

hon. member for Ashburton which struck him [Sir R. Peel] as being at once fatal to it. The hon. gentleman asked them to proceed, not by a legislative measure, but by a resolution. The hon. gentleman asked the House of Commons to agree to a resolution depriving a portion of one branch of the Legislature of its functions and privileges. Now, what right had they to take such step? If the hon. gentleman were desirous of involving the House of Commons in a dilemma, he could not succeed more completely than by persuading them to pass a resolution which, if passed, would have no effect whatever, but would be merely a piece of waste paper. [Hear.] The noble Lord had justly observed, that the inferences to be drawn from the reasoning of the hon. member of Ashburton led to much more serious and extensive consequences than the hon. member himself seemed to be aware of. Not only, however, was that the case with the speech of the hon. member. Every argument which had been used by the hon. gentleman who supported the motion went the length of showing the expediency, not merely of removing the bishops from the House of Lords, but of abolishing the Establishment. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman said, that when Parliament repealed the Test and Corporation Acts, they established the principle that no religious creed should have any advantage over any other. He [Sir R. Peel] had never heard such a principle maintained. The hon. gentleman also contended that the same thing took place on passing the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics. He [Sir R. Peel] had never heard so before; but he had heard the direct contrary. It would indeed, be a great discouragement to any attempt to relieve any portion of the people from civil disabilities, if the House were to be told, "You must not stop here; you must carry your measures infinitely further, and stop only with the destruction of the National Church." It was evident that if these hon. gentlemen were to succeed in expelling the bishops from the House of Lords, the next step would be to propose that the Protestant Clergy should no longer hold the exclusive possession of Church temporalities. But it was said by the hon. member for Middlesex, that after they had become bishops, the hope of translation to more lucrative sees would tempt them to change their political opinions, and to maintain the principles of any new Government. Had his Majesty's present Government found that to be the case? [Hear.] The political opinions which they held at the time of their original appointment, they still held and acted upon. The hope of translation had no effect upon them; there was not one of them who had voted that black was white. [Laughter.] All, therefore, that their worst enemies could allege against them was, that they were consistent, bigoted politicians, who obstinately adhered to their own opinions. As to the separation of the civil from the religious duties of the clergy, he was convinced that it would be a measure highly injurious to the country. He did not wish to see the Church excluded from its fair share of political influence. If such an object was to be accomplished; if the clergy were compelled to confine themselves to the discharge of their ecclesiastical duties; if they were compelled to eschew all reference to or interest in temporal matters; if they were forbidden to participate in the feelings and wishes of their lay countrymen, he doubted whether, instead of the active, intelligent, enlightened, patriotic men, of whom the great body of the clergy of this kingdom was at present composed, we should not have a set of lazy, worthless cloistered hypocrites. [Hear.] Into that question he would, however, not now enter. As to the plausible arguments which had been urged in favour of the destruction of a monarchical and the establishment of a democratical Government, he should be ashamed of himself if he condescended to say a single word in answer to them. He had risen only because he did not wish it to be believed that he was capable of desiring to leave all the unpopularity of resisting the present motion on the shoulders of the noble Lord. — Whether the declaration might be popular or unpopular he cared not; but he was prepared to give this his most decided opposition to a proposition, the ultimate tendency of which would be to injure, if not to destroy, the civil and religious constitution of England. [Hear.]

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when

the numbers were

Ayes..... 92
Noes..... 197
Majority against the motion... —105

INTELLIGENCE.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

Bagdad, Sept. 20, 1836.

The first Indian mail arrived by the hon. Company's schooner, Shannon, on the 13th inst., with intelligence of the transmission of another mail, per Hugh Lindsay, at the end of the month. The Shannon joined us at Mohammra, a town which is rapidly rivalling Bussora, and already beats it in trade. It is on the Persian side of the Shat el Arab, below Bussora. There did not remain time to proceed up the Euphrates with the mail, and return again for that expected by the Hugh Lindsay; so that, on our arrival at Korna, we received the unexpected orders to proceed up the Tigris to Bagdad. This was also, in part, the consequence of private intelligence, received by Colonel Chesney, of the state of parties in the upper river. Our navigation here was unattended by any accidents, and only a short detention on a bank, a few miles below a city, said by the pilot, who is a quiz, to be newly formed! The evening of our arrival, the bridge of boats having been unslung, we were enabled, after taking on board and saluting Colonel Taylor, the Company's political resident in Turkish Arabia, to sail up the left bank, to beyond the Pasha's serail, returning by the right bank to anchor opposite the residency. The whole population had turned out, and seemed to think those days more brilliant and equally wonderful with those of Haroun al Raschid (may his memory be revered! as worthy Ibn Hankaal would say) had once more come back.

Our able astronomer, Lieutenant Murphy perished, as you know, in the midst of his pursuits at Bussora. With that, and a few other exceptions, the state of the health of the crew is highly satisfactory; more especially in a case of unusually high inundations, and the gales of the year. There are, also, the most confident anticipations of a continuation of good understanding with the Arabs: the Sheikh of the Ben Hachem tribe, with whom we had a slight affair, as noticed in a previous letter, has refused to take the part of the quarrellers, whom he acknowledges to have been in the wrong. The Tigris steamer has made its appearance with the low waters; she was found at some distance from where she went down, with her bottom turned upwards. There is an officer on the spot to work at her recovery. A line of levels is about to be carried from the Tigris to the Euphrates, in order to ascertain the difference of level between the two, and also, more particularly, to establish a line for a canal between the rivers, which the Pasha of Bagdad is anxious to set about immediately, and which, with all antiquity to vouch for its utility, offers a hitherto inappreciable value to commercial communications on the introduction of steam into this land of great rivers; for I forgot to mention, that while at Mohammra we took a trip of no less than seventy-five miles up another splendid stream, the Karoon, whose waters bathe the walls of Shuster, the present capital of Kusistau—a province which is rich in all the productions of the best countries in Western Asia.—*Literary Gazette.*

LABORS OF AN ARMENIAN BISHOP.

The Rev. Thomas P. Johnson, a missionary at Trebizond, in a letter to the editor of the Southern Religious Telegraph, communicates the following interesting intelligence respecting an Armenian Bishop.

In Tokat, where that devoted missionary, Henry Martyn, finished his course, there seems to be a beginning of a good work. The Armenian bishop of that place, who was formerly a bigoted defender of the superstitions of his church, has recently been brought to a knowledge and confession of the truth, as we hope, and without the aid of any human teacher. He immediately commenced preaching against the errors of his church, and in consequence experienced a violent persecution. But, having obtained help of the Lord, he continues yet, and is endeavoring with all his might to enlighten his people. I saw him in my visit there,

and was very much pleased with his conversation. He is, in appearance, almost the very image of Martin Luther, and possesses a bright intellect, though his opportunities for acquiring knowledge have been far inferior to those of the German Reformer, and, of course he is far behind him in the requisite qualifications of a reformer of a degenerate church. We are much encouraged in respect to this man; but it remains to be seen what the Lord intends to make of him. One thing I was convinced of in my visit—he deeply mourns over the perishing condition of his people, and is earnestly trying, as well as he knows how, to teach them the knowledge of Christ."

Extract from a letter from Rev. Mr. Sutton, dated Cuttack, (India) July 26, 1836.

I have just returned from a visit to the great festival at Juggernaut, and as usual I feel my spirit overwhelmed within me. The festival was very late this year, and in consequence it was comparatively thinly attended, but before we came away death had commenced his carnival, and most fearfully did he triumph! O the scenes of wretchedness, of dying ghostly despair, of inhuman cruelty, of unmingled misery where we could afford no relief, of disgusting filth and loathsome depravity; of human nature debased, degraded, insulted, outraged, which we every year witness at this scene of infernal revelry! No where surely does Satan so defy God and insult man as at this high place of idolatry. Pandemonium itself one would suppose cannot reveal scenes more disgusting or more blasphemous than the festivals of Juggernaut. How often in my thoughts have I contrasted this festival with the anniversary of your society which I was permitted to attend in Chatham street. O that they could be seen together by the friends of the Redeemer who meet at those holy convocations. You would need no other appeal either to excite their liberality, or to send them home, dropping sweet tears of gratitude for the blessings of the precious Gospel.—*N. Y. Evan.*

Schools, Colleges, &c. in the United States.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser furnishes its readers with the following statistics:—"The institutions constituting both the means and objects of education are found in about 60 colleges, 500 academies, 300 lyceums, and 50,000 common schools. In New England there are 12 colleges, where 353 were graduated the last year; in New York and New Jersey 7, where 225 were graduated. In New Hampshire the number of free schools is rising of 1600. Massachusetts has about 3000 schools. Rhode Island 700. Connecticut has 1651 school districts, and about 84,000 children receiving the benefit of the school fund. In New York 9000 schools, and more than 500,000 children receiving instruction. In Pennsylvania there are 250,000 children out of 400,000 destitute of school instruction. South Carolina in 1832, had 817 schools, and 8390 scholars. Georgia has more than 700 common schools. In Kentucky only about one-third of the children between the age of 4 and 15 attend school.

Want of Churches.—It is stated in a New Orleans paper, that there is not a single house of worship in all Texas.—*N. Y. Trans.*

A NECDOTE.

Effectual Reproof.—A venerable gentleman was once passing two or three young men who were at work making hay, on the Sabbath. One of them accosted him with this impious remark: "Well, sir we have cheated the Lord out of three Sabbaths." The old gentleman replied: "You do not know how that may be, you have not settled the account." This well-timed retort administered a reproof so severe and cutting that the young Sabbath-breakers dropped their rakes and retired.

No duty will be approved of God that appears before Him stained with the murder of another duty.—*Bp. Hopkins.*

The Scriptures are the fountain—other books are streams, and streams are seldom entirely free from something of the quality of the soil through which they flow.—*Jay.*