

to the good, the advantage of the people.—The wealth of the Established Church excites the envy of many—shallow principles of false economy perhaps influence others; some on one ground, others on another, may advocate those changes, but I maintain that the property belonging to the people, from which the poorest man in England may derive the advantages of religious instruction (cheers.) and by which the son of a pauper, by getting on some of our noble and benevolent foundations, may receive as good an education as the son of a peer, and ultimately place himself by the side of the nobles of the land. Those changes, in my opinion, would tend to alienate and destroy that property which belongs to the people, and will deduct from their chance of advancement in life those resources which can never again be supplied.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, there were several other measures alluded to by the gentleman who seconded me, and to which I should also have wished to refer. There is, for instance, the Poor Law Amendment Act. I opposed the introduction of that measure, and I did it the ground that I thought it in principle unconstitutional and likely to be an instrument of oppression. I opposed that bill, but at the same time I did not accuse those who introduced and supported it of anything like intended cruelty towards the poor, although I think the regulations of that law are totally incompatible not only with the well-being, but with the good feelings of the poor, which ought to be consulted as well as their happiness itself. I thought that in every parish throughout the Kingdom it was desirable that a great change should take place in the administration of poor-rates, but I did think that no one good object could be effected by the cumbersome and expensive machinery of the Poor Law Amendment Act. (Cheers.) Quite unconstitutional in its original principles, the objects it had in view might have been much better effected in a safe way by constitutional means, and by processes to which the people of this country are accustomed, which are more congenial with their feelings, and consequently more favourable to their happiness.—(Cheers.) I had not the good fortune to hear any of the observations made by those who proposed my hon. opponent, and I am not willing at this time of day, and in the present inclement state of the weather to enter on matters where, indeed, no discussion can take place, and especially as I am not aware that any opinion of mine requires to be reiterated. I have a great deal of matter extracted from speeches made by me, in different newspapers a great many years since, and which proves no more than this—that I was then, as I am now, a firm friend and determined supporter of the English Constitution the whole constitution and nothing but the constitution.—(Loud cheers.) There I take my stand. Call me Conservative if you please; I am not for destroying any part of the constitution of my country. I don't care whether I am called Whig or Tory; I am for the Constitution of England, and I think the most stupid of all expedients is to revive now the old watchwords of Whig and Tory. I am free to confess that the Reform Bill has not so far met the fond anticipations which I had formed respecting it for I really had the simplicity to think, that when that bill had passed, honest and able men, whether nominally distinguished as Whigs or Tories, would have stood upon that as a broad foundation, and applied their talents, abilities, and integrity for the good of the public at large. (Cheers.) I had no idea that narrow bigotry would have been enlisted against me on this occasion, after I had fought as I did, the great battle of Reform. (Cheers.) I am really not aware what I ought further to address myself to but there are three words which have been quoted against me in the *Morning Chronicle*, as having formed part of a speech delivered by me a considerable time ago, for the purpose of proving that I have abandoned my former principles. Now, I must say, I have not been in the habit of correcting the reports of my speeches, and therefore, after all, you must only take it as the speech of the reporter; and the passage which I am now going to quote has literally no credibility annexed to it at all. The few words which have been attributed to me, and which I am certain are not correct, are these—that I was favourable to a "reform of the House of Lords." Gentlemen, such a thing never was uttered at the time they were supposed to be uttered, and, therefore, I never could have said anything of the kind; but if I had said so, I think them very foolish and absurd words, and I would not give countenance to them now. (Cheers.) The House of Lords has constitutional powers, which are as absolutely necessary, as those of the other branch of the legislature to the support of this great and glorious constitution, consisting of an amalgamation of different powers, balancing, checking, and controlling the exorbitant preponderance of each other end under which we have enjoyed and still maintain, the fullest liberty, the greatest independence of mind, the greatest tolerance in religion, the greatest energy and freedom of exertion and industry, accompanied with more productive reward than ever before existed in any nation on the face of

the earth. I am not willing, therefore, according to the fancies of some theorists, to change the admirable form of government under which we live into a democracy, such as is established in a great part of the American continent (cheers.) I am standing on the ground of the English constitution (renewed cheers,) on which I have always taken my stand. There I will stand, with a mind convinced only by experience and observation. (Continued cheers.) My hon. friend stands here, I should say, a very practical proof of the beneficial results of the constitution of this country. That gentleman is, as I understand, the son of a tradesman, who made a large fortune. Now, there is no other country in the world where tradesmen can make such fortunes, and where the sons of tradesmen can procure such an education as may enable them to stand forward as this young gentleman does—sturdily and properly stand forward, in defence of those fundamental principles which he has been taught to believe, and which no doubt, he does believe to be true. I must say, however, that I do not see how it is possible for the friends of the present administration to support a gentleman who professes such opinions as my opponent holds. What, then, is the result of the state of this country? Such instances as that to which I have referred, are occurring daily within your own observation (hear, hear), and some of the greatest men now living, have been raised to the highest situations from the most humble origins, filling those great offices with honour and credit and honour to themselves. I ask you whether, looking to the state of society, resulting from the forms of government established in every other country but our own, the same splendid success could have crowned their exertions? (Cheers.) The Lord Chancellor Eldon, and his brother Lord Stowell, were examples of this, and some of the most eminent lawyers of our own time, brought up at a grammar school, attending at Oxford on charitable foundations, have ascended through all the foundations of rank in society up to the highest which a subject of the British crown can hope to fill. (Loud and continued cheering.) Is this a state of things, proving as it does the most enlightened civilization to which a country has yet attained, which the people of England, giving ear to crude fallacies, led away by rash and hasty notions, should be willing to change? (Vehement cries of No.) I know that there are some men foolish enough to entertain such a wish; but of those, however, I am not one. (Cheers.) I can only tell them that I will not consent to embark on an ocean of change to which I can see no limit; and that I will never advocate projects which I cannot convince myself will tend to increase the prosperity, the peace, the happiness of my countrymen. (Tremendous cheering, mingled with groans and interruptions from the party of Mr. Leader, pertinaciously continued for many minutes.) I need not exhaust myself, said the hon. baronet, by talking to a multitude, hardly a dozen of whom, I find, are allowed to hear me. (Renewed groans from the radicals.)—I am not for that policy which would subvert the state, and therefore those who on this occasion, poll for me will poll for the maintenance of the constitution of England I have not deserted my post or my principles; I have, to the utmost of my power, done my duty to my country, and it is for you to decide how I am to be rewarded for it. (Loud cheering.) I have already said that to me, as a personal matter, that decision can be nothing; I have no more personal interest in the result of this contest than I had in the result of any other in which I have ever been engaged. On this footing I put the contest; the individual member is nothing at all—it is a battle for the constitution and institutions of England and it is to be seen whether the citizens of Westminster will or will not give the constitution that support which, if any encroachment were, through their neglect, made upon it, I am persuaded they would, after a brief space, discovering their delusion, bitterly regret that they had withheld from it. (Loud and long shouts of applause.)

(From the Conservative.)

The *Standard* says "the main feature of the House of Lords ought to be its immobility. The very end and object of its existence is, to present something fixed, stable and permanent, as a check on the fluctuating feelings and fancies of the multitude and of the representatives of the multitude, in the House of Lords. So long as it clearly exhibits this quality it is safe and unsuspected; when it relinquishes it, its own character and existence are instantly placed in jeopardy."

Whence came the first thought of pushing aside the House of Lords? From its own weakness and vacillation in 1829 and 1832. In the first of these years it was persuaded, in the second, it was intimidated, into a sudden and total change of course. The natural fruit of these two errors was, that the revolutionary party began to look upon it as a body which could at any time be controlled; and the Conservatives feared that little reliance could be placed upon it.

It was in consequence of these impressions that a certain supposed danger impended over the House of Lords about two or three years since. That danger has passed away, and the hopes of the revolutionary party, and the apprehensions of the Conservatives have simultaneously subsided, on finding that the House of Lords was re-assuming its natural and fitting attitude of calm and dignified determination.

Of course the disappointed party will call this "blind and stupid obstinacy," and other equally agreeable names, exhibiting thereby their own vexation and disappointment. We reply in the words of Sir Robert Peel at Glasgow:—"Would you complain because the breakwater, which at great cost and trouble you have erected to restrain the boisterous ocean, does not float on the surface of those waves which it is intended to control?"

But it will be asked, what right have the Lords to "control" the wishes or movements of the people? Finally, and for a continuance, we may admit that they have none; but to restrain any sudden movement towards a great political change, and send it back, again and again, for the re-consideration, is the very end and use of a House of Lords.

On Thursday, in the House of Commons, Sir H. Hardinge gave a notice which we find recited in the votes as follows:—

"Sir Henry Hardinge—Address to His Majesty, praying his Majesty not to renew the Order in Council, granting permission to His Majesty's subjects to enlist in the service of the Queen of Spain; and to give directions that his Majesty's Marine Forces may in future be employed only in granting such naval co-operation to the Queen of Spain, as his Majesty is bound to furnish by the stipulations of treaty."

"Thursday, April 13." The right hon. and gallant general explained that he would entirely press his motion to a division. This is the wise and manly mode of proceeding. Sir Henry's motion will put fairly in issue the question whether our countrymen are to be invited by the king's servants into a war in which their Sovereign cannot protect them from the fangs of robbers and pirates, when they shall have been defeated, as defeated they are sure to be, in consequence of the supineness and treachery of their allies.

Sir Henry's motion will also put in issue other questions. Are the commissioned soldiers of the King to be employed in slaughtering men with whom our country had at first and pretended to have, no quarrel? Are we, at our expense, to support the police of Spain, and to expose the arms of England to dishonour, by committing our troops to such numbers and situations, as render the highest exercise of valour inadequate to protect them from defeat and disgrace?

On Friday was a fierce attack made upon the King's government by the household force of the King's ministers. The attempt made was to extinguish the office of Commander-in-Chief, because the gallant nobleman, who holds that office, and who, it was admitted by all, administers its duties with unexcelled integrity and talent, is supposed to hold Conservative principles.

This scheme for wresting the sword from the grasp of the monarch has lately become a very favourite one; and whatever Lord Howick, or any other ministerial Lord may say, there is no doubt whatever that it is secretly favoured by the King's ministers.—The same men who could bring down more than three hundred to vote for an O'Connell Norman Schools Bill, or say any other bill for the advancement of Democracy and Popery, were, last night unable, forsooth, to muster more than thirty or forty of their own supporters, for the defence of a vital prerogative of the Crown. Had the Conservative opposition been as remiss in defending the King's prerogative, as his Majesty's paid servants appear to have been, it is not impossible (we have not yet seen the list) that Mr Home might have succeeded in dismissing Lord Hill from the Horse Guards. This is to have the ministry against the government.

Extract of a letter of the 6th inst. from Warsaw:—

"A remarkable event has just occurred in our country. The Emperor Nicholas, not content with establishing a system of noblesse, which excludes the pretensions of those who wish to prove their nobility, has ordered that none shall be recognized as nobles, whose titles have not been of 200 years' standing. Those who cannot furnish this proof are to be regarded as belonging to the class of peasants. The nobles or the palatine of Kalisch, with the exception of a few aristocrats, have loudly declared that they will not submit a single document to the revision of the neraldic Committee.—This democratic spirit has given great offence to the Imperial Government. The surveillance in the Palatine of Kalisch and on the frontiers has been doubled, because it is believed that the inhabitants of Poland are excited against the Government by letters from the emigrants. In spite of these precautions, the authorities of the Czar will not succeed in eradicating the spirit of

democracy, which is too widely spread amongst the Polish nobles, who are always ready to sacrifice every thing for country and liberty. The Emperor has issued an ordinance changing the denomination of the wayvodies of Poland into that of civil government.

Some extraordinary evidence was given it is said, before one of the Parliamentary Committees, as to the means used to obtain the amount of subscriptions required by the Standing Orders of the House of Commons. A Jew, whose name bore a resemblance to a great capitalist, signed his name for £25,000. This individual had neither house nor lodging; he received £4 for signing the deed. Persons were employed to procure signatures who received 5s. for each, giving four to the signer and keeping one for themselves. The names of clerks were put down for 500 shares each. One man's name appears for £32,000, and another for £20,000. A news-agent signed for £10,000, and his son for £3,000, and one of the solicitors for 1,000 shares. One of the secretaries to the Company procured signatures to the extent of £215,000, another to the extent of £86,000, and a third to the amount of £260,000. Several of the directors, whose names stood for 10,000 each, caused the figures to be altered to £20,000, on the day before the deed was sent to be deposited in the proper office.

SHOCKING MURDER AT LIVERICK.—On Monday evening last a dreadful murder was committed at a private house in Haristrongestreet, in this city. Between seven and eight o'clock, some diabolical miscreants contrived to gain admission to the house of Mrs Anne Anderson, and, after having cut her throat and robbed her of a portion of the property she possessed. She was an aged and a lone widow, and though in affluent circumstances, kept but one servant, who was a female and out at the time. The body of Mrs Anderson was discovered in a pantry in the hall, with her feet towards the door, her throat cut from ear to ear, the fingers of her right hand deeply cut, and some black hair firmly grasped in her left hand, indicating a fierce and desperate struggle with her merciless assailants—she was extended on her back—the spectacle was appalling, weltering in blood. On one of the shelves was found a large case knife, with which, no doubt, the homicide was effected, and from which sanguinary instrument, the blood had been wiped off. Near the knife on the same shelf was the impression of something similar to three fingers and a thumb—appearing as if the person who had used the knife had put the bloody hand upon the spot after having laid by the weapon. Drawers had been subsequently rifled, and some money abstracted from the premises.

TESTIMONIAL TO DAVID SALOMONS, Esq., THE LATE SHERIFF, BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH PERSUASION.

Yesterday a deputation of gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion waited upon Mr. David Salomons to present him with a magnificent Candelabrum, raised by subscriptions amongst the members of that community.

Mr. Isaac Cohen (brother to Mrs. Rothschild) read, in an impressive manner, the following address:—

"Sir,—We are deputed by a considerable number of British Jews to convey to you the expression of their feelings on the great exertions you have made for their advantage.

"They are deeply sensible of the peculiarity of their situation, who, as a comparatively small body, have hitherto been excluded from all posts of honor, solely on account of their religious opinions. The honorable line of conduct you have pursued, the high character you have sustained, the great exertions you have made for the advancement of those rights, both by unwearied zeal and unbounded liberality, have achieved a victory over prejudice and intolerance, and have stamped you a great benefactor to the Jewish community. We therefore have to express to you the lively gratitude of our co-religionists, and to request you will be assured that they are fully mindful of the eminent services you have rendered the cause of civil and religious liberty by the example you have shown, and by the success that has attended your exertions.

"We request that you will accept this Candelabrum as a testimonial of their respect and admiration."

Mr. SALOMONS expressed his high satisfaction in having this splendid testimonial of the approbation of his brethren of the Jewish community. He considered his station in a municipal office of such high distinction, as a march of the liberality of the age, and he was happy at having so passed through his year of office that, while he had been able to retain the confidence and esteem of the members of the religious body to which he belonged, he had, he trusted, secured the respect of his fellow-citizens of all denominations, and had proved that the duties of civil office might be performed by an individual holding peculiar tenets, without sacrificing his own consistency, or im-

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