THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 3, 1847.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the steamer *Admiral*, which, notwithstanding a dense fog, arrived here on Wednesday, we were put in possession of Boston papers of Monday and New York of Saturday last. The new steamship *Guadalquiver*, Captain Hosken, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, having left Liverpool on the 14th August, being ten days later than last advices. The Guadalquiver is on her way to the West Indies, where she is to be employed as a mail packet.

Since the above mentioned arrival, the English mail has been received by express from Halifax, with dates to the 19th August, brought to Halifax by the steamer *Caledonia*. From papers received, we make the subjoined extracts:—

The French steamer Union from New York, arrived at Cherbourg in 13½ days. The Britannia, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool in 12 days.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert and the Royal Family, left the Isle of Wight on the 11th August on a tour through Scotland, where they expect to remain about a month.

The has been a panic in the British money market, and many large failures had taken place, mostly among corn dealers. The following are the names of those reported:—Lesley, Alexander & Co., Chs. Douglas & Co., Sampson, Longdale & Co., King & Melville, Coventry & Sheppard, Fraser, Neilson & Co., Robinson & Co. The total amount of failures in London is set down at £1,300,000. Pervin & Co. of Liverpool, are also reported among the failures, and many minor firms the names of whom are not given.

The trade in bread stuffs was unsettled by the crisis. The receipts were enormous and quotations tending downwards. The weather continued fine and the crops were good, both in Britain and on the Continent.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—It was expected that this vessel would be got off yesterday, when she would leave for Liverpool, in tow of the Birkenhead man-of war, which reached Dundrum Bay on Tuesday morning. Upon her arrival, Mr. Bellamy, with sixty of the dock yard men under his command, were placed on board the Great Britain.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GUADALQUIVER.—A few weeks ago we noticed the appointment of Captain Hosken, late of the Great Britain, to the command of the steam ship Gundalquivet, a vessel of peculiar construction, which has been built by Messrs. Vernon of this town, for an American company, to run with passengers on the southern coast of Cuba. Since that notice was given the ship has rapidly completed her preparations for sea; and on Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, she proceeded from the Coburg Dock on a trial trip down the channel, in order to test her capabilities. The Skerries were reached in run of about six hours at two o'clock, against a strong opposing tide and fresh wind; and notwithstanding the ship had on board ten days supply of coal; and at seven o'clock she returned to the Coburg Dock safely, exceedingly satisfactory in its results in regard both to the vessel and her admirably constructed engines, which worked with unusual smoothness. The Guadalquiver proceeds shortly to New York. Captain Hosken's command, however, which was assumed at the earnest solicitation of a gentleman who is, we believe, a leading proprietor of the company for whom she was built, and who has many times crossed, and proposes again to cross the Atlantic with Capt Hosken, terminates on her arrival there; and at New York the ship, we are informed, will be fitted with flush decks, after the American plan of steam ship construction. The Guadalquiver measures 600 tons burthen, and her engines, which were built by Messrs Fawcett and Preston, are of 220 horse power. Her paddle boxes lie within the line of bulwark, not projecting.

About three weeks ago, a sailor at Constantinople was struck with apoplexy, and being pronounced dead by the surgeons of the hospital to which he was removed, was put into a coffin, and on the following day taken to the burial ground for interment. On arriving there blood was seen to flow from the coffin, from the incision made in his arm the preceding day, on a vain attempt to bleed him. The coffin was opened, and with his eyes open. He died, however, in a few minutes afterwards.

We have to-day to record the death of Captain George Maclean, another of those useful and valuable men who unostentatiously and resolutely serve their country in comparatively subordinate situations, but whose abilities, judgment, and decision would qualify them for the most distinguished posts. Captain Maclean closed his valuable life at Cape Coast, on the Western coast of Africa, on the 22nd of May last. To most of our readers Capt. Maclean will, doubtless be best remembered as the husband of "L. E. L.;" but, without at all understanding the good fortune of his marriage with that distinguished lady, he had far more substantial and independent claims on public attention and respect.

HAVRE, August 3.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—Her Majesty's new yatch, the Comte d'Eu, during a trial excursion yesterday, burst her boilers; nine men were killed, and thirteen sent to the hospital with little hopes of recovery, two of whom have since died. Fortunately none of the Royal family were on board.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.—The mortal remains of this distinguished man, Daniel O'Connell, were on Thursday consigned to the tomb. For some days past the body had been lying in Malborough-street Chapel. Crowds have gone to see it, and various ceremonies prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church have been performed in the chapel. The last ceremony of interment was performed yesterday.—*Dublin Standard.*

Fever is making rapid progress in Galway, even among the comfortable and affluent, and with fatal results. It is extending its ravages also through the country. In fact, the rich and poor, the priesthood and the people are rapidly falling under its deadly sway.

St. Sampson, the executioner of Paris, having been superseded, has memorialised the Council of State, setting forth the value of his public services, amongst which he enumerates the fact, that with him, an execution has never lasted more than twenty-seven seconds, whilst, with "manageable subjects," he has got through the job in thirteen.

A few days ago a large meteor, in the form of a globe, with a long train of fire, was seen near Carlsbad. On the same day an aerolite fell at Braunau, after an explosion like that of a cannon. The aerolite had the appearance of a mass of cast iron.

The whole of the railway from Warsaw to the frontier of Austria is about to be opened for traffic. It will place Warsaw in communication with the great lines of Prussia and Austria. In a few years travellers will be able to proceed by railway from Moscow and St. Petersburgh to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The quinquennial census of Paris has just been published. The population was 1,053,897, viz., 543,492 males, and 510,405 females. The increase over the year 1841 is 118,636, and over 1836 154,588. In the whole number of men there are 55,460 National Guards, which is not quite ten per cent. In 1836, the number of National Guards was 13 per cent. of the male population.

Nearly all the bakers in the metropolis have reduced the price of their bread from 7½d. to 6½ per four pound loaf. In the neighbourhood of Oxford street and St. Giles's many bakers are selling their bread as low as 6½ per 4lb.

At a recent sitting of the Cheltenham police court, an application was made to the magistrates to put down a fashion which it was said had become a positive nuisance—namely, the unnecessary length of ladies' dresses. As they swept along the street they raised the dust in a most disagreeable manner, and in such quantities as to spoil shopkeepers goods. The magistates said they had no power over either pavements or petticoats; and that the only remedy could be had by an appeal to the town commissioners, or to the ladies themselves, upon folly of wearing the street-sweeping dresses.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Major-General Stavely succeeds Major-General D'Aguilar on the staff at Hong Kong. Sir Henry Pottinger is to be the new Governor of Madras.

EUROPEAN CORN TRADE.

LONDON.—The transactions in the market are without animation; in fact, the trade is in a perfect state of stagnation, and prices are now much lower than those last quoted. On the 6th, the business transacted in Wheat was on the most limited scale, and the sales effected, both of English and foreign, were at a decline from our quotations of the 4th inst. of from 3s to 4s per quarter. To have effected sales, however to any extent, less money would have been cheerfully taken by the Corn factors. Having large arrivals from America, lower prices were accepted for foreign Flour, and also for north country. On the 9th instant Wheat sold readily at the currency of the 2nd. This advance upon the rates of the 6th instant was caused by the unsettled state of the weather. The new Wheat brought forward was various in quality, viz. from 61 to 63lbs per bushel and sold from 62s to 68s per quarter. The best American Flour brought 30s per barrel. The price of secondary qualities of English Flour was advanced by the trade 3s per sack, the late depressed prices having been below the relative value of Wheat. Owing to further large arrivals, Flour was depressed on the 11th, and for Wheat the inquiry was limited, but full rates were paid. Other articles of the trade were neglected. On the 13th inst. both Wheat and Flour ruled dull, and prices were a shade lower than on the 9th. No business was reported in Indian Corn or Indian Meal. The transactions in Wheat on the 16th were to a moderate extent at a decline of 1s to 2s. and, in some instances, 3s per quarter below the rate of that day week. English varied from 58s to 68s per quarter, and foreign from 55s to 63s. American Flour was lower, and sold at 27s to 29s per barrel, and Canadian 26s to 28s. Little or nothing was done in Indian Corn, and prices were quite nominal.

LIVERPOOL.—The weather has been rather unsettled during the last eight or ten days; consequently holders of Grain and Grain produce have been disposed to make the most of it, with the view of enhancing the value of every article in demand. The extensive arrivals which have lately taken place, both from the United States and the continent of Europe, have, however, tended to keep the prices from rising, consequently, our last quotations, compared with those now current, show a marked decline in the course of a fortnight. At the market held on the 6th inst Wheat was languidly sold at an advance of from 2d. to 3d. per 70lbs; an improvement of 2s. to 2s. 6d. per barrel was paid for Flour, but the transactions were limited. Indian Corn and Indian Meal were taken sparingly at our last quotations. On the 10th, Wheat was in moderate demand at the rates of the 6th inst., but Flour was somewhat cheaper—say 1s. to 2s. per barrel. On the 13th there was a fair attendance of buyers. Sales of Wheat were made at a decline of 3d. to 6d. per bushel; and Flour, of which the supplies are large, found difficulty in obtaining from 25s. to 27s. per bbl. Indeed, the chief sales were made at 26s. In the morning a sale of both Flour and Indian Meal was made; the former is reported to have realised only 20s, and latter 12s. 6d. per barrel. The sale of Wheat at the market on the 17th was upon a very moderate scale, although offered at a considerable decline in prices. Flour was in good demand, chiefly at the quotations of 13th: namely, 25s. to 26s. per bbl. The low qualities of Indian Corn were much sought after, but the better kinds are neglected, and their value, if anything, receding.

TIMBER.—Since our printed circular of the 31st ult., the arrivals of colonial Wood have been considerable, contributing to lessen the previous comparative deficiency; still, however, judging from the last advices from Canada, dated 27th ult., made up during this autumn, especially as it appears an unusual portion of the tonnage to be dispatched from thence will be occupied with articles of food. The wood that has arrived from British America since the 1st February to this date, has occupied 51,545 tons; same time last year, 64,030 tons; same time year before that, 89,556 tons. The demand for most descriptions of wood has of late improved, and an upward tendency in prices has been manifest; but this course has been checked by a pressing desire on the part of some holders to realise sales at shorter credits than usual, caused by diminished confidence, and by the unexampled cost of converting long-dated bills into cash; nor can much relief in this respect be looked for until a good harvest be secured, which appears now in full progress towards a speedy and favourable issue. At the commencement of the month, a St. John cargo of 19 inches average has been sold on the quay at 17 1-2d per foot, and yesterday two yarded cargoes, one of 20 1-2 inches average, at 19 1-2 per foot, and the other 20 inches at 19d per foot. Quebec cargoes have been taken pretty freely at 15 1-4d to 15 1-2d per foot for Yellow Pine, 23d to 28 1d per foot for Red, 2s 3d to 2s 8d per foot for Oak, 19d to 20d per foot for Elm, and £8 to £8 10s for broken stowage Deals. Spruce Planks have been coming forward rather freely, and have suffered a slight decline in price. St. Stephen's cargoes, early in the month, brought 2 1-2 per foot, with an abatement for 7 inches and under, but late sales have been effected at 2 3 8d per foot. A St. John's cargo, of dimension sizes, brought rather over 2 1-2d per foot by auction, and another cargo by private was sold at 2 1-2 per foot. Nova Scotia cargoes have realised 2 1-4 per foot, and several parcels of Birch have been sold at 14d to 16 1 2d per foot, according to size and quality.—*Duncan & Dunlop.*

COMMERCIAL.—The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has not been so buoyant during the present month as when the last outward steamer sailed. A combination of circumstances, which we hope are only to be of temporary duration,—namely, the stringent state of the money market, and the difficulty of obtaining higher rates for manufactured goods, together with the heavy failures in the grain trade,—have tended to cast a gloom in both Yorkshire and Lancashire. The continuance of fine weather, enabling us to reap and secure the splendid grain crops of these kingdoms, a greater accommodation in the money market, and the receipt of orders from abroad, will once more give a healthy tone to both the cotton and woollen trades of England.

In Freights, a material falling off in the export of dry goods has been in some degree compensated by increased shipments of iron and earthenware, which have been abundant, especially to New York and Boston, so that vessels have been loaded easily, though rates continue low. Passengers have offered freely for New York; but to Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans many captains decline taking emigrants at all, in consequence of the heavy expenses and vexatious suits to which they have been subjected. For New York—dead weight pays 9s. to 10s. per ton, fine goods, 15s. to 20s.; hardware, 15s.; earthenware, 7s. Boston—dead weight, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 6s. Philadelphia—dead weight, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 10s.; earthenware, 7s. 6d. to 8s. New Orleans—dead weight, 15s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 8s.

VULCAN FOUNDRY.—We have much pleasure in calling public attention to the advertisement in this impression of the Vulcan Foundry, in which it will be seen that Machinery of every description, however complex, can be manufactured in this City.—We have visited the Establishment of Mr. Craig, and can state, that, judging from his present arrangements, it bids fair to become second to none we have ever seen. The articles are made of the best materials and warranted, and what is still better, he is determined, with or without PROTECTION, to furnish a better article and at as low a rate as those imported from the United States. With this guarantee, we would fain hope that the old system of "far fetched and dear bought" will be exploded, and that such encouragement will be afforded him, as by his skill and enterprise he is entitled.

One of the Corporation Steamers left Indian Town on Saturday on a pleasure trip to Hampton, and returned on Monday. We wonder that some spirited individual does not establish a steamer on the route to the delightfully situated village of Hampton; the travelling to that place and vicinity is very great; while in the summer season no place offers such inducements for a day or two's recreation in the country.—A small steamer would no doubt pay the proprietors handsomely.

NEW VESSELS.—A new ship of 430 tons, built at the Oromocto by Messrs. W. & G. Dow, for R. H. Wilmot, Esq., of this city, was towed through the Falls on Wednesday; she is called the *Agnes*, is built entirely of oak and hackmatack, and is said to be in every respect a superior vessel.

Towed into our Harbour on Tuesday last, a new and beautiful Steamer, called the *Fairy Queen*, built by Mr. William Hicks, of Digby, for James Whitney, Esq., our enterprising townsman. She is 170 feet long, and is without exception the prettiest modelled boat we have seen enter our port.—She will have a powerful Engine, and new Boilers are now building by experienced workmen from the United States, on the latest improved principles, with lap-welded flues, &c., and will, it is expected, be a very fast Boat and a credit to our port.

The Parishioners of St. Andrews have presented the Rev. Richard Wiggins with an Address, expressive of their sincere respect and veneration for the zealous, upright, and indefatigable manner in which he discharged the high and holy duties of his ministry.

From the last New York *Albion*, we learn that there is a growing disposition on the part of the press and people of the United States to find fault with every act of England or of her subjects which may appear to infringe on the rights of these sovereign people, and palpable gross misstatements and exaggerations of some recent trifling occurrences are published with the view of embittering the feelings of the people towards England. Such acts are unmanly, cowardly, and ungenerous, knowing, as they must, the falsity of their statements before publishing them. The idea of an American vessel being boarded by a British ship of war, and one of that vessel's crew being forcibly impressed, is too preposterous to believe.—We regret our inability this week to copy the catalogue of complaints, with the judicious remarks of the editor of the Albion upon those imaginary grievances.

REGATTA.—We hope our aquatic sportsmen have not forgotten the usual annual Regatta. It is time they were bestirring themselves.

SAW MILLS BURNT.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner of Tuesday last, that the valuable Saw Mills, known as the Barnaby River Mills, owned by Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., and occupied by T. Willoughby, Esq. were discovered to be on fire about midnight on Saturday the 21st inst, and in a short time were totally consumed.—From frequent threats that had been made, it is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt from the author, Mr. John B Gough, the eminent temperance lecturer, of a volumn of 180 pages, containing the principle incidents of his eventful life.

Mr. Gough is at present in this city, engaged in deliver lectures on temperance by the different Total Abstinence Societies; they have been well attended, and his arguments listened to with a great deal of attention.

THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON delivered his first Charge to his Clergy at the Cathedral Church in Fredericton on Tuesday last. His Lordship occupied two hours and twenty minutes in its delivery, and it was listened to with the most profound attention both by the Clergy and Laity who had assembled to hear the Bishop distinctly avow his views in several most important points. The Head Quarters adds—

"It would be presumption in us to give an outline of the admirable manner in which his Lordship vindicated his conduct and explained his own views, and we could not help wishing that some of his anonymous assailants, who have lately figured in the public prints had been present to see themselves held up in their true character. Should the charge delivered yesterday be made public, we should think there will be little more said about his Lordship's Puseyism. The charge puts to shame such accusers, and if there were any present who formerly joined in the cry against their Bishop, they must have felt the force of a rebuke conveyed in language which could hardly fail to convince them of their error.

We are informed, that for the more efficient supervision of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Church of England in this Province, his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton has divided his diocese into seven Deaneries, and has appointed the undermentioned Clergymen to be their respective Deans, viz.—

The Venerable Archdeacon Coster,	Fredericton.
The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D.	St John.
The Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D.	St. Andrews.
The Rev. E. W. Sewell, A. M.	Kingston.
The Rev. S. D. L. Street A B.	Woodstock.
The Rev. George S. Jarvis, D. D.	Shediac.
The Rev. Samuel Bacon, A. B.	Miramichi.

We understand, also, that the admirable Charge delivered by his Lordship to the Clergy, at the late Visitation, is immediately to be published, by the unanimous request of the Clergy, and at their expense. Forty-three Clergymen were present at the Visitation.—*Observer*

We have before us a Prospectus of the *New Brunswick Benefit Building Society and Savings' Fund*, to be established under an Act of Assembly passed at the last sitting of the Legislature. Such a Company is, of course, new here; but the Act is stated to be taken almost verbatim from those of the Imperial Parliament, for regulating such Associations in Britain; and where, we believe, much benefit has resulted from their establishment. The following extracts we subjoin from the Prospectus:

"The design of this Society is, first to enable persons to become their own Landlords and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society, with but little outlay of capital; and, secondly, to offer to those not requiring to purchase a good interest for a safe investment of their money. The Society will consist of an indefinite number of members, who each take one or more shares of £120 each, paying a monthly subscription of Twelve Shillings per share, thus—12s. per month secures £120 on one share, at the termination of the Society; 36s. per month secures £300 on 3 shares; 60s. per month secures £600 on 5 shares; and so on in proportion to the monthly subscriptions paid. These small monthly subscriptions create a common fund, which is lent out

pleasures; and that too she had enjoyed, rapidly, until about a month previously, when she was seized with an illness, the nature of which could not comprehend; and which, notwithstanding all the anxious efforts of her husband, had continued unabated to that hour.

She paused, and seemed much exhausted by the struggle she made to let me thus far into her history. The concluding part of her statement, combined with the still unexplained secrecy of my call surprised me, and defied my powers of penetration. The lady had been dangerously ill for a month during all which time no medical man had been called to her aid; and even now, when her body was emaciated, and her strength exhausted to the uttermost, professional assistance had been introduced into the house by stealth, as if it were against the laws to ameliorate human sufferings by curing diseases. This apparent anomaly in human conduct struck me so forcibly that I not could refrain from asking the patient, even before she recovered strength enough to answer me, what was her or her husband's reason for not calling assistance; and why that assistance was at last requested under the cloud of secrecy and apprehension.

"*That* I intended to explain to you," she said after a pause. "When I felt myself ill, (and my complaint commenced by excruciating pains in my stomach, accompanied with vomiting,) I told my husband that I feared it would be necessary to call a doctor; but, oh, sir, the very thought of the necessity of medical aid to the object of so much love and tenderness, put him almost frantic. He confessed that it was a weakness; but declared his inability to conquer it. Yet, alas! his unremitting kindness has not diminished my disease. Though I have taken everything his solicitude has suggested and offered to me, my pains still continue, my appetite is entirely gone, and the weakness of my body has approached that of the helpless infant.—Three days ago, I thought I would have breathed my last; and parting thoughts of my native country and the dear friends I left there, to follow the fortunes of a dearer stranger, passed through my mind with the feeling of a long and everlasting farewell. My husband wept over me, and prayed for my recovery; but he did not think me so ill as to make the call of the doctor imperative; and I did not press a subject which I saw was painful to him.—No, sir, I would rather have died than have produced to him the slightest uneasiness; and my object in calling you, in the secret manner you have witnessed, was simply to avoid causing to him the pain of thinking that my illness was so great as to render your services absolutely necessary."

The communication I now heard, which was spoken in broken sentences, and after considerable pauses, in place of clearing up my difficulty, increased it, and added to my surprise. Some light, was, no doubt, thrown on the cause which produced the secret manner of my visitation; but every other circumstance attending the unfortunate lady's case, was merged in deeper gloom and mystery. The circumstance of a husband, who loved his wife, refusing to call professional assistance, appeared to be not less extraordinary than the reason assigned for it—even with all the allowances justified by a very prevailing prejudice, in some weak minds against the extremity of calling a doctor. I had heard something of Col. ——; that he was considered to be immensely rich, and known to be a deep gambler; but I never understood that he was a victim of weak or imaginary fears, and I was therefore, inclined to doubt the truth of the reason assigned by the unsuspecting invalid, for the scrupulous delicacy of her husband's affection and solicitude. I pondered for a moment, and soon perceived that the nature of her complaint, and the kind of restorative or medicines she might have been receiving, would in all likelihood, yield me more information on the subject of my difficulty, than I could procure from her broken sentences, which, at the best, only expressed the sentiments of a mind clouded with the prejudice of a devoted love, and unbounded credulity. I proceeded therefore, to ascertain the nature of her complaint; and soon discovered that the seat of it was, as she had said, in the region of her stomach, which not only produced to her great pain internally, but felt sore on the application of external pressure on the *precordia*.—Other symptoms of a disease in this principal organ were present; such as fits of painful vomiting after attempting to eat, her great emaciation, anxiety of countenance, thirst, restlessness, and debility; and, in ordinary circumstances, I would have been inclined to conclude that she laboured under some species of what we denominate *gastritis*, or inflammation of the stomach, though I could not account for such a disease not having been resolved and ended in much shorter time than the period which embraced her sufferings.

(To be continued next week.)

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S MANIFESTO.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

GENTLEMEN,—Addressing a constituency remarkable, individually and collectively, for fidelity to all its engagements, public and private, I will not offend you by excusing myself for not having been one of those who violated every political principle, declared or implied, on which six years ago they sought and obtained the confidence of their countrymen. On the contrary. I pride myself that, in unison with the larger portion of the country gentlemen of England, I have humbly assisted others older than myself, in vindicating the undoubted and essential right of the electors, under a free Constitution and a Representative Government, to exact from the knights of the shire, or the burgesses whom they may have chosen to serve them in Parliament, a faithful adherence to the principles, and an honest fulfilment of the understanding, on which they were invested with legislative power.

Some there are who of late have made the convenient discovery that it is contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution that any recollection of the principles which carried him into Parliament should survive a candidate's exaltation into a Representative. But whilst good faith, honour, and truth—the national characteristics of England, the foundation at once of her commercial success and prosperity, and of her moral strength and grandeur—revolt against this new morality, it seemed to me that, if temely endured, it must necessarily sap the entire virtue of our representative system, leaving to the people nothing but the name and the shadow of sovereign power over their own—the Commons House of Parliament—and no safety but in further democratic changes in the substitution of annual for septennial elections.

I, who am content with the Constitution as it stands, felt it my duty under these circumstances publicly to denounce the Minister who, by his pernicious example, too well taught a large body of his adherents, that to obtain and to keep political power under false pretences was nothing worse than a "pious fraud" and, actuated by these sentiments, I shrink not from my full share of the responsibility of having avenged the violated faith of the representative towards the constituent body, by the signal overthrow of that Minister who had dared to set the example of openly sporting with, and of contemptuously disregarding and trampling under foot, the rightful authority of the electors of the United Kingdom.

If, however, this contempt of the obligations of good faith evinced by the Administration of sir Robert Peel, and by the late Parliament, has for a time lowered the national character and destroyed all confidence in public men, this consolation at least remains amidst the wreck of public character, that British statesmen, however powerful, have been taught a lesson which, for half a century or more, will not be forgotten; it is, "that the people of England may not be trifled with, and that good faith towards them can never be violated with impunity."

Second in importance only to the manner in which they have been effected, in defiance of the recorded voices of the people at the last general election, and without a fresh appeal to them, are the measures themselves, and the justification of them.

You have, doubtless, all seen the justification set forth in the alleged potato disease in the autumn of 1845 and winter of 1846. In answer to those statements the Diplomatic Lord Lieutenant and certain learned professors, I will put in the long suppressed evidence of one whose position you would have thought entitled his opinions to pre-eminent consideration—Lieutenant Colonel M'Gregor, [illegible] Ireland; and [illegible] in Ireland—that the police [illegible] stand, but ten miles [illegible] there is a policeman for [illegible]—that it is made the duty of the police [illegible] collect the most minute statistical agricultural information as regards corn, potatoes, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry—you will naturally say that such a witness is the one whom, in preference to all others, we could have listened to and trusted. Well, what says Colonel M'Gregor?—I quote from the blue book presented subsequent to Sir Robert Peel's retirement from office.

(His Lordship here enters at great length into a consideration of the state of Ireland in the end of 1845 and the beginning of 1846, and quotes many Parliamentary papers and statistical tables in support of his argument. He then proceeds:—)

Having thus reviewed the past, you may perhaps ask what I propose to do with regard to the future. I propose to wait till the confusion created by the late extraordinary calamity has passed away, and the agricultural and commercial atmosphere has become clear. My sentiments, however remain unchanged. Two good harvests, in my judgment, will be required to restore the corn trade to a natural condition; and then, in my opinion, we shall see wheat during a series of years average, in this country, not more than 45s a quarter, at which price it seems to me that the agriculturist, with tithe, poor-rate, land-tax, malt-tax, and hop duties to pay, cannot live, and either his protection, in some shape and in some degree, must be restored to him, or, by a revision and equalisation of taxes, he must be put upon a fair footing with the Manchester manufacturer.

And yet the vast free trade experiment has only been tested under circumstances of famine. Our opponents told us that free trade and plenty were synonymous terms; that free trade and equableness of price were as sure concomitants as daylight with the noon day sun; that it was the sliding scale which would not slide, which under the Corn Laws created those mischievous ups and downs of price. Mr. Cobden told you that you would enjoy three loaves where before you had two; sir Robert Peel and sir James Graham, his pupils, intimated that they would give you cheap bread and high wages; Mr. M'Gregor, of the Board of Trade, announced that the repeal of the Corn Laws (see his evidence before the Imports Committee) would annually save the country one hundred millions; Dr. Bowring proved to politico-economical demonstration, that free trade in cattle and provisions would save the British consumers in beef alone 20 millions a year. All these free traders agreed that nothing was required to extend beyond all bounds the prosperity of your foreign export trade in British manufactures, than to open wide and free your ports to all the agricultural and manufacturing industry of your foreign rivals. You can now judge for yourselves how far these free trade prophecies have been fulfilled.

In vain we, the Protectionists, warned the manufacturers that they would be the first to suffer, that they were exchanging their best and surest customers at home for the vague chance of new customers from abroad. In vain we warned the manufacturers that the Russian, the Prussian, the German, the American, and the Frenchman, would have gold for their corn, and would foster with English gold their own manufactures.

Well, the experiment has been tried. Have we had equableness and lowness of price? The same Parliamentary return to which I have already adverted gives these results as regards variations in the price of wheat. [His Lordship here addduces several statistical tables to support his conclusions.]

I will now proceed to notice one or two of the questions which are likely to be discussed in the ensuing Parliament.

There will be, first, the Navigation Laws, to break down which is clearly the settled determination of the Free-traders and the Political Economists.

The Navigation Laws may be said to be the last battle-ground of old fashioned English protection of British interests.

The shipping interest now stands alone as a protected interest, and by joining with the Free-traders in making war alike upon the agricultural and colonial interests, have unfortunately severed from themselves, in great part, the sympathies of those interests which before were attached by fellow-feeling to them. This circumstance will make their position more difficult to defend; but as I hold that their position is one of national advantage, the effort must be made, and with energy may be successful.

Public policy, the insecurity of our insular position and distant and wide-spread colonial empire, make it absolutely necessary that at all times, and at short notice, we should have a numerous, skilful and powerful commercial marine to fall back upon to man our navies in case of a foreign war. Six months suffice to make a soldier; nearly as many years are required to make an able seaman. In the last two years of the war 114,000 seamen were scarcely enough to maintain the honour of the British flag; a few years back our peace establishment had reduced the number of our seamen to 28,000. I believe their strength to be now nearly 40,000; but if we consent to job our ships and our seamen from foreign countries, hiring them in the cheapest market, where can we hope in the case of a sudden emergency to find 74,000 able seaman to man the Royal Navy, and to vindicate the old claim of England to be mistress of the seas?

Of equal importance with this question, if not even of still greater importance, is the reconsideration of our monetary system, and more especially of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, which so crippled the action of the Bank of England, and through her the whole trade and commerce of the country, in May last. The restrictions of this act are not only mischievous, but highly absurd, in a country the foundation of whose commercial prosperity is its extended credit. They forbid the Bank of England to make use of her character, her honour, and her responsibility—in a word, her credit—her honour, and her responsibility—in a word, her credit—to assist the legitimate trade of the country. Year by year these restrictions are curtailing the measure and limiting the means of transacting commercial business, which is daily increasing with rapid and prodigious growth. Indeed, of all the principles of modern political economy, the principle which the Bank Charter Act of 1844 embodies, seems at once the most monstrous and impracticable; it is as consistent with common sense as it would be to prescribe the same sized shoe for the feet of a child and for those of a giant, the same quantum of food for an infant in arms and for a railway navie.

Having so lately in my place in Parliament expressed my general views as regards the true financial policy of the country, more especially as to the clear expediency of getting rid as much as possible of excise duties and excise restrictions, and substituting in their stead revenue duties on foreign imports be they alike the agricultural or the manufactured produce of the industry of foreigners, I shall not reiterate my opinions on this head here.

To favour and foster our colonies and our East Indian possessions, by admitting as far as the revenue will permit, the free importation of their produce, whilst we exact the utmost duties from the rival produce of foreign countries consistent with the raising from these a large revenue, appears to be a natural and parental policy, worth of a mighty country owning colonial possessions containing more than one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants.

I will here only advert to the necessity of England exerting herself to obtain justice for her own subjects from her faithless and repudiating, but not insolvent foreign creditors.

"The annual unpaid interest of what are termed the debts, "Passive and Deferred," due to British subjects amounts to a sum equal to the property and income tax—to a sum nearly equal to that said to have been drained in gold from this country during the last winter and spring in "payment for foreign corn and provisions."

These sacred obligations if honestly discharged, would be paid in cash, gold or dollars. The punctual payments of five millions sterling in gold or in silver would have altogether balanced the foreign exchanges, and we should have heard nothing of the Bank of England being crippled—nothing of good bills for £3000 of the best houses at 60 days being hawked about the market and sent a begging for £2500—or of a South American house being unable to raise notes upon the security of silver bullion—still less of an Irish bank, having £40,000 worth of silver coin in her coffers, being unable to obtain assistance, either in notes or gold, upon their security from the Bank of England.

The distress in Ireland, and the mode of relieving it, have occupied the greatest and the most anxious part of the time of the Legislature during the late session.

You will recollect that on the 4th of February I proposed a comprehensive measure for the temporary and immediate employment of the people, and the permanent improvement of Ireland. The Whig Government, coalescing with Sir R. Peel and all the Political Economists in the House of Commons, defeated the Protectionists, and scornfully rejected that proposition as one designed for the benefit of "destitute shareholders." At a latter period of the session, the Government reversed the course adopted in February, and embraced the railway plan of employing the people. At the close of the session Sir Charles Wood made his financial statement of the practical results of the various modes of relief in which English money to the extent of nine millions three hundred and fifty thousand pounds had been, and is to be expended.

The following is a summary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, extracted from the *Spectator*:—

Sir Charles presents the following summary of the expenditure:—

"1. Grants—	
Half the expense of works under 9th & 10th Vic., c. 107	£2 500,000
Grants by Relief Commissioners (Sir J. Burgoyne's Commission)	1,000,000
Staff of Board of Works and Relief Commission	310,000
Donations to Relief Committees made previously to the establishment of the Relief Commission	190,000
Estimated loss on Commissariat operations, &c., already voted	250,000
Making	£4,250,000
Probable expenditure on Fishery Piers, and Navigation connected with Drainage	130,000
	£4,380,000
"2. Advances to be paid out of rates—	
Half of the expense of Works under the 9th and 10th Vic., c. 107,	2,500,000
Loans by Relief Commissioners	1,200,000
"3. Advances for works of utility, repayment of which might be depended on with certainty—	
For Railroads,	620,000
Board of Works Loan Fund,	250,000
Estimated Advance for Land Improvement up to April 1848,	400,000
Making a grand total of	£9,350,000

"The whole sum, therefore, expended in Ireland since August last, and to be expended up to the 31st of March, 1848, was £9,350,000. The repayments of loans have not begun; and it would be so arranged as not to press heavily on the debtors. In the course of the autumn they would only have to pay the second instalment of the advances of the session—£37,000."

To this statement I will not add a word, it needs no commentary. Time man who runs may read from it which party in the state are the most careful, prudent, safe, thrifty, and faithful guardians of the English purse.

In conclusion, I beg your permission to make some few observations on those great subjects which excited the religious feelings and the Protestant spirit of England—I mean popular education and the possible endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland.

With respect to popular education, I have warmly in my heart, although only with my humble vote, supported the measure of Her Majesty's Government.

I might say of the Roman Catholic endowment, that it is a proposition which is repudiated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and which her Majesty's Ministers have declared they have no intention of making, and therefore I am not called upon to give my opinion on a question which is not likely to arise. But it would be altogether foreign from my habits and nature to disguise a thought which I possess that you have a right to know, and, after all that has passed on this subject, I think you have a right to know precisely what I do feel and think about it.

My ancestors came over to this country to maintain the Protestant cause and the principle of civil and religious liberty. I should be very sorry in these respects to prove unworthy of them. I am ready to maintain the Protestant cause at any sacrifice, but I never could believe that it was to be maintained by violating the principles of religious freedom. I have always thought that the Protestant cause and religious liberty were indentical; therefore I am one of those who for nineteen years have consistently and earnestly advocated the removal of all disabilities from, and the fullest and most generous toleration towards our Roman Catholic fellow subjects.

But while I hold it to be the duty of a true Christian and of a Church of England man to forbear from prescribing in any way the Roman Catholics of England or Ireland, there is not in the Queen's dominions one who would more strenuously resist than I would any attempt by Roman Catholics or others, to raise a finger against the Protestant Church, either in England or Ireland, or to interfere with, in either country, still less to diminish her revenues.

Taught, however, by the lessons I have learned from Burke, and Pitt and Canning—nay, I might add, from the practice of King George III., of opinions Protestant, and scrupulous fame—looking to the Canadas, to the West Indies, to Gibraltar, to Malta, to the Cape of Good Hope, to Ceylon, to the Mauritius, and above all, to our East Indian possessions, where I find all manner of endowments—remembering that before Roman Catholic emancipation was carried the obligation by the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland to receive a State provision was looked to as one of the great securities to the Protestant Church—I was myself, at an early period of my public life, of opinion that a suitable maintenance of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland was an arrangement which ought not to excite the religious scruples of the most deep feeling Protestants. But I am equally of opinion that this is an arrangement which ought never to be carried into effect without the full and general consent of the English people. This is a question on which the Protestant people of this empire must not be taken by surprise. They have already been twice surprised; a third experiment may produce effects which a Minister, however cunning, may not like to face. The game of 1829 must not be played over again. I will never be a party to such tricks and detestable manœuvres. It must be a question on which ample and due warning must first be given, and the sense of the kingdom asked and taken upon it, before it is attempted to be carried in Parliament. Nor would I, under any circumstances, consent to the endowment, if it is to be on, being supplied from English funds and English pockets. The land of Ireland, that has already deprived the Protestant Church in that country of one-fourth of its revenues, might well afford, if it be deemed expedient, to supply a liberal and becoming provision for the priesthood of that religion which is professed by the vast majority of the sons of the soil.

I have endeavoured to express my opinions without reserve or equivocation. If you extend to me again the confidence which you have so often entrusted to me, at least it shall not be betrayed.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

G. BENTINCK.

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