

## From Blackwood's Magazine.

From the changes proposed by Ministers, it is evident that they have no conception of the measures which are really calculated to relieve the people. For all evils they have but one remedy. "Increase the influence of the democracy." This conduct is the result of the same principle which inflamed the weavers at Lyons, when starving for want of employment, who declared they could see but one mode of stopping their misery which was by giving every man a vote. This absurd system is still obstinately persisted in, notwithstanding the signal and admitted proof of its tendency, which the Reformed Parliament has already, by the consent of all parties afforded. It may last a little longer, and overturn all the institutions of society in its course; but, like all attempts to subvert the order of nature, it must in the end, destroy itself.

The first measure of the constituent assembly of France was, to confiscate the church property; the next to extinguish all corporate rights; the third, to establish partial taxation on the opulent, under the name of "forced loans"; the last, to uproot the national religion. In the bill for the Irish church, now submitted to Parliament, are admitted the principles of ecclesiastical spoliation for the service of the state—partial taxation on a particular class—and the progressive demolition of the established religion; and a committee composed of a great majority of movement-men, is sitting on the whole corporate property of the kingdom. In a short time experience and observation will be enabled to determine the direction and force of revolutionary explosions, with as much accuracy as it has fixed the expansive force of gunpowder, or the track of a burning projectile through the air.

But on what principle ministers are now proceeding, in levelling alternate strokes at the two great parties that divide the nation, it is impossible to divine. How do they expect to maintain the helm, when in one night they level martial law at the Destructives, and on the next, church and corporate spoliation at the Conservatives? Do they intend, like the Committee of Public Safety, to place themselves boldly between the two factions, and destroy with the right hand Hebert and the Anarchists, and the left Danton and the Moderates? Have they forgotten the fate, which in a few months such conduct brought even on their iron and energetic government? Do they expect to conciliate the Revolutionists by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and win the confidence of the Conservatives, by delivering up the Church and the West Indies to destruction? Or do they expect to maintain themselves at the head of affairs, by declaring a monopoly of spoliation in their own favour, and letting the edge of the scymitar descend on all who attempt to imitate their example? Their conduct is inexplicable; but its tendency is apparent: it will dash themselves from the perilous heights of power, and deliver over the divided nation to a reckless faction, who will at once overwhelm it by the horrors of revolution.

## STATE OF IRELAND.

## From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

"Almighty God hath reserved Ireland in her quiet state, for some secret scourge which shall by her come to England."—SEENNER.

This prophecy, now three centuries nearer the accomplishment than when delivered, falls into the error of charging Providence with evils of man's commission. The "quiet state" of the unhappy country to which the poet was the first to draw unavailing sympathy, remains to the present day with this mighty difference, that the perils of impending retribution are augmented a hundred-fold. The scourge is ready to be applied. In relation to Ireland, Britain has ever acted the part of a harsh and weak step-dame to a froward but hopeful child. She has neither had energy to subdue its will to the obedience of fear, nor yet shown kindness which might have gained her affections; and it has grown up from a childhood, rendered petulant and capricious by mismanagement, into a headstrong maturity, eager to punish early neglect, and to retaliate cruelty; and to prove, indeed, the long prepared "secret scourge" of its spoiler. As Britain has trained Ireland so she has her.

The laborious efforts of Mr. Stanley "to make out a case" against Ireland, and the character of the measure clearly indicated before the close of the last session of Parliament, both by the Lord Chancellor of England and the Irish chief secretary, and now brought forward by the Whig government, have turned the attention of many persons to Ireland, who rarely think of that country, save, as a semi-barbarous, shocking region lying beyond seas; abounding in intriguing Jesuit priests, riotous murderous peasantry, and blundering convivial squires; whither many regiments are sent, and which Britain encourages and patronises, to the serious detriment of her own agricultural interests, by consuming its corn, cattle, and butter; whence, in war, she also kindly draws off much of the surplus population for the raw human materiel of her army and navy; and

from which she obtains hewers of wood and drawers of water at all times. Such enlightened persons are not a little indignant at the ungrateful presumption of Ireland in seeking to withdraw herself from the patronage and tender protection of Great Britain, and they might fancy her sufficiently punished by granting her wish for repeal, and cry, "Let her go in God's name," if it were not that Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Stanley assure them this would be rather inconvenient, and, besides, just what Mr. O'Connell wants; which is of itself a sufficient reason for refusal. So these persons conclude that Ireland is seized with one of her periodical paroxysms, and must, as a matter of course, be once more subjected to coercion; must see her people imprisoned, transported, gibbeted, and subjected to all the tender mercies of military law; (for how can Tory or even Whig humanity, endure the idea of a land where murder stalks abroad, &c., &c.—See any of Sir Robert Peel's late "admirable" speeches)—and then all will be quiet again. Exquisite reasoners! Nothing stands against you but common sense, backed by the experience of seven centuries! Your measure is to restore order, and bring tranquillity; but this, to ordinary apprehension, is the fruit of internal peace and contentment, and can only be obtained through the removal of every reasonable ground of dissatisfaction. Not tranquillity, then, can follow your measure, but sullen submission; reluctant, enforced obedience, which may bend the scowling eye, and compress the writhing lip, but can never reach the heart, in which it will nurse deeper rancour and more implacable and fierce resentment.

## (From the True Sun, March 30.)

The "Dragooning and Housebreaking" Bill has been read a third time and passed, after as noisy and discordant a debate, as ever cast disgrace and ridicule upon an assembly loving to call itself deliberative. It has been passed, amidst coughing, yelping, hiccuping, and braying—amidst confusion worse confounded than ever—amidst belowlings and vociferations to which "the cry of the Blatant Beast was as a whisper." The gallery on a holiday-night, may put forth its still small voice in vain; it will not rival the discordance that gives dignity to the deliberations upon despotism in St. Stephen's. A better set of shouters never congregated together than the supporters of Ministers in the Reformed House—their own Reformed House. It almost puzzles us to guess where they sprung from, and where they got their sweet voices. We should not have imagined, that some three or four hundred—we will not say legislators—we will not say, persons of high intellectual endowments—but gentlemen, men of breeding, versed in the politer refinements of life—we should not have imagined that such a number could have been found, willing to degrade themselves, and to insult the country, by venturing on such insanecies as those that have been resorted to in support of the Ministerial cause. And these are the men, these are the bear-garden gentry, who "hate every thing as is low"—who fling dirt upon the discussions of the working-classes, and who pretend to talk with so much high-minded and intellectual contempt, of the noise and nonsense of Political Union debating. Surely after what we have seen and heard for these few weeks past, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT will not again sneer at Covent-garden deliberations—he will not again curl his lip, at the proceedings of "promiscuous assemblages in Covent-garden." At any rate a Covent-garden mob is, all things considered, and making allowance for the temptation of cabbage-stalks near at hand, every bit as well mannered and as decorous, as the Whig Parliament. It is almost wonderful that the opponents of the Bill English, as well as Irish, have not been pelted (in the absence of the cabbage-stalks), with the petitions they have presented.

This Bill then has passed the Commons—a Bill which the Times itself alludes to this morning, in such terms as these:—"This offensive measure, which every lover of constitutional law detests, and which every friend of the Ministers must deeply lament, as a record of Whig principles of government!"—Whig principles of government! Mark that.

It is once more in the hands of the Lords. Even at this moment the Imbeciles are scanning the features of their darling, and endeavouring to recognize it for their own.

How will they deal with it? If they pass it in its present state, so altered, so amended, so "frittered away," that it will not answer any of the objects it was designed for (so say the Tories in the Lower House)—what a sentence do they pass upon themselves! They, who huddled up the work of deliberation in a few hours, and found every word the Bill contained a drop of balm, without which the wounds of Ireland could never be healed? If, on the contrary, they refuse to assent to the alterations, and reject the Bill—but no, we will not suppose such an event. We will not insult them by supposing a consummation so devoutly to be wished. If they cannot do all the mischief they intended, they will at least not fail to do all they possibly can.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From London and Liverpool dates from the 1st to the 12th of April.)

The affairs of Turkey are in a very critical state, and the interference of the European Powers for the avowed object of restoring peace between the Sultan and his rebellious Pacha, has involved the question in greater difficulties than ever, and seems not at all unlikely to bring on a war in which other powers will be the actors, though Turkey itself will be the real prize contended for. The Sultan is embarrassed on the one hand by the ominous assistance of Russia, his crafty and grasping ally, and on the other by the arms of the Pacha of Egypt; and between the two the Turkish empire seems tottering to its fall. In despite of the remonstrances of France and England Russia keeps possession of the Bosphorus, is moving troops on the Danube, and taking up transports in the ports of the Black Sea, to convey other troops to the theatre of war. England and France, on the other hand, are sending ships of war in all haste to the Mediterranean, with a view to rescue the Sultan from the hostility of Mehemet Ali, and the friendship of the Czar. Accounts from Alexandria to the 18th ult. state that Mehemet had rejected, with indignation, the terms of composition proposed to him by England and France, viz. the cession of the pachalicks of Acre and Syria, and expressed his determination rather to "fall with glory, and perish with arms in his hands than subscribe to a disgraceful peace." It is stated that the inhabitants of Constantinople and the Turks generally would receive the Egyptians with open arms, and that they regard the Russians with inextinguishable hatred. At the date of the last accounts Ibrahim was still in Kentopia with his army, which is said to amount to 193,932 men, admirably armed, disciplined, and officered, besides a fleet of 30 vessels of war, mounting 1201 guns. In the event of hostilities the Russians would probably find him an ugly customer.

Prussia is said to take a great interest with reference to the present situation of the Porte, and to be in active communication upon the subject with the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna.

German papers to the 4th instant contain accounts from the Polish frontiers to the 19th ult., from which it appears that the Emperor of Russia has made some concessions to the trade and agriculture of Poland, and otherwise relaxed his mode of treating that ill-gotten portion of his dominions. This unwonted clemency is said to have been wrung from him by the remonstrances of England and France; its more probable object is a desire to conciliate the Poles, whilst he pushes his designs on Turkey. These papers contain an address from the Nobles of Podolia to the Emperor, drawn up and voted on the 29th November, 1832, at Kaminiac, in which they beseech him to prevent the persecution of the national religion, the suppression of its churches, the transportation of their countrymen to the steppes of the Caucasus, the sufferings of the exiles in the mines of Siberia, and the abolition of public instruction and the Polish language. It is drawn up in the most humble, abject, and idolatrous terms, and reminds us strongly of the blasphemies addressed to some of the most impious and detestable of the Roman Emperors. One of the reasons assigned for the wish to retain the national language is, that the people may pray for their "Almighty Father, (as they call the Autocrat,) and his blessed family!!!" The grovelling slavishness of this document is sufficient to show the nature of Russian despotism in Poland.

There has been another partial change of ministry in Spain, and the liberal principles which were coming into fashion under the auspices of the Queen, seem somewhat at a discount with the weak and fickle Ferdinand. It is a thousand pities that the reports which consigned him to his fathers, some time ago, were not better founded.—The new ministry are advocates of what the French call *juste-milieu*, or, half-and-half principles, which, aiming to please all parties, generally fail to satisfy any.

We have received American papers to the 16th ult. The Tariff Bill of Mr. Clay had passed both houses of the Legislature, and received the assent of the President. After completing this measure Congress adjourned on the 2d ult. On Monday the 4th the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President took place in the hall of the House of Representatives. After the ceremony, the President Jackson returned to the palace, where he was, according to custom, to receive the congratulations of the American public. Suddenly, however, he became very ill, was taken to bed, and the doors were closed against the admission of large bodies of congratulating friends. The President, it seems, had been exhausted by the labours which devolved upon him during the last few days of the session.

It appears by late advices from Oporto that Sartorius, Don Pedro's naval commander, is at open war with him, and threatens

to blockade his master in Oporto, and has arrested his commissioners sent to supersede him in his command. Sartorius is on the right side, having Don Pedro's squadron in his possession as security for his good behaviour; consequently we have no doubt that Don Pedro must yield to the demands of his admiral, or lose his ships, which at present would be the upset of all his future projects.

Great exertions are said to be making by the friends of the Duchess de-Berrie, assisted by some foreign Ambassadors, to obtain from the French Government a promise that the Duchess should be forthwith set at liberty, and allowed to withdraw to her native country. The state of her health is represented as the cause of the interference of her friends, who seem to have found means of concerting with her that it should be made to appear much worse than it really is, in order to induce the Government to consent to her release. It does not at present appear, however, that their efforts will avail their purpose.

A Jamaica paper to the 15th February says:—"We are grieved to state that, in addition to the many other calamities at the present moment pressing upon the inhabitants of this ill-fated island, they have also before them the disheartening prospect of an exceedingly deficient crop. Sugar will be fully one-fourth, and coffee not less than one-third, short of last year. The coffee trees were injured in the blossom by the heavy and incessant rains of the past year, and the growth of the canes chilled and injured by the same cause. It is a singular fact that in some districts of the island there has not been two consecutive dry weeks since the end of May, 1831, previous to which there had been an unusually long period of dry weather."

THE WEST INDIA QUESTION.—A London paper (the Standard) gives the following, as an outline of the government plan for the settlement of the West India Question:—"A loan of twenty millions is to be negotiated upon the credit of the colonies. The legislative assemblies of those colonies which have any are to be called upon to guarantee this loan; and in the colonies which have not legislative assemblies, some agreement is to be come to with the planters for the like purpose. The loan is to pay an interest of 5 per cent.—one per cent. being reserved for the creation of a sinking fund, and the remaining sum to be payable to the subscribers. The money so raised is to be applied as follows, to the immediate emancipation of the whole negro population. The planters are to be paid an *ad valorem* price, ranging between £10 and £20 per head, for their several slaves. The slaves then, de facto, cease to be the planters' property, and become indentured labourers, as it were, of the public. They are, however, to be held in gangs upon the estates, in the cultivation of which they are now employed. They are to be made work six days of the week, the compulsory instrument is to be supplied by a numerous and efficient *white* police, acting under a subordination of magistrates communicating with the several colonial governors."

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—The following are the resolutions proposed by Lord Althorpe, in the House of Commons, on Monday night:

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is expedient that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be authorized to appoint ecclesiastical commissioners, for the purpose of carrying into effect any act that may be passed in the present session of parliament, to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church in Ireland; and that the said Lord Lieutenant be empowered to order and appoint such salary or other emoluments as he shall deem fit to be paid to such commissioners, not being bishops.

2. That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to make provision, for the abolition of first fruits in Ireland, and in lieu thereof to levy an annual assessment upon all bishoprics and archbishoprics and upon all benefices, dignities, and other spiritual promotions above the yearly value of £200, to be applied to the building, rebuilding, and repairing of churches and other such-like ecclesiastical purposes, and to the augmentation of small livings, and to such other purposes as may conduce to the advancement of religion, and the efficiency, permanency, and stability of the United Church of England and Ireland.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee that vestry assessments for any of the purposes to defray which the annual assessment mentioned in the preceding resolution, may be applicable, should be abolished; and that any law, statute, or usage authorising such assessment should be repealed.

We know not what it may be in other quarters, but the farmers are perishing around us. Sheep are rotting by wholesale, cattle in this weather must become lean and altogether unprofitable; oats are reduced to a price that will not pay for labour or seed, letting alone rents and tithes; wheat is miserably, and barley ruinously low.—*Standard News.*