

ed. You avow, no doubt, your hostility to corruption, and you have ever disavowed it. Corruption!—Why, what has this meeting to benefit by corruption? Not one possible thing. This meeting has met for one object—to mark its esteem for me, and to extract a public good from it, by spreading the spirit which animates us. (Cheers.) I ask what benefit could you—the greater part of you, active and industrious citizens of Glasgow—derive from corruption? Perhaps you think my situation different from yours; and that, although it would be difficult to prove that it would benefit you, corruption to me, as a public man, would be of great advantage. I should like, however, to ask what benefit corruption would give compared with this meeting. [Tremendous cheering.] I should like to know if moral influence, as a public man, is my object, by which I should benefit most, by adding 50 Commissions to the Commissions already issued; or by saying 3,500 met me in Glasgow. We reconcile, we forget our bygone differences, but we were determined to unite in defence of our national establishments and our national religion. [Long continued cheering.] I don't want that the machine of government should stand still; and I join with you cordially in wishing to see it progressing in the discharge of its important action, beating with healthful and regular pulses, animating industry, encouraging production, rewarding toil, and purifying wherever there is stagnation; but let me tell you that in the social, as in the material machine, with which you are so well acquainted, the movements cannot be regular unless the foundations are stable and secure. [Tremendous cheering.] In a case of a steam-engine, a man who knows nothing of its construction—one man may bore a hole in the cylinder, another may tinker the boiler—and another, who sees some horizontal movement which he does not understand—they may ask for a progressive movement—but will this give it them? [Tremendous cheering.] Now, gentlemen, the time I am entitled to trespass upon you is but short—(loud cries of "No.") I must not trespass too much upon your indulgence. (Cheers.) Let us come to the main point. (Loud cheers.) I do not wish to conciliate your confidence or support by wearing false colours. (Hear and loud cheering.) I mean to support the national establishments which connect Protestantism with the State in these three countries. (Tremendous cheering all the company rising.) Nothing could be so unseemly—after the reception I have met with, nothing could be so unseemly—in me, than to say one word of—(we missed the word)—with regard to those who differ from me in their religious opinions. (Cheers.) I will say, with respect to the chief sect of this country, that the country owes to it great obligations for the efforts they have made in the common cause of promoting sound principles of religion. (Loud cheers.) But it is perfectly consistent with that respect and these obligations, if I declare that in my opinion, more weak arguments than those by which what is called the Voluntary System is supported, were never presented to the consideration of men interested in the progress of a great nation. I do feel, and I trust that you feel the same, that it is right that the State should pay that homage to Christianity which is implied in a religious establishment. Is it possible that any person could be deluded by the analogies addressed by those who say that the supply of religion will always be equal to the demand? Is it not perfectly clear that the demand for religious instruction may not only not be in the direct ratio of its necessity, but absolutely in an inverse ratio? (Loud cheers.) Will those who stand most in need of religious instruction be the first, and not the last, to make voluntary efforts? I say that the minister who is to speak with authority—who is to rebuke indifference and try to conciliate towards religion—who is to be the censor over vice—that that man ought not to depend upon the precarious bounty of those whom he is to counsel, to admonish, and to instruct. (Cheers.) I infer from the declaration of your opinion upon that point your mind is made up. (Cheers.) It is not a question of forming *de novo* a new establishment; the question is, will you adhere to that which you find established by the law, which has been guaranteed to you by the most solemn national compact? (Cheers.) Then, again, I avow to you that I mean to support, in its full integrity, the authority of the House of Lords. (Tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes—as an essential indispensable condition of the continued existence of the mixed form of Government under which we live as tantamount to the maintenance of the British Constitution. (Great cheering.) Do you concur also with me in that expression? (Great cheers.) If you do, it is a timely declaration of it. (Cheers.) The hour has arrived when, if those are our feelings, we must be prepared to act upon them. (Tremendous cheers.) Do not let us content ourselves with the vehemence of our enthusiasm.—(Cheers.) We have political privileges given to us, and do not know for what it is we hold them, unless we are determined to exercise them. (Cheers.) And if your sense of the danger is that which I apprehend it is from your declaration, and if your union of sentiment with me is that which I think it is, and which I collect it to be—I say, that having these privileges and rights, if you do not exert them, you will be in the situation of the man who in the face of the common enemy, having a sword, refused to draw it. (Cheers.) I speak of the civil sword only. (Hear, hear.) The exercise of civil privileges is estimable, as instructing us to maintain and to defend our own opinions. (Cheers.) But it is time that we should resort to the peaceful exercise of these privileges. (Hear.) I possess a privilege—that of addressing you here. (Cheers.) And I shall now set you an example in the exercise of it. (Hear.) Don't think I came here only to gratify my personal vanity, although as far as that vanity is concerned its gratification has been most complete. (Hear.) I say that I came here, believing that by my communion with you I might be able to strengthen the means of defence for the Constitution, I forgot the distance, I forgot the winter, for feeling it to be right in the performance of a public duty, I did so.—(Cheers.) I say, then, 'tis the time—the time is come for us to stand forward in the exercise of the privilege to which I have alluded; for I have read speeches lately which have been delivered by those whose social duty, in my opinion, is to defend the Constitution in all its integrity; I have read speeches, however, delivered by them, of such a nature, as makes me unwilling to trust its defence to their exertions. (Hear and cheers.) I have read the speeches of great legal authorities, and I find that they have not yet made up their minds to reform the House of Lords. [Hear and laughter.] I am sorry for it. (Hear.) they say they fear that is coming, but they not yet seen the plan of operation. [Hear and laughter.] They are hard at work, however, insacking pigeon holes, and depositaries for plans for a reform in the House of Lords. (Hear.) The chief objection, however, is that no plan has yet been drawn outright. (Hear.) Oh! what miserable trifling. (Hear.) But they may spare themselves the waste of time—let them take the first of those which have been proposed—let them substitute for the House of Lords a Council of Antients or a Council of Hundreds—or let them substitute a new body elected by the Peers, or by the heads of families (laughter) or let them give the House of Lords a suspensive veto. (Cheers and laughter.) Let them, in fact, take one or the other of these, the effect will be the same. (Cheers.) Why, do you believe that you can uproot the oak of the forest which has seen a thousand generations? (Loud cheers.) Do you believe you can uproot the noble productions from which the hatchments and the achievements of a thousand illustrious names are suspended?—(Cheers.) But rely on it our change won't be to the institutions of the United States. Never believe, although they may be showering down prosperity and happiness on the people of that country (and I hope they are) never believe that such will occur. Recollect the physical difference that exists between them. This is a country of ancient feelings feelings and associations; and do not believe that you can transfer to it the Republican institutions of America. Do you think that we would submit without a struggle to the tyranny which may ensue? We hate the tyranny of a single despot—we hate oligarchical tyranny, but the tyranny of the majority has no greater recommendation. We shall not follow the example of the minority in the United States. (Hear, hear, hear.) We are a country of old associations (hear) every castle and every field will remind us of the institutions under which we live. The days of "auld langsyne will dwell upon our memories—(Tremendous cheers) and they would make us most impatient and ungovernable subjects of a despotic country. (Loud cheers.) If you choose to run the risk of that experiment, have before your eyes the example of another country, if you will abolish hereditary authority—if you will make a permanent democratic assembly, then prepare yourself, not for the institutions of the United States, but for that terrible and fiery ordeal through which France has passed. (Cheers.) If you do choose to abolish the House of Lords—do abolish it. If you think that a second Consulting Chamber ought not to oppose itself to the will of the people, abolish it at once. (Hear.) Do not let us have a pretended second Chamber; infinitely better will be to come at once to the trial of having only one Chamber, than to destroy its influence and prerogatives, and leave it a empty name. (Hear and cheers.) You are told that these measures are indispensable—the destruction of the Church Establishment as being in its present state inconsistent with the rights of the people, the Reform of the House of Lords, and the Vote by Ballot.—(Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) When you have destroyed the House of Lords what form of Government will you substitute? You have the constituent body, which is responsible at present to nobody but public opinion; but the proposition now made would have the effect of rendering that body altogether irresponsible because it would exercise its privileges by ballot. I will venture to say that this coun-

try will not submit to domination. (Applause.) Here is a body of four or five hundred thousand men, selected for no other qualification than property exercising those privileges in a secret irresponsible manner; and I ask, is it possible to suppose that the people of this country would ever tolerate such an exercise of perfectly irresponsible power, when you have proved that perfectly independent body, the constituent assembly, what security will you have for the proper exercise of its powers any more than France? Do you hope to see its deliberations conducted by better or wiser men than they had in France? I have quoted from the United States, and I shall now quote from another country. These are grave subjects, and it is better to treat them in a serious manner. (Hear, hear.) It is better to discuss than to attack a political antagonist behind his back, or reciprocate the vulgar abuse which in my absence has been showered upon me. (Hear.) Gentlemen, since I set out on my travels from Staffordshire to this place, having brought with me some French newspapers, I lately read an address from one of the present Ministers of the French, a man who is called from his retirement to fill a high office in the Councils of his Majesty. (Hear, and cheers.) It was an address delivered when he was receiving the reward of literature, being appointed a member of the French Academy. I mean M. Guizot, member of Public Instruction in France, and this is the account he gives of the results of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly of France, a purely democratic body composed of most enlightened men, and men desirous of every reform.—The Right Hon. Baronet here read the address of M. Guizot, of the 27th December last, and proceeded:—Are you quite sure that if you constitute an unchecked democratic assembly, above all responsibility, that they will exercise it with prudence and moderation? Men who have actually received advice to call for one candidate outside the hustings, but to give their vote in the balloting box for another! (Cheers.) Are you sure that you have any guarantee that those results that followed in France will not follow here? The inference is that they will. This new government will meet with a resistance; we will not be content to submit—and then will come the dreadful reaction. Don't believe that such miscreants as Robespierre, Marat and Danton were mere *usus nauwae* engendered in France alone. No—they were the caeteros of circumstances arising from the subversion of all the institutions which have been long established, and the prescriptive authorities which have been so long obeyed. Depend upon it, that with the same causes the same results will inevitably follow. You will have power to correspond from the proper authorities—you will have in every village a miscreant establishing the most cruel and grinding tyranny, by calling himself the people. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, I have given you a testimony to the French, and to the American Constitution, and I must need bring no testimony to the beauty and results of the British Constitution. (Cheers.) Your own experience—your own affections supply them;—but that a link shall not be wanting, I shall supply you with a testimony to the British Constitution—from whence shall I draw it?—If from any ancient institutions, you might justly say the time has gone by when opinions like these availed. If I draw it from any living authority, and maintaining Conservative opinions, opinions, not you, but others ought to scout me.—But I shall give you the opinion of one of our present Ministers, who is high in the councils of his Sovereign, and you can contrast with M. Guizot's picture of France, the picture of England, drawn by a Reformer, and a Minister of the King of England. You will at once admit that this is a disinterested authority, indisputable and unprejudiced. These sentiments were uttered, not in the heat of debate, but a deliberate publication, by no less an authority than Lord John Russell.—(The Right Hon. Baronet then read an extract from a publication of Lord John Russell, in which the blessings and beauties of the British Constitution were expiated on in a highly eulogistic manner. The recital was received with loud and long continued cheering.)—I will tell you those gentlemen have no objections to the privileges of the monarchy, as long as they can be made useful instruments of the democracy. (Cheers.)

(See last page.)

The deputation from Liverpool and Manchester, it appears, had an interview with the Chancellor of the exchequer yesterday, respecting the required assistance for the Liverpool merchants. The Chancellor stated that the circumstances of the case were not such as to require any assistance or interference on the part of his Majesty's ministers, recommending the deputation to apply to the Bank of England, by whom aid would probably be rendered, if adequate grounds could be made apparent.

We understand that by the failure of the Hong merchants at Canton, announced by the last advices, one British house is involved to the extent of £200,000. It is not supposed, however, that there will be any ultimate loss, as the whole of the Hong are joint guarantors for the members of the body. According to the usual course, however, the creditors are kept a long time, without their money.

DEATH OF LADY DE LISLE.—We regret very much to state that reports are in circulation of the death of Lady de Lisle, which is said to have taken place at five o'clock this morning, at Kensington Palace, from an inflammation of the chest, arising from a cold caught after her late confinement. This report is in a great degree confirmed by the notices which appear in the *Gazette* of this evening, postponing the levee intended to be held to-morrow, the drawing-room on Thursday, the chapter of the order of the garter to-morrow, and the investiture of the order of the bath on Saturday next.—*Standard*.

The situation of the "Citizen-King of the French" is pitiable. To such extremity is he reduced, that he actually cannot form a ministry. Count Mole has given up Cabinet-making as a bad job; Guizot has signally failed in his attempts to patch up a new administration; Marshal Soult has taken up the matter, avowing his belief that, like the others, he would fail; and it is not unlikely, after all, that Louis Philippe must eventually recall M. Thiers, whom he dismissed in October. A bitter cup of humiliation will this be for Lafayette's "Citizen-King, the best of Republics," but he must drain it to the dregs. Hated at home, and despised everywhere, Louis Philippe exhibits the melancholy spectacle of a man who swindled his cousin out of a throne, and is paying the penalty in the universal contempt of Europe.—*Liverpool Mail*.

The *Journal du Commerce*, after stating that Prince Louis Buonaparte had been transferred from the *Andromede* to the *Syrene* French frigate at Rio Janeiro, to be reconveyed to the United States, doubts that his voyage will end there.

From all parts of France the weather is represented as the most inclement and calamitous possible. On the coasts of Brittany and Normandy the effects of the tempests are stated to have been lamentable. At Paris the cold was still, on Sunday, extreme. The snow continued to fall at intervals, and taken altogether, the season is described as the most unnatural recollected.—*Liv. Mail*, April 13.

The *Bon Sens* and *Siecle* of Sunday state that an extraordinary courier had arrived in Paris with intelligence of a mutiny among the troops in St. Petersburg. "The news," says the *Siecle*, "caused a great sensation in the Tuileries, and a telegraphic despatch was immediately transmitted to the prefect at Strasburg, to request of M. Bresson, at Berlin, ample information on the subject."

SPAIN.—Madrid letters and papers to the 1st of April, record another triumph for Mendizabal. He has not only driven Lopez from the ministry, who had quarrelled outrageously with his (Mendizabal's) friend and supporter, Carrasco, but on the 30th he obtained a majority of fifty on a motion made by Alonzo and the opposition, for inquiry into the accounts of the finance ministry.

In the evening an *encante* was apprehended, and General Quiroga, (the new captain-general) made the rounds of all the posts, but nothing occurred to disturb the public tranquillity. Negotiations for a loan of £800,000 sterling were understood to be in progress. Public confidence was recovering a little from the effect of General Evans's disaster. The proved strength of M. Mendizabal had also tended to the same end.—The funds had in consequence recovered in some degree.

We have had various rumours in circulation respecting the reception which the Liverpool and Manchester deputations have met with; but, as we have heard nothing for which we can vouch with absolute certainty, we refrain, in a matter of such importance, from giving the different rumours.—The general impression, however, is, that assistance has been declined, on the ground that it is not deemed either necessary or expedient. There is, indeed, nothing new wanted, either at Liverpool or any where else, but the conviction that prices will not be lower, and no adventitious aid will be required.—*Constitutional*.

In the Lords, this evening, an immense number of petitions in favour of church-rates were presented. Six of them were from six colleges in Oxford, and were read by the clerk, amid much applause. The Duke of Wellington presented similar petitions from Cambridge. Lord Alvanley, to the manifest annoyance and dismay of the Ministers, gave notice that to-morrow he should put a question to his Majesty's Government relative to the marines and artillery employed in the service of the Queen of Spain.

The deputation from the merchants of Liverpool which has arrived in town with a view of obtaining assistance from the government, had an interview with the governor and directors of the bank this afternoon, but it did not transpire what was the object of the meeting, or whether any propositions were laid before them. It is, however, natural to conclude that they have taken ad-

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