

even the hope of adding to the ease and comfort of his family.

That, as a specimen of the manner in which the taxes are expended, large sums have been given out of them to "relieve the poor clergy of the Church of England," while many of the Bishops of that church have each a revenue of more than twenty, and some of them forty, thousand pounds a year; while several have recently died leaving more than two hundred thousand pounds sterling each, in personal property; while a large part of the beneficed clergy hold two or more livings each, and while, according to a return laid before parliament, in 1814 (there has been none made since), there were, out of 10,602 livings, 6,804 *non-resident* incumbents; that is to say, parsons not residing in the parishes of which they had the tithes and other revenues!

That, as another specimen of this sort, large sums have been given, out of the taxes, to men who, after the war, became rectors, vicars, and, perhaps, dignitaries, and who received this half-pay, as soldiers and sailors, while they were receiving the incomes of their livings, and while they called themselves *spiritual* persons; though, observe, the law says that *the clerical character is indelible*, and though numerous persons have been deprived of their half-pay upon the ground that it was not a reward for *past*, but a retaining fee for *future*, services! So that here was a law declaring that parsons *never could serve as soldiers or sailors*; and here was a retaining fee given to them for *future services as soldiers or sailors*!

That, as another specimen in the same way, the people are now taxed for the building of new churches in places become more populous than formerly, while there are, in England, about two hundred parishes which have no