THE Weekly Chronicle

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Weekly Almanack.

	SEPT.	R. Sun.	S. MOON.	H. W.
25	Saturday,	6 2	5 58	0 42 8 37
26	Sunday,	6 4	5 56	1 47 9 23
27	Monday,	6 5	5 55	2 50 10 4
28	Tuesday,	6 7	5 53	3 53 10 28
29	Wednesday,	6 8	5 52	4 59 11 9
30	Thursday,	6 10	5 50	Rises. 11 44
1	Friday,	6 11	5 49	5 55 0 17

Full Moon, 30th, 11h. 32m morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.–Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.–Director next week: Dr. Boyd.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: R. M. Jarvis, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.–(Saint John Branch.)–A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.–Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: W. H. Street, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

ARISE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk. Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of

Sancton & Crookshank.

and trust their assiduity and attention, joined to their intimate knowledge of business, will merit a share of public patronage.

GEO. P. SANCTON,
May 1, 1841. A. G. CROOKSHANK.

White Lead, Oil, &c.

FOR SALE by the subscribers at their Store in Ward-street—A quantity of No. 1 & 2 White LEAD, Yellow, Red and Green PAINT; boiled & Raw Linseed OIL, in small packages; PUTTY in small casks and bladders; Barrels COAL TAR; Barrels Wilmington TAR and PITCH; fresh ground OATMEAL; 10 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; Hhds. of Molasses.

May 7, 1841. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed his Business to the Wooden Building lately erected on Robertson's Wharf, (heretofore known as Donaldson's Wharf,) where he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Ship Chandlery, of every description.

May 7. WM. ROBERTSON.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he still continues to purchase old Silver at 4s. per oz.; old Copper at 6d. per lb.; Brass at 4d. per lb.; old Lead at 1½d.; and old Iron at ½d per lb.—He further states that he will not purchase from any person or persons under the age of maturity, and that they must identify that they are legally entitled to dispose of the same, and give in their names and places of abode.

☞Constantly on hand,—Cloths, Ready-made new and second hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

JOHN G. LEESON.

Saint John, 7th May, 1841.

On Consignment.—18 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR.

June 11. W. H. STREET.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the Firm of DEWOLF & BENT, has been this day dissolved. All debts owing to the late Firm, are to be paid to William H. Dewolf, by whom the business will in future be carried on.

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. BENT.

Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

By late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow:

100 BUNDLES best London Oakum, 160 coils Cordage, 1¼ to 7½ Shrouding

50 coils Manilla, 1¼ to 4 inch,
50 coils 2, 3, and 4 yarn Spunyarn,
200 bolts Navy CANVAS,
450 cases Crown Window Glass,
100 casks Anti-corosive Paints,
240 kegs White Lead, &c.; 17 casks Blacking,
47 chests Howqua's Fine Congou Tea,
50 cases Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Bottled Fruits, &c.; 100 barrels Roman Cement,
20 cases Patent Medicines and Windsor Soap,
4 cases Padlocks,—For sale by

June 11. P. RANNEY.

Loaf Sugar! Loaf Sugar!!

LANDING ex ship *Agnes Ann*, from Greenock, 15 Hhds. Refined SUGAR;

In Store,—12 Tierces do. do. Families who wish a supply for preserving fruit are invited to call, as it will be sold cheap for cash by

July 30. JAS. MALCOLM.

British News.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN ON THE OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last parliament.

"Her majesty continues to receive from foreign powers the gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her majesty the most friendly relations.

"Her majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July, 1840, was concluded between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished, and it is gratifying to her majesty to be enabled to state, that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France has now ceased.

"Her majesty trusts that the union of the principal powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe, will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

"Her majesty is glad to be able to inform you that, in consequence of the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian troops, her majesty has ordered her minister to the court of Persia to return to Teheran.

"Her majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which her majesty has sent to the China seas, but her majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demand which her majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make. Her majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1830, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honour to both parties, by the aid of her majesty's mediation.

"The debt incurred by the legislature of Upper Canada for the purposes of public works is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the United Province. Her majesty has authorised the governor-general to make a communication on the subject to the council and assembly of Canada. Her majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have to assure you that her majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burthensome to her people, and it has appeared to her majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

"Her majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

"Her majesty feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

The men whom we must still call Ministers have taken the most disgraceful course to themselves, the most disrespectful to their Sovereign, and the most insulting to the people of England, which could be imagined, by putting the language of a party into their Sovereign's lips at the very moment when the country has emphatically pronounced its decision against that party, and when they are about to give place at the council-board to their political opponents. We could not have believed, except upon the evidence of our senses, that any man or set of men—even that incarnation of meanness, Lord John Russell—could be guilty of conduct so unconstitutional, so ungentlemanlike, so unmanly, towards a lady of 22 years old, who has trusted them with unsuspecting confidence, that lady being their Queen. No wonder that her Majesty, with the innate sense of propriety for which is so remarkable, declined the odium of delivering from her own mouth such a speech as this, and stated that if it was necessary (as her responsible advisers said it was) that such words should be spoken in her name, it must be done by those who indited the composition and would have to answer for it, and not by herself.

Looking at the speech just delivered as from the throne with that broadness of view and regard to passing circumstances which are essential to practical appreciation of its meaning, every one must recognize in it a desperate attempt to compromise the Royal authority by a public declaration, at this the last moment, in favour of the Whig Ministers and their financial policy.

A man who can thus deal with his Sovereign's name must be lost to all sense of shame all honourable feeling; and we have no hesitation in saying, that in a public so constituted as that of England, such conduct can have no effect but to deepen the feeling of disgust already entertained for the noble Lord and his colleagues, and make their return to power, at any distance of time, morally impossible. It will sink into the minds of men, and be recorded upon the page of history, that for five long years the Whigs possessed the power of carrying through the House of Commons, with a high hand, any measure which they were pleased to introduce, and that during the whole of that period they maintained silence concerning the expediency of altering the corn laws, and the evils consequent upon the extent to which the principle of protection is carried in our fiscal system. For five years more, and when bread was almost at famine prices, they still commanded a decisive majority, and still abstained from introducing measures on these subjects. In the eleventh year, when they yet hoped for a majority, though their power was visibly on the wane, they again met Parliament without introducing into the speech from the Throne any allusion to such topics; but when the session thus commenced was far advanced, and the majority turned against them, they for the first time fled for refuge to the anti-corn law cry. Finally, after dissolving Parliament expressly on this question, but without having ventured, even then, to compromise the dignity of the Crown by an explicit reference to their measures, they now choose the very moment when the sucess of those measures is known to be impossible, and when the voice of the country has been overwhelmingly pronounced against them, to commit the Queen *for the first time* to the recommendation of this particular line of policy. Was there ever Ministers who could act in such a manner, except the men who in 1835 advised King William IV. to denounce Mr. Daniel O'Connell from the throne, and in 1835 made a solemn league and covenant with the same Mr. Daniel O'Connell for the sake of forcing themselves back upon the councils of the reforming Monarch? They have been consistently regardless, it must be confessed, of their own character, of the personal feelings and position of the sovereign, and to the dignity of the throne.

The addresses which will be presented to her Majesty from both Houses of Parliament, in reply to the insult thus offered to the nation by her advisers, are such as we should have anticipated from the strength and firmness of the Conservative leaders. In grave but respectful language, they trace our present finacial embarrassment to their proper source; and, while acknowledging the importance of the subjects to which the attention of Parliament has thus been called, and assuring her Majesty that the true interests of her people will be anxiously considered by both branches of the legislature, they gave expression to the universal sentiment of the British people, by stating their conviction that it is "essential to the satisfatory result of their deliberations on those and other matters of public concern, that her Majesty's government shall possess the confidence of the two houses of Parliament and of the country;" and by "respectfully representing to her Majesty, that such confidence is not reposed in her Majesty's present advisers."

We heartily congratulate the nation upon this restoration of unanimous action and cordial co-operation between the two Houses of Parliament, and upon the happy consequences which may be expected within a few days to result from their harmony. The crew of public offenders who have done their utmost to degrade the Crown and insult the people, are now at their last gasp; and when the pending debate in the House of Commons is over, their misgovernment will afflict the country no more.

(From the Standard of Wednesday.)

Ministers were compelled, by the position in which they had placed themselves, thus to degrade the dignity of the Crown, by affixing their sovereign's name to the most ungracious and peevish Address ever read from the Throne. The Speech was, besides, dishonest in two particulars. It claimed credit for the voluntary assembling of parliament "at the earliest possible opportunity," whereas it is notorious that the early assembling of parliament was rendered necessary by a distinct pledge extorted from the reluctant Cabinet. Secondly, in professing to give a full account of the foreign relations of the empire, all allusion to the negociations with the United States upon Mr. M'Leod's case and "the boundary question," beyond dispute the most interesting and important of all topics of foreign policy at present, is studiously omited. There are in the Message other misrepresentations and evasions as deserving of reprehension, but in the crowded state of our columns we cannot now attend to them. Lord Melbourne declared that the amendment came upon him "like a thunder clap." It is easy to believe that, living as he has lived for six years, in a kind of Epicurean security from care and the apprehension of danger, the *poco curante* Premier has been awakened from his luxurious dream with feelings of surprise, as well as horror; but he is probably the only man in the empire who did not see the coming storm with equal certainty and distinctness. Under the influences of the thunderstroke, the Noble Lord made of course a very feeble speech. He was replied to by the Duke of Wellington, who complained with just indignation of the attempt of the Ministers to identify the Sovereign with their falling cause. Lord Brougham closed the debate in one of the most characteristic and amusing speeches ever delivered by the learned and wayward Lord. He supported the Address, but gave among his reasons for supporting it, such an account of the recent conduct of Ministers as must show, that their proper abode at this moment would be in her Majesty's Tower of London, not on the Ministerial benches of the House of Parliament.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Many are the instances recorded from time to time of the Royal munificence of the worthy and estimable Queen Dowager; but never has it fallen to our lot to record a more pleasing case than the following, which has lately come to our knowledge, and for the truth and accuracy of which we can vouch. A gentleman of the name of Blake, one of the pages to her Majesty, was stretched upon a bed of sickness, and was found to be approaching his end. Her Majesty with that solicitude which she evinces for even the lowest menial in her household, was particular in her inquiries after him day by day, and on learning from his medical attendant that but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery, she proceeded without delay and unattended to his bed side, and spoke sweet words of comfort to the dying man, bidding him to rely upon the all-sufficient merits of his Saviour for acceptance with his God, when the things of this world, which were fast fading from him, should have closed upon his mortal sight. She begged him to feel quite comfortable as to his wife and family, for that she would provide for them, and to pass the few short hours that remained to him on earth in preparing to meet his God and the coming judgment. Such words of comfort, we may hope, produced their proper effect, and that the spirit of the departed will have reason, through eternity, to praise his Redeemer for sending such a messenger of mercy to comfort him in his dying moments. A few days after his decease, her Majesty sent for the sorrowing widow, who was left with a family of seven children, and announced to her her intentions of allowing her a pension of £100 a year and a residence in Bushy Park, so long as that continued her property. She desired her to send such of her family as were of sufficient age to school in the neighbourhood at her expence, and that as they grew up she would provide for them. What Englishman does not feel a real pleasure in becoming acquainted with such princely acts of benevolence in the widow of our late beloved Sovereign, and in knowing that this nation has placed it within her power to display, by such instances as these, the kindness and nobleness of her queen-like nature.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

THE ARMY.

46th depot, under the command of Major GARRETT, are under orders to march for Clonmel. 81st depot, quartered at Kinsale, are ordered to march to Kilkenny. 97th depot, at Cork Barracks, are ordered to proceed to Ballincollig to make room for the 20th.

Major Willcocks, of the 81st, has joined and taken command of the depot companies of that Regiment at Charles Fort, Kinsale, from the service companies in the West Indies, and Major Creagh has obtained six months leave of absence, preparatory to his embarkation for the service companies.

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

5th Foot, from Corfu, to relieve the 46th at Gibraltar.

45th, from Gibraltar to West Indies, to relieve the 32d.

52d, to Nova-Scotia, to relieve the 36th regt.

77th, from Malta, to relieve the 5th regt. at Corfu.

86th, to Cape of Good Hope, to relieve 75th, to return home.

20th, and Rifle Brigade, 2d bat. to Bermuda, to relieve the 30th and 76th.

30th, 76th, to Nova-Scotia, to relieve the 8th and 37th.

98th, to Mauritius, to relieve the 87th, to return home.

8th, 36th, 37th, 75th, 87th, to return home.

90th, to New South Wales, to relieve the 28th.

28th, to India, to relieve the 41st, to return home.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

The 20th Regiment in this garrison, received, rather unexpectedly, yesterday, the route for foreign service, and the first division (head quarters) under Major Hutchinson, marched this morning for Cork, to embark for Bermuda, in the General Palmer and Cornwall transports, which sailed from the Thames for Cove this day. Major Hutchinson will succeed in the next Gazette to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 20th, Colonel Thomas retiring upon half-pay; but an officer from the half-pay list will be brought in to sell out. The Regiment will embark 25 officers and 600 men. Major Croad will command the Depot of the 20th with the companies of Brevet Major Smith, Captains Lord Mark Kerr, Eveleigh and Day. Ensign Murray has joined the 20th in this garrison, upon appointment.

Lieut. Colonel Wilson, 35th, proceeds overland via Bombay, to China.

Ensign Bouchier, son of Major Bouchier, succeeds to the Lieutenancy in the 81st Regt. void by the death of Capt. Jeffery, at Tobago.

Another victim has fallen in the West India clime, in the person of Lieut.-Colonel Knight, of the 33rd, a Waterloo officer, and native of Charleville. Thus, within three months has the command of two regiments on the West India station become vacant, Colonel Marshall, 82nd, having also died there.

Major Harty succeeds to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 33rd; Captain Whannel to the Majority, and Lieut. Smith to the Company, consequent upon Lieut.-Colonel Knight's death.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Byrne (late 98th) is ordered to Barbadoes.

The 7th Dragoon Guards will be stationed at Ballincollig, not in Dublin.

The Duke of Wellington is a Field Marshal in the Prussian service, and Colonel of the 28th Regiment, in the army of that kingdom.

Lieut. Stead, R. N., of the Pestongee Bomanjee transport, which took out military stores from England, is reported to have been murdered by the Chinese.

The Hon. Major Keppell, while bathing in the river, near Romney Weir, on Wednesday week; with Lord Alfred Paget, was almost drowned by the water being drawn from the weir creating a violent, current. A waterman, named Joseph Cannon, however, seeing his danger, rowed towards him, and grasped him as he rose for the third time.

A murder committed eleven years ago, near Hutton Rudby, in the West Riding of York, has just been discovered. Two men have been committed to York Castle charged with the crime, one of whom of the name of Grundy, committed suicide in his cell last week.

At the Thames Police-office on Saturday, a man of the name of Langley was placed at the bar, charged with being accessory to the murder of James Dixon, an English sailor, on board a foreign vessel bound from Monte Video to Havre. The deceased had been run through the body by the Captain, a Frenchman. The prisoner was brought from Havre in the custody of two of the superior officers of the French police, and was remanded.

It will agreeably surprise the public to know that one of Sir James Anderson's steam carriages will be, in a few weeks, placed upon the road between this City and Dublin, for the conveyance of passengers and goods. The principle of this great modern invention combines the essential and highly desirable qualities of complete safety, with a degree of celerity, far beyond that of any vehicle drawn by horses, and more ease and comfort to the traveller, than the stage coaches afford. The steam carriage has been running in and about Dublin for several weeks past, to the admiration of all persons. The journey between this and Dublin may be accomplished in eight hours, so that passengers can breakfast in Limerick, and dine in Dublin same day, and *vice versa*. The rate of conveyance may be accelerated from 12 to 15 miles an hour.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

After service on Sunday, a Roman Catholic offered himself and family to the officiating clergyman, to become members of the Methodist new connection.—*Ibid.*

NEW CARBINE FOR THE ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The handsome pattern of a new carbine recently sent to Woolwich for the purpose of being used in practical operations to ascertain its capabilities and advantages, has proved its superiority over every other yet submitted to the Board of Ordnance, and the result has been an order for their universal introduction to the men composing the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, 20 stand of these arms have been transmitted to the drill non-commissioned officers here, and they are now actively engaged in acquiring a perfect knowledge of the exercises necessary for the new carbine. This warlike instrument only weighs 8lb. 3 oz., and the barrel measures 2 feet 6 inches in length, having a bore equal to the present infantry musket, but with less windage, the balls having to be driven home in the same manner as in rifles. The stock, and indeed the workmanship, appear to be of the best description, highly creditable to the manufacturers of these British arms, and to the liberality of the Board of Ordnance for selecting them. The pieces are all labelled "Tower, 1841." The swords to be fixed on them instead of bayonets are formed of excellent material, two feet in the length of the blade, having one sharp cutting edge, and a sharp point for defending the men from the attacks of cavalry, and when attached to the carbine are exactly equal in length with the musket and bayonet of line soldiers. The lock of the carbine is constructed on the most approved percussion principle, and the caps have four Vandyke cuttings round the edges, which is a great advantage in securing a firm hold of them in cold weather, and, as the cap splits instead of bursting in the action of igniting, it is rendered peculiarly safe and not liable to disperse or startle the eye at the time of taking aim. It would be an immense improvement to introduce a similar carbine in the Royal Artillery, for which service it is evidently well adapted.

DEBATE UPON THE ADDRESS—AMENDMENT, "WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY," CARRIED IN THE LORDS.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1841.

Earl Spencer opened the debate by moving the address. It was, as is usual on such occasions, an amplification of the topics introduced by ministers into the royal speech. After discussing those which referred to questions of foreign and colonial policy, his lordship came to the subject on which hinged the entire interest of the debate—the consideration of the laws which regulate the trade in corn. He said that the most extravagant opinions had been entertained on this subject, and that they had prevailed on both sides of the question; he felt satisfied that the corn-laws were no protection to the agriculturist, and did not believe that the price of corn would be materially altered by the abolition of the corn-laws. The price depended on the expense of cultivation, on the cost of production. The land that a repeal of these laws would throw out of cultivation was anything but corn land. It had never been worth the foreigner's while to import corn unless he could obtain 53s for it free of duty. He did not believe it was possible that any large quantity of corn would be introduced at any materially reduced prices. He felt that an alteration in the corn-laws, and freedom of trade, would yet, and soon, be triumphant. The advantages he anticipated from that alteration were to be obtained by raising the prices of food on the continent, in order that their manufacturers might not be able to compete with ours, and that they might not be able to turn their attention so exclusively to manufactures. If these laws were abolished and the continental prices raised, speculation would be renewed in English corn and very greatly relieve the farmer in depressed years. He asked for concessions on both sides, and that by delay in promoting freedom of commerce, capital should not be driven abroad, and the manufacturing prosperity of the country destroyed. He had generally concurred in opinion with the present government; he had supported them when they came into power, and his confidence in them had never been shaken.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, who seconded the address, entered at some length into a retrospective view of the relative value of bread-corn since the duties now in force had been imposed, and proceeded with a statement to show that neither the farmer nor the people benefited by the result. The noble marquis next endeavoured to expose the futility of the argument based on the alleged danger of relying for a supply of bread upon foreign nations, who might at any moment close their ports, and refuse the necessary quantity, and instanced the year 1810, when the continental ports were firmly closed against British commerce. His lordship then adverted to the question of the concurrent fall of wages with that of bread, and after stating that the labourer would be able to buy more food and raiment out of his reduced earnings than he could under the present system, reiterated his strong objections to the sliding scale, concluded his speech by insisting on the necessity of agreeing to the address as it stood, and expressing his opinion that ministers could not quit power under more honourable circumstances than the present.

The Earl of Ripon directed some very severe censures upon the conduct of foreign affairs, which had plunged the country into an interminable, dangerous, and expensive series of wars in Persia, China, and India; which had at one period menaced the country from the other side of the channel, and which had created a state of affairs beyond the Atlantic to which he would not further advert, such were its difficulties, than by saying that he felt the deepest anxiety respecting the issue of the matter pending. The noble earl next dissected the financial schemes of the last year and of the present one, both of which he pronounced to be fallacious and absurd, if not ruinous. The former had proved to be so by its results, and the scheme now under consideration could be shown to be equally destructive to the revenue, the policy, and the principles upon which the parliament had legislated during the last ten years. He was upon the financial measures of the present government that he felt disposed to take his ground of opposition, and he considered he could bring forward the most convincing reasons to induce the house to support him in the amendment which he proposed to make, of a vote of utter want of confidence in her majesty's government. This announcement was received with cheers by their lordships, and, after going at some length through the three fiscal measures proposed by the ministers, which he successively dissected and condemned, the noble earl concluded by moving the amendment.

Earl Fitzwilliam entered into a lengthened exposition of his views upon the corn-laws, and supported the address.

Lord Lyttleton would vote for the address, but in doing so wished to guard himself against being supposed to place entire confidence in her majesty's government.

Viscount Melbourne, in supporting the address, said that he had never witnessed so serious an attack made upon a government, supported by so little reason or argument.

The Duke of Wellington was of opinion that his noble friend the Earl of Ripon had laid down quite sufficient grounds for the amendment which he had moved, and he should therefore give it his support. He censured the course adopted by the government, and said her majesty was ill-advised in the speech which had been placed in her mouth at the close of the last, and in the beginning of the present session, topics having been introduced into both of these speeches calculated to inflame the passions of the people, and to produce no counterbalancing advantage.

The Duke of Richmond contended that the scheme of a fixed duty of 5s. on corn was one of the maddest that could be conceived, and he would give his support to the amendment. It was said, that if the present ministry were turned out, the conservatives on their accession to power would adopt the very measures by which they had effected the destruction of the present administration. He did not believe this, but if it should turn out, to be the fact, he would be the first person to propose a want of confidence in them.

The Marquis of Lansdowne contrasted the present views of his noble friend the Earl of Ripon, with those which he entertained when, as Mr. Robinson, he drew up, in conjunction with other influential members of the House of Commons, a report, wherein he stated his opinion that a fixed duty on corn was what was required in order to introduce a sound and healthy state of things into the supply of food to this country. He, for his part, could scarcely believe that Mr. Robinson, whose name was appended to that report, was the same individual with his noble friend on the opposite side. The noble marquis then proceeded to deduce from the undiminished prosperity that had followed upon the repeal of the prohibitory duties on wool, and which measures had been opposed on the very same grounds that were now taken with respect to corn, that the same results would follow upon the alteration of the sliding duty to a fixed one. After some general observations, the noble marquis concluded by stating that he was prepared to give up the reins of government to that party which commanded the majority in both houses, and he did so in the hope that, when in office, they would use their power with moderation, and bring forward liberal measures, in which he and his friends would support them.

The Earl of Coventry said that none of the proposed changes were required by the country. He was of opinion that the country was in a safe state, and he hoped that it would be shortly placed in the hands of the Duke of Wellington.

The Marquis of Northampton, in supporting the address, said he did so because in his opinion a vote of want of confidence attached to it an expression of confidence in those whom the parties proposing the vote might suppose likely to succeed to office.

Lord Brougham supported the address, and contended that the constant and serious fluctations in the price of corn under the present system rendered some alteration in the corn-laws necessary for obtaining something like steadiness in price. The noble lord, after regretting that the government did not go farther in their contemplated alteration of the corn-laws, proceeded to condemn the error of judgment which they had committed in dissolving the last parliament—a step which could only be justified by the certainty of obtaining a large working majority in their favour; but which was unjust to their sovereign, unjust to the country, and unjust to the measures they advocated, when they advised the exercise of the prerogative for the factious purpose of procuring a larger minority than they would be likely to have should the parliament be dissolved by their successors.

When the noble lord sat down the gallery was cleared for a division, and the result was—

For the address - - - 96
For the amendment - - 168
Majority for the amendment —72

DEBATE AND AMENDMENT ON THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

House of Commons, Tuesday, August 24, 1841.

Mr. M. Philips moved the address in answer to her majesty's speech, and in doing so alluded slightly and in a congratulatory tone to the foreign policy of the country. He then enlarged upon the state of our commercial relations, and contended that unless we altered our import duties in some particulars, and more especially with respect to the duties on sugar, we could not hope to renew our treaty with the Brazils under favourable circumstances. In adverting to the corn-laws, he assured the house that upon no previous occasion within his recollection had there existed such depression and misery as now prevailed throughout the manufacturing districts—depression which might be removed by an alteration of the corn-laws, because those laws affected manufactures and commerce in more ways than one. They tended to derange the currency by leading to the exportation of gold, by which, as a necessary consequence, trade was completely paralysed. He was of opinion that the best mode of relieving the distress of the manufacturing districts would be by throwing all obstacles to the extension of the manufacturing industry of the country, and in so doing the landed interests would find that they had conferred upon themselves the most lasting benefits.

Mr. Dundas shortly seconded the address.

Mr. S. Wortley then rose to move an amendment to the address. Her majesty's ministers had, he said, appealed to the country in support of their measures, and he, under the peculiar circumstances attending his return to that house, could scarcely be considered presumptuous in thus early presenting himself to their notice, giving as he did by his very presence in the house an answer on the part of an important portion of the country to the appeal which had been made to it by the government. (Cheers.) Concurring, as he did, in the views of hon. gentlemen on his side of the house, and believing those views to be in accordance with the feelings of the great majority, not only of his own constituents, but of the country at large, he felt himself called upon to ask whether it was meet that her majesty's ministers, under the circumstances in which they were placed, should be entrusted with the future conduct of the affairs of the country, or whether they should be permitted to dictate the answer to her majesty's speech? The hon. gentleman then went through a slight history of the Whig administration since 1830, when Lord Grey's government stated that their course would be one of peace, economy, and reform. In the first, that of preserving the peace of the world, they had most signally failed, as was evident from the siege of Antwerp down to the war in Syria. In the second they had also disappointed the hopes of the country. In the third they had redeemed their pledge, though even in that respect many people thought they were actuated by their wishes to keep out the tories rather than by any wish to keep faith with the people. The honourable gentleman next adverted to the mode resorted to by the ministry for the purpose of keeping themselves in power, by the immense amount of patronage which they had created, and which, if they have been permitted so to do by the conservatives, they would have carried to a still greater extent. He then condemned the course pursued by the government respecting the budget, though he admitted there might be something valuable in the principles of free trade. It was not to be forgotten that the noble lord at the head of the government had, in the other house of parliament, in reply to a question, declared that he proposed the fixed duty on corn as a protection to the agriculturist, while the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) declared, at the same time, in the House of Commons, that he intended the measures connected with the budget as a blow against all monopolies. Under all the circumstances surrounding the present government, he thought it was the duty of the house to inform her majesty, before they assume the responsibility of entering upon the business of the nation, that they had no confidence in her ministers. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, the insertion of words to the effect that the house begged most humbly to represent to her majesty that they had observed that the public expenditure exceeded the public income, and that they would adopt measures to remedy the evil; that they were sensible of the importance of the considerations to which her majesty had directed their attention, but that in deciding upon the course which they might deem necessary to pursue for the interests of the country, they felt it their duty to submit to her majesty that it was essential towards obtaining a satisfactory result to their deliberations, that the ministers of the crown should possess the confidence of the house and of the country, and that that confidence was not possessed by her majesty's present ministers. (Loud Cheers.)

Lord Bruce seconded the amendment.

Mr. Labouchere said he was at a loss to understand the policy of the amendment which had been moved. It certainly declared a want of confidence in ministers, but it gave no indication of the policy to which it was intended that it should lead. The right hon. gentleman defended the conduct of the government, which had, he said, conducted the affairs of the country in a spirit of economy, and which had succeeded in preserving the peace of Europe with scarcely the slightest interruption. He then entered into a defence of the necessity of ameliorating our commercial restrictions, and quoted a variety of returns relating to the tricks played in striking the averages of the sales of corn, in order to