ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 6.

The Duke of Wellington moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Disfranchisement Bill.

The Earl of Winchilsea opposed the Bill, and hinted his intention of never again setting foot in the House of Peers, after these Acts shall have been passed.

On a division, there appeared a majority of 122 in favour of the proposed measure.

Tuesday, April 7.

Roman Catholic Relief Bill.—The House went into Committee on this Bill, and several of the clauses were agreed to, a variety of amendments which were proposed, having been negatived.

At half-past one o'clock the Committee adjourned to five o'clock on Wednesday.

Wednesday, April 8.

The House at five o'clock, went into Committee on the Catholic Relief Bill, when after much discussion, the several clauses were agreed to. The House then resumed, and the Report of the Bill was brought up and received, and the third reading fixed for Friday.

Thursday, April 9.

The Marquis of Londonderry stated, that by returns, he had obtained, the number of Irish forty-shilling freeholders was only 217,000, one-half the number guessed by a noble marquis (Lansdown). If any noble Lord chose to raise the qualification to £15, he would support him.

The Duke of Wellington moved the committal of the bill for disfranchising the forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdown would not oppose the bill, connected as it was with the great measure of relief, but stated his reasons for disapproving of it. He could not agree to take away vested rights, and thought the measure should be only prospective.

Earl Bathurst supported the bill.

The Earl of Haddington objected to it, as he would to a bill for reforming Old Sarum.

The Earl of Wicklow agreed that the retrospective effect of the bill was objectionable; but to preserve the peace of Ireland, and to establish a just and equitable mode of election, he would vote for it.

The Duke of Richmond objected to the bill, and stated his intention to move an amendment to exclude from its operation those who held in fee.

The Marquis of Clanricarde also opposed the bill, as an invasion of vested rights. It was a bill of complete spoliation, for the landlord would eject every tenant in arrear, as most of them were half a year at least.

The Duke of Wellington remarked, that the noble marquis called men freeholders, whom he in the same breath admitted to be half a year in arrear. The noble marquis confuted himself.

The house then went into a committee.

The Duke of Richmond moved his amendment, to preserve the freeholders in fee.

It was opposed by every peer who spoke (ten in number) but the Earl of Malmsbury, and was finally negatived on a division.—For it, 12; Against it, 66; Majority, 54.

The other clauses were discussed, and some amendments of no great importance proposed, but they were all negatived.

Friday, April 10.

Petitions were presented against the Catholic claims, among which was one from Liverpool, by the Earl of Eldon, so bulky that a porter could scarcely carry it.

Lord Goderich presented a counter petition from Liverpool, signed by 22,000 persons.

The Duke of Wellington moved the third reading of the Catholic relief bill.

Marquis Camden, and Lord Granville supported it.

The Earl of Eldon opposed it, in a speech of great length, in which he recapitulated all the arguments he had used before against it. The existence of the aristocracy, and even of the monarchy, depended on the decision of this question. What had become of the majority of 45, that had voted against it last year? Would it increase the reverence of the people for parliament to hear, that after their lordships had sworn the oath of supremacy, they had passed this bill? The Catholic priesthood did interfere in civil matters, for they interfered with the marriage contract. They were invading the rights of the church of Ireland, for there were Catholic archbishops, bishops, deans, and prebends—a regular hierarchy like that of the established church. What had king O'Connell been saying? for king O'Connell he was, and deserved to be, if he was suffered to go on as he had done already. Had he no scheme of rebellion? He said the act for suppressing the association was an Algerine Act. He concluded by praying to God to avert the dangers that threatened the country, and which would certainly destroy our Protestant church, and by declaring that he would rather die the next morning than give his consent to such a measure; for if he did, he should feel that he was a traitor to his religion and to his country.

The Earl of Harrowby replied very ably in defence of the bill. He rediculed the apprehensions entertained of the Papal power, which even at the revolution could do nothing to support the Catholic King James II., either in England or Ireland. If the Catholics made an attack on the Church, all the Protestants united would rise in support of it. Besides, the Catholics would have no inducement to rush into a hopeless struggle to their certain ruin. The evils of Ireland called for this remedy—the only one that could be effectual, and he congratulated his Majesty's ministers on the honour and renown they would acquire by having the firmness to propose and pass it.

The Duke of Athol, and Lord Middleton supported the Bill, which was opposed by the Earl of Abbington, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of Roden.

The Bishop of Litchfield hoped to see the Protestant church freed by this bill from all obstructions to its prosperity, and the light of the true gospel warning all within its reach.

The Earl of Falmouth referred to the petition against the bill, and declared his unalterable repugnance to it.

The Duke of Cumberland said he was not vain enough to suppose that any thing he could say would change the opinion of the house. He was actuated by no feelings of hostility to the Catholics, but he was unwilling to consent to a breach of the constitution, and therefore he should vote against the bill.

The Duke of Sussex supported the measure mainly on two principles—first, because exclusion was no part of the British constitution; and, secondly, persecution was no part of the Church of England—exclusion being only an excrescence growing out of the rubric. He congratulated the noble Duke on the close of a proceeding so auspiciously commenced, and so triumphantly conducted. Great and glorious as his victories were, they were surpassed by the victory he had that night won. The military crown of laurel which he now wears, by the act of this night will be interwoven with the olive of peace; and to the gratitude of the country for his splendid services in war, will be superadded the approbation of his own conscience, and the applauses of the present generation and of posterity, for bestowing the blessings of religious peace on millions of his grateful fellow-subjects.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his earnest hope and belief that this bill would place the empire in a state of strength and security which it had not for 30 years enjoyed.

Lord Holland, in a witty speech, combatted the arguments of the noble and learned lord (Eldon), and repelled his attacks, which went to represent him (Lord Holland) almost a traitor. He expressed his joy at witnessing the consummation of the greatest political wish of his life.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, contended that the majority of wealthy and educated of the whole country, and not merely of London and Westminster, were in favour of the bill. Allusion had been made to the papal power in cases of marriage, but what was it against a decree of the ecclesiastical courts? The papal sentence could never be carried into execution. He regretted that his sense of duty had led to the loss of the friendship of many noble lords, and among them an illustrious personage; all he would say was, that what he had said and done were what he considered it his duty to say and do.

The house divided, for the third reading:

Present	149	
Proxies	64	
		213
Against it, Present	76	
Proxies	33	
		109
Majority for the bill		104

The result was received with great cheering. The bill was then read a third time and passed.—The disfranchisement bill was also read a third time and passed.

Their lordships rose at two, o'clock, and adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 18.

At half-past three o'clock their Lordships assembled, and the Commons were summoned, and on their appearance at the bar, the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the Forty Shilling Freeholders' Disfranchisement Bill, and several other Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough. Their Lordships then adjourned till five o'clock, shortly after which hour the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on the woolsack.

Tuesday, April 14.

Their Lordships received a few petitions—one from the silk weavers of Dublin, complaining of depression in their trade.

Wednesday, April 15.

Lord Farnham presented a petition against further concessions to the Roman Catholics, from Long Court, in the county of Armagh.

On the presentation of this petition the Lord Chancellor smiled, and observed to the noble lord that he was not aware that any further concessions were intended.

The Marquis of Bath presented a petition from Frome, in the county of Somerset, against concessions to the Roman Catholics.

The Marquis of Anglesea rose, and said a few words, not very distinctly audible, particularly at the commencement. The noble lord was understood to say, that he should take an early opportunity, after the holidays, to name a day when he might be permitted to give some explanation of his public conduct during his recent administration in Ireland.

The Earl of Shaftsbury moved that the house do adjourn till Tuesday, the 28th of April.

The motion was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 9.

The debate on the silk trade was postponed, at the request of Mr. V. Fitzgerald, to Monday, when he pledged himself to make a statement of the plan of government for regulating this trade.

Petitions were presented from the silk-throwsters of London, and of the Western Counties, complaining strongly of their distress.

On a petition from the Catholic Bishops in Ireland, as to the education of the people, a debate arose as to whether they could be recognised as Bishops.

General Gascoyne objected to received the petition; but after some discussion, Mr. Secretary Peel reminded the House that the Pope was, in the articles of the Established Church, acknowledged as the Bishop of Rome.—The petition was received.

LONDON, April 10.

His Majesty, we are happy to say, notwithstanding the anxiety to which he must necessarily be subjected, continues in excellent health.

The Anti-Catholic Meeting which was advertised to take place this morning in Hyde Park, for the purpose of agreeing to an Address to be carried in procession to His Majesty at Windsor, has turned out a complete failure. The meeting itself was attended by scarcely 200 individuals; and as to the procession, it consisted of two barouches, drawn each by four blacks, and preceded by a fugleman, who looked remarkably foolish in a dress of orange and black. As great pains have been taken by some absurd political quacks to get up this precious assembly, as old prejudices have been appealed to, and circulars, which might be dangerous were they intelligible, have been distributed in every direction through London and Westminster, and even for ten miles round the metropolis, exhorting the people to save their glorious Protestant Constitution—as such trashy appeals have been resorted to, to rouse the passions of the public, and without effect, it is fair to infer that the spirit of religious intolerance is at last fairly laid, and that other and better feelings are usurping its place in the public mind.

Never, indeed, did we know of a period when peace and tranquillity were so universal throughout England. The excitement occasioned by the first broaching of the Catholic Relief Bill, at the commencement of the Session, is rapidly dying away. The sound discriminating sense of the people has stepped in to the assistance of Parliament, both have gone hand in hand together, and the result has been the memorable majority of Saturday night.

The German papers are filled with reports respecting the preparations making at Constantinople, and throughout Turkey, for the prosecution of the ensuing campaign. It is said the Grand Seignoir intends to have 300,000 men in the field. The naval armaments also are carrying on with great activity, though the difficulty that the Porte finds in procuring sailors, is represented as being very great. The 13th of Ramazan is mentioned as the day fixed for the Sultan's departure to the army.

Hare the murderer has returned to his native place, Scarva, in the county of Armagh, Ireland, where he has been recognized, and is obliged again by public indignation, to become "a vagabond in the earth."

A volume of poems by the King of Bavaria has just been published at Munich, the profits of which are to be given to an institution devoted to the blind.

Lord Dudley, it is said, is upon the eve of quitting England for a long continental tour.

Canton papers to the 16th of November, represent the trade in British manufactures as in a complete state of stagnation from excess of importation.

Prussia has at length determined to recognise the South American Republics. Consuls for Mexico and Colombia will be immediately appointed.

Lord Eldon had four hours audience of His Majesty on Saturday week, and presented sixty petitions against the Bill for removing Catholic disabilities.

Quarter's Revenue.—The Courier of Saturday states that the Quarter's Revenue was to be made up that evening, and was expected to show a decrease of £408,941 from the produce of the corresponding quarter of last year. The decrease in the Customs will be about £242,000 and in the Excise £108,000.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 10.—Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next the 12th instant, for his Serene Highness the late Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, brother-in-law to his Majesty.

The Journal de St. Petersburgh of 21st March, contains the following article:—"We hasten to communicate to our readers the rapid and successful result of an expedition by sea on the coast of Rumelia, under the command of Admiral Kumani, who, in a report of the 4th of this month, states, that on the 28th of February he had succeeded in making himself master of the fort of Sizopolis, (Sessiboli,) situated beyond the Bourgas, on which occasion the governor (a Pacha of two tails) and forty-six officers of the garrison were made prisoners; a great quantity of ammunition, provisions, and eleven cannon fell into our hands. The possession of Sissipolis makes us masters of one of the best roads in the Black Sea.

Rome.—Letters and papers from Paris, of the 5th instant, announce the elevation of Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglione to the Papal chair. His election took place on the 31st of March; and he thereupon assumed the official title of Pius VIII. His Holiness is in his 68th year, having been born at Cingoli, November 20th, 1761; and he has been a member of the sacred college (of Cardinals) since 1816.

Portugal.—Don Miguel not content with the late executions he had caused, had sought to gratify his thirst for blood, by attempting to murder his elder sister. A Count who interfered to rescue the Princess, fell a sacrifice to the violence of the enraged Don.

Spain.—Letters of the 24th ult. received from Alicant, mention the occurrence on the 21st, of a severe earthquake in that part of Spain. The town of Torrevieja, about 30 miles from Alicant, is stated to have been wholly destroyed, with no less than ten villages in the interior. It is supposed that a great number of persons had been killed and maimed, but no exact account has been obtained. A boat with several wounded persons had arrived at Alicant, from Torrevieja.—Some further slight shocks were felt on the 22d and 23d, but no damage was done at Alicant.

A vessel employed in the India trade, called the Jane Eliza, together with a most valuable cargo, was seized on Wednesday, in the river, for a violation of the charter of the East India Company. It seems that the law by which the monopoly of that great trading body is established, prescribes, that no vessel shall make the voyage direct home from China to England, without incurring the forfeiture both of ship and cargo. The operation of this law has been usually evaded by touching at Singapore, where the cargo being landed, and fresh clearances obtained, nothing remained to vitiate the voyage. In the low prices to which almost every description of goods has fallen, this condition was felt to be a very onerous one, and came by degrees to be only partially complied with—that is, a portion of the cargo, instead of the whole, was landed, and the new clearances thus obtained were suffered to pass without question. In the case of the Jane Eliza, no part of the cargo, it is admitted, was landed, but the vessel, after having touched at Singapore, proceeded with fresh clearances for England. The cargo, independently of the vessel, is valued at £50,000; it consists chiefly of silks, nankeens, tortoise shell, and other articles usually imported from China. One house alone in the East-India trade has 800 bales of silk on board of the Jane Eliza, and there are large consignments of the same valuable description of goods to other houses in the same line. The affair has excited a most lively sensation. The merchants are indignant at the seizure, and will, it is said, avail themselves of it as a striking instance to prove the injurious nature of the Company's monopoly.

The total number of steam-boats or vessels belonging to all the ports of Great-Britain is 310, and the number of tons 26,374. Vessels belonging to Government are not included in this account. Of the number in the return 57 belong to the port of London. Sixteen steam-boats are now building.

From the Sun, April 16.

A Flanders mail has arrived this morning, bringing Brussels papers to the 15th instant, from which the following extracts are selected. It will be seen that we have been on the point of a rupture with the exalted Sovereign of Tripoli. The intelligence conveyed in the letter from Trieste, of the acquiescence of the Pacha of Egypt in the demand of the Porte for an aid of 12,000 men to act on the Danube, if true, announces a fact of some importance:—

Brussels, April 11.—We learn from Tripoli, in Barbary, that in December last there were serious differences between the Regency and the British Consul General. The English colours were taken down, and the English subjects placed under the protection of the Consul of the Netherlands. However in a few days the arrival of a Dutch man-of-war induced the Dey to change his mind, and to accede to the demands of the British Consul. The British colours were again hoisted, and saluted by thirty-three guns from the fort and citadel. The Dey made a present of a sabre to M. Clifford Kocq Van Brengel, the Consul of the Netherlands, as an acknowledgment for his mediation in this affair.

It was reported on 'Change at Vienna, on the 5th inst., that the English ambassador had left Naples to go to Constantinople. This news had caused a rise in the funds.—*Brussels Papers, April* 15.

Trieste, March 30.—A ship that left Alexandria on the 5th instant, brings word that the Pacha has at length yielded to the urgent desire of the Porte, and will send 12,000 men to the Danube. This corps (of four regiments of regular infantry, and some regiments of irregular cavalry) must march through Palestine, Syria, and Natolia. The expense will be enormous; and the Egyptian government endeavoured to keep the affair secret, in order not to hurt its credit.

The French papers contain little news. The *Journal du Commerce* is chiefly filled with details of the late earthquake in Spain, which, by all accounts, has been most extensive and devastating in its effects. Out of the ruins of Almoradi alone 470 bodies have been dug. The inhabitants of the afflicted provinces are in a state of dreadful consternation.—*Sun, April* 16.

The most virtuous and praise-worthy intentions, when ill directed, are not unfrequently productive of pernicious effects, and when such become evident, those who are inclined to scoff and cavil at all that is good, eagerly seize on the result as matter of triumph; this alone should restrain the over zealous, who carry their laudable exertions to indiscreet lengths; and above all, the fair dispensers of charity, who exercise their benevolence in spheres totally unfit even for their acquaintance, and expose themselves to be the witnesses of scenes grossly offensive to their delicacy and modesty, and not unfrequently to personal insult, and even danger.

Some months ago a young lady of family, and moving in the higher circles of our northern metropolis, was in the habit of extending her charitable visits to the most forbidding haunts of poverty and vice, to administer in person spiritual as well as corporeal relief to the sick and suffering; a practice which we believe is much followed there as well as elsewhere by the loveliest and the best, but which in great towns more especially is constantly attended by the most unpleasant results.

The lady in question had several times visited a sick woman, who had been confined for some weeks to her wretched pallet in a dark haunt of some of the most degraded outcasts, in one of the narrow and loathsome alleys which still abound in the old part of the city. On one of these occasions, the weather being cold and wet to a great degree, she had spent an hour in conversing and reading the Scriptures to the poor sufferer, and was rising to depart when the husband of the invalid came in, and after thanking her in repeated expressions of gratitude for her kindness and charity towards them, appeared particularly distressed at the depth of wet and dirt which she had come through that day, adding that there was a back entrance which led to the street by a perfectly dry passage, through which he would gladly conduct her back. She thanked him and was proceeding to follow, but the sick woman said the way she came was the pleasantest: the man repeated his assurance of the other being preferable, and was leading the lady through the back door, when the woman more vehemently recommended the other road; the lady delayed her departing step a moment to listen to her, but was persuaded by the husband's assurance of the comparative comfort of his route, and was finally following him, when the sick woman arose with frantic eagerness, and, undressed as she was, wrapped her coverlid around her, and seizing the lady by the arm, dragged her out at the door by which she had entered, and hurrying her with tottering but rapid steps up the alley left her at the entrance to the street, which was a frequented way, and begged her never to return. The lady surprized, and under some alarm that she had been trusting herself with a mad woman, sought her home in a considerable degree of agitation, and did not return to the squalid abode.

A few weeks after, on the discovery of the late atrocious murders in that town, and when numbers were daily flocking to visit the scenes of them, then exposed to the public gaze, the fair object of our tale, from the descriptions she heard, was curious to be an eye-witness also of those dens of guilt and horror; she went with some relations, and on entering the fearful abode of the murderer *Hare*, she found, with unspeakable horror, that it was the very apartment she had repeatedly visited, and recollected, with appalling sensations, how narrowly she had escaped the death-gripe of the monster.—*Ibid.*

From the Liverpool Advertiser, April 18.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to London. He was present on Monday Evening in the House of Lords, during the debate on Lord Clancarty's motion respecting the imprisonment of Eneas M'Donnell.

It is rumoured that, under existing circumstances, no opposition will be offered to Mr. O'Connell's taking his seat for the county of Clare.

Mr. Shiel.—We learn on highly respectable authority, that Mr. Shiel will have a seat in parliament immediately after the passing of the relief Bill.

The parchment-makers are said to have reaped a profitable harvest by the late unexampled zeal for petitioning.

Accounts from all parts of the country state the spring to be one of the most backward ever remembered. Even the hawthorn hedges have scarce a tinge of green upon them.—*Hull Packet.*

It is curious to see the immense number of splendid carriages rolling westwards after a division in a full House of Lords or Commons. At two or three in the morning, the effect is very striking, when all is silent and "hushed as the foot of night." Standing on the curb stone of Regent-street, the other night or rather morning, after the division in the Commons on the Catholic question, it was curious to observe that each private carriage contained its solitary possessor, sitting in drowsy grandeur, whilst each hackney-coach from the house never contained less than two, or, of course more than four persons—generally three. No man offers to put his brother member down in his private carriage; but when a hack is to be hired, two or three club together to save their shillings. Is this characteristic of the age or country, or of the higher orders?—*London Paper.*

Decline of Party.—A remarkable instance of the salutary effects of the great measure introduced by Government for the pacification of Ireland, has just taken place in the city of Cork. A Court of Oyer Hundred was held there on Thursday, convened expressly to enroll the names of Sir Charles Wetherell, ex-Attorney-General for England, and Mr. Sadler, the Duke of Newcastle's new Member for Newark, amongst the freemen of that loyal corporation, and to petition Parliament against Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Sheriff Cummins, however, had changed so entirely since the requisition was signed, that he conceived any further opposition to the measures of Government would be justly branded as factious, now that it was obvious it must be unavailing. As concession might now be considered the law of the land, it became the duty of every loyal man to promote peace and tranquility among all classes of the Irish people; he therefore moved an adjournment *sine die*. Mr. Deane and Mr. Gregg, both heretofore distinguished by their anti-Catholic politics, concurred with the Sheriff, and the Court accordingly broke up. We cannot too highly applaud the good sense and good feeling exhibited in this proceeding, and we trust we shall have many similar instances to record.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The season was never so backward as it is this year, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and Ireland generally; but we have been informed, that there are fewer cases of fever at present in the hospitals than were ever before known at this period of the year. We need not observe, that a late season is always considered auspicious to the hopes of the agriculturist in this climate.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

St. Petersburgh, April 1.—On Sunday *Te Deum* was performed in the chapel of the winter place for the taking of Siboliza.

STATE OF TRADE.

State of Trade.—The London *Courier* was at the pains the other day to collect the paragraphs written on this subject, by all the country papers published in the principal seats of the manufactures in the kingdom. This collection presented certainly a very melancholy picture of the trade of the country. The silk trade, the cotton trade, the woollen and hardware trades, seem to be almost equally depressed. We observe, also, by the speeches of honourable members in the House of Commons, that in France there are nearly equal distress and stagnation.—*Liv. Adv.*

State of Trade in Manchester.—The stagnation which has so long oppressed the cotton trade continues, we are sorry to observe, without any sensible abatement. Indeed, we are disposed to think that it is rather on the increase. The demand for yarns was less animated on Tuesday than on the preceding market day; and we believe the same remark will apply generally to piece goods. The country trade exhibits the same unhealthy aspect which it has done during the whole season, and the spring trade is likely to pass away almost without our being sensible of its presence. The cotton-spinners who turned out last week, are still off work, and there is no appearance of an adjustment with their masters.—*Manchester Herald.*

The Chamber of Manufactures and Commerce in this town have resolved to petition the two Houses of Parliament, praying them to take into consideration, during the present session, "the restrictions which impede the commerce of this kingdom with India and China, for the purpose of facilitating and extending a more beneficial intercourse with those vast regions than has hitherto existed."—*Birmingham Gazette.*

British Woollens.—Through the greatest part of the year 1828, the demand for woollen cloths and worsted stuffs, the principal staples of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was very steady, and it is allowed that no year in the memory of man ever produced more pieces. There has, however, during the last two months, been an obvious declension in the manufacturing business, and at present the complaints in Leeds, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Bradford, and Halifax, are very numerous, and we fear too well founded. This is partly owing to the season of the year, and partly perhaps to the near approach of the long anticipated change in the currency, which induces both manufacturers and retail dealers to avoid burthening themselves with stocks. Notwithstanding this depression the prevailing opinion is, that trade will revive early in the spring, and this expectation is encouraged by the fact that British woollens are successfully competing, even in cheapness, with the manufacturers of Flanders and Germany.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON JOURNALS.

"The two bills were read a third time and passed last night (Friday night week); the disfranchisement bill without any division—the Roman Catholic relief bill with one, in which there were 213 for the third reading of the bill, and 109 against it, leaving a majority of 104 for it.

"The speakers last night were—the Marquis of Camden, Lord Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Norwich, the Duke of Athol, Lord Middleton, the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, and the Duke of Wellington, for it. The speakers against it were—the Earl of Eldon, (in seemingly a farewell speech), the Earl of Abingdon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

"We are not going to enter into a review of any of the speeches, either for or against the measure, because we do not desire to prolong the discussion.

"The bill has passed both Houses of Parliament, and as it will receive the Royal assent on Monday, will in a few hours be the law of the land. All opposition to it, therefore, must cease, not only from a principle of duty, but, we trust, also from a feeling of inclination. The conflict being at an end, no further hopes of triumph can be cherished by the one party, or apprehensions of further defeat be entertained by the other.

"Let us trust, therefore, that the bitterness and the irritation which it has engendered will be suffered to subside, and that all classes will return to their former good understanding and confidence in each other. To the supporters of the measure we should say, 'you have gained the victory, do not attempt to cloud the brightness of it by reproach and insult to your opponents.' To the opposers of it we should say, that 'as you have defended the garrison to the last, and have only yielded to superiority of numbers, your defeat is without shame or disgrace.' To both we should recommend to unite their efforts to render the measure as beneficial as possible, and follow the counsel of Lord Eldon, who, though he has been the most strenuous opposer of the measure from the beginning, expressed himself last night in the following impressive manner:—'My Lords, you are not likely to be troubled with me long upon any subject. But I solemnly declare, that if this bill pass, it will be my duty, however strong and deep-rooted my objections are, to endeavour by every means in my power to smooth the agitation it has created, to remove the asperity which it has encouraged, and to let my countrymen know, that however they might have opposed the measure in its progress through parliament, it is their duty to yield obedience to it as soon as it has become the law of the land.'

"We shall now, in the parliamentary language, pass to another order of the day, and take a new line of departure. The legislature will be occupied now upon business if not of such vital moment, at least of considerable importance to the welfare of the empire. It will have to complete the financial measures of the year, to examine the causes of the depressed state of certain branches of domestic industry, to prosecute the improvements in our judicial system, and in our police.

"The ministers will also be able to devote more of their attention to the state of our foreign relations, and to the important events which are likely to occur in the East of Europe.

"We do not think that the session of Parliament will be a prolonged one, for it must be equally the wish of government, and of the members themselves, that they should return to their respective counties as soon as possible."—*London Courier, Saturday, April* 11.

Mr. Peel made his motion last night for the amendment of the criminal jurisprudence of the metropolis. The Right Hon. Secretary gave some statements which are curious. Whilst crime, it appears, increases in the cities of London and Westminster in a much more accelerated *ratio* than population, its increase does not keep pace with that of the population in the country. Here are, therefore, topics both for grief and congratulation. Of the increase of crime in the metropolis, various causes are assigned. We may hazard one:—the removal of the poor, by the construction of fine streets, into by and obscure ones, where they are congregated together in greater numbers. The distress of Spitalfields is said to be occasioned, not by the slackness of the silk trade only, but by the number of the artizans from other manufactures who flock thither; and if the distress be thus increased, so also will be the crime. Be this, however, as it may, it is remarkable, if Mr. Peel's statement be accurate, that about one in every 383 persons living in London and Middlesex, has been committed to prison for crime during the year 1828. Has the extinction of the small notes, which was operating with great activity during the latter end of last year, had any thing to do with the increase of crime in the metropolis? We doubt it; for there has been no fall of wages in London, but a scandalous one in the country, where crime still has diminished. We shall have occasion to speak of the Bill itself hereafter. We ought to mention, that we have taken the proportional decrease of crime in the country from Mr. Peel's shewing only; our own information would lead us to a different conclusion.—*Times, April* 16.

Mr. Peel introduced last night to the House the subject of the Police of the Metropolis. In his outset he characterized the present system "as calculated for no other purpose than to encourage depredations upon property, and to increase the danger to personal security." It is certainly high time that we abandoned the criminal-nursing system, and set ourselves fairly to diminish the security of criminals and increase the security of those who pass for honest men. At present a thief is one of the best trades in London, considered with reference to duration of life. In the establishment of a better system, great difficulties are to be combated; but every thing must have a beginning. However, we shall return to this subject.—*Morn. Chron.*

Cobbett's views of Catholic Emancipation.—I want the *law*-established Church to be repealed by *law*; or, I want it to remain as it is till it can be repealed by a reformed Parliament. I want the Catholics to remain as they are; because I think, that, while shut out, their discontents will assist us in obtaining a reform. I should be sorry to see them get in at this time; because it would naturally quiet the most noisy of them for a little; and I want these noisy ones to continue to be noisy. But the thing is a two-edged sword: it cuts back and front, a little sharper one way than the other; but still it must cut; for it is utterly impossible that Members of Parliament, being Catholics, would sit in that Parliament for any length of time, without an endeavour, not to restore the Catholic religion in England; but to restore to the poor their due share of the tithes, and the rents of the abbey-lands. Say what they will about purgatory and confession and absolution and all the rest of it; I know this, that, if I were the father confessor of any man who should be a Member of Parliament, and who should sit there only for twenty-four hours, without making some motion for getting back to the poor their due share of the tithes and the other revenues of the Church, never should he have absolution from me, until he had made compensation by the performance of his sacred duty; and even then, I would make him count the grains of a sack of clover seed by the way of penance for his neglect.

If the emancipation, as it is called, were to take place, a lively discussion would take place on the subject all over the country. A new stock of information would be spread about even into the cottages; and, in a very short time, we should hear one general cry for a restoration to the poor of the tithes and abbey-lands. The more the measure was railed against by the clergy, the greater the effect would be upon the minds of the people: it would become popular in consequence of their abuse of it.—*Register.*

The late Duel.—The Liverpool Times holds the following sound language on the subject:—

"Our readers will see with regret that the Duke of Wellington has hazarded his valuable life by a duel with the Earl of Winchelsea. The challenge proceeded from the Duke, and was caused by a passage in a published letter of Lord Winchilsea, imputing to the Premier hypocrisy and insincerity in his support of the King's College. The death of the Duke of Wellington at this moment would have been one of the greatest calamities with which this kingdom could be visited. Happily the duel was attended with no injurious consequences to the parties, and we earnestly hope that it will in no degree affect the progress of the important measure which is now in its way through Parliament.

We blame the Duke of Wellington for his conduct in this affair. No doubt he acted in accordance with the principles of that code, which is falsely called "the code of honour." But the irrational nature of those principles is shown by the fact, that they have required one of the most valuable lives in the kingdom to be risked against a life of no importance to the public, at a highly critical juncture, and for no other reason than because an angry peer has chosen to write a calumnious letter. A more flagrant violation of the spirit and precepts of Christianity cannot be conceived than the practice of duelling. Nor do we know any practice more opposed to the dictates of reason and common sense. The only plausible pretence by which it has ever been excused is, that it tends to produce courtesy and propriety of conduct in the higher ranks of society, in matters not cognizable by law. The first objection to this defence is, that it involves the principle of doing evil that good may come; and the second is, that the self-same plea may be, and has been, used to justify or excuse the practice of assasination. We have read, in an eminent Italian author, a vindication of the practice of carrying daggers, and of using them in quarrels, on the exact principle by which duelling is justified. Now an argument which goes to excuse assasination cannot be of much value. Had the Duke of Wellington lost his life in this encounter, what good end would have been answered,