

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 13.

REVENUE.—Lord TENTERDEN made a short speech against the Bill. He said that if this bill advised persons were unfortunately to become part of the law of the land, it was his sincere opinion that that House would be best not to have the success of the other House, if it would not rather be compelled to obey the dictates of an impetuous democracy. For his own part he had only to assure their Lordships, that if so calamitous an event took place, he should never enter the walls of his departed greatness.

The Marquis of BAISIO, opposed the Bill, and said that it would inflict the greatest injury to the constitution that had ever been detailed upon it by the wisest of men. He had considered the question, and discussed it in all its forms, and consequently had not hastily arrived at this conviction. The present constitution he considered the best that human ingenuity could devise, being equally capable of resisting the encroachments of the Crown and the inroads of the aristocratic and democratic branches, of which it consists; but in this new constitution there would be a total want of a central power, which the monarch would be enabled to reach the advantages to be derived from it. He would, therefore, withhold the assent granted to the people by the present Bill, to avoid injury to themselves.

The Bishop of LONDON said that he differed with much regret, from the Noble Marquis who had just said down, and he so regretted that difference more because he fully appreciated the sincerity that belonged to every thing which fell from the Noble Marquis on any question which he undertook to advocate. He thought, however, that in this dissent from the Noble Marquis, and those other Noble Lords who had taken the same view of this important question, he (the Bishop of London) would have succeeded to him the same sincerity and purity of motives which he accorded to those who differed from him on this occasion. He thought, moreover, that many other persons in the spiritual Peers, acting from the same motives, and pressing upon with indignation that were but little calculated to influence any disinterested and honorable mind. A Noble Earl who had preceded him had inquired why any of the Right Reverend Bench supported the present measure, and assumed that they did so because it was the measure of His Majesty's Ministers; but he (the Bishop of London) denied that he supported the measure from any such motive. Not he supported it because he thought it was a measure that ought to be carried. Lord CHEERS from the Ministerial Bench, said that the Bench of Bishops had been asked, how they could support a measure coming from a Ministry that had formed such a plan of education as that recently introduced in Ireland? But that was a matter that he conceived had nothing to do with the present Bill, and at a proper time he would be prepared, as, indeed, he had already done, to give his opinion on that subject. He had been consulted a good deal out of that House for what had been attributed to him as inconsistency respecting this Bill; but the truth was, that he had determined to vote in favour of this Bill, or rather of the first Bill in October last, as well known amongst his friends with whom he had spoken on the subject at the time. He was not, however, present on that occasion, or he certainly would have voted for the measure. He now considered that the day for neutrality on this question had gone by, and the most prudent course that he thought could be adopted was to make the Bill as useful to the country as possible, and recommended it to the people by showing that they (the House of Peers) were disposed to legislate for their advantage. This he considered the most prudent course. It was now evident that there was an absolute necessity for some Reform on the principles of the present Bill. This could no longer be delayed, and he had hitherto said nothing offered to him as a choice in preference to the present, until, indeed, the notice on the Journals of the House last night by a Noble Duke opposite; but this notice he thought came rather too late. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.)—The Bill now before the House he considered the only remedy for the evils now existing; but if matters had not proceeded so far as they have, something less extensive would do him as they were acceptable; but they had now to deal with things as they are. The sun may as well be expected to go back on the dial as the people of this country to return to the state in which they were before the agitation of this question in the last twelve months.—(Hear.)—Let their Lordships, then, endeavour so to moderate and conduct a torrent which they cannot stem, as that it shall fertilize, and not inundate, the soil through which it must flow. The longer the people are left by disappointment to brood over the grievances, the more lasting will be the evil. Danger to the Established Church have been spoken of, and no doubt, if dangers there be, they must be to the ecclesiastical as well as to other property; one will, no doubt, follow the other; but he had no doubt, that if this question were settled, the mind would be more settled down into that respect for the institutions of the country for which the English people were remarkable. This measure, it is said, may facilitate the downfall of the Church; but he had little fear; and if the members of that Church were faithful to their trust, they may reckon on the protection of all friends to religion and good order.—(Cheers.)—For the sake, then, of the peace and security of the realm, not altogether without apprehension, but with strong hope that it would conciliate the affections of the people, and strengthen what is most valuable in the country, he would give his vote for the second reading of this Bill.—(The Right Rev. Prelate sat down amidst loud cheers.)

The Morning Chronicle speaking of the result says, "The majority we admit is small; but no man who voted in that small majority, can propose or support any proposition destructive of the monarchy, or exposing himself to the imputation of having voted upon different sides of the same question, at almost the same period of time, and without any change in the circumstances of the country. The idea of voting on the second reading with the reformers, and on the third reading with the conservatives, and expecting by such an expedient to compose the public mind, amounts to such an absurdity as we cannot impute to any man, supposed to be in the possession of his senses. To excite hopes at one moment, and disappoint them in the next, is the way to infuriate, not to pacify. It is therefore that we consider the discussion of last night a matter for congratulation, because it commits Noble Lords in a course, which they cannot alter without an appearance of shuffling, deception and folly, and because we cannot suspect them of the wish to undo at one moment what they had done only the moment before."

THE CHOLERA.—This disease, we rejoice to perceive, continues to decline in London. There were only 10 new cases on Saturday, and 2 deaths. The total number of cases in London up to Saturday last, was 2542; deaths, 1336. In Yorkshire, the Isle of Ely, and in Scotland, there does not appear to be any material change since last week. On Friday last, 10 new cases and 12 deaths were reported at Edinburgh. The total number of cases reported from the country, on Saturday, was 83, and of deaths 34; making a grand total of cases 8779, deaths 3229. In Ireland, however, and especially in the capital, the disease appears to be making considerable progress. On Friday, 112 new cases were announced in Dublin, and the deaths from the commencement of the disease amount to 226. The mischief is considerably increased by the number of the people, who resist the attempts made to remove infected persons to the hospitals, from an impression that their bodies are used for anatomical purposes. In Cork, the disease is making frightful progress. On Thursday last, 77 new cases were reported and 17 deaths, making from the day on which it first broke out, 548 cases, and 160 deaths.

CHOLERA REPORT.—The following is the return made to the Council-office, Dublin, on Thursday last: Remaining at last report, 187; new cases, 90; dead, 27; recovered, 17; remaining, 215; total cases from commencement, 462; total deaths from commencement, 138.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF CHOLERA IN PARIS.—We have received letters from Paris to the 23rd instant, in one of which, from a distinguished physician resident in that city, we are assured that, from the irruption of cholera up to the above date, 20,000 persons are ascertained to have died of the disease in the French capital alone. Although the violence of the epidemic has somewhat abated, the numbers attacked still continue very large; and nothing like unanimity of opinion as to the most efficient method of treatment has yet been established. In addition to the former list of medical men who had been attacked, we may mention M. M. Alphonse Leveque, Armand Agouard, Armand Deslandes, Boucher, Dugua, de Villers, and our countryman Sir J. Cleronide. The three first have succumbed under the disease, the others are doing well; and we are happy to say, has already recovered.

Lord Dalhousie, the Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, has arrived in the Minerva, she sailed from Calcutta 7th January. His Lordship's health is stated to be much improved by the voyage.

A brevet promotion, it is confidently said, will take place on the celebration of His Majesty's birthday. The Carr, Bishop of Worcester, who has so much surprised the Tories by voting for the second reading of the bill, is understood to have done so in consequence of the great reputation and respect of an illustrious person. The Doctor is an old and confidential ally of the Royal Family. He first attracted the notice of the late King when Prince of Wales, at Brighton, where in those days he was Vicar. George IV. made him Bishop of Chichester, and he owes his elevation to the ruler of the North American, and was entertained by the present Sovereign of his long and affectionate attendance on the death bed of his predecessor. The Bishop is a remarkably handsome man, of the most polished manners, and universally beloved for the benevolence of his mind.

Mr. Alexander Baring is one of the largest landowners in the United States of North America, and also in Mexico. He has also invested upwards of a million in the purchase of landed property in this country within the last 20 years. He pays £1200 a year as ground-rent alone for his magnificent mansion, Barb-house, in Piccadilly.—Court Journal.

Within the last twelve months the Marquis of Hertford is said to have invested £200,000 in the Russian funds, and the Earl of Dudley upwards of £100,000 in Am. Bank Stock, Canal Shares, &c.

The income of Lord Dudley, it is said, far exceeds £100,000 per annum. We have been informed that the eleemosynary contributions of the late Lord Dudley and Ward, amounted, during his life time, to £10,000 per annum. Upon one occasion, about fifteen or sixteen years since, the deceased viscount forwarded a subscription of £2000 to the fund for relieving the distressed weavers in Spitalfields and Bethnal-green.—Morning Herald.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the London Sunday School Society was celebrated on Wednesday last, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. It appeared, from the report, that, during the last year, assistance had been afforded by the society to 937 schools, among which had been distributed 2193 Bibles, 7834 Testaments, 60,899 class-books, and 14,941 alphabets on boards. The income not having been equal to the expenditure, they had been obliged to sell out £800 funded property in the 3 per cents.

The amount of losses posted on the books at Lloyd's on Thursday morning, was heavier than has been known for a long time past, and is estimated at £28,000.

Notwithstanding the enormous consumption of paper, the manufacture of that article has fallen off in point of profit so much lately that several paper-mills have been converted into corn-mills. The forty-sixth anniversary of the London Sunday School Society was celebrated on Wednesday last, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. It appeared, from the report, that, during the last year, assistance had been afforded by the society to 937 schools, among which had been distributed 2193 Bibles, 7834 Testaments, 60,899 class-books, and 14,941 alphabets on boards. The income not having been equal to the expenditure, they had been obliged to sell out £800 funded property in the 3 per cents.

THE CHURCH.—The *Liverpool Chronicle* states, on the authority of a correspondent, that Ministers contemplate the reduction of the Irish land tax by ten per cent.—two archbishops and eight bishops; the purchase by the Crown of the church lands; the substitution of an assessment to be paid into the Exchequer; and the payment of the clergy from the consolidated fund.

Several Palatine families from the neighbourhood of Andernach, arrived in town this week to embark for America. A great many Chelsea and Kilmaham pensioners are embarking this season to America, after compromising their stipend for four years' payment in advance. Sixteen Protestant families, tenants of Mr. Conboy Barker, left Kilkenny, county Kilkenny, on Monday, to embark for America.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

LADY ANNE WYNDHAM.—This lady, the mother of Lord Durham, who died at 17, Queen-street, May Fair, on Saturday morning, fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic. She was seized on Friday with the most alarming symptoms, and her medical attendants had no hesitation in deciding on the character of the disease. The case was reported to the Board of Health, and was included in the official report as a case occurring in St. George's Hanover square.

The Navy will rejoice to hear, that our most gracious Monarch has done an act of justice to a man, than whom a braver or a better officer does not exist in the British Navy. It is a man who has been long restored to his standing in the Navy, and is now a Rear-Admiral of the Blue. This gracious act was conferred on the petition of his Countess. The restoration of his Lordship's honors as a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (having been a Knight of the Bath in 1814) has been graciously granted on his Lordship's petition. The Countess Earl Talbot, sunk immediately above Rear Admiral William Parker.—*Hampshire Telegraph*, April 29.

EDINBURGH REFORM MEETING.—The largest assemblage, perhaps, of the inhabitants of Edinburgh which ever took place in that city, was held in the King's park, on Tuesday week, in order to adopt resolutions and a petition to the House of Lords, applicable to the present state of the reform bill. It is supposed that no fewer than 60,000 persons were in the field where the meeting was held, and in the heights which immediately overlook it. Among them were many Sadies gentlemen, merchants, individuals of all professions, and a very numerous body of highly respectable tradesmen. The whole of the proceedings was conducted with the utmost unanimity and decorum.

Washington Irving has taken his departure for America, the land of his birth, which he has not visited these 20 years.

Committee of Bank of England.—The committee will be really a committee of inquiry for the ministers have not at all pledged themselves by any private treaty with the Bank, as has been the case upon former occasions; neither do we believe have they any preconceived notions which they wish the committee to sanction. We imagine, no one will now content for continuing for one day beyond its present term that part of the monopoly of the Bank of England which (practically) prevent any partnership composed of more than six persons from transacting banking business (in which we do not here include the issuing of promissory notes payable on demand) within 65 miles from London. The enactment which, possibly for the advantage of the Bank of England, prevents other banks for general banking being established on a solid foundation, is too monstrous to be continued on any consideration—even the Bank cannot attempt to make a case for it. We may expect to see the banking business, except so far as the circulation of notes is concerned, as free in London as any other. A question which will present more difficulty will be, whether the management of the public debt, and the general banking business of the government, should be continued to the Bank of England, or on what other terms. There may be some difficulties and important questions which will engage the committee, and which has ever engaged any similar body, will be, what footing shall the paper circulation of London be placed on the expiration of the charter.

Death of Sir Richard Birnie.—Sir Richard Birnie, Knt., Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, expired at his official residence in Bow-street, Covent garden, on Sunday morning at four o'clock, after a severe illness of more than six months, arising from a pulmonary affection. Sir Richard had just completed his 73rd year.—April 30.

We regret to say that a number of heavy frosts have occurred in Glasgow, not only in the grain trade, but in distilling, baking, and brewing. Several of the houses who have failed, were reckoned a few months ago, undoubtedly good.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

Mr. Dowell O'Reilly, of the Irish bar, has been appointed Attorney-General of Jamaica. The emoluments of the situation amount to at least three thousand pounds a year. He is a Roman Catholic.

Lord Lyndhurst did not sign the Duke of Wellington's protest. It is mentioned, however, that his lordship looked at the production.

Physicians say that we shall be again visited by the cholera in the autumn.

THE ARMED FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN. The following table shows the number and description of the armed force of the United Kingdom, on the 1st of January, 1832.

1 The Regular Army of all ranks.....	51,571
2 The Militia of all ranks.....	4,350
3 Marines on shore of all ranks.....	4,324
4 Militia Staff of all ranks.....	2,687
5 Volunteers of Great Britain of all ranks.....	20,319
6 Yeomanry of Ireland of all ranks.....	31,422
7 Police of Ireland of all ranks.....	7,647
8 Constabulary Police.....	6,628
9 Peace Preservation Police.....	744
Total.....	122,339

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, APRIL 10.—The Russian troops in Poland are all in motion. At present points several divisions are concentrated, and the previous resolution to place the troops in more extended encampments seems to be abandoned. Many of the regiments that were on their march to the interior of the Kingdom, have been ordered to return to the frontiers, where they are to be stationed so as to be able to reach in the shortest possible time the port of Odessa, where, it is said, preparations are making for the embarkation of 150,000 men. This measure seems to be connected with some important political consideration. Some persons believe that Russia desires to exercise a more decisive influence in Greece, if the advantages of the Russian government in that country should obtain too great a preponderance. Others fancy that this measure is connected with the events in Italy and that it is a step towards the invasion of that Kingdom. It is also said that the expedition of Mehmet Ali is the inducement to these military preparations, it being intended to support the Porte, in order to paralyse the great influence of France in Egypt. All these, however, we but conjectures, resting on no certain, or at least no known facts, and all are open to the objection, that the expedition of Mehmet Ali is the inducement to these military preparations, it being intended to support the Porte, in order to paralyse the great influence of France in Egypt. All these, however, we but conjectures, resting on no certain, or at least no known facts, and all are open to the objection, that the expedition of Mehmet Ali is the inducement to these military preparations, it being intended to support the Porte, in order to paralyse the great influence of France in Egypt. 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