parents were not of the highest respectability. The defendant replied that he had a large establishment, and must get married, and that in marrying Miss Bond he did not marry her parents. Miss Bond was then re-called home by her uncle and aunt, the licence was bought, and the 9th of April fixed for the marriage day. The defendant introduced Miss Bond to his friends and to his brother, to whom he said, "There, Sir, is your sister—shake hands with her; give her a kiss, but take care you don't do it after; we are half married already." On the 4th of April the defendant discontinued his visits, and, on being spoken to, he said unpleasant family circumstances would prevent his keeping his engagement. He afterwards sent an excuse of illness, but on Mr. Warren calling on him, he found him in the midst of a merry company of young men, with wine and grog before them.—The defence was that very moderate damages should be given, the young lady having shown too eager a desire to get married, and a stronger attachment to the defendant's large business than to himself.—The jury found for the plaintiff—Damages, Two Hundred Pounds.

CAMBRIDGE ASSIZES.—TUESDAY, JULY 30.

WROOTS V. KINGSLEY.—CRIM. CON.—A farmer, named Wroots, brought an action against another farmer named Kingsley. The wives of the parties are two sisters, and they lived within a few miles of each other, in the fens of Ely.—On the 21st of April the plaintiff had a dispute with his wife, and he left his house, observing that he should go to Thorney (a village four miles distant) and sleep there. Shortly after the defendant came to the house, and asked if Mr. Wroots was within. He was answered in the negative, on which he gave his horse to a servant and entered the house. The defendant and Mrs. Wroots had supper, and then went to bed together. In the same bed-room slept the father of the plaintiff, a superannuated old man. The servant-girl deposed to having seen Mr. Kingsley and Mrs. Wroots in bed together. When the plaintiff came home, he was informed of this, and he immediately went to his lawyer. On his return he went to bed as usual, as if nothing had happened; but on the next day he turned his wife out of his house, and sent her to her father. Previously to this discovery of his wife's infidelity, the plaintiff and his wife, who are both very young, had lived together in the utmost harmony and happiness.—Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Forty Shillings.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

The Rev. Robert Taylor, who was lately imprisoned in Horsemonger-lane gaol for blasphemy, applied to the Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, for a licence to preach the gospel.—The Lord Mayor requested to be informed whether Mr. Taylor professed the same religious belief which he had before his imprisonment so extensively promulgated?—Mr. Taylor declared that it was by no means his intention to preach or to do anything in opposition to the law of the land; but with respect to his religious opinions he could not exactly answer for their durability upon any particular points of belief. He could not say that they remained exactly the same for two successive days.—The Lord Mayor begged to be excused from at that moment giving to Mr. Taylor a licence to preach, but congratulated the Rev. Gentleman upon the corpulent figure he cut after his long sojourn within the walls of his prison-house.—The Rev. Gentlemen said it was true that, like a rabbit shut up in a box, he got fat. He hoped to be afforded an opportunity of complying with the wishes of a very numerous congregation by obtaining the Lord Mayor's sanction to preach the gospel.—The Lord Mayor said that he should make some inquiries upon the subject of the application of the Rev. Gentleman, who took his leave, intimating his intention to call again.

THAMES POLICE.

APPALLING CASE OF MISERY.—On Thursday, Mr. Ballantine, landlord of a public-house called the Golden Anchor, in Wapping High-street, attended at the desire of Mr. Ballantine, the magistrate, to state a most appalling case of misery which had occurred in Wapping. Mr. Ballantine said, that on Friday, the 12th ult., he heard that the family of a poor Irish labourer, named Holland, living near his house, had been attacked by the cholera. He gave some medicine and brandy to Holland, and directed him to apply to the overseers, but he neglected to do so. On Saturday morning, Mr. Ballantine saw the sister-in-law of Holland's wife crying bitterly opposite the house; and she said that her sister and one of the children had just died, and that other members of the family were in a dying state. Both the sister-in-law and Holland refused to enter the house, on the ground that "the cholera was in it." Mr. Ballantine then entered the hovel, which was in a most offensive state. In a room up stairs he found the brother-in-law of Holland, lying on some straw, and dying of starvation. By his side lay the dead body of a child; and, in the

middle of the room, was another infant stretched out, apparently lifeless. It died a few hours afterwards. Mr. Ballantine, on proceeding to an adjoining room, saw the dead body of the mother quite naked and covered with dirt. It was some time before Mr. Ballantine could get any one to enter the house, but at last a fishwoman went in to clean the bodies and attend on the dying brother-in-law. He was subsequently removed to the workhouse.—Mr. Ballantine, the magistrate, said he was glad his namesake had acted in so praiseworthy a way. He reprobated very severely the neglect of the husband, Holland.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

FIRE AT SEA.—The *Carlisle Journal* contains a distressing account of the loss by fire of the *Hibernia*, bound for Van Diemen's Land with passengers, from a letter from Mr. James Easby, millwright, Richmond, Yorkshire, one of the passengers. The fire broke out on the 5th Feb., about 11 o'clock, A. M. The second mate had gone into the state room, and, while in the act of drawing a bucket of rum, let a lighted candle fall into the spirits; and instead of giving the alarm, endeavoured to extinguish the flames by throwing about the store-room the blazing spirits, which dreadfully burnt his legs and arms, and set fire to a quantity of tar, &c. As soon as the alarm was given, the decks were scuttled, and water poured in—every exertion was used to arrest the progress of the fire, but in less than two hours all hopes of saving either ship or property were abandoned, as the flames were breaking through between the decks. The captain now ordered the boats to be launched, which was done. The writer says, "There were 232 souls on board, and the boats would not hold more than a third of the number; they were filled in a moment, and dropped astern. The whole of the sails and masts of the *Hibernia* were now in flames, and in a few minutes fell into the sea. Those who got upon the rafts had neither water nor provisions; and, if not picked up, would linger out a painful existence, and at last be starved to death, there being little chance of any ship coming that way. We were now in 5 degrees South lat. and 20 West long. in the South-east trade winds, having a fair wind for Pernambuco, on the Brazilian coast. We all met, that is, the boats, and determined to make, if possible, Pernambuco, though at a distance of 1200 miles, and having very little provisions, and no water. The *Hibernia* was not more than one mile from us to windward; many poor creatures clinging to the bowsprit to keep them from the flames as long as possible. The doctor and four sisters were clinging to a rope at the stern of the ship. We would fain have taken them in, but the captain told us it would be at the expense of our own lives. By the help of an old bed-tick we lengthened our sail, and in a little time lost sight of the *Hibernia*, and all our property, and all our hopes. Next morning the chief mate in the pinnace left us, and we saw him no more, he having on board 17 souls. We had given him charts, compass, and sextant to navigate with. We had nothing to eat from breakfast until the next day at 12 o'clock, and then only two table spoonfuls of brandy, and two ounces of preserved beef night and morning for seven days. On the night of the 6th a man died from fatigue and hunger. We had no water the whole time, and gave up all hopes of ever again setting foot on land. Many drank sea water, though warned against it; several of them became delirious. There were 52 souls on board, besides 11 in the captain's gig, which we had in tow." At about half past 3, P. M. they fell in with the *Lotus*, of Whithy, from Portsmouth, with convicts and soldiers for Van Diemen's Land. They took them on board, relieved them with food and clothing, and landed them at St. Domingo, to the care of the British Consul, who chartered the brig *Adelaide*, of Dundee, to take them to Hobart Town at Government expense. A subscription was also set on foot to be paid to them on their arrival at Van Diemen's Land.

A NEW WAY OF MAKING A MAN.—On Tuesday se'night, at the Town-hall a young lad named William Burton, was charged by his father with stealing two pairs of stockings, a handkerchief, a waistcoat, &c. The articles were pledged with a pawnbroker by a woman named Ann Low.—The magistrate did not wish to send him to prison, but the father said he was determined to have him sent for trial; because he wished him to be transported, for that would make a man of him.—W. J. Bagshawe, Esq. told him not to entertain the idea that it would make a man of his son if he were transported, for it would be a great chance if he were ever able to get to England again should he be sent out of the country. If he were sent to the sessions and convicted, a mark would be put opposite to his name in the calendar; if he was ever sent for trial again, and upon a second conviction, in all probability he would be transported. The father still expressed his desire to have the lad sent for trial, and transported, for he was sure that would make a man of him, and the magistrate was therefore obliged to send him for trial. Ann Low, who pledged the articles, was called upon to find sureties to give evidence against him, but she refused either to find bail or to enter into her own recognizances, and she was ordered to be kept in custody until the sessions.—*Sheffield Iris*.

COMMERCE.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 30, is 29s. 11½d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—FOUR O'CLOCK

FUNDS.	Price.	SHARE LIST.	Div.	Paid.	Price.
SATURDAY.					
Consols	88½	Grand Junction Canal	12 0 0	100	243
Do. Account	89	Manchester & Liverpool Railway ..	8 8 0	100	210
3 per Ct. Reduced	89½	London Dock	3 0 0	100	52½
3½ New	95½	St. Katherine's Dock	3 0 0	100	70
3½ Red.	96½	West Middlesex Water Works ..	3 0 0	100	76½
4 per Cent.	103½	Grand Junction Do.	2 10 0	50	57½
Long Ann	17½	Alliance Insurance	0 8 0	10	11
FOREIGN.					
Brazil 5 per Ct. ..	70½	Guardian Do.	1 0 0	20	28
Dutch	51½	Chartered Gas	3 0 0	50	55
Danish 3 per Ct. ..	74½	Imperial Do.	2 10 0	50	5½
French 3 per Ct. ..	77½	Canada Land Company	4 per C.	17	55
Portuguese Scrip ..	20 p.	Provident Bank, Ireland	5 per C.	25	35½
Mex. 6 per Ct.	42	General Steam Company	0 13 0	13	12½
Russian 5 per Ct. ..	105½	Revers. Int. Company	4 0 0	100	125
Spanish, 1822	22½	Brazil Mining	4 0 0	20	60½
Greek Scrip	7 p.	United Mexican Do.			13
		United States Bank	7 per C.	100 Do.	

[From the List of Messrs. Wolfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change-alley.]

CORN MARKETS.

Table with 8 columns: IMPORTATIONS, Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Rows include English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign.

Flour—English, 7594 sacks; Foreign, 1024 barrels.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MONDAY.—In addition to a large quantity remaining unsold from last week, the arrivals this morning were very great. The Wheat trade is extremely dull...

Table with 3 columns: Wheat, Barley, Beans, tick, etc. Lists prices for various regions like Kent, Essex, Suffolk, etc.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—Every thing is very dull here this morning, but in no article of grain can we quote any alteration from Wednesday's prices.

Table with 7 columns: Gazette Averages, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Rows for Week ended July 26, Six weeks (Governs Duty).

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Table with 3 columns: Prices per Stone, Prices, At Market. Lists prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.—Tuesday, July 30.

INSOLVENT.—W. Horner, Stamford, Lincolnshire, Innkeeper. 8 BANKRUPTS. J. Hickley, jun., George-st, Portman-square, tailor. J. Edwards, Crawford-street, St. Marylebone, cheesemonger.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst, the wife of Frederick Gunning, Esq., of Serjeants Inn, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter. A poor woman at Natglo, Glamorganshire, was lately delivered of four children...

MARRIED.

On the 16th ult., at Childwall church, the Rev. William Badnell, minister of Holy Trinity, Wavertree, to Miss Parr, of the same place. Perhaps there never was a more imposing ceremony on such an occasion...

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Upper Phillimore place, Kensington, in the 23d year of his age, John William, eldest son of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard. On the 30th ult., at her house in Gloucester-place, Harriett, eldest sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Dallas...

bering the night was coming wherein no man may work. And he was not permitted to leave the scene of his labours till he beheld the great cause to which he had dedicated all the energies of his soul triumphant...

On Sunday, the 26th ult., at Edgbaston-grove, near Birmingham, after a short illness, in her 47th year, Maria, the wife of Joshua Scholefield, Esq., M.P. On Sunday last Mr. John Heriot, the late Comptroller of Chelsea Hospital, Mr. Heriot entered very early in life into the military profession...

SECOND-HAND PEARL and AMETHYST SUIT, of

very fine colour and quality, to be sold cheap. It consists of An elegant Necklace, the pearls and amethyst of which are particularly good. A pair of rich Ear-rings, large pearls and amethyst. An amethyst and pearl Brooch.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

THE GALLERY, with a SELECTION of PICTURES from the WORKS of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, MR. WEST, and SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, the last Three Presidents of the Royal Academy, is Open daily from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Evening.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.

PATRON—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX. JOINT-PATRON—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1833.

EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, Esq., M.P., IN THE CHAIR. STEWARDS, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., Basil Montagu, Esq., W. Nicol, Esq., A. Salvin, Esq., W. Sherwood, Esq., S. Wells, Esq., D. Wire, Esq.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on the following Subjects will be immediately delivered:—SHELLS and CORALS, by Mr. C. Johnson. PROGRESS of LEGISLATION, by Mr. R. Boud. PREJUDICES, by Mr. Chambers. LINEN MANUFACTURE, by Mr. J. Lambe. ELECTRICAL NOMENCLATURE, by Mr. Potter.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE,

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo Place, London. DIRECTORS. THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM FRASER, Chairman. COLONEL LUSHINGTON, C.B. Deputy Chairman. Foster Reynolds, Esq., C. W. Hallett, Esq., William Pratt, Esq., Capt. Geo. Harris, R.N. C.B., John Kynner, Esq., William Edmund Ferrers, Esq., Francis Kemble, Esq., Thomas Fenn, Esq.

LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole of life.

Table with 6 columns: Age, Whole Life, 7 Years, Age, Whole Life, 7 Years. Rows for ages 20 and 30.

ALTERNATIVE. One third of the premium may be left unpaid, to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent. ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

Table with 4 columns: Age, First 7 Years, Succeeding 7 Years, Every Year of Life after. Rows for ages 20, 30, 40, 50.

This scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity, or Leases for Lives, in which very low rates, for so long a period as 14 years, will be found highly advantageous. VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES. Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Supercargoes, and others, insured for the whole of life or for a specific voyage.

with the press, Mr. O'Connell furnished evidence of the heedlessness (to use the mildest word) of his accusations. He said that the object of the liberal party of France, in promoting education, was to unchristianize the country. It is too plain that Mr. O'Connell allows a voice to passion which should be permitted only to truth.

AN EDITORIAL FAVOUR.

Mr. Cleary having complained that the meeting of the Cartwright club was described in the *Globe* as the meeting of an ultra-revolutionary party, the editor observes:—

We believe the correspondent who supplied the article has been led into an error as to the friends of Major Cartwright knowingly lending themselves to the propagation of the false and contemptible vituperation to which the commemoration of the honest and upright individual, to whose character the tribute of respect was paid, was made subservient. Looking to the nature of the proceedings after dinner, however, the supposition of our correspondent was anything but unreasonable; inasmuch that we think *we have done the friends of Major Cartwright rather a favour than otherwise by giving them so fair an opportunity to disclaim a line of conduct that would have rendered them panders to the abuse and slander of the day.*

This is marvellously eccentric reasoning—the supposition that the party was ultra-revolutionary was any thing but unreasonable, because, forsooth, Mr. O'Connell abused the Parliamentary reporters and the press! It would seem rather hard to prove Mr. O'Connell ultra-revolutionary from that fact, but to include the whole party in the inference is a fine specimen of the judicious *Globe's* reasoning. Then what a pretty notion of a favour! It was doing the friends of Major Cartwright rather a favour than otherwise to call them ultra-revolutionary as it has given them an opportunity to disclaim a line of conduct [meaning an ultra-revolutionary character] which would have rendered them panders to the abuse and slander of the day [meaning the daily press]. How does the disclaimer of ultra-revolutionary designs purge the parties of the offences against the press? Or how would the ultra-revolutionary character of the meeting render the members panders to the abuse and slander of the day or the daily press? But conceive the favour of asserting that a man is a cut-throat, and thus causing him to protest that he is not a cut-throat. But, quoth the favouring editor, you would have been thought a cut-throat from the speech of a person in your company, who said that John Thomson was no better than he should be; and you have to thank me for giving you the opportunity of disclaiming the cutting of throats, which cutting of throats would have rendered you pander to the abuse of John Thomson.

SHABBY TRICKS OF THE MINISTRY.

We are glad to see in certain Members a resolution not to sacrifice their duties to the public to courtesies to Ministers. Lord Althorp has hitherto found Members a great deal too compliant; he has only had to tell them that he was sure they would see the propriety of withdrawing their notices, and the obliging gentlemen have justified his complimentary confidence in their sense of propriety by politely yielding. On Tuesday his Lordship, being in a great hurry to vote twenty millions out of the public purse,—

Put it to the Member for Liskeard (Mr. C. Buller) whether he would not consider it, in the present pressure of public business, desirable to postpone his motion respecting the reduction of public expenditure.

Mr. Buller very properly said no;—why, forsooth, was he to postpone his motion for the reduction of expenditure because the Chancellor of the Exchequer was all impatience to increase it by twenty millions? The resolution proposed by Mr. Charles Buller was:—

“That it is the opinion of this House that, in order to satisfy the just expectations of the people, it is necessary that such extensive reductions be made in the public expenditure as shall effectually diminish the burdens of the country; and that it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to make such arrangements previous to the next Session of Parliament, respecting the effective and non-effective services of the military, naval, civil, and colonial establishments, as may be necessary for the attainment of this object.”

Mr. Stanley suggested that the motion was an abstract proposition, with which it was impossible for Ministers to deal, however anxious they might be to promote the object in view.

Mr. C. Buller had no objection to abandon the motion at once, if Ministers would assent to it as an abstract proposition. It would be a most useful declaration of what Ministers were willing to pledge themselves to do next Session. If they did not adopt it he was bound to persevere. *If it were a pure truism, he only hoped that Ministers would act upon it.*

Lord Althorp moved an amendment in which he was not ashamed to characterize the principles of economy which have been acted upon by his Ministry as “just principles of a wise economy,” and affirmed that the reduction of expenditure and the financial arrangements were acknowledged with satisfaction by the House. Never was the trumpet of self-applause more vigorously blown. Indeed in praising his own part the Noble Lord shows some energy. Pangloss says, “on their own merits modest men are dumb,” but in Lord Althorp's case he felt the necessity of taking the praise of his own measures into his own mouth, or they would have had no chance of being praised with the emphasis he deems their due. A parasite would have hesitated and blushed at exceeding notorious truth so enormously, and therefore the principal was obliged to act the part of his own approver:—

That while the House acknowledges, with satisfaction, that by reduction to the public expenditure, and by financial arrangements, taxes of an annual amount exceeding three millions have been repealed in the course of

the last and present Session of Parliament, they still feel it to be their duty to affirm the determination, that they will adhere to those just principles of wise economy already applied to all the departments of the State, a due regard being at the same time had to the national engagements and the interests of the public service.

The majority said amen to this laudamus, but not till after an attempt had been made to get rid of the original motion by counting out the House. A correspondent of the *Chronicle* makes the following just observations on this shabby practice of our Ministers.

Whilst Ministers are complaining of the pressure of business, and Members are anxious to get the Session over, it is somewhat singular to observe the proceedings in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, by which the night was lost, and the motions that stood for the evening put off to another day, to add to the pressure already complained of. No person will deny the importance of the questions on the notice-paper for the evening; and yet, during great part of Mr. Roebuck's speech on the subject of national education, there was only a House of 40 or 50 Members; but when Mr. C. Buller entered into the statements he thought best calculated to show the large establishments of the country, and the necessity of further and large reductions, to give relief to the people, an attempt was made by Sir John Sebright to count the House out, and it was saved by the Speaker making the 40th Member. At that time, the lobby of the House contained 30 or 40 Members, and in the House of Lords there were 200 more: the attempt, therefore, to put an end to the House before Mr. Buller could conclude, must have been arranged, and on purpose—we should hope not with the countenance of the Ministers, although Lord Althorp and Sir James Graham were the only persons on the Treasury Bench. Where were the usual ornaments of the Treasury Bench, and how will the people reconcile the hourly complaints of the Ministers, that they have not time for business, when they purposely put an end to the proceedings, or do not take any trouble to get through them? The Ministers were obliged to adopt the principle of Mr. Buller's resolution, and not seek another defeat, such as they found on the 16th, on Mr. Ruthven's motion.—After Mr. Bulwer had shortly introduced the very important case of Naroba Govind Outia, and Mr. Halcomb was seconding his motion for an address, the Members very quickly left the House, and Mr. James desired the Speaker to count the House, when only 36 Members were present, and the House was, of course, adjourned.

In *Tait's Magazine* we find the following apposite remarks on another mode of the same manœuvre:—

This is a part of the business of which the ignorant public out of doors knows nothing. The whole matter, however, is carefully got up, and is an interesting piece of farce to those who can laugh at such serious matters. The word is given that the Ministers do not want the House to sit, and the cry is, Do not make a House, i. e. let not forty Members be present; so that if any body should require the House to be counted, an adjournment takes place of course. The lobby, consequently, is crammed full of Members, who, being properly drilled, await the issue at the door of the House. About, around, in and out of the House, at every avenue, flies the whipper-in: after the figure of the sailors, he is as busy as the devil in a gale of wind. He is an active sprite, this same Charles Wood, and bears the drudgery of his office with a laughing visage. He whispers with this man, takes another familiarly by the button, and administers to each such a dose, as effectually obtains the object his masters ordered him to obtain. In the present case, the matter of putting off the House was managed with much skill; and the press readily hid the intrigue. Instead of any one counting the House, the Speaker (the best actor in the empire) gravely called over the names of the Members who had given notice of motions for the day. They being all absent, or, if present, not choosing to bring on the subject of their motion in a House consisting of not 20 Members, deferred their notices; he (the Speaker) then as gravely passed to the orders of the day; a host of Bills were read a second time, and then the business of the day being done, it is quietly announced in the papers that the House adjourned at six o'clock. And the simple public see nothing in this.

Mr. Roebuck has brought the subject of National Education before Parliament in a speech of great ability. To the majority of the House Chaldee would have been as intelligible. Mr. Cobbett was understood when, some weeks ago, he said, throw the books into the fire and give the people pots of beer—Circe's cup for the multitude to be degraded into swine. To men whose own elevation would seem to be measured by the depth of their scorn of the people, the treatment of the labouring classes as incapable of intellectual culture is always acceptable. It soothes the boobies and the dunces, too, to think that knowledge is not so fine a thing as philosophers suppose it. A disgracefully ill-educated aristocracy conceiving themselves all-accomplished, cannot be supposed to comprehend advantages which would accrue to others from a moral culture superior to their own; and what they have never experienced the benefit, or felt the need of, they deride as visionary or valueless. Thus persons born in luxury, who have never been other than blind, cannot understand the blessings of sight. The policy of giving knowledge to the people will not, we fear, be discerned by our aristocracy until misguided ignorance has traced the lesson in fearful and ruinous characters.

We are surprised to see the following opinion attributed to Mr. Grote:—

They would see the clergymen of all sects joining in supporting such a system of education as was proposed; for it was a fact, as appeared from M. Cousin's book, that in Prussia the success of the schools was mainly attributable to the general concurrence of the clergy of all sects in supporting and patronising them.

There is no likeness between the clergy of Prussia and the clergy of England, and from the conduct of the one nothing is to be inferred as to the probable conduct of the other. Popular education is little indebted to the clergy of the established church, whatever may be its obligations to the sectarians; and aristocratic education can never be improved while it remains in the hands of

the priesthood. We look upon the Church as the great obstacle to education. Mr. Grote may see in Ireland the degree of reliance which can be placed on their co-operation in the great work. Lord Althorp's reply to Mr. Roebuck's motion would have been better expressed by the simple old word, *Anan*. Had he put his finger in his mouth precisely the same effect would have been produced as by the words he put out of it. To assert a difficulty is with this Lord always a conclusive objection.

Mr. Buxton's conduct is inexplicable. Within a few days he has exposed, in the strongest light, the extravagance of the compensation, and, after all, voted for it! He alleges, in excuse of his glaring inconsistency, the apprehension that if the twenty millions are not thrown away a greater charge will be incurred for coercive instruments. We shall have (thanks to Mr. Buxton, and such as he) the charge for coercive instruments after the waste of the twenty millions. Mr. Stanley will not consent to hold back a part of the grant till emancipation be complete, and insists that the whole sum shall be paid upon the adoption of the resolutions by the Colonial Legislatures. To get the money the Colonial Legislatures will doubtless pass the laws, but will they be enforced? Will they not be frustrated and thwarted and defeated by all the arts and contrivances which the planters will have it largely in their power to employ.

The argument that the resolutions bound the House to the grant of twenty millions lays bare a most disgraceful trick—indeed, we might say a *fraud*. When Members were implored not to impede the resolutions, by discussions involving not the principle but the extent of arrangements, they were told that the resolutions would not commit them to any particulars of the project, and that all under the principles would be open to deliberation and amendment, but after the resolutions so heedlessly obtained were shipped off, the Ministers turn round to the House and say that it is bound by its heedlessness, and that change in an improvident proposal would be breach of faith.*

Next Thursday Mr. E. L. Bulwer brings on a motion for the repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. The conduct of Members on this occasion shall be closely watched, and its correspondence with their professions duly noted for the benefit of their constituents. The deep interest which the country takes in the question was strongly manifested at the last general election, and will, we are convinced, be yet more strongly manifested at the next.

The law is now an instrument of partiality in the hands of the Government. Unstamped publications giving current intelligence are carried on with impunity to the injury of those who obey the law, and whose infraction of the law would be visited with instant punishment. We may particularly instance a four-penny print devoted to police reports, against which informations have been tendered but not received. We trust that Ministers will be made to account for this flagrant partiality, and either compelled to enforce the law uniformly or to abandon it altogether. Let them not attempt to shift the blame to the Stamp Office. The officers in that department are responsible, and it is the business of Government to see that they perform their duty.

When the number of persons in gaol for selling unstamped publications was mentioned in the House, Lord Althorp treated the statement as a reproach, and denied their prosecution by the Crown. He thus implied that to enforce the law would be shameful, and how then can it be justifiable to continue it? Why is it to bind some and to be broken by others? If it be a cruelty to enforce the penalties it is a roguery and iniquity to extort the duties under the fear of the penalties.

Of this we can assure Lord Althorp, that if the gross partiality of which we complain be continued, it shall be put to a very signal proof; and as the enforcement of the law is troublesome and odious, the easiest way out of the difficulty is the abolition of the iniquitous impost.

The demoralizing operation of laws, against the disproportionate severity of which the sentiment of society revolts, is strikingly exemplified in the acquittal of the gentlemen tried at Exeter for the murder of Dr. Hennis, (shot in a duel,) after the following direction of the judge—

Upon the authority of Baron Foster, that if a party of persons went out with the cool and deliberate intention of fighting a duel, if one of those parties was killed, the rest were all guilty of murder in the eye of the law, and if they were of that opinion, they were bound to return a verdict of guilty. *If, on the other hand, they could reconcile it to their consciences that they went out without being aware that Dr. Hennis and Sir John Jeffcott started with such intention, then they would acquit them.*

The jury, after consulting a short time, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

As it is impossible that the jury could have believed that the seconds went out without privity of the intentions of the principals, there is but one conclusion to be drawn as to the truth of the verdict. And thus it is that the undistinguishing severity of the English law turns the kindest feelings of humanity against the morals.

After all the bluster on the one side and the forebodings on the other, the Irish Church Bill has passed through the House of Peers, which fact alone is decisive evidence of its insufficiency. Indeed, it is hardly possible to suppose that the partizans of the

* We refer "Moderator" to our Notices to Correspondents in the centre of the Paper.

Church were sincere in their opposition to this measure. We are inclined to look upon the affair as a sham fight, in which a pretence of hostility was made, to create a notion that the thing was less favourable to the great abuse than it appeared. When first proposed this measure was described as the conciliatory or remedial accompaniment of the Coercion Bill. The mask, however, was soon dropped, and it is now frankly avowed that the purpose is to strengthen the Protestant Church in Catholic Ireland. Can a measure having such an object be acceptable to the Catholics. Is it conceivable that they will be thankful for the strengthening of the imposition that galls them in the tenderest place? Had Sinbad an interest in the vigour of the old man of the sea? Last Session Lord Grey declared that his great object with respect to Ireland, was "TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THE CLERGY." He has done it. But what has he done for the people? There is but one answer—"improved the condition of the clergy."

The pious Duke of Wellington talks of the Church as a lottery—a pecuniary speculation—something that men embark in for the chance of a good profit.

It appeared to him to be of great importance that men of education and importance should be induced to enter the Church, *with a view of obtaining some of the higher prizes in that profession.*

We have received various letters, calling upon us to observe upon Colonel Evans's vote against Mr. Tennyson's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act. Colonel Evans has stated in the daily prints that he "spoke in favour of the motion, but was by accident shut in at the division; and the forms of the House compelled him to be counted in the majority, notwithstanding his remonstrance." The Colonel might as well have explained that the "accident" was a nap, into which he was thrown by Mr. Stanley's delivery of some long quotations from Virgil, who was on this occasion brought to bear against short Parliaments! There is no doubt of the good faith of Colonel Evans, and as little doubt of the apostacy of his colleague, Sir F. Burdett, who voted against shortening the duration of Parliaments, for which he has spouted all his life. Can Westminster bear this? If so, it merits it.

EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I am happy to perceive that the distinction noted in my last letter, between public and private property, has been recognised by our great hereditary legislators. They have decided that the title of Irish Protestant bishops and parsons to the revenues of that establishment is not indefeasible: their ears have listened to a proposal for the diversion of these incomes to other uses than those that are merely personal to the usufructuaries. Nay, it is not decided that the property of an ecclesiastical corporation may not be applied to profane uses, should necessity arise.

I am thus encouraged to submit to the wisdom, congregated or dispersed, of the national religionists of England, to our episcopal guardians and pious professors of the pure and reformed faith, a scheme, startling perhaps on a first view, but in perfect accordance with justice and equity, and of great advantage to the empire at large. The infallible *rule of three* will bear testimony to the fairness of my scheme; and due consideration of circumstances will prove that I do not overrate the benefit to be derived from its adoption.

There are eight hundred thousand Catholics in England, whose population amounts to fourteen millions. There are four hundred thousand members of the Irish establishment—eight hundred thousand protestants indeed, but of these one-half are dissenters—the population of Ireland is seven millions. It is evident by the *rule of three* that if four hundred thousand Protestants require twelve bishops, eight hundred thousand Catholics require twenty-four bishops. It is also evident, that if seven millions of Irish Catholics may fairly be left without any establishment for their *culte*, it is equally fair that fourteen millions of English Protestants should be condemned to the same state of destitution. I therefore propose that the Catholic religion be established in England so soon as the Irish Temporalities Bill is passed.

No true friend to Protestantism need be alarmed: we see how popery has flourished in Ireland while Protestants were in possession of all the ecclesiastical revenues of the country; we may therefore be confident that Protestantism would equally influence the minds of the people of this country in the supposed case of a church establishment for eight hundred thousand Catholics. The whole number of Protestant bishops and parsons would be maintained by their flocks and followers as those of Ireland now are; and, like them, would have an opportunity of proving their zeal and disinterestedness. They could not decently complain of injustice; for it is written, "with what measure ye mete, it shall be meted unto you;" and such is the measure that they have ever thought it right to mete out to the Catholic population of the sister island.

It may be observed in passing, that the English Protestants are much more wealthy than the Irish Catholics, and, by consequence, would be much better able to support their own ecclesiastical expenses and those of a proportionate number of Catholics, than the Irish Catholics are to maintain both priest and parson.

But, it will be said, the English people will never submit to such a state of things? Why not? They have thought it right that the Irish should be thus treated for nearly three centuries, and will not object to take their own turn. Moreover, in case of resistance, they may be compelled: all the machinery of tyranny, from the curfew of William the Conqueror to the habeas corpus suspension of William Pitt, with martial law and the domiciliary visit of the reign of French terror; these, with the legal artifice of the change of the *venue*, may be brought into operation: and the English, like the Irish, will be quiet for the best of all possible reasons—because they must.

The first benefit to be derived from the proposed establishment of popery in this country for the use of a small minority of its people would be, to

prove to Ireland and to all the world that our notions of justice and mercy are not geographical; that they are the same on both sides of St. George's channel.

The next benefit would be that we might then teach ourselves those lessons of patience under oppression, of forgiveness of injuries, of dutiful subjection to the law, which we have endeavoured, somewhat roughly it must be allowed, to inculcate on the Irish. Perhaps, in due time, after having learned to respect the law, we may be induced to love it, and to be as well pleased with the popish priests as the Irish Catholics are with the Protestant parsons.

The third benefit would be an increase of our sympathy for the people of Ireland; a sentiment which, though it has of late gathered some strength, is yet miserably defective. We can overcome the prejudices of education and habit only by a strong force exercised on ourselves. Such is human nature.

But the great advantage of my scheme would be the unsettling our church revenues: once diverted from their present destination, it might be possible hereafter to apply them to uses for which they are really wanted. Nay, we should find it easier in this country to wrest these ecclesiastical revenues from the grasp and clutch of popery than it is in Ireland to defend them against the unreasonable discontent and seditious resistance of a Catholic population.

It is no mean advantage of my scheme that it may tend to conciliate the Irish, by affording to them the consolation to the miserable of having companions in affliction. It may be said there is no need of conciliation in this case, as a large army may do as well: true; but if that army should be wanted for the collection of taxes in England instead of distraining for Irish tithe? The Irish may catch at some such critical occasion; and the volunteers once again embodied will never be again dissolved. Ireland, alienated and under hostile influence, would intercept by its cruisers our trade with the Atlantic, and have our whole western coast, from Glasgow to Bristol, at its mercy. The Irish ought to be, at any rate, conciliated. Spite of the botheration we are pleased to impute to their understanding—fools that we are—they apprehend the *rule of three*, and may feel the establishment of a Protestant church, though with twelve bishops only, to be as great an insult, as we should deem the domination of a petty Catholic minority of our own people. No legislator can object, however, to my plan for thus enabling a minority to ride over our heads; it has the example of Ireland in its favour. Besides, religion means a paid clergy—see the reports of the debates of both Houses—and we know that any religion is true provided it be by law established. Like Solon, I do not in the present case give to my Athenian nature opinions the best polity; but the best they are capable of receiving—a polity of a temporary, transitory, and improvable nature.

I am, Sir, your persevering reader,
ECUMENICUS.

SOME PRECIOUS ADVICE TO MR. O'CONNELL.

A press of matter cut O'Connell's speeches,
So 'gainst the Press he press'd some strange caprices.—
I'd a *pres-entiment*—that is, a notion,
He'd take but very little by his motion.
Oh! that some friendly whispering bird had told him,
He'd only make the Press too hot to hold him;
That wire-wove hot-press'd talk, like hot-press'd writing,
Will rarely pay the trouble of inditing.
The House had then not thought him far too pressing,
To place them in a state, so d—d distressing.
But now, the Press will hold him in derision,
For vainly pressing things to a division;
And say, though press'd himself, he's no true sailor,
But, like "Rude Boreas," a mere blustering raller.
So this, my own opinion, I'll express,
Hoping on all cool judgments to impress,
That press'd, or pressing, it were wisely done,
If sapient Members left the press alone.

QUIZ-ACKALY.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Memoirs of Mrs. Inchbald, including her familiar Correspondence with the most distinguished Persons of her Time. Edited by James Boaden, Esq. 2 vols. Bentley. 1833.

This is a far better work than has ever hitherto come from Mr. Boaden's pen—no thanks to him! He has spoiled his materials as far as it was possible for man to do, but Mrs. Inchbald's life was not one of a kind to be wholly *burked*, however fell the grasp of the greedy murderer. This lady, actress, and authoress left ample documents for the making out her curious biography—diaries, accounts, letters, memoranda, &c. &c.—for she was one of the most punctual and assiduous persons that ever wrote. These materials Mr. Boaden has cut up; in fact, made a complete *hash* of them; or rather, he has shredded up the muscles of his subject, hung them to dry, and jerked the carrion for use; so that instead of a rich piece of narrative, as it might have been, or a volume of original and simple entries of journals and diaries from her own pen, we have Mr. Boaden's finery hanging in ribbons about a few dried remains of his authoress.

Of all the vicious styles the fancy of modern *littérateurs* has hit upon, surely there is none so bad as Mr. Boaden's; he never tells you any thing, he *hints* it; if the circumstance is of an amusing kind, he jokes and puns about it, but never informs you of the matter in hand; if there is a pathetic incident he weeps and whines over it, and expects your sympathy; but, alas! your only grief is, that you must guess as to what the poor, tearful scribbler is driving at. Treason and other high crimes are constructed by *inuendo*. This is the way Mr. Boaden builds up his biography; they are one long *inuendo*—the single hint is varied by a *double entendre*, and here the variety ends. He has long been a writer for the stage, but surely he never composed a play wholly of *Asides*, and yet this is the way he treats the readers of his lives. He is always blinking, and smirking, and whispering with his hand to his mouth, separating his auditor from the public, until the said auditors stamp with rage to know what the venerable old gentleman would be at. Mr. Boaden does not

want industry; we will be bound that he has got up his biography with extraordinary zeal and assiduity; he knows his dramatic times, too, well; and yet, what is it that he has produced? We should call it "a series of sly hints at the private papers of the late Mrs. Inchbald." It is a pity. Mrs. Inchbald was a woman of ten thousand; talent, beauty, powers of various kinds were hers, and, combined with her eccentricities, her temper, her vanity, (open and candid,) her penuriousness by principle, and her generosity by impulse, her odd adventures, her love, platonic and truly feminine, her independent moods of mind; these, and many other points, make her life well worth the study of one who understands our social system. We should say that Mrs. LEMAN GRIMSTONE could not choose a better subject than the Life of Mrs. Inchbald for commentation. She should add three or four others that might be named, and we think we may promise her that biography will be found a better vehicle for her radical notions on the subject of female education than any novel whatever.

As for our old gossip Boaden, we are almost sorry to treat him rudely; but what are you to do when a proverbial bore gets you by the button, pokes you in the side with the extended fore-finger of the disengaged hand, puns as he pokes, winks knowingly in your face, and in spite of your not comprehending one word of his pompous rigmarole, lets you go with a tremendous chuckle over the goodness of the story he has been big with for a quarter of an hour, though never for a moment near delivery.

As for this book, we have positively read it; and whether we have been most taken up with the virtuous vixen herself or her bungling biographer, it would be difficult to say. Mrs. Inchbald is not always to be admired; it was not every body that could keep their temper in her company; but dead as she is now, we can admire her and almost love her oddities, encased as they were in beauty. But this busybody fumbling about her memory has almost in every page been too much for our equanimity; and yet we have been irresistibly compelled to read on,—muttering, pshaw-ing, nay, we must confess, even cursing. Soul of Boaden! mayst thou not be the worse for our iniquity; but perhaps, after all, Boaden has no soul,—he is possibly only a flibbertigibbet biographer of the stage; a sort of green-room vampire—he sucks the blood of the dramatic dead. Let us see how many have been his victims: first he batted on the blood of Kemble, he then burst open the fresh sere cloth of Siddons,—afterwards, he went back upon the shrivelled bones of the once succulent Jordan; now he revels in the tomb of the tenth muse, the all-lovely antique, the miser-beauty, Inchbald. Who is to be the next victim? Do not the "stars" tremble? Surely if they fall, the stage-banshee will have them in the shape of BOGLE BOADEN, and hint and chuckle their memories into the lowest pit of oblivion. Let no dramatic hero die yet; were we admitted to the sick, we would keep life in them by merely whispering in a sensitive ear, BEWARE OF BOADEN. This is a thorough dramatic anti-viaticum.

Our readers will regret to hear that Mr. Bulwer has withdrawn from the *New Monthly Magazine*, which had so greatly improved under his able management. From the period of his Editorship we have been accustomed to look forward to the appearance of the *New Monthly* with an interest and an expectation of profit and pleasure never disappointed. The interruption of this agreeable relation cannot but be regretted by us, though the reasons for it are such as friendship would not endeavour to overrule; to the *quamvis digressu confusus laudo tamen* may be added. The double strain on a mind exercised according to the highest ideas of duty has been too much for Mr. Bulwer's health. He says,—

The bow cannot be bent for ever. Schoolboy and master must have alike their holiday; and the continuous exhaustion of literary toil can scarcely be long added with impunity to unflagging attention in a House of Commons which stifles its present Members out of respect to the memory of those who have gone before them!

There will be but one response to the following eloquent and touching adieu,—

Our opinions may be wrong or right,—they may have been feebly or forcibly put forth. But, at all events, we challenge even the malice of political enmity to say that we have ever crouched to the powerful, insulted the oppressed, or advanced one selfish object by the means that we took to further the public good. The character of periodical writers has, we trust, not suffered in our hands: for that class, as for all classes of men of letters, we shall ever retain the affection which springs from fellowship of pursuit, and has been enforced, however casually, by personal intercourse. As years advance and bring with them the yet distant cares and occupations of age, with our increased regrets after youth, will be mingled an increasing love for the various labours in which our youth has been engaged.—The object which we had in view has been answered; the example which we were anxious in all humility to give has been given. We have sanctioned by practice what we have set forth in theory,—the belief and the conviction that no employment can be more honourable, if honourably fulfilled, than that of a writer, who, in any form or in any species of publication, attempts to advance the happiness and wisdom of his fellow-countrymen. *La vérité est toute a tous.* Yes! TRUTH is all things unto all men—to him who sows it and to those who reap. Let it be our motive, and it becomes of itself our meed!

To truth and the best interests of humanity Mr. Bulwer's fine talents have, indeed, ever been devoted in the most genial and generous spirit. He abdicates a power which he has exercised *sans peur et sans reproche*.

The *Law Magazine* states that Messrs. Starkie, Ker, Whiteman, and Professors Austin and Amos, are the Commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon the present state of the criminal law.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

One or two scoundrels, an old dupe, a couple of fools, a knavish footman, an intriguing chambermaid, an amorous boy, and a silly girl, are the general *dramatis personæ* of a farce; but though the farrago is unpromising, the author usually contrives to bestow some good qualities, some kind motive, or generous disposition on some of his characters, that the audience may feel some interest in their success and some sympathy with their difficulties. Mr. BUCKSTONE, in his new piece, called *Nicolas Flam*, departs from this hacknied way, and has struck out a new course of his own. The venal peer, the lying attorney, the unprincipled parson, the susceptible governess, the amorous grass-widow, the booby lover, the bribed clerk, and the insipid miss, are unmitigated samples of knavery and folly; very natural no doubt, but of that description of nature which would be best exhibited at Bow-street or the treadmill. It bespeaks an ill tone of morality, that an audience should be amused (as amused they certainly were) by a series of gross cheating, unmixed with a single trace of real honesty; the only semblance of the latter quality is afforded by the lover, whose unnecessary burst of candour in the first act, is manifestly insincere from the whole of his conduct in the second, not excepting his confession when he is on the point of being found out. We do not trouble our readers with a plot, than which nothing can be more absurd, ill conceived, or improbable; but, according to our custom in the like cases, we will endeavour to extract some good from the evil before us. We specially recommend peers and country gentlemen to study the character of *Nicolas Flam*; and to examine themselves truly, whether they have ever seen the original of FARREN'S admirable portrait; they may not find all the features in any one individual, but do they not recognise the general likeness; oily, shrewd, active, penetrating, sycophantic, ready for any job, alive to any advantage, one who knows their secrets, can name their mortgages, and sum up their incumbrances—does he not whisper them, that the Registry Bill would be an exposure of their embarrassed circumstances? but does he tell them that the secrecy is purchased at the price of giving to him, their attorney, an almost priestly influence over their minds? The family of *Nicolas Flam* is numerous, no county is without them, and their influence is felt in resistance, through their dupes, to every measure of legal improvement. Let us turn next to *Doctor Birch*, the pedagogue, admirably played and personated by the comic actor, who, in *The Housekeeper*, so pathetically inculcates the moral duty of carrying a corkscrew—it seems as if the wine-porter had taken orders during the fall of the curtain, and was again presented to us as the port-bibbing *instructor of youth*. His morals are as bad as his manners; for three hundred a-year he agrees to marry a woman at first sight, and to join a conspiracy to cheat a man out of his consent to a marriage by representing a youth as his son whom he had never seen. Law and education may both be improved by a due course of reasoning on these premises.

A Sunday paper has talked again and again about the expenses of the King's Theatre considerably exceeding a thousand pounds a night. Doubtless the writer believes what he asserts; but we will tell him, fearless of contradiction, that they do not amount to anything like three-fourths of a thousand pounds. We know upon what saving terms the performers have all, except Pasta, been engaged; how their benefits have been managed; we have looked attentively at the scenery, dresses, &c., and challenge the lessee to produce any proof that our calculation is incorrect. Moreover we will add, that, in spite of the terms which performers, through the mismanagement of the three or four principal *impresarij* of Europe, are enabled to demand,—the Italian opera in London ought, if well conducted, to yield a certain profit of some thousands every season.—*Harmonicon.*

THE PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 29.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

The report was brought up, and Earl GREY moved that it be received.—The Earl of WINCHELSEA spoke at great length against the Bill, and moved that the report be received that day six months.—Earl GREY replied, and their Lordships divided on the amendment:—Contents, 30—Non-contents, 68—Majority, 38. The report was accordingly received.—On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON an amendment was agreed to, "that the lay Members of the Commission should all declare themselves to hold the established religion."—Earl GREY met a proposition of the Duke of Wellington, that twenty livings should be given to the junior fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, by appropriating ten livings to them, to be limited to 800l. a-year, the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin to have the patronage. An amendment to that effect was introduced.—The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

Tuesday, July 30.

PORTUGAL.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY brought forward his promised motion for further information respecting the blockade of Portugal, and complained that the Government of this country had acted respecting it in a most partial, unjust, and unpardonable manner. He also complained of the conduct of a Royal Duke, in presiding at a meeting regarding Admiral Napier—a meeting to consider of the means of rewarding and remunerating an officer who had gone into the service of Don Pedro against the laws of the country, and had been dismissed his Majesty's service.—Earl GREY repeated that there was ample ground to warrant the sending of the notification of the blockade to Lloyds'.—The Duke of WELLINGTON endeavoured to prove, from the dates, that the Chevalier de Lima, could

have received no notification of the blockade, when he wrote the letter to Lord Palmerston.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the Portuguese affair was entirely a stocking-jobbing concern.—The Duke of SUSSEX vindicated his conduct in presiding at the meeting, which was a private meeting to pay a tribute of sincere admiration to the character and conduct of Capt. Napier. With respect to the charge of partisanship, he retaliated on the Tories by referring to their late unfortunate efforts on behalf of Don Miguel, which Capt. Napier had rendered abortive.—The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

Earl GREY moved the third reading of this Bill.—The Earl of ELDON, and the Earl of LONGFORD opposed it. The Duke of WELLINGTON objected to many of its provisions; but considering the state of the clergy in Ireland, from the refusal of tithes, he could not oppose the passing of the measure.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, and the Duke of BUCKINGHAM opposed the Bill. The latter Noble Duke moved an amendment that it be read a third time that day six months.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the Bill.—Lord WYNFORD opposed it.—The Earl of HADDINGTON was decidedly opposed to the Bill, but was not prepared to meet the danger which threatened the Church of Ireland if it were not passed. He should therefore not vote at all. He could not say content to a Bill with which he was by no means contented; and, therefore, when the question was put he should take shelter behind the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack [a laugh, and hear].—Lord BEXLEY opposed the third reading, after which their Lordships divided on the motion that the Bill be read a third time:—Contents, Present 70, Proxies 65, 135—Non-contents, Present 50, Proxies 31, 81—Majority 54.—The Bill was passed, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, August 1.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that in the Committee on the East India Charter Bill, on Monday, he should move that all those clauses of the measure which relate to the proposed alterations in the local governments of India be omitted.

JEWISH CIVIL DISABILITIES' BILL.

Lord BEXLEY moved the second reading of this Bill. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. He admitted that there was nothing in the moral or intellectual character of the Jews to disqualify them for the full exercise of political functions, and that their admission to Parliament would not effect any practical evil; but it involved a great principle; and if they once by a formal legislative enactment declared that it was not only not necessary that the members of a Christian Senate should be Christians, but that they might denounce Christianity as false, and its Divine Founder an impostor, they gave up the whole Christian character of the Constitution [hear, hear].—The Archbishop of DUBLIN supported the Bill. It had been said that as the Jew not only insults but vituperates Christianity, he should not be a Member of a Christian Parliament. Parliament legislates for the Church establishment, more actively in reference to the Church of Ireland, and it might be said that, admitting the claim of the Jews to have a voice in the making the laws, you further permit them to legislate in the affairs of a Christian Church. He knew no answer to the query that did not apply to the Catholic and the Presbyterian Member of Parliament. Why should a Catholic legislate for a Protestant Church, or a Presbyterian for an episcopal establishment? Had not a Jew just as much right as either? The fact was, as it struck him, Parliament should have none other than civil functions [hear], and the Church should not be legislated for by any not its members, and should be under the management of a commission or directory of its own, and should be no more under the control of the Legislature than the Moravians or Quakers, or other sects [Hear, hear]. For his own part, on principle, he should prefer seeing an honest Jew legislate for the affairs of the Church than some hostile Christian sect. The more nearly sects approached each other in doctrine, the more inveterate their hatred, the more unrelenting and bloody their mutual persecution. This was a principle too painfully illustrated by all history. The Catholics persecuted the Protestants, the Protestants in their turn the Catholics; and one sect of Christianity persecuted to the death that which approached nearest to it in doctrine [Hear, hear]. It had been said that though this was not strictly a Protestant, it was strictly a Christian Legislature, and, therefore, that the Jews could not be admitted. He would meet this objection by referring them to what were called exclusively Christian states, to Spain, for instance. He would ask, whether they, as Protestants, would not prefer residing, as far as the free exercise of their religion was concerned, in a Mahomedan country, where they might practise Protestantism on the payment of some small penalty, than in Spain with its Inquisition.—The Earl of WINCHELSEA supported the amendment.—The Marquis of WESTMINSTER supported the Bill.—The Bishop of LONDON opposed the Bill, in order to uphold the Christian character of the Constitution.—The Bishop of CHICHESTER said the Jews were the elder brothers of Christians, and it was believed they would ultimately be converted to Christianity. It ought to be considered whether their conversion was not more likely to be brought about by conciliation than by injustice? He should vote for the Bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR ably supported the Bill, and contended that all such restrictions operated to exclude men of conscientious feelings, and to admit those who were willing to practise hypocrisy.—The Duke of GLOUCESTER said that by consenting to the Bill, the House would disclaim Christianity on the part of the nation.—The Duke of SUSSEX supported the Bill.—The Duke of WELLINGTON contended that no such indispensable necessity had been shown for the admission of the Jews, as there had been for the repeal of the Catholic disabilities, and of the Test and Corporation Acts. This Bill was introduced because it suited the liberal principles of the day, and he saw no grounds whatever for passing it.—Lord MELBOURNE defended the Bill, which was opposed by Lord SEAGRAVE and Lord HOWDEN.—The Earl of GOSFORD supported it.—Lord BEXLEY briefly replied. The House then divided on the question that the Bill be now read a second time, when there appeared—Contents, Present 29, Proxies 25; total 54—Non-contents, Present 44, Proxies 60; total 104—Majority against the second reading 50.

Friday, August 2.

Lord WYNFORD and the Duke of SOMERSET presented petitions from the Victoria Theatre, and from the meeting at which the Duke of SOMERSET presided, on Thursday, in favour of the Dramatic Performances Bill. On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the East India Company's Charter Bill was read a second time, with the understanding that the debate should take place on Monday.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL.

The Marquess of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of this Bill, and spoke at considerable length in support of it. The Bill had been framed in compliance with the suggestions contained in the report of a Committee of the other House which had sat upon the subject; and between two and three thousand meritorious persons, who maintained themselves by their industry and talents, in connexion with the small theatres, would be consigned to ruin by their Lordships continuing the monopoly to the large theatres.—The Earl of GLENGALL opposed the Bill, contending that it was an invasion of the rights of property. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—The Bishop of LONDON opposed the Bill, and denied that theatrical amusements tended to improve the people. He objected, too, that the theatres infringed the Sabbath by continuing their performances after midnight on Saturdays. He knew that since the small theatres had been multiplied, offences had increased. The Right Rev. Prelate referred particularly to the Garrick Theatre, in Goodman's Fields, and described the case of a poor woman, whose only daughter, the stay of her old age, had been tempted by the vicinity to go to it frequently; she had staid out frequently; at length staid out all night; and the woman lost her daughter, and the daughter lost her character.—Lord WYNFORD thought the objectionable clauses of the Bill might be got rid of in Committee. He was convinced that by proper regulations the theatre might be rendered a place of amusement and instruction.—Lord SEAGRAVE opposed the Bill. The House divided: For the Bill 15—Against it 19—Majority 4. The Bill was consequently lost.

The Report on the Dwelling-house Robbery Bill, after some remarks against the Bill by Lord WYNFORD and the Duke of WELLINGTON, was received; and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 29.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from Bath complaining of the enormous grant of 20 millions to the West Indian planters; and one from Bristol praying that no compensation be made until actual loss had been proved to have resulted, and slavery had been entirely abolished.

NEGRO SLAVERY ABOLITION BILL.

The House resolved into Committee.—On the motion of Mr. F. BUXTON an amendment on clause 10 was agreed to:—"That no apprentice should be removed from one estate, or colony, to another, without the consent of the said apprentice given and recorded in writing before two justices of the peace."—The Committee afterwards proceeded with several other clauses.

CARRICKFERGUS DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. O'CONNELL, the second reading of this Bill was postponed for three months; and it was ordered that the issuing of any new writ should be suspended until fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved that the order of the day be read for calling Messrs. Lawson to the bar.—Mr. METHUEN moved that the said order be discharged, as a means by which the House would avoid placing itself in a situation of great difficulty. The printer could not be the offending party, and though the reporters might be termed the printer's servants, they could not be considered as his slaves; nor was it possible for him to compel them to act in any way in which they might not choose to act. The dispute between the Member for Dublin and the reporters did not originate in that House but elsewhere, and was therefore a private dispute with which that House could have nothing to do.—Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion for discharging the order of the day, contending that if the breach of privilege was the real matter of complaint, it was unjust to select one paper for punishment, as all were equally guilty. If the House adopted the motion they would find themselves in a situation which would neither add to the dignity of their proceedings nor elevate their own character out of doors.—Mr. O'CONNELL was determined to persevere until the present privileges of the House were so ludicrous, that no man would afterwards talk of the dignity of the House [hear, hear]. He should be very glad that the debates should go fully abroad, but then they should be under the correction of the Speaker [laughter]. If reported at all, the debates ought to be correctly reported; and if the papers persisted in publishing them incorrectly or falsely, the only remedy was to prevent the reporting of any. The power possessed by the press at present had been accumulated by a monopoly arising out of excessive taxation, and to so great an extent, that it required a fortune to establish in competition. This monopoly was now become a most domineering aristocracy, and it was said that nothing could put it down; but he had put his hand to the business and he would try. The reporters boasted that they had succeeded in putting down some of the greatest men, that they had overcome a Member of the present Administration—nay, that they had overcome the Lord Chancellor himself; and they added to the list the names of Tierney and Wyndham, the last of whom had conciliated them by a dinner. But they should not put him down, and that they would find.—Col. EVANS thought the Member for Dublin underrated his own character and abilities, and overrated the power of the newspapers. Both the *Chronicle* and *Times* had advocated the cause, and used every exertion to ensure the success of the candidate opposed to him (Col. Evans) at the late election, and had failed, which showed that the press had not that power over the public mind that was supposed. Only a day or two ago, a candidate for a most honourable situation, whose interests were advocated by these papers, had, notwithstanding that advocacy, been defeated by a gentleman of certainly inferior abilities. Whatever evils, as to partiality there might be in the present system of reporting, would, in his opinion, be most effectually removed by a repeal of the taxes on knowledge. Competition was by far the best mode of ensuring true and just reports to the public. He recommended the Member for Dublin to withdraw his motion.—Sir R. INGLIS supported the motion for the discharge of the order. He thought great allowance ought to be made for the feelings of gentlemen who had been accused of wilfully promulgating deliberate falsehoods.—Mr. D. W. HARVEY made a humorous speech in defence of the *Times*. The Hon. Member for Sheffield had, at the commencement of the Session, suggested that no Member should be permitted to speak longer than a quarter of an hour—a suggestion in which he thought there was much good sense. He should recommend that it be left to the fourth estate, and to the Speaker, to devise some plan for carrying it into effect, and thus they might perhaps, correct the despotism complained of. If the Members would do that, they

should stand better in the public estimation [a laugh]—they should be thought better of by the reporters [laughter]—and he was sure they should have better reason to be pleased, when they saw their speeches the next morning in the papers [loud laughter]. I should therefore recommend (said the Hon. Member) that you, Sir, should have a time-glass on one side of your chair, and a bell on the other; that when the quarter of an hour had elapsed by your glass, you should touch your bell, and then, Sir, when any Hon. Member was in the highest flights of his oratorical fancy, he would at once be let down, on the assurance that his sand had run out [laughter]. I have no doubt that my Hon. and Learned Friend thinks he has cause to complain: he says, "Let me have a hearing, give me a Committee, and I will show that I have been wilfully misrepresented." If so, why let him have his Committee, and the matter will drop there. If the charge is made out, Mr. Nugent will not stand quite as well as I could wish; and we may send our compliments to Mrs. Brodie, and say that her gentleman [loud laughter] has not conducted himself as he ought [continued laughter]. His connexion with the House, that is, his connexion with the paper, would cease.—Sir M. W. RIDLEY supported the motion for the discharge of the order.—Mr. O'DWYER said that while the standing order was on their books he did not see how they could negative the motion of the Member for Dublin.—Mr. HUME spoke to the same effect. He thought it would be better to adjourn this question, and to take the standing order into consideration with a view to annul it. Then let an authorized reporter be appointed to give their debates. That scheme appeared to him to be practicable.—Mr. BANNERMAN was glad to see the Hon. Member was beginning to break the neck of newspaper monopoly, by entering into competition with them himself, and beginning to be a newspaper proprietor; and if the Hon. Member would withdraw the present motion, he would subscribe to the paper.—Mr. O'CONNELL denied that he had had or should have anything to do with being the proprietor of a newspaper.—Mr. BANNERMAN: Why, I have received a resolution to that effect, signed by the Hon. Member.—Mr. O'CONNELL said, that he only signed it as the Chairman of a meeting.—Sir R. PEEL bore testimony to the general impartiality and fidelity of the reports. He had been in office fifteen years, and he had never received any communication directly or indirectly from any gentleman connected with the newspapers—and he thought it highly creditable to the body—asking for a single favour, on condition of placing his speeches in a favourable light. He thought that allowance ought to be made for the feelings of the reporters, but no wrong they might endure from the Hon. and Learned Member could justify them in suppressing his speeches. They were, though not avowedly recognised as such, yet they were in fact public servants—they entered into an implied engagement, not only with that House, but with the public; and whatever wrong they might have reason to complain of from an individual Member, they ought to recollect that they had a paramount duty to discharge to that House and the public, and ought not to make a private quarrel the ground of the omission of that duty. He contended, however, that it would be impossible for the House to interfere with dignity and effect.—Lord ALTHORP thought the House would act wisely not to engage in a contest from which it was impossible to come out with advantage.—Mr. O'CONNELL meant to persevere, and bring this question before the House every time the *Times* published an account of their debates. Others might not have done so—they might have consulted their quiet; but he would not allow any man to punish him. He insisted on an apology, and would not allow any violation of his rights by any person whatever. No person should say he was made an outlaw. The order of the day was then read.—Mr. O'CONNELL moved that Messrs. Lawson be called in.—Mr. METHUEN moved his amendment that the order be discharged, which was seconded by Mr. E. J. STANLEY, and supported by Mr. TYNTE and Sir F. BURDETT. The latter Hon. Member observed that many men had been passed over before now, but they never thought of making these complaints. The public had suffered the loss of the speeches of Tierney and of Windham; and it was indeed a loss to the public. He saw no means of remedying such occurrences, but to leave the matter to the competition of the press. There was abundance of reporters—let the Hon. and Learned Member have one of his own, and the papers that inserted his speeches would probably receive the reward of doing so from the public. There were no means of effecting the object so fair and impartial as this.—Mr. AGLIONBY said that it was no longer a question between Mr. O'CONNELL and the newspapers, but one that concerned that House and the public. Two melancholy facts had been made evident by the discussion—first, that the House had privileges which it did not think it expedient to maintain; and, secondly, that it had dignity which it did not know how to support [cheers].—The House then proceeded to a division—For the motion, 48—For the amendment, 153—Majority, 105. When the gallery was re-opened, Mr. O'CONNELL said: Mr. Speaker, I think I see strangers in the gallery. The Speaker directed that strangers should withdraw, and the gallery was cleared. It is understood that after the gallery was cleared, Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, move to suspend the standing order. The House afterwards went into a Committee on the Slavery Abolition Bill.

Tuesday, July 30.

NEGRO SLAVERY ABOLITION BILL.

The House went into Committee, Mr. STANLEY moved the 25th, or compensation, clause.—Sir E. WILMOT proposed, as an amendment, to substitute "15,000,000l." for "20,000,000l." The additional five millions had been proposed to be given to purchase the concurrence of the West India interest; that concurrence had not been obtained, and there was no hope of its being obtained.—Mr. O'CONNELL, diverting to the privilege of ordering the gallery to be cleared, declared that he would not look that way at present, as his object had been attained. He had seen an avowal, that if the "people" were suffered to report, justice would be done. He would not advert to the scurrilous manner in which that avowal had been made; but if gentlemen were desirous of seeing an excellent specimen of scurrility, he would recommend them to read the *Times* of that morning. He did not believe the promise would be kept, because as designedly false reports had been given before, they would be given again. He protested against the grant of twenty millions, for which he said the people of England would get no equivalent, as the greater part of the representatives of the West India interest were against the proceedings. Up to the present moment there was not the slightest indication of an intention to give up the enforcement of labour from the slaves by the whip [hear, hear!]. No one had come forward to put an end to that abominable and cruel practice; the lash was still to continue, and therefore he would persist in contending that the people of this country had no value or equivalent given for their twenty

millions [hear!]. It was true that in one clause the slaves were given the rights of freemen, but in others powers were given to the Colonial Legislature to take those rights from them [hear!].—Mr. STANLEY opposed the amendment, it being unsupported by any arguments for reducing the sum. He regretted the want of the co-operation of certain West India agents; but he remarked that they were not the West India body. He also observed that such colonies as did not co-operate to accomplish complete abolition would not be, he considered, entitled to their share of the compensation, the condition of the grant being that there should be co-operation.—Mr. F. BUXTON supported the larger grant; admitting that if they were to wait till next Session, abolition might be obtained for a quarter of the amount; but he contended that they could not afford to wait; that such delay would be attended with the most calamitous results to the interests of this country, the welfare of the negro population, and the safety of the colonies. He considered that to avert those consequences it would be worth any price. He availed himself of the opportunity to appeal to the opinions of Mr. Wilberforce; and to deplore that distinguished individual's death before the complete accomplishment of the great cause in which he had so ably, strenuously, and successfully exerted his valuable life.—Mr. FRYER and Mr. R. WASON opposed the grant as enormous. Three o'clock put an end to the discussion; it was, of course, necessarily deferred.—Mr. Stanley, however, expressing the hope that he might be able to proceed with it in the evening. At the evening sitting the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in answer to a question from Mr. O'CONNELL, stated that it was not intended to carry into execution the convictions which took place after the termination of the late regular Middlesex Sessions.—Mr. ROBINSON withdrew the motion of which he had given notice for suspending the standing order relative to the exclusion of strangers.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. ROEBUCK, pursuant to notice, rose to move a resolution, that the House would, with the smallest delay possible, consider the means of establishing a system of National Education. He wished the House to acknowledge, as a principle of government, that the education of the people was a matter of national concern; and that, therefore, in the next coming Session, the House would earnestly endeavour to frame some plan for that purpose. The effect of such an acknowledgement would be, that in the mean time the attention of thinking men would be directed to the subject, and that when they came to investigate the subject by a Committee next Session, they would find men's minds prepared for it, and not surprised and taken unawares. Education was usually supposed to signify merely learning to read and write, and sometimes, by a stretch of liberality, it was made to include arithmetic. These, however, were simply the means of education; and unless the mind were trained to their exercise—unless the will and the power to turn them to good purpose were conferred, not only would they be useless, but they might be made eminently mischievous. "To show the importance of such an intellectual and moral training," he said, "I need hardly, I think, Sir, do more than suggest to this House, that of the many evils which afflict mankind as members of political societies, there are many which are utterly beyond the controul of Government, no matter how wisely fashioned, how virtuously inclined. In other words, if there were this day in our own, or any other country, established a Government perfect in its form, and in its composition completely virtuous, still the happiness or the misery of the people would not be completely at its command. Of the evils which men suffer, it is true, some portion, aye, and an important portion, may be controuled by a Government; but there is a still larger, far more important portion, which depends solely on the people themselves. Now one of the most important results from a proper education of the people, would be a thorough understanding on their part of the circumstances on which their happiness depended. They would learn what a Government could, and what a Government could not do to relieve their distresses—they would learn what evils resulted from evil authority, what from popular ignorance and popular vice. Of all the knowledge that could be conferred on a people, this is the most essential; let them once understand thoroughly their social condition, and we shall have no more unmeaning discontents; we shall not have a stack-burning peasantry—a sturdy pauper population—a monopoly-seeking manufacturing class; we shall not have a middle class directing all their efforts to the repeal of a single tax, or to the wild plan of universal robbery; neither will there be immoral landlords wishing to maintain a dangerous corn monopoly; or foolish consumers who will suffer it to remain. An objection against the education of the people is sometimes made that it will unfit them for the common duties of life and make them discontented with their stations. What, however, may be true when only a small portion of the people receive education, would not be true when the whole body are instructed. When the whole people are instructed, education will not, as now, be a thing of rare occurrence, and thereby a distinction—all will be alike; and no peculiar privilege will be sought by an individual because he happens not to be as ignorant as a savage. Although I am one who believe that the people will never be well governed until they govern themselves, still I am far from believing that the golden age will be attained merely by creating a democratic Government. The people at present are far too ignorant to render themselves happy, even though they should possess supreme power tomorrow. Of the many evils even which they now suffer, the larger part arises from their own ignorance, and not immediately from the Government. Could we enlighten the whole population—could we give all of them knowledge and forethought—a thorough understanding of the circumstances on which their happiness is dependent—and at the same time endow them with fortitude to resist present temptations to enjoyment—in a few short years they would laugh at the taxes, when called a burthen, and wonder at those who believed, that so long as they existed, no happiness for the people could ever be known. This, Sir, is not a popular doctrine. It is one, nevertheless, which I have long held, and always openly avowed. I am not, however, the less desirous of remedying the evils arising from bad Government and improvident expenditure, because I see that those evils are much overrated. The idea of the Government providing for the education of the people is not only not a new one, but at this moment the most enlightened nations of the earth have taken upon themselves that task. [He alluded particularly to France, Prussia, and America.] Some persons object to a national education from a dread of the influence of Government. It is dangerous, they say, to put such an instrument as education into the hands of Government; lest thereby the public mind be debauched, and slavish ideas and habits alone be propagated. My answer is, first, that by the plan which I should propose, no such result will be produced, because, though I propose to make the education of the people a

matter of national and not merely individual concern, I should propose that the persons to determine, in the last resort, on the subject matter of instruction, and on whom the actual task of instruction shall fall, should be the people themselves. But, secondly, I observe, that I cannot admire the policy of those whose sole end seems to be to bind the hands of Government, and who fancy that a good Government is one totally without power. I know, indeed, that this policy has been followed almost invariably by the friends of the popular cause in England. All their efforts have been directed to the end of rendering the Government harmless, powerless to good as well as to evil purposes. They seem studiously to have avoided the consideration of a means of making the Government strong to useful, weak to mischievous purposes. I should recommend that the education of the children should be no longer dependent on the mere will of the parents and guardians; but that every child in Great Britain and Ireland should be obliged by law to be for a certain period a regular attendant at school. I consider this compulsion essential to the success of any scheme of general education. It must be recollected that the power of the parent over the child is a fiduciary power surrounded by various obligations both to the child and to the public. The chief of these is to educate the child in such a way that he be a virtuous citizen. If the parent neglect this duty, the State ought to, and in the case of the rich, does step in and see that the duty shall be performed. But, say one class of objectors, this is an arbitrary interference with the rights of the parent; it is making the State despotic, robbing the people of freedom. I ask, Sir, in the first place, if it rob the people of rational freedom? We every day coerce the people by laws. We rob them of the freedom of killing their children—we rob them of the freedom of brutally treating their children—and the magistrate can punish any parent who thus maltreats his offspring; and shall it be said that he ought not to interfere in the far more important case of continuous neglect of the child's best interests, in his most vital concerns? He (the parent) is not permitted to give his child a cruel beating, but he may consign him without let or hindrance to a degrading and dangerous ignorance. He may render him a curse to himself, and a nuisance to society. This appears to me a childish adherence to a name—a fatal disregard of the necessary limits, which prudence every day compels society to put upon the freedom of its members. The Hon. and Learned Member entered at considerable length into a detail of the nature of the instruction to be given. He contemplated the establishment of three separate classes of schools: first, Infant Schools; second, Schools of Industry; and third, Normal Schools, or schools for the instruction of masters; separately for boys and girls. As the purpose is to educate everybody, there ought to be in every parish at least one infant school, and one school of industry. As the law would be imperative in demanding the presence of the children, justice would demand that the schools should be placed within their reach. In all cases where the size of the parish demanded a greater number of schools, more than one would be erected. Many expedients I have heard mentioned, by which the richer classes might be brought into intimate and affectionate union with the poorer. In every part of England, London, perhaps, only excepted, this might effectually be done by sending the children of both classes to the same infant school. This school should be regulated according to the highest state of knowledge now existing respecting the rearing and education of infants; and if the children of the tradesman and gentleman were sent (not by compulsion, but voluntarily) to the school at which the poor coter's child was taught, much real benefit would be conferred on the last, and no slight good reaped by the former. The Hon. and Learned Member detailed the arrangements necessary for carrying his plan into effect, and concluded by reading his resolution.

Mr. GROTE seconded the motion, and recommended to the House the work of Professor Cousin on the subject of education—a work largely quoted by the Hon. Mover.—Lord ALTHORP entirely concurred in the general object of the Hon. Member, so far as it was intended to give a better education to the people; but he doubted the propriety of the Government interfering. Much improvement had been effected by the voluntary and zealous exertions of individuals; and his Noble Friend, the Lord Chancellor, had expressed a doubt, whether it was desirable for the Government to interfere; and whether, by doing so, the voluntary exertions of the people would not suffer relaxation. He (Lord Althorp) entirely disapproved of making it penal in a father not to educate his children. He urged the Hon. Member to withdraw his motion.—Mr. O'CONNELL opposed the motion, contending that the utmost the Government ought to do was to afford facilities for education.—Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion.—Mr. HUME supported it.—Sir R. PEEL said, that there was the same objection to a compulsory system of education as there was to an interference with religion. He objected to the House pledging itself to abstract resolutions.—Mr. ROEBUCK replied, and consented to withdraw his motion.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. C. BULLER moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that, in order to satisfy the just expectations of the people, it is necessary that such extensive reductions be made in the public expenditure as shall effectually diminish the burdens of the country, and that it is the duty of Ministers to make such arrangements previous to the next Session of Parliament, respecting the effective and non-effective services of the military, naval, civil, and colonial establishments, as may be necessary for the attainment of this object." He gave Ministers credit for the reductions they had made, but he contended that they were bound to do more, in accordance with the wishes of the people and their own declarations. Time was when a proposition had been made by the Right Hon. Member for Manchester, (Mr. P. Thomson,) for a reduction of sixteen or seventeen millions of taxes; but although Ministers had now forgotten their opposition dreams, it was the duty of the House to decide whether some greater degree of economy than was at present practised was not necessary. The people had not put all their great energies in motion to obtain a reform in Parliament, for the purpose merely of reducing a million in the imposts upon tiles, soap, and articles of that description. He observed, that the evil of sinecures was not so much in the amount as in the mode; and if the aristocracy must be supported from the hard earnings of the people, sinecures were much cheaper than jobs. As to the reduction of establishments everybody knew that one ship or one regiment could not do as much as two ships and two regiments; but the question was, whether one ship and one regiment could not do all that was at this time required. When Ministers were called upon to aid a generous people struggling against tyranny, we were told that the nation could not afford to go to war. True, but it might just as well go to war as keep war establishments. The cost

