

Aug. 4.

Lord BEXLEY moved the second reading of the Jewish civil disabilities removal bill. In doing so his lordship observed, that he was not the enemy of the political rights of any body of men, although many went so far as to contend that the Jews never could be, for any length of time, the subjects of any government except one of their own. He believed the British Jews to be attached to the country of their birth; he believed them to be good subjects, and thought that the removal of the civil disabilities was not only calculated to make them better subjects but to afford increased chances of their conversion. On these grounds he moved the second reading of the bill.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY admitted the moderate character of the speech with which the second reading had been proposed, but he felt bound to resist the bill. He maintained that the Jews, on account of their tenets, were disqualified from co-operating in the work of legislation in a Christian parliament, and a Christian country.

The motion led to a debate that lasted till about ten o'clock. The house then divided, the numbers were—for the second reading, 54; against it, 104; majority against the bill, 50.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 1.

Liberty of the Press.

Mr. O'CONNELL again brought forward his motion against the press, observing that, as he did not want the printer but the proprietors, he should amend his motion.

Mr. MURPHY moved, as an amendment, that the order be discharged, as he viewed the quarrel in the nature of a private one, and one in which the house ought not to involve itself.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion. An extended discussion took place, the general wish being that the discussion should be adjourned. Most of the members who spoke bore testimony, from years of experience and observation, to the general fidelity of the reports of the debates.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY ridiculed the idea of verbatim reports, and condemned the lengthy character of modern speeches. He suggested as a remedy, that, with the exception of the ministers, or those who bring forward motions, members ought to be limited to a quarter of an hour; that there should be a time-glass on the right of the chair to notify when the quarter was exhausted; and that then it should be notified to the hon. member that "the sand is out."

Sir R. PEEL observed, that he had been in Parliament for twenty years; that during such period, he had occasion to notice the general faithfulness of the debates; that he had, occasionally, contributed figures, or other aid to reporters, when asked; and that during fifteen out of the twenty years he held office, he never had an application from any reporter for any favour. The house eventually divided. The numbers were—for the motion, 48; for the amendment, 153; majority against the motion, 105.

The house then again resolved into committee on the slavery abolition bill, continued from the morning sitting. Mr. O'CONNELL, however, noticed that "strangers were present," upon which the gallery was cleared and the committee continued their labours with closed doors.

THE FIRST PARALLELOGRAM IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Owen, we hear, has all but completed the purchase of a piece of ground behind Holland House, on the Bayswater-road, on which to try the experiment of a Parallelogram community. It is proposed to build immediately and to house the admirers of the system who may desire to establish themselves in this new order of society. There are to be omnibuses, music, recreations, &c., agreeably to the plans so long promulgated by the benevolent and enthusiastic projector.—*London Paper.*

FUNERAL OF MR. WILBERFORCE.—The funeral of this lamented gentleman took place on Saturday, and nothing could exceed the anxiety that was manifested, by persons of every political party, to pay respect to the eminent character which the deceased maintained. The procession, consisting of a hearse and six mourning coaches, and about fifty carriages of the nobility and gentry, left Cadogan place at half-past twelve o'clock and proceeded towards Westminster Abbey. A great number of members of both houses (about 130 commoners and 30 peers) arrived in the Abbey shortly after one o'clock. When the corpse and mourners arrived, a procession was formed from the great western door, to the north transept of the Abbey, where the grave was: the choristers chanted the funeral service written by Croft, and the service for the dead was most impressively read by Dr. Halcombe. Among the peers we noticed the Dukes of Sussex, Gloucester, and Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several of other bishops. The ceremony was not concluded till near three o'clock. Vast crowds of persons attended in the Abbey and neighbourhood, and the ceremony was altogether of a most impressive kind.

NEW PLAN FOR RAISING THE MILITIA.—The oppressive system of raising men for the militia being suspended, it is intended

to complete that force by raising volunteers by beat of drum; and, with a view to economy, as the men are enrolled to serve in the militia generally, and not in any particular corps, as the establishment of some regiments is at present 1,200 men, whilst others are 751; it is also intended to form this constitutional force into regiments of ten companies, each 100 strong, making the establishment of every regiment 1000 men, by which means the staff of a number of regiments will be reduced. It is further intended to render this branch of his Majesty's service at all times available to home service, and to form the depot for the regular army. This, it is calculated, will effect a great saving, as by keeping the militia at all times complete and ready for duty, any part of that force may be called out in a few days, and disbanded as occasions may require, without adding to the dead weight of the country, as officers of the militia would not be entitled to half-pay, or the men to pensions, on their being dismissed, and will enable Government to gradually reduce the standing army, by ceasing to recruit, which establishment is to be done away with.

The Lords have come out of the quarrel with ministers in a way not very flattering to their pride of place. They threatened—at least their organs threatened for them—to throw out the Irish church reform bill, which, by a happy selection of epithet, they called the "spoliation bill." Preceding the second reading they sounded the note of preparation; but their courage was not equal to the occasion, and ministers had a majority. To conceal their shame of defeat, they were prodigal of promises touching the strangulation of the measure in committee; and the labours of nine bishops, assisted by Lord Lyndhurst, who left rogues, for the time, unchanged—framed an amendment on which they had a majority, and which, at the moment, disconcerted the whigs. There was even a possibility—a thought of resignation; but on looking at the amendment it was discovered that what meant much—if taken in conjunction with the manner of the framers—meant nothing different from the clause it displaced, when viewed on its own merits. The original clause left the money arising from parishes without protestant parishioners to be disposed of by the commissioners, and the amendment says precisely the same thing, for it merely instructs them to build churches where there are no church-goers, if—your *if* is very important—they think fit to do so! Earl Grey hesitated to resign, but took the liberty of telling the tory peers to mind what they were about; that he might resign, and then—they took the hint, cursed their stars, offered no further amendments, and passed the bill.

The tories, with all their experience in parliament and in office, are strangely deficient in tact. Their recent conduct betrays a lamentable ignorance of the circumstances which determine the extent of political power, and, weakened by successive blunders—which they may call, or rather miscall, experiments—they are now utterly impotent as a party. They have convinced ministers, and, in convincing them, convinced their partisans and the nation, that they are utterly powerless, and that, as tories, they can never hope to resume office. A fair opening was made; they were challenged to the onset; but reckless though they were, they shrunk from the dangers of the trial, but not before the attempt betrayed their incapacity. The whigs—whether for good or evil—are now permanent sitters. There are no men—no party to displace them; and the country will endure them, even though they were less liberal than they are, from a double conviction, first, that they are the best men to be found, and, secondly, that the growing prosperity of the nation requires an absence of all change, or agitation, that might interfere with commercial speculations, or interrupt confidence among capitalists.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill to separate the judicial and ministerial functions of the Chancellor, by creating a new Equity Judge. This will be done without increasing the public expenditure, as the new judge will be paid moderately, and the Chancellor will give up a part of his own salary. By the bill of last year the salary of the Lord Chancellor was reduced from £14,000 to £10,000: by this bill, it will be further reduced to 8,000; making a sacrifice of £6,000 a year, proposed by the holder of the office himself! This is worthy of Henry Brougham.

ARMAGH, JULY 26.—Party business is as strong here as ever, both parties seem to pant for a general fight, and, I regret to state the feeling of exasperation is by no means confined to the ignorant or to the working-classes of society. Fourteen Orangemen were lately committed to this goal for forming part of a procession on the last anniversary of Aughrim. This circumstance became the subject of conversation on Saturday night at the Grand Jury dinner, and the committing Magistrate, who is one of that body, was attacked by a Mr. O—for his conduct on that occasion. High words followed, tumblers were levelled at heads, and several blows were interchanged. Some of

the company at length interfered, and separated the combatants, who were, next morning, brought before Judge Moore, and bound in heavy sureties to keep the peace. A Liberal has no chance at all in this place; but I am glad to find that Mr. Littleton has consented to Mr. O'Connell's motion for publishing the correspondence between Government and the Police, and other authorities, on the subject of the last commemoration. I guess a few of the *inactive* unpaid will get a proper showing up.

STATE OF THE PRESS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The proprietor of the *Manx Sun* has the following dolorous remarks in answer to the reproaches of a correspondent, who complained of some omissions and negligence in his journal:—"In this island, such is the state of the press, that it cannot afford to defray the expenses of either editor or reporter; consequently, the duty, beyond that of compiling, may be considered as entirely gratuitous; both our predecessor and self may fairly be considered as amateurs. The united journals do not actually together receive payment for more than 400 copies weekly. The weekly sales of the two journals, therefore, amount to £6 or £7! for which two printing offices are engaged, and the copies delivered over the whole island gratis." This is a more candid confession than most declining English newspapers would be disposed to make.

THE SHIP SARAH SHEAF.—Arrived in this harbour, on Thursday, the ship Sarah Sheaf, of New-York, Capt. Meney (late Capt. Smith.) On the 12th June, this ship sailed from the port of Mobile, laden with cotton, and bound for Liverpool. At the time of her sailing, the captain, officers, and crew were all in good health; but, on the 14th, four of the crew died of cholera. On the 16th, she fell in with the ship Splendid, of New-York, Alex. Britton, master, to whom Capt. Smith related their situation, expressing a desire, that the Splendid might render her some assistance in furnishing her with medicine, with which Capt. Britton complied. During the night, the winds being light, the ships kept in company; and, on the following morning, at ten o'clock, Capt. Smith and another man fell victims to that dreadful disease. At this time, the person who had the command of the Sarah Sheaf requested Capt. Britton to send one of his officers on board who was capable of navigating the ship, as they were then left without any properly qualified person for this purpose. During the prevalence of the dreadful disease on board the ship, Capt. Britton did not consider himself justified in requesting any of his officers to take command of the Sarah Sheaf, when his second officer, Mr. John H. Smith, with a fortitude rarely to be met with under such alarming circumstances, volunteered his services at once, and, with the approbation of Captain Britton, at the imminent risk of his own life, he left his own ship, where all were in the enjoyment of good health, and embarked on board the Sarah Sheaf, where every soul, with the exception of six, had recently died of that pestilential disease. Under Divine Providence, he succeeded in taking the ship in safety into the port of New-York. On his arrival at New-York, the ship was furnished with a proper crew, and placed under the command of Captain Meney, and Mr. Smith appointed first officer. During the ship's short stay there, the underwriters presented Mr. Smith with a chronometer, as a testimony of their approbation of his praiseworthy conduct. Mr. Smith is now on board the ship at this port.—*From a Correspondent of the Liverpool Advertiser.*

LORD CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM'S FIRST FEE.—It is, perhaps, not generally known that the first fee received by the present talented occupant of the woolsack was paid to him by a professional gentleman in town, through the hands of the late Mr. Grierson, W.S., Edinburgh, for drawing a reclaiming petition on behalf of a commercial firm which then existed in Ayr. The plea, we believe, related to a disputed contract for the supply of regimentals for some of the train bands which turned out in this country so patriotically and with such praiseworthy alacrity when the whole civilized world were up in arms against us, in the vain hope of subduing the lion spirit which blazed over the entire length and breadth of the "tight little island." Mr. Brougham, in acknowledging the receipt of the money from Mr. Grierson, mentioned to that gentleman that it was the first fee paid him since he had passed; and, said the embryo Chancellor, in a mouthful of homely Scotch, "I hope, friend, it'll be guid luck." Good luck it certainly boded; and should this paragraph, by chance, meet the eye of the illustrious individual to whom it chiefly relates, we feel assured he will be glad to learn that the provincial practitioner who first directed his *loaf* to be *creeshed* still wons, not a "sweet bud," it is true, but an aged stem, on "the banks o' the Ayre," where he continues to revere the political principles of his early protegee with a degree of enthusiasm which admits of no change.—*Ayr Observer.*

Captain Back and his companions reached Michipicoton (a trading port of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the north side of Lake Superior) on the 15th May, in perfect health,

and without accident; having accomplished a journey of 1000 miles in the short space of twenty-one days.

A Brest journal states that secret agents of Don Miguel are actively, but mysteriously, endeavouring to enlist in his cause such Chouans as have most compromised themselves by crimes.

A Frenchman, named Bezony, has been convicted of supplying the restaurateurs of Paris with cats, prepared for sale as rabbits. The price of one of these dainties was sevenpence half-penny. He maintained that the flesh of cats was excellent food, and that the consumers were especially delighted with it. He had carried on this trade for five years.

PORTUGAL.—His Majesty's steamer African, Lieut. Harvey, arrived at Falmouth on Monday, with news and advices from Portugal, to the 23d ult. from Lisbon, and to the 25th from Oporto. They continue to increase in importance, but are still without bearing a decisive character. The telegraphic despatch to the Portuguese Government at Lisbon announced the fall of St. Ubes on the 21st, by which means the constitutionalists possessed themselves of money and a considerable supply of arms. The forces under the Duke of Terceira consisted of guerrillas, lancers, battalions of caçadores, one regiment of infantry, (French,) with flying artillery, who entered the town without experiencing opposition. On the 22d, Don Pedro's squadron was off the Rock of Lisbon; the Duke of Palmella, at the time, was on board the Don Juan (74.) with a considerable amount of troops, ready to co-operate with the constitutionalists during their attack on the capital. It is stated, that Villa Flor is also in possession of Beja with a division, which consists of about 4000 infantry and 13 pieces of artillery.

BRISTOL.—Queen-square is at length rising from its ashes. Now that the arrangements are nearly complete for paying the sufferers by the riots the amount of their losses, we hope the square will ere long have lost all traces of the scenes which disgraced and half destroyed it.

FORGERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN PARIS.—An inquiry has recently taken place before one of the *Judges d'Instruction* of Paris, which has led to some curious discoveries relative to an extensive forgery of Bank of England notes. Some of the money-changers in the Palais Royal had transmitted to London a certain number of £50 notes, supposed to be notes of the Bank of England. They were returned, cut in half, with the word "forged" stamped upon them in the usual way. Search was, of course, immediately made after the utterer of the forged notes, but for some time without success. About twelve days ago, however, a man of respectable appearance went into one of the money-changer's shops, with twenty £50 notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, for which he required change in gold. The changer, who happened to be one of those who had suffered most by the late forgeries, immediately sent for the nearest commissary of police, to which he gave the man in charge on suspicion of uttering forged English notes. The man was examined, and search was made in the lodgings, of which he gave the address as being his own, where several other notes of a similar amount and description were found. The whole of the notes were proved to be forgeries, and the man was put in prison to take his trial for uttering and attempting to utter them. Some days after, a person calling himself a Viscount, and bearing the cross of the Legion of Honour, waited on the prefect of police, and said that he had heard of the man's arrest, and had come to bring an additional charge against him. The whole of the notes passed by him, and found on his person had been stolen from himself. Those, and a very large quantity besides, the Viscount said that he had himself forged, and had been keeping by him to use as a means of destroying the credit of the Bank of England at the next war between England and France. The prefect of the police not being so much disposed to keep the secret of the Viscount's patriotic intentions as the latter seemed to wish, instantly caused a search to be made at the place of his abode, where, in fact, several bundles of £50 and other notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, were found, as also every necessary material for making them. The whole of the notes and implements were of course seized, and the other day they were all produced before the *Juge d'Instruction*, where the Viscount was also made to attend in order to answer the enquiries necessary for the drawing up of the *procès verbal*. Some skilful typographers were also present, and they were desired to make experiments with the implements seized. The notes they drew proved such perfect imitations of those of the Bank of England, that in England itself it would have been hardly possible to distinguish them from genuine notes, much less in France. All the parties are bound to appear at the next assizes, but it is probable that the trial of the utterer will be deferred until the January assizes, as the Bank of England, who will probably be the prosecutor, wishes to make every possible enquiry into this extraordinary business, and, if possible, adopt such