experiment (hear)—and when he looked back. He asked how had British prosperity been created?—why, it was under a system of protection, which we were then told was inconsistent with our enlightened principles—under a system which we were now told philosophy condemned (hear). Nay, even if we look on the manufacturing greatness of England—and he, for one, would be sorry to see Manchester blotted from the map of England—but how was Manchester created? Was it under a system of free trade, or under a system of protection? (hear, hear)—Take your three great manufactures—your iron, your woollen, and your cotton manufactures.—From the very earliest period of the cotton manufacture, up to 1820, it was protected by duties varying from 50 to 75 per cent. (hear, hear)—and in 1820, when Mr. Huskisson proposed a diminution of these protective duties, he stated that the cotton manufacture of England had then become so great (it could compete with the world even then), that he thought it necessary to protect it by a duty of thirty per cent. (hear, hear). How had Birmingham grown up? Was it under the system of free trade? (cries of no, no.) No, up to 1820, the iron trade was protected by a prohibitory duty (hear)—and from that period up to the passing of the late tariff, by a protective duty of 30 per cent. In the same way, the woollen trade, up to the passing of the present tariff, by a duty of 30 per cent. Therefore, if we looked back he found even the manufacturing greatness of England was due to a system of protection. He took his stand on this, and he said the system could not be had under which these great and noble interests had grown up, especially when, so far as we had tried the experiment of free trade, we found almost all the interests of the country were suffering from its effects. Pardon him (Mr. Butt) if he spoke more immediately of its effects as connected with that country, which for better or for worse you had taken into partnership with you, he meant Ireland (hear, hear). In her prosperity you must share, and in her prosperity, if you can make her prosperous—from her prosperity you will derive the largest returns (applause). He would not weary them by many statistics at that late hour, but he would just endeavour to bring before them, in a few plain palpable figures, the state into which Ireland has fallen since the passing of the free trade. You could not, perhaps, take a better test of the state of a country than its crime. Now he found 1843 in Ireland there were, in round numbers, 7,101 convictions for all crimes; in 1846, 8,639; in 1847, 15,233; in 1848, 18,296; and he believed had they the returns of 1849 that they would find the convictions amounted nearer to thirty thousand than to twenty thousand, thus increasing from 7,000 in 1845 to upwards of 20,000, at all events, 1849. Whilst on the same point, taking the higher classes of offences, the parties transported in 1845 were 428, whilst in 1849 they had accumulated from that point to the number 2,675. He had another return which might, perhaps, throw light upon this. In the year 1845, there was in Ireland cultivated under wheat, one million acres of land; in 1847, the average of wheat cultivated had diminished to 740,000; and in 1848 it had fallen to 565,000. It could scarcely be said that it was the famine, or the potato blight, that had thrown one half of the wheat land of Ireland out of cultivation between the years of 1845 and 1848. He confessed he thought this fact to be one of some importance; because it was sometimes said by those who denied the ruinous effects of the repeal of the corn laws, "your corn land of England has not gone out of cultivation."—Why had it not? Because the English farmer, who had capital, could afford to cultivate it at a loss. He (Mr. Butt) believed he was now cultivating it at a loss (hear, hear, and cries of "True"). Whilst in Ireland the farmer had not the same amount of capital to offer as the first sacrifice to free trade (applause)—the effect was practically what it would be with you, as soon as the capital of your farmers was exhausted, and the amount of land under wheat cultivation would decline one-half in three years. He would refer but to one other return of figures. In January, 1847, after the famine had begun to have its effects in Ireland, the circulation of bank notes in that country amounted to seven and a half millions; and this was a fair test of the prosperity and the commercial activity of the country (hear). At the close of last year, the circulation of money in Ireland had fallen one-half; it had fallen down to £3,800,000, and by the last monthly returns it was at £4,000,000. These were the effects of free trade in his (Mr. Butt's) country; he said deliberately the effects of free—one at least of these effects was directly referable to it, and was he not justified in referring the other two to it also. And what had been the excuse for free-trade? The famine in Ireland. But he would say to the free traders, that the measures they had brought forward signally failed in Ireland, because he could not conceive that any thing had inflicted more misery and destitution upon Ireland than the free trade had done. He (Mr. Butt) confessed he was an advocate for protection to all branches of native industry, from deep and deliberative conviction—because he believed it was by a moderate system of protection that Great Britain could best supply the wants of all her people. He was not advocate of protection merely as an engine for enforcing reciprocity, nor to relieve the land from any peculiar burthens, but because he believed the arguments of free traders to be as fallacious in principle and as unsound in theory as the result had proved them to be in practice. They (the free traders) assumed, in every argument, that the productive power of the country was a constant quantity, and therefore, they argued, that the same production would go on. Now, he denied that the productive power of the country was a constant quantity; he said that every man who had the power to purchase had the power to create.—That was as sure as the demand produced the supply. Every man who had power to purchase, had the means, not merely of regulating, but of calling into action, industry, which, but for his purchase, would have been idle and unproductive. If that were true, the whole arguments of the free traders was baseless. (Great applause, and cries of "It is.") And was he to be told that it rested with the man who was about to purchase, whether he was to call into action the industry of his own people or the industry of the foreigner, if he thought fit? He was not bound but it was his duty, in any subject of enterprise, as long as an Englishman remained idle, to give him the preference (applause). He had been told this system was but taxing all classes; and free traders would ask, how could they, by placing the burthen on one class, benefit all classes, He (Mr. Butt) might just as well be asked by a person ignorant of mechanics, how the pressure from above pressed down every portion of an arch, yet by the pressure combined and harmonised all the materials into one solid and mutually sustainable body (cheers.) Therefore he was an advocate for protection, satisfied that, by uniting the subjects of this great realm in the links of mutual protection and assistance, we derived from their labour and and industry the largest amount of comfort it was possible for any country on this earth to enjoy, (great and prolonged applause). Two principles were put before them—the principle of mutual assistance and the principle of competition. They had, certainly, but a limited fund to purchase the labour and industry of the country, and to divide amongst all the people; but he, for one, believed that this fund would be both larger and better distributed under a regulated protection to labour than if it were to be thrown open to competition, by which most of it would be lost in the scramble which men would make for existence (great and reiterated cheering). He asked the labouring classes did they receive that share of advantage from the prosperity of the country which it had been said they would derive? (cries of "no, no")—share of all the effects likely to arise from the increase of arts, manufactures, and machinery, to which they were entitled? No such thing. They read of men working in London 18 hours out of the 24, in a most unwholesome atmosphere, for a bare subsistence for themselves and families (hear, hear.) He might go to every other branch of commercial industry in the same way; and if this were so, surely it was attributable to that principle which was then to regulate their commercial intercourse, the principle of competition in which every man to live had to undersell or overlook his neighbour (applause.) How different was this from the good old principle of live and let live (continued applause.) We had now the principle not even insinuated, but openly avowed, of every man for himself. Why, in a Christian country it might shock the implicit belief that some persons were disposed to attach to those principles, that it rested on a foundation of national prosperity and on motives of human nature directly opposite to all our religion inculcated (loud and long continued applause.) It rested on the selfishness of competition, and that must always, more or less, occasion a desire to injure (continued cheering) He (Mr. Butt) was for protection, not, he repeated, for any one class, or for any one interest [hear, hear.] He believed the interests of this country required every branch of British industry should be protected [vehement cheering]; but at the same time I am for protection to agriculture, and why? because agriculture is the largest, the greatest, and the most important British interest (loud and long continued applause, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c.,)—because it gave employment to more, and gave support to more than all the interests of the country put together (loud and prolonged cheers.) He (Mr. Butt) believed he might assume that with the present prices their power of cultivating the British soil could not be maintained as it was at present [hear, hear;] He asked what they were to do with their agricultural population? [hear, hear.] He asked the tradesmen of the town; he asked the manufacturing population of Manchester [hear, hear, and hisses], to look to their interests. What would you do with the agricultural population? (A Voice—"They may cause a revolution.") The advocates of free trade told you what to do. He saw in one of their organs, the other day, that the agriculturists might transfer their capital. There were farms and fields in Algeria, and that you might transfer your capital there ("oh, oh.") Transfer your capital indeed. No; thank God the capital of the British tenant was irrevocably invested in his native soil (cheers.) The capital of the British agriculturist is in the labour that he and his fathers have spent on his farm, in the highly cultivated soil [cheers.] It could not be taken away as a man draw his check on the bank, and carried away with him the gold to another country [hear, hear.] It was associated with the destinies of his country; and when the writer who recommended this should take the pleasures and the associations of his home, and should place them with the agriculturists, and plant them on some foreign soil, then he might tell the agriculturist to transfer his capital; but if he could do it he would leave England a desolate land [loud cheers.] But what was to become of the labourer? He was now paid his wages out of the hard earnings of the farmers, who, rather than discharge him, or turn to beggary the man who had toiled with them, had infringed on their own capital for the purpose of paying their wages [hear, hear, and cheers.] The contest could not last—it could not stand much longer; and what was then to become of the agricultural labourer? If he did not happen to perish off the face of the earth—if he did not become a character dangerous to society—in a little time he must be absorbed in manufacture [hear, hear] Would not the wages in town then come down? [cheers.] Would not the evil principle of competition be stayed? and would not the manufacturer and labourer, who might be deluded by the cry of a cheap loaf, find in the end that there was wisdom in the old proverb, "that a half loaf was better than no bread?" [cheers]—and that a dear loaf with plenty of money in their pockets, would be better than a cheap loaf and no money to pay for it? [loud applause.] Let no man delude us by saying this was a question of the landlords; that this was a question of the farmer [hear, hear.] It was a question of both; but it was pre-eminently, and above all, the question of the labourer [loud cheering]—and the principle of competition must, in the end, destroy the noble of the land; it must unite for ever to the earth the stout yeomanry of England, their country's pride [cheers.] But when the principle of competition came to the labourer, it sank him to a degradation as low as that of the lowest slave on the earth, with whose labour he is exposed to competition [great applause.] Buy in the cheapest market [hear, hear.] Ay, buy your labour in the cheapest market. It mattered not at what toil; it mattered not at what a sacrifice of human life; it mattered not at what a sacrifice of the intellect and morality of children of tender years, your purposes are achieved, so that you produced cheaply; and that was the end and object of human existence and ambition [cheers.] Let the souls and bodies of men be sacrificed to this principle; have your manufactures cheap, and the great end of human existence was gained [hear, hear.] That was the free trade principle, expressed without one particle of exaggeration; and whether that principle came in the disguise of assailing the noble, or in the disguise of assailing the landowner or the shipping interest, or, more plainly, when they [the free traders] told you it was an unjustifiable interference with the rights of capital to restrict factory children to ten hours a day, it was the same principle, it recked not or cared not for all that was great, and all that was good. They cared not for the souls and bodies of men; but regarded man as a mere producing machine; to produce at the cheapest rate was considered the end and aim of existence (great applause, which continued for some minutes.) Let them not then argue this as a question of any particular interest; but say at once you were for regulating labour [cheers.] This will bring these men to terms clearly; and when Mr. Cobden threatened them with the rebellion of the manufacturers [cries of "Oh, oh," and groans]—only get him to state his principles before any meeting of manufacturing operatives in England or Ireland, and let him ask them were they for regulated labour or for unlimited competition. And this was the whole question of free trade [hear, hear.] To be sure it was stated in a very imposing way, when they said would you tax the bread, the staff of life [laughter.] Well, that was very imposing; still he [Mr. Butt] thought in the very last session of parliament, the sincerity of that cry had been fairly brought to the test. An hon. friend of his, (Mr. Butt's) brought forward in the House of Commons a resolution in which he showed there was at that moment a tax on bread; not indeed on the bread of Poland, nor on the bread we import from the United States; but he showed that in Ireland, in Cheshire, in Devonshire, and the other counties of England, no farmer could raise a quarter of wheat without paying a heavy tax.—Where were the declaimers against the tax upon bread upon that occasion? [hear.] Surely they were the first to rush forward to declare their abhorrance of the tax. No, many of them voted in the majority, affirming the principle that there ought to be a tax on bread, provided only it was raised at home (great applause.) There was not a quarter of wheat that could be grown in Cheshire that was not taxed at considerably more than 10s per quarter. Mr. Cobden came forward, and this was his great principle, that the people of Manchester might eat their bread untaxed; and they had read that a greater than Mr. Cobden had said that it was sweeter to the taste, when they knew it was untaxed [hear.] For this political parties had been broken up—for this political character had been publicly shipwrecked—for this political parties, ay, and the public too, had been deceived [great applause.] If these principles be good for anything, if the manufacturer of Manchester must eat his bread untaxed, he [Mr. Butt] said let him eat the bread of Cheshire untaxed as well as the bread of Lithuania. But no, this principle was only true when applied to foreigners and all their [the free traders] abhorrance of a bread tax died away when their own countrymen were subject to the tax [hear, hear, and cheers.] He (Mr. Butt) did not wish to use harsh language; but he would say to any of these persons were they present, either when you declaimed against a bread tax you were a cheat, or now when you advocate a bread tax you were a tyrant. [Tremendous cheering, the meeting rising *en masse*, and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.] This stamped the whole free trade agitation as a hypocrisy and a delusion; he believed their wish to get rid of the tax on bread, as they termed it, did not proceed from any dislike to the principles of a bread tax. He recollected that Mr. Cobden absolutely threatened them with rebellion if they attempted to re-enact the corn laws. He (Mr. Cobden) threatened the House of Lords with a loss of their privileges, if any attempt was made to untax the bread grown in England (cheers.) Then, was he not justified in saying the object was not to give untaxed bread? (hear.) It was to degrade the landed interest (applause); because perhaps the mild dignity of a hereditary peerage rebuked the purse-proud insolence of many men who cared not for it; and because the yeomanry of England, now as ever loyal to the crown, stood between the ancient institutions of England and the republic that was contemplated. (A tremendous burst of applause followed this sentence, which was continued for some time.)—They had been told that to return to protection was impossible (hear.) He asked why the policy that marked the career of England for years and for centuries had been abandoned? Let us see how it was reversed? It was a few men—he did not wish to say a knot of conspirators—but a few men without rank, with money certainly, bold unscrupulous, who, in a few years revolutionised the policy of this country, and against the wishes of this united kingdom forced on this country the policy of free trade. Had they the people with them? (no, no.) What popular demonstrations such as those that preceded the reform bill called for the repeal of the corn laws? (hear.) An appeal was made to the country on this very question, and on this very principle, and by an overwhelming majority the country declared against it (applause.) But, as he said, a knot of the few, bold, unscrupulous, and active men by their exertions overpowered the voice of the country, and forced free trade on it in opposition to its wishes [hear and cheers.] Well, certainly, this was a very discouraging thing. It made one almost alarmed for the constitution of England; it made one alarmed for the institutions of the country, if you saw that a few men could thus force great changes in opposition to the will of the nation [hear.] But at the same time he [Mr. B.] saw in the history of the agitation much to encourage us, and why? Because the very point in the retrospect which was most dispiriting was that which gave him confidence for the future, and it was this: a few bold adventurers succeeded in revolutionising your policy, because you, the people of England, were inactive (hear.) If you been introduced into parliament by the Bishop of had been active—[hear]—if you had met their falsehoods by facts—[cheers]—if you had taken pains to instruct the public mind, their efforts would have been as ridiculous in their result as they were contemptible in their motives [great cheering, and cries of "bravo."] Had you indeed done your duty, and had you been defeated by the anti-corn law league, he would have despaired for the safety of his country [cheers.] And when he (Mr. B.) spoke of his country he knew no distinction; he gloried in being a citizen of the United Kingdom (great applause.) But you were indolent, you were inactive, you had no combination, you had no energy. That was very discouraging in the retrospect; but was encouraging for the future (hear.) Be active, trust not to your strength, be energetic, be combined, hold meetings like this, and where would the anti-corn-law league be? (Renewed applause, and cries of nowhere.) And it was just because all these things happened while you were inactive, that he told them to have confidence and hope (cheers.) He believed the agricultural mind of England was roused (hear, hear.) He believed the popular mind was roused, and that the tradesmen were beginning to know their real mind. Let us be aroused, and take our stand in England, Ireland, and Scotland for protection. (Prolonged and reiterated cheers.) Let us claim to make the colonial empire, which was at present of no value, useful, and which, state of things continued, we must soon lose (hear.) Let us see and tell these errors are past, and let us raise the cry of England and protection, and the day of our triumph was not far off. (Prolonged and reiterated cheering and waving of hats.) It was the cause of England (cheers.) It was a cause in comparison with which all party combinations sunk into insignificence. He (Mr. Butt) cared not who was the minister; he cared not whether it was carried by the present administration, or whether it was to be carried by honester or abler men (rapturous applause.) Let the voice of the country once proclaim you will return to the good old principle of protecting your native industry, no matter who was the minister, the voice of this great nation must be obeyed (tremendous cheering and cries of "bravo.") The learned gentleman then referred to the subject of the wages of labour, and the present position of the working classes. He designated the conduct of Mr. Bright who sneered at the hardships and evils to which the journeymen bakers of London were subjected, the other night, in the House of Commons, as unmanly and unfeeling, and, after referring to the doctrine of the free traders that the course of industry should not be controuled, but that everything should be left to itself, he said it was most absurd to talk of letting matters take their own natural course (hear, hear.) Were they left to take their own course in that great matter which was the foundation of all commercial enterprise? Was money left free? (hear, and cries of "no.") By how many laws was the currency regulated? (hear.) And what was the effect of it? You had increased the value of money at least one-tenth (hear, hear, and a voice, "Fat above it; one-half.") Suppose take a mean and say one-third. Were they not adding to the taxes of the country? Did they not owe £800,000,000 to the fundholders? How much did the laws changing the currency add to the national debt? And how much did free trade add to the capital of the debt? (applause.) They had been adding to the wealth of the fundholder by every change they had been making in this direction [hear.] If there was nothing else in a country like England it would be absurd to talk of letting matters take their natural course. He repeated his belief, and he had endeavoured to form the best judgment he could, that in no state of society which ever yet existed, or that ever would exist, could there be a time when it would not be the duty and interest of a nation to protect its own industry.—It did very well to talk about the world at large; but he believed that the same all prevailing Providence which divided man into families, and marked the boundaries of each, intended that there should be a commercial superintendence over each, whether they would or would not, which caused them to be divided [hear.] He was struck forcibly with some observations which fell from Sir Robert Peel on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, some time ago. He [Mr. Butt] remembered when a British statesmen would have spoken to the people who gave the presentation, on their exertions to promote the greatness of his own country [hear.] He felt, however, they had got free trade and that principles had diverted the feeling of the British statesman, when he concluded by telling them [the Town Council of Aberdeen,] "proceed in your enterprise, in your industry, and you will have the satisfaction [not to add to the happiness of our country] of contributing to the support of the whole human race" [laughter.] He [Mr. B.] believed that the charity which embraced the whole human race to be a philanthropic and a noble thing; but he believed the charity which attempted to embrace the whole human race within its limits, was but a specious pretence to neglect the charity that would attend to our people [great cheering]—exactly as he would think the man hypocritical and heartless who would say that he had a great regard for the whole human race, and who would have his wife and children to starve [cheering.] He distrusted all patriotism which had nothing to say for the country, but only talked to the world at large—[cheers.] And why was this just? Because, as he said, the Maker of the world had divided men into families, had left to each the particular superintendence of its own members, and to each state the particular superintendence and protection of its own subjects. [The learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst the most rapturous applause, which was again and again repeated, and was only allowed to die away when three hearty cheers had been given for Ireland.

## THE BISHOP OF CHESTER ON THE GORHAM CASE.

The tractarians in this diocese have only been able to procure forty-one signatures—fourteen laymen and twenty-seven clergymen—to an address deprecatory of the recent decision of the Privy Council. At the head of the list is the name of Lord de Tabley, but no one ecclesiastical dignitary has signed the document. The address has been presented to our excellent Bishop, who has returned the following dignified and conciliatory reply:—

"Chester, May 8, 1850.

"My Lord,—I yesterday received an address, signed by your lordship and several of the clergy and laity of diocese, expressing their sense of the dangers to the faith and vitality of the Church of England which the judgment in the case of 'Gorham *versus* the Bishop of Exeter; involves; of its certain tendency to destroy the *bona fides* of all subscription to religious test; and of the general unfitness of a court so composed as a Judical Committee of Privy Council for the treatment of questions of Christian doctrine; and further entreating me to take counsel with my Right Reverend Brethren concerning the application of a remedy to these evils, especially concerning the adoption of means which may enable the Church to declare, in such terms as shall appear most effectual, its doctrine touching the Sacrament of Baptism.

"I beg to assure your lords ip that I receive this address with the respect due to the high character of the individuals by whom it has been signed, and to their earnest affection for the Church of England.

"The anxiety felt at the present time by many attached members of our Church on the points stated in the address, has engaged the serious attention of the Archbishops and Bishops.

"As respects the composition of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a bill has already London, proposing a modification of the form of proceeding in cases of alleged false doctrine. The subject has thus been brought under the notice of the legislature, and will undoubtedly receive that careful and mature consideration to which by its importance it is entitled.

"As respects the desire expressed in the address to obtain a declaration of the doctrine of the Church of England touching the Sacrament of Baptism, I may be permitted to remark that our Church has expressly declared the Sacrament to be not merely a badge of profession, but rather an effectual sign of grace, a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof. Some questions, which theologians have raised respecting the Sacrament, our Church may have left undefined; reverently abstaining from pretending to determine what the Holy Scriptures have not determined. Some expressions again in the Baptismal Service may appear to admit a latitude of construction, and have in point of fact been differently construed by men of sincere honesty and earnest piety. If any ill effects have hence resulted to our Church, I cannot but think that they are to be attributed not so much to the diversity of opinion itself, as to the ardour of controversialists, on each side and in turn, seeking to press their own opinion to the exclusion of that of their opponents. Meanwhile, and notwithstanding these differences, indications, I humbly trust, have not been wanting that divine blessing has continued to rest upon our Church. Its ministers have been zealous in their sacred duties; and the people have manifested a continued and increasing attachment to its communion. And so long as all are animated by a spirit of mutual forbearance, of charity in judging the opinion of others, of humility in faithfully maintaining our own; I hope that, under God's blessing, we shall preserve the unity of the Christian faith in the bond of Christian peace.

"In communicating this letter to those of the clergy and laity, who have joined with your lordship in the address, I beg you will have the kindness to convey to them the assurance of my sincere respect.

"I have the honour to be,
"Your lordship's faithful servant,
(Signed) "J. Chester.
"To the Lord de Tabley."

(*From the Liverpool Mail.*)

When it was first announced by Lord John Russell that it was intended to abolish the useless and expensive office of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland we took the liberty of stating our belief that it would not be abolished while the whigs were in power. It is so arranged. Lord Clarendon is to remain, but no successor is to be appointed. Lord John Russel is hurrying the abolition bill through the House, having postponed his pet or rather sham bill in favour of the Jews.

It would be an amusing conclusion to see Lord John, after all his professions, *selling* the Jews—And nothing is less improbable. The noble premier owes his seat in the House for London city to Rothschild. He never would have got in but for this man's money, and the purchased vote of the "along shore men." They would have returned a negro, or a common bangman, at the same price. The electors of London, to a considerable extent, are the most venal and corrupt wretches in England, and it materially detracts from the character and high professions of the minister to have been returned by them. That the cabinet are setting their houses in order is tolerably clear. We do not attach much importance to the hostile vote of the Peers on the Greek farce, except as an index of what is brewing. Their lordships are always valiant when they are safe, and when they see no breakers ahead. We found our judgment, in reference to the retirement of the ministry, and an early dissolution of parliament, upon other signs. The Commons are daily becoming, like school boys before the holidays, more presuming and disobedient. Their demeanour is less respectful. They anticipate the end of the day. Their innumerable crotchets and disregard of discipline are remarkable.

The noble lord at the head of the administration cannot fail to see and feel this, for he knows the result. Never did the representative of the people conduct themselves more wantonly or mischieviously towards a prime minister. Before Mrs. Manning was convinced that she should inevitably be hung, she conducted herself with very reprachable levity. Their honours the Commons are in a similar situation, though we hope not so serious a one.—We are sure it will afford the nation inexpressible pleasure to see the "League" and the Railway statesmen turned out of the House, where they never should have been seen. Justice will not be done to railway property until this sweeping expulsion is completed. All confidence in fair and reasonable enterprises is shaken, and will continue so, until we have a change of ministry, a reversal of destructive measures, and such a parliament as shall cautiously, deliberately, and resolutely adopt a line of policy, protective, and encouraging of all the productive and commercial interests of the United Kingdom.

With regard to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, we are sorry to see Mr. Disraeli and Sir Robert Inglis opposing it. For Sir Robert Ingli's opinions we cannot say that we hold them in very high estimation; but we regret to see a gentleman of such estimable talents as Mr. Disraeli undoubtedly possesses opposing a measure which we consider so worthy of his support. We can ascribe his motives to nothing else than his innocence of Irish politics, and the strife and heart burning that are produced by the Viceroy being favourable or unfavourable to one of the two antagonistical factions. The Viceroy cannot be neutral. That is impossible in the state of the Irish mind. He cannot pacify the Irish even by adopting the policy of Peel sober, reversing the decrees of Peel drunk. If he steer a middle course—be as impartial or just as an honest man can be—he will not gain the affections of the factions of Ireland.

We therefore say, and most heartily—abolish the viceroyship. Sir Robert Peel's advice was for once sound and excellent. He proposed that the Secretary of State for home affairs in England should be the Secretary of State for Ireland. Nothing could be much easy, more politic, or more satisfactory. A minister of the crown, who in fact is, as in France the minister of justice, would or ought to remove all objections to the abolition.

Besides, is it not now imperative that the government of Ireland should be made as little expensive as possible? That miserable deserted and mismanaged island cannot now afford the gew-gaw expenses of military pageants, of grand levees, of costly displays, of idle parade, of insolvent shopkeepers on their hunters, and their wives and children in dashing cars. They cannot afford it except at the expense of their creditors. This is a vice in a country where tradesmen do not consider it any shame or reproach to be in the insolvent courts twice in every three years. Such has been the practice in Dublin for the last quarter of a century. This foolish indulgence must be stopped, and Dublin tradesmen and shopkeepers taught to live according to their means.

☞ Price of the Chronicle—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 in Advance, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.


# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 12, 1850.


## *The English Mail.*

Halifax, Thursday, 11th July, 1850.

The Mail Steamer "Hibernia" arrived this morning at 6 o'clock, and sailed for Boston shortly after 7 o'clock.

By this arrival we have several items of interest.

England.—As intimated last mail, Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion, condemnatory of the Policy of the British Ministry in the Greek affair, in the House of Commons, on Monday night, and after a debate of great interest, in which much ability was displayed on both sides, protracted night after night, till Friday night, the policy of Ministers upon a division was sustained by a majority of *forty-six* in a very full house. Lord Palmerston delivered one of the most powerful and brilliant speeches during the debate, and which seemed to tell with much effect upon the wavering members; after all the majority is not large.

It has been announced that the difference between England and France has been amicably and finally settled.

A cowardly scoundrel named *Plato*, formerly an Officer in the 10th Dragoons, made an attack upon Her Majesty the Queen, while walking with Prince Albert; the miscreant beat her about the face with a cane, but was secured before doing much damage; on examination he appeared to be quite sane, and proved to be rather wealthy. No probable cause is yet known for this wanton outrage, but the wonder is that the crowd permitted him to escape without inflicting summary punishment.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts still continues most cheering, and from all parts of the United Kingdom, the intelligence received, represents the state of the weather, and the prospects of the growing crops, as most encouraging. not a word of complaint from any quarter.

The American Steamer "Atlantic" arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Wednesday, the 26th June, thus making the passage from New York in about 10½ days.

India.—The Overland Mail from India had arrived, the Commercial news is not of much interest, in fact the busy season was considered over.

A fearful loss of life occured at Benares, caused by the explosion of a Magazine Boat, containing 3000 barrels Gunpowder, over *one thousand* lives were lost, and thirty boats destroyed, besides much other damages to property.

Spain.—The Foreign Minister has remonstrated in very strong terms with the American Government, on account of the Cuba expedition, characterizing the conduct of some of the States of the Union as unworthy of a civilized people.

*Passenger in the Steamship "Hibernia",*—C. C. Stewart, Esq.

The New House of Commons.—On Thursday, for the first time, the members assembled in their new chamber, to test its powers of accommodation and its capability of transmitting sound. The first look of the chamber was not favourable; the large end gallery destroys its symmetry, and the temporary make shifts of all intrinsic beauty. But as yet the building is unfinished. The rush of members was like that of a swarm of schoolboys broke loose. Even the awful presence of Mr. Speaker failed to damp their impetuosity of motion, voice, and gesture. They ran here and there and every where, upstairs and down stairs, canvassing the merits of the place in audible whispers. The gallery for ladies is a great improvement upon the pigeon holes in the old house, and the appearance of the fairer sex within the walls of the house was quite startling.

Prospects of the Grain Markets.—The prices of corn are not rising, but falling; and should the weather continue favourable, and the country be blessed with an average harvest, it is deemed highly probable that wheat will fall to 30s. per quarter. The quantity of foreign grain and flour imported and entered for consumption during four weeks in the month of May consisted of 1,007,469 quarters of wheat and 109,372 cwt. of flour, making in the whole more than one million of qrs. of foreign grain during the month! In presence of such a fact, we care not a rush for the assertions of those that affirm that the foreigner cannot send his corn to England at present prices without a loss. He does send it; and, if he wants to turn his produce into money, he must send it to England—as this is the only country in the world which will receive it.

Fearful Collision in the Bristol Channel.—Loss of a Large Ship.—About five o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, as the Brilliant steamer, from Hayle, was proceeding up channel, when about three miles North West of Ilfracombe, she spoke the barque Glenlyon, outward bound from Cardiff, and laden with coals.—The master of the vessel reported that, on Wednesday morning, between twelve and two o'clock, he came in collision with a large vessel, name unknown, bound from Valparaiso to Swansea, laden with copper ore. Both ships at the time were laying well up on their respective courses, and being on opposite tacks, they came into collision with such fearful force, that the vessel from Valparaiso sank before three o'clock. The crew betook themselves to their boats, and, after tossing about for some time, were picked up by a coast steamer, and taken into Swansea. As for the Glenlyon she was herself almost a total wreck.—She lost her three masts, bowsprit, and the whole of her standing and running rigging, whilst her larboard bulwarks and bow were completely stove in. It is very satisfactory to be able to state that, so far as we could learn, there have been no lives lost.—*Bristol Mirror.*

"The Day and all who honor it."—One hundred and sixty two years have elapsed this day, since the domination of the Scarlet lady was laid low by the hand of "good King William."—Let us cherish the memory of that excellent mounarch and his renowned compatriots. Compare the condition of popish countries with those that are Protestant, and mark the contrast! Compare the people of the southern counties of Ireland, favoured by nature with a fine climate and superior soil, with the northern counties of the same Island, possessing far less advantages, and see how popery has levelled the one and protestantism elevated the other. The glorious result of our elections assures us of the fact, that in New-Brunswick, as yet, there is no indication that the plague spot will extend itself. *Organisation of* good men and true, who will manfully confront the machinations of popery—shoulder to shoulder—will be the main instrument, of preventing anything like the evil of popish ascendancy, from ever taking root, in this essentially loyal Province. Of the avowed and open enemy to freedom of thought, person and conscience, we have no apprehensions, it is of the enemy in our own camp, the half-and-half, *conciliating, hypocritical, nominal,* SPEAKING Protestant, we should beware, and whilst we despise his sickly whine and maudlin affectation of charity, we should withhold from him all exhibition of confidence, and treat him as we would the most dangerous opponent—which he really is, as late events have amply demonstrated.

The Viceroy.—Her Majesty's ship *Sappho* arrived here this morning from the steamer Viceroy, ashore near Cape Sable.—The Sappho took down blocks, casks, and other articles from this place, for rescuing, if possible, the unfortunate steamer, but she was found to be bilged, and notwithstanding the additional assistance from H. M. steamers Plumper and Columbia, from Halifax, the effort was fruitless, and they were obliged to leave the Viceroy, fast breaking up, and giving way to the swell of the ocean.—The screw steamer Plumper also came into this port with the Sappho.

Launched on Monday from the Building-yard of Mr. James Smith, of this city, a splendid new ship called the *Onward*. She is said to be a splendid modelled vessel, and is constructed of the best materials the province can produce. The *Onward* was built expressly for the enterprising builder's own use, and is not inferior to any of our first rate ships. We trust she will prove a profitable investment to her owner.

We have been informed that a man named Charles White, teacher of a school near Spruce Lake Mills, on the St. Andrews road, attempted to hang his wife a few days since, and no doubt would have accomplished his purpose, had not her cries attracted the attention of some person passing on the road. White pretends to be, or is, insane at times; and if our information be correct, the Trustees of Schools should investigate the affair, and deprive him of his charge and the Government allowance.

Man's Body Found.—The body of a man, who had apparently been drowned, was picked up in the Bay of Fundy yesterday and carried ashore at Irish Town. He had the appearance of a sailor, and had on white jacket, blue shirt, white trowsers, white flannel drawers, and belt around his waist.

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES DEAD!!!

A telegraphic message was received here on Wednesday announcing the death of General Taylor, President of the United States, the evening previous. President Taylor was elected in Nov. 1848, and took office on the 4th of March following, consequently he has only filled the President chair about *a year and four months*. He was in his 66th year, and had been declining for some time. The Vice President, Millard Fillmore, Esq, will assume the duties of President until the end of the term, which will be in March 1853.—Mr. Fillmore, was born in New York in 1800, and consequently is now 50 years of age.

The Jamaica Journal of the 8th ult. announces the death of Mr. William Gray, son of the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector of St. John, New-Brunswick, aged 25 years.

Mr. Gray left this city last autumn with his lately married bride. She, we regret to say died in about six weeks after, and now we have the additional melancholy intelligence of the death of the husband. Surely "in the midst of life we are in death."

Advices from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, to June 20, announce the arrival of Steamer Mermaid from the Southward with reports of a great want of breadstuffs at Tobago, Grenada and Trinidad.

Quarantine regulations at Tobago were rigidly enforced on vessels from Barbadoes, in consequence of a disease resembling the Small Pox.

The Island continued to suffer from drought.

Persecution for conscience sake.—The following paragraphs we copy from the Woodstock *Sentinel* of the 2d instant. In our own day we have had a fair share of persecution and *prosecution likewise*. The first we always treated with the contempt which was due to its meanness and imbecility, and in the other instances, our enemies were worsted upon their own shewing. There are few—if any—journals in New Brunswick, which have displayed more independence in principle and more fearlessness in the advocacy of sound and conservative truisms, than has our cotemporary the Sentinel, but the editor well knows, that in every community there are many *very small men*, resembling Jonathan's "little end of nothing whittled down to a point," but unfortunately, these small souled gentry, in thinly populated communities, by cunningly confederating together, obtain a temporary weight and local influence, which it would be impossible for them to acquire in towns, cities or even in large villages, and thus they are sometimes enabled to do mischief; in the end however, their *motives* are duly appreciated and they finally settle down, into their original insignificance.—Our friend will comprehend us, and become cheered we hope by the early prospect of the triumphant overthrow and subjection of his tiny opponents. The cause of Orangeism will never suffer by the opposition it receives from cur *barking*. There are a set of *quasi* protestants, who pander to papists for the sake of votes. Such men are despised on the one hand and suspected on the other, and in the end, they will meet the fate of him who sits upon two stools. As our cotemporary *knows* these hypocrites, let him treat them and *mark* them according, and we shall have not the slightest objection, to take a spell at the branding iron when the *Sentinel* is tired of the amusement.

Who attempted the cold blooded ... murder of innocent and *apparently* una... on a certain twelfth of July at ... With such fellows we should make no ... let their *protestant* allies in the ... Carleton recal to memory the eve... memorable day, and then turn from ... ways and eschew the fellowship of th... *in their hearts*, we feel quite certain ... cordially abhor. We would stoutly ... to those backsliding apostates, the p... few pages of Macauley's recent history ... the villiany of James is so faithfully ... and the cruel and unrelenting spirit o... when in the ascendancy—is so fearfu... tured, and if this interesting study wil... ate as a *panacea* for the disease un... they labor, there can be no hope f... human aid cannot avail.

We conclude with the following ... assurance, from the *Colonial Advocate* ... nesday last:

So long as the Orange Societies con... selves to thwarting the political intent... Catholics they will have our sympathy ... politics being disloyal and revolutiona... our nostrils.

(From the Carleton Sentinel.)

We are somewhat surprised to find ... of the Leaders of the defeated party in th... tion are striving to lay the blame of the ... our shoulders, and are doing their utmo... us by each stopping his paper, and enc... to induce others to withdraw their supp... much regret this and other steps they ... during and since the election, not becau... their opposition in any shape or form, b... we deserve no such treatment at their h... because such acts only tend to injure t... and go to show that they are not in po... those upright liberal principles of which ... heard so much. We have heretofore ... the highest respect for some of these gent... we never for a moment thought the ... capable of filling the office of a Represen... in the just exercise of a right and pri... enjoy in common with other of Her Maj... jects, we opposed the return of Messrs. ... Tapper by voting against them. Th... scarcely think was an offence of suffici... tude to bring upon our devoted head the ... ill will of such a *powerful party*; we ... at a loss to account for their hostility a... tion. We have heard various reason... but as yet have been unable to select ... the true cause. It is said that we are ... showing partiality through the columns ... tinel, this may be true, in fact we plea... the charge; we have shown a partiali... out the whole election, and ever sin... connection with the press, but it was ... very party who now complain.

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Another reason assigned for the con... party is their hatred of Orangism, and ... mination to quash the society. If th... tell them in good faith and candour, th... in vain. Orangeism is above their reac... ciples are too firmly fixed, and its fou... solid, to be affected either by force ... and every attempt to injure it will recoil ... own heads, and add life and vigour to ... t