

from it. The Recorder of New York, he (Mr. Cobbett) must inform the House, gave a very different account. He had instituted an inquiry into the way in which it operated on the morals of the people, by examining a number of those persons who had been convicted of crimes. He put the educated criminals on one side, and the uneducated on another, and he found that the number of educated criminals far exceeded those who were uneducated.

Mr. Roebuck here expressed his doubts of the accuracy of the statement.

Mr. Cobbett would pledge himself to prove to the Honorable and Learned Gentleman that the fact was so, by producing, if he wished it, or if the House wished it, a copy of the document which the Recorder of New York has made out and sent over to this country, expressly for his (Mr. Cobbett's) use. What this country wanted was good people, and not gabbling people (loud laughter). A boy would not be able to understand the Honorable and Learned Member's intellectual system until he was at least sixteen years of age. By this time he would be a great boy, stuffing himself with all kinds of meat (laughter). Who, then, he should like to know, was to find him in keep while he was studying the intellectual system (renewed laughter)? But the Honorable and Learned Gentleman said the boy might labor during the remainder of the day after he was done with his intellectual food. He (Mr. Cobbett) wished that the Honorable and Learned Member knew a little of what his labor would be. He was perfectly sure that his first work would be, to go to sleep (loud laughter). He would find his limbs too stiff for ordinary labor after he had done with the intellectual system. He (Mr. Cobbett) was not for deriving our systems of education from France or Belgium; they are nothing to us; we are nothing to them. Our feelings and habits are quite different from theirs.—Had the Honorable and Learned Gentleman argued from the case of America, that would have been one point. The document to which he had already referred, which he had received from the Recorder of New York, proved, as before stated, that education, so far from proving a benefit there, led to the increase of crime. He (Mr. Cobbett) would teach the youth of the country something better; he would teach them to work. Learning, he was sure, was very injurious. It was for the benefit of the children of the poorer classes that he spoke. It was for their good, and not for the good of the rich, that he spoke. The consequence of putting the children of poor people to school would be to keep them from work; children were never too young to work. He had two boys under seven years of age now in his employ to keep the birds away from the corn, and each of them received half-a-crown a week. This was of some consequence to their fathers; it was gaining money to them (laughter). If you send the boys of poor people to slip-slop school-mistresses—if you send them to a drunken school-master (great laughter)—or, if you send them to a conceited coxcomb school-master, they would not keep birds away from the corn, but would run and shelter themselves under the hedge when the rain began to pelt (loud laughter). They would be brought up with such high notions, that there would be no use of them whatever (laughter). For these reasons, therefore, he objected to any system of national education, and he would oppose the Motion of the Honorable and Learned Gentleman."

On the 13th ult. in a debate on the Arrangement of Business—

"Sir J. Scarlett was opposed to the consideration of public business during the morning sitting. If it were intended to banish professional men, such a course would be pursued. He for one could never be present, and he had been entrusted with a petition from gentlemen from Surry against the bill, and he had not yet been able to present it. He did not think that it was any improvement of the old system to take public business in the morning.

Lord Althorp said that it had been occasioned by a desire to get rid of a great accumulation, more than was usual at this period of the session.

Mr. O'Connell was of opinion that the House was already sufficiently infested with lawyers (cheers and laughter,) and it was not fit that public business should be delayed because lawyers could not attend (hear.) It seems extraordinary that the House should be called upon to consider the individual in-

public respect which heretofore the House has maintained. In the discussions to which we allude, the dignified obedience to the rules of order which hitherto has marked that House, the proud submission to the restraints of habitual courtesy, the calm government of passion, the unruffled patience, which examined even the most exciting topics without forgetting itself in an intemperate word—all these have disappeared, and in their place we have beheld banter and ridicule, when the gravest matters were under discussion—inseemly heat and violence in argument, and sometimes such a clamour, and loss of self-respect, as is seldom witnessed in any more dignified scene of controversy than that at the Old Bailey, when inferior counsel, adapting their manner to the taste of their clients, endeavour to brawl themselves into profitable reputation. If discussions of this creditable nature continue in the upper House of Parliament, its character as a superior deliberative assembly will be lost—it will be considered to have more than the faults of the House of Commons, without the accountability to constituents which is a check on that assembly, or the temporary character, which, with respect to the lower House, gives frequent opportunity for amendment:—it will sink in public esteem, and the inevitable consequence of that will be, if long continued, that its power and usefulness will be at an end.

"It is especially a matter of regret, that the chief mover in these scenes of novel indecorum in the House of Lords is the very man who ought, by his presiding care to prevent them from taking place. The Lord Chancellor himself is the man who, carrying his fiery habits of debate, and his love of victory in discussion (without consideration of the dignity of the means he uses) into the House of Lords, has done so much, and threatens to do so much more, to alter its character—to make it a theatre of popular debate, with more than the usual license of such debate, instead of sustaining its character as a place of grave deliberation. The noble and learned Lord has done more than this,—he has set an example of contempt for the Peers around him, and the general tone and manner of these proceedings, with the coarse multitude (not of the simple common people, but the vain smatterers in politics) will be most ready to follow. The Lord Chancellor in his careless determination to distinguish himself, according to the peculiar manner in which his talents enable him to do so most easily, seems utterly to disregard the injury he may do to the character of the assembly to which he now belongs. The weapons which the Lord Chancellor can use with such remarkable power and effect are unseemly in the House of Lords; but what cares he for that? He desires to astound the House, and to fix the attention of the public by the exhibition of his skill and power in sarcasm and invective; and though few things could be more derogatory to the House than such an exhibition, yet he will rather make the House and the country undervalue that penalty, than refrain from this method of victory and display. We might point to other members of the House, too, of different politics, whose rash notions and boisterous manner show but little sense of that dignity and propriety which should be ever before them; but from these little harm would be likely to arise, if the authority upon the woolsack were exercised according to the former spirit of the House of Lords. As it is, however, any Peer who errs upon the side of violence, is apt indeed to find an antagonist upon the woolsack, well pleased to enter the lists with him, and to encounter roars of passion with roars of laughter; but he will not meet that dignified correction and grave rebuke which would restore the House to its proper tone of debate, and re-assert the dignity of its proceedings.

"Let it not be supposed that we state these things in any spirit of party hostility to Lord Brougham. We entertain no such hostility. We know and can well appreciate his great abilities—his astuteness, his readiness, his general knowledge, his wit, and his energy in business and in eloquence; all these we acknowledge, but we are not therefore to shut our eyes to the consequences of his method of acting in the House of Lords—we are not to be blind to the fact, that in the exercise of his own power, he is sapping the foundation of the power of the House of Peers, and bringing down in the estimation of the people the character of that high and noble assembly. There is a proper sphere for such abilities as those for which Lord Brougham is so distinguished, and in

And thou, thro' ages yet unborn, shall
The male Minerva of thy Oxford's side
" Yet while thy pulse beats quick
While no kind slave remind thee to
Go read the wholesome truth—go,
Where Blenheim's towers in dwindling
There Marlborough's glories in rever
The morning's acres bow'd to Jews
The shrank and weedy hay—the fir
The forest patriarchs shorn of half th
Learn there how heroes' earthly fam
And spendthrift heirs are satires on

[From the New York Papers,]
LATER FROM ENGLAND AND

By the packet ships Utica and Savannah from Havre the 25th, the latter from we are furnished with papers of the news is unimportant.

ENGLAND.

The bill for removing the civil rights of Jews, was lost on its second reading in the Lords, June 23d. An amendment by the Earl of Malmsbury, "that the bill should not be read a second time that day six months," a vote of 140 to 80—majority against the course of the debate, the Earl announced the proposed measure as "Almighty!"

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithe Bill being under consideration, Mr. O'Connell moved that any sums raised by the Tithe, should, after providing for the redemption of the same, be applied to objects of general utility. The motion was carried by a vote of 360 to 100.

LONDON, June 24th.—City.—Morning.—Since the morning, we have received the political information from the Continent. Money has been more scarce, and the apathy of speculation in the market said to be mainly caused by the war in the pending measures of the present session.

It will also be seen, that the foreign market partakes of the gloom of the British market for speculation is suspended.

IRELAND.

For a correct understanding of the state of the country, says the Dublin Evening Mail, we must remember that in Ireland the term "Protestant" is used in reference exclusively to the land—neither Presbyterians, Baptists, nor Quakers, being included under the name.

"We are authorized to state that the meeting of the Protestants of Ireland will be held in the city of Dublin in the first week in July. The meeting will be attended with circumstances of great importance, and the character as must ensure the attendance of the most remote provinces. Subjects will be discussed and resolutions passed, and sentiments be uttered, and speakers will be calculated to inspire our friends with courage to fill our implacable foes with consternation. Brighter and happier days are before us; and we hope in our next to be able to acquire, and to go somewhat into particulars at which we only at present make this announcement for the purpose of giving our friends timely notice, so that they may be prepared for their arrangements for being present."

FRANCE.

The principal intelligence of interest since the result of the recent elections of the Chamber of Deputies. The result was a material triumph, 270 Deputies out of 300 returned in their favor. Among the candidates were several of the most distinguished members of the opposition in the last Chamber, and among them the names of the new candidates.

The Journal des Debats remarks, that the result of these elections, obtained a most significant repelling all the attempts of the spirit of anarchy, the inhabitants of the capital have a new title to the esteem and gratitude of the nation.

Twelve out of fourteen deputies for the Seine have been elected. The names of the new members are: T. Minot, Lefebvre, Odier, Ganneron, of the Interior, Francois Delessert, C. De Schonen, Charles Dupin, Demoincourt, all Ministerial.