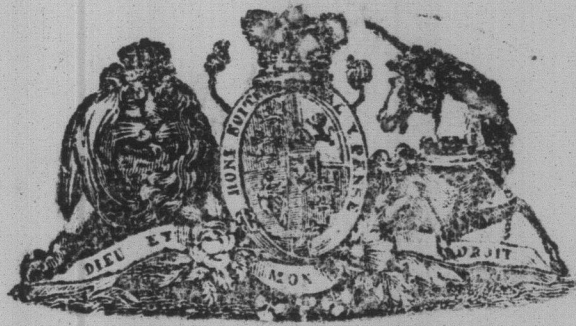


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GRAND BANQUET

Sir Robert Peel at Glasgow

The excitement occasioned by the arrival of Sir ROBERT PEEL in the commercial metropolis of the North, continues still unabated—and the town is filling rapidly, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, and the very general prevalence of influenza, which, it was at one time apprehended, would deter many from leaving their homes.

The Right Hon. Baronet visited the Royal Exchange yesterday, where a large crowd assembled for the purpose of having a sight of him. He was loudly cheered by his Tory adherents, which had the effect of calling forth a few observations, in which he chiefly confined himself to the architectural beauty and splendour of the edifice in which he was, and the venerable University which he had just left—the one famous as a seat of learning, and the other illustrative of the great commercial enterprise and skill of the city of Glasgow. The Right Hon. Baronet left the room amid the loud cheers of those assembled, who caused considerable destruction among the furniture, gas pipes, glass globes, by unceremoniously mounting the tables, in their anxiety to obtain a peep at the distinguished stranger.

THE DINNER,

as our readers and the public generally are already aware, took place in a pavilion erected for the express purpose, on the east side of Buchan-street, and the following description, which we copy from the "Glasgow Herald of Friday, will afford our readers some idea of the plan on which it has been arranged:—Last night we had the pleasure of seeing this magnificent Hall lighted up, the tables being covered and partly victualled for 3,435 persons. We think it may be said with safety, that never before, in this country, has there been seen such a Hall, except perhaps, that of Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation of the late King. As a temporary building, however, got up in the course of three or four weeks, it is without a parallel in Great Britain—whether we consider it in its dimensions, its classical devices, its elegant and well-proportioned parts, the splendour with which it is illuminated, or its commodiousness for the purposes intended. The quantity of cloth stuff used by these eminent upholsterers, the Messrs. James White and Son, in covering the roof, the tables, seats, &c., is about eight thousand yards of all descriptions; and the gas lustres (two of which are exceedingly beautiful) contain upwards of three thousand burners. The gallery, from which by far the finest view of the Hall is got, is supported by 14 imitation sienna marble columns, with Corinthian capitals—the roof being upheld by ten columns of a similar description, 22 feet in height. The decorative painting has been executed in a very superior manner by Messrs. B. G. & Co., the great west end being divided into three departments of massive Egyptian pillars, painted in relief. In the centre compartment, behind the bench where Sir Robert Peel and the most distinguished part of the company are to sit, is an immense rock, on which is founded the British Constitution in a pyramidal form, a little time worn from the blasts it has stood, and on which the "British Constitution" are emblazoned in gold letters. On the top of this pyramid is seen the base of an obelisk, bearing the inscription of "King," also in gilded letters. In the right compartment is another pyramid founded also on a rock, on which is the word "Lords" in emblazoned gold letters. The left compartment contains a similar pyramid, with "Commons." The whole, from its great magnitude, has a very grand and imposing effect. The front of the gallery is painted in panels of crimson and stone colour styles, which, with the columns in imitation of marble, give the area a chaste and light appearance. The front of the bench is panelled in crimson and yellow mouldings, that stand out in bold relief against the sombre column of the rock behind.

About four o'clock the company began to arrive, and notwithstanding the vast crowds assembled round the pavilion, the arrangements were such as to afford immediate and easy ingress to all.

Sir Robert Peel entered the room about a quarter past five, and the vast multitude within the building instantly rose, and received him with loud cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, the band striking up.

"See, the conquering hero comes."

There were a few hisses from the remote corner of a gallery, but they were drowned in the louder and more general shouts of acclamation with which the Right Hon. Baronet was greeted on his entrance.

The Chair was taken by HENRY MONTEITH, of Carstairs, Esq., and on his right sat the distinguished guest of the evening.

After several preliminary toasts had been drunk,

The CHAIRMAN said—My lords and gentlemen, I now rise to propose to you what may with propriety be called the toast of the day.—(Cheers.)—I am sure I am unequal to the task which has been imposed upon me, but which I am proud I have been required to perform.—(Hear.)—As regards inaccuracy my mind is relieved, when I consider the subject of the toast I have to propose to you and that it does not require a long harangue to recommend it to your warm reception.—(Loud cheers.)—Sir Robert Peel has been so long known to you, that the history of the last twenty years may be said to have defined his character, and displayed him to you a great statesman, a pure patriot, and an honest man, and to recommend him to you I need say no more than this.—(Hear and cheers.) History recommends him to you as a statesman, who has devoted his great talents to the service of his country.—(Loud cheers.)—I shall say no more then, but that I am sincerely thankful that to me has fallen the honour of proposing to you the health of Sir Robert Peel.—(Loud and continued cheers, which lasted for several minutes.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL rose, and the cheering and acclamations were again renewed, and kept up with the greatest enthusiasm for several minutes. He said—Gentlemen, I thank you, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind and affectionate reception you have given to my name. Excuse me, if for the purpose of returning thanks, I make use of the most simple and familiar phrases. They are imperfect expressions of my feelings, but they are better suited to express them, than the trite, studied and complimentary forms of expression which may be studied for ordinary occasions.—What a heart must I have, if I can have witnessed what has passed in Glasgow within the last five days, without deep emotion? Unconnected with this country by birth, I have been placed in competition with a distinguished Scotchman for a high academic distinction. I have been placed in it by a triumphant majority—by the generous, the unsought, the unsolicited confidence of the youth of Scotland.—(Loud cheers.) I have seen that choice confirmed by the deliberate judgment of men of maturer age, engaged in the pursuits of business and professional life. (Cheers.) This very day have I received the congratulations, on my appointment, from some of the working classes of this great city.—(Applause)—expressed in language that would do honour to men of the highest education. I have seen these feelings so wide spreading and so intense, that they disdained to be compressed within the limit of any pre-existing edifice, and they called forth from the ground, as by the stroke of an enchanter's wand, this magnificent and unparalleled fabric.—(Hear.) I have been present here—I have heard its foundations shaken, and its roof almost rent by your enthusiastic applause; and do you think I can condescend to look out for ingenious forms of expression, for the purpose of giving vent to feelings which almost overpower me? (Loud and continued cheering.) I said that I was unconnected with Scotland by birth—I hope I did not say that I was a stranger. No—I am not a

stranger.—(Loud applause.) If the long exercise of power in Scotland, if the administration of justice, if intercourse with her civil and religious institutions, and above all, if love for her name, and admiration for her character, and cordial interest for her welfare, entitle a man to repudiate the name of stranger—then I am not a stranger in Glasgow.—(Cheers.) No, Gentlemen. When my education was completed, I burned with a wish to see Scotland. I came here to this city, and I confess to you, that although the interval is short in the history of nations, I could not have conceived it possible that in that interval such progress could have been made in the population, in the wealth, and in the prosperity of this magnificent city.—(Great cheering)—pouring, as it does, into the revenue, in one branch alone, greater treasures than continental nations possess for the whole of the expenditure. I came here—I wished to see something of Scotland which I could not have seen from hasty glimpses from the windows of a luxurious post-coach. I wanted to see your attitudes and manners of life, apart from the magnificent and hospitable castles of your Nobility and Gentry.—(Cheers.)—Yes, in Glasgow I acquired a faithful steed, and I traversed on horseback, or on foot, almost the whole of the country from this to Inverness.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, bear with me, excuse me if I indulge in honest exultation.—(Cheers.)—excuse me if I say in this Society of Scotchmen, that I think I have seen more of your native country than some of those whom I am now addressing. (Cheers.) I have read the map of Scotland in the scale of nature from the summits of Ben Nevis and Ben Lomond. (Loud cheers.) I visited that island from which savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. (Loud cheers.) Yes, amid the ruins of Iona, I abjured that frigid philosophy that would conduct us unmoved over any ground, however dignified by wisdom, bravery or virtue—I stood on the shores of Staffa—I have seen the temple not built with human hands—I have seen the mighty swellings of the ocean—the pulsations of the great Atlantic. I have explored its inmost recesses, and I have heard those swellings, nobler than any that ever pealed from human organs. I have lived on the banks of the Spey two autumns, and I want no guide in the mountains and shores of Balenoch.—(Great cheers.) I could find my way from Corriarich to Loch Logan.—(Cheers.) I have climbed your mountain sides with no companion but a Highland shepherd. Many an hour have I passed listening to his simple anecdotes, and artless views of human life. I have learned to admire, by personal intercourse, a proud and independent spirit, chastened by a natural courtesy. (Cheers.) I have seen him with intelligence apparently above his condition, but with no pretensions, but that which taught him patience under his privations—confidence in his exertions—and submission to the law—loyalty to the King. (Cheers.) And when I have seen that, my earnest prayer has been, that to his children, and his children's children might be preserved that system of education which founded moral obligation under the revealed will of God. (Great cheering.) My earnest wish has been that the circumstances of Scotland, with reference to religious dissent, might long enable them to enjoy that proud, and I believe, peculiar privilege, of having a system of education enforced by the law, but in connection with the Established Church. And when I joined that man in public worship, and heard the sublime truths, and pure doctrines of her common faith enjoined and enforced, according to different rights, think you I have adverted to distinctions and a point of form? (Cheers.) Think you that I have troubled myself with questions of church discipline, or church Government? (Great cheering.) No, but with a wish as cordial and hearty as you can entertain.—(Continued cheering.)—I have deprecated the arrival of that day, if ever it should arrive, when men in authority should not be ashamed to support the National church of Scotland. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) To extend its ministrations, and to advance its

good, but do all they can to extend religious intolerance. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen you respond to that statement. (Loud and continued cheers.) Come then, let us devote ourselves not merely to the purposes of festivity—let us improve the present opportunity to the public advantage. (Cheers.) Let us see if we are agreed as to the danger to which the Constitution is exposed; then let us see if we can join heart and hand in support of the resolution you have adopted. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have been informed that there are many persons here present who entertain a different opinion from myself with respect to the Reform of the House of Commons. (Hear.) I sincerely hope that this is the case. (Cheers.) You may safely think that I am not here going to defend any, by reviving battles that have been concluded. (Cheers.) If we can agree to present dangers, and unite in principle, I shall not revive discussions that are past, for we might as well in the face of the enemy fight over again the battles of Blenheim or the field of Eddon. (Hear and cheer.) I say I want not to mount any of these conversions; but I say this, that if you adhere to the principles which they professed in 1850, this is the place in which they should make their appearance. You consented to the Reform bill, to which you were expressly invited to assent, in the speech which was delivered by your illustrious, on condition that you should be doing so, acknowledge the principles upon which the Constitution was founded. Let there be no mistake on this point. (Loud cheers.) I see the necessity for widening the foundation on which the defence of the British Constitution, and the religious establishment must rest. (Loud cheers.) I ask, though I have no right to ask for any confession of error, or even for any change of opinion—all I ask of you is, to adhere to the principles upon which the Reform bill was advocated; and if you do, then will you combine with me firmly for the defence of the Constitution of the country. (Continued cheers.) I have now to recommend to you, said his Majesty, the important question of reform to your earnest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measure, you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution by which the prerogative of the crown—the authority of both Houses of Parliament (cheers) and the rights and liberties of the people are maintained. Did his Majesty rest satisfied with that? Did he say adopt reform—apply reform to the House of Commons—but apply it only upon the acknowledged principles of the Constitution? He said that—but he said more. He invited you to consent to reform for certain objects, and amongst those objects expressly was this—"In recommending reform to your consideration, it was my object to give additional security to the other institutions of our land." (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, if these were your principles—if you supported earnestly and conscientiously Reform in the House of Commons, because you believed that you were resisting an encroachment which had been made upon the very representation of your country (Cheers.) if you thought Reform was in conformity with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution—if you believed with Lord Grey, that by making the reform larger and more extensive you would discountenance other extravagant propositions endangering the Constitution. I not only say you may be here without hearing from me one word that could pain your feelings but I say upon you and not upon me it is incumbent to vindicate your rights and not mine—the stigma of being inconsistent with the safety of the British Constitution. (Cheers.) I have endeavoured to extract what was good—and mitigate as much evil as I could. But, I say, if you adhere to your principles, you ought not to leave to me, and those who act with me, the defence of the Reform bill. You naturally say, that although you are determined to resist further changes which endanger the Constitution, yet you adhere to your opinions, that the progress of improvement ought not to be suspended—that abuses ought to be revo-

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-

ditions of the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, and the House of Peers, and the House of Bishops, and the House of Knights, and the House of Clergy, and the House of Friars, and the House of Monks, and the House of Nuns, and the House of Priests, and the House of Deacons, and the House of Archdeacons, and the House of Bishops-elect, and the House of Clergy-elect, and the House of Friars-elect, and the House of Monks-elect, and the House of Nuns-elect, and the House of Priests-elect, and the House of Deacons-elect, and the House of Archdeacons-elect, and the House of Bishops-elect, and the House of Clergy-elect, and the House of Friars-elect, and the House of Monks-elect, and the House of Nuns-elect, and the House of Priests-elect, and the House of Deacons-elect, and the House of Archdeacons-elect, and the House of Bishops-elect, and the House of Clergy-elect, and the House of Friars-elect, and the House of Monks-elect, and the House of Nuns-elect, and the House of 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vantage of the principle which has been admitted by the vote of that establishment on Thursday, and applied for pecuniary aid.—It will be curious to see how the bank will dispose of this demand. From this circumstance it might also be inferred that the conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was held this morning, did not terminate in a manner agreeable to the views of the deputation.

Were it not for the gradual improvement which daily takes place in exchequer bills, it would not be necessary to allude to the Stock Exchange, as business there is almost wholly suspended, and the non-arrival of advices from different parts of the world, causes the quotations to remain almost stationary and nominal.—*Morn. Chron.*

CHURCH RATES—THE DEBATE.

A case of conscience submitted to the Dissenters.

Morning Post.—* * * But the property, whatever be its name, is assumed to exist and to be public property, honestly at the disposal of the state. Be it so. And how, then, as was admirably asked last night by Mr. Pemberton, are the tender consciences of the Dissenters to be spared? If the "actuary" property created by Mr. Finlaison, of the national debt office—(who, we make no doubt, will on some leisure day cover three or four pages of foolscap with arithmetical calculations, and thus enable Mr. Spring Rice to pay off the national debt)—be national property, honestly at the disposal of the state, the Dissenters have their share of interest in it, in common with the rest of their fellow-subjects. How, then, can they who conscientiously object to the charges of public worship being defrayed by church rates—who conscientiously object to these charges being defrayed from the consolidated fund—how can these persons conscientiously agree to surrender for this purpose their proportion of the national property so happily and suddenly created by Mr. Finlaison? Their conscientious scruples are, it is plain, as much violated as ever by assenting to this pretended appropriation of property which, if it exists at all, is in part theirs, even although they should see, with Sir R. P. d., that the creation and the appropriation are merely pretence. Mr. Finlaison, it is plain, must renew his labours. His creation does not accomplish its object. He must invent some kind of property to the extent of £250,000 a year, which shall have no other owner than the public, and which yet shall not be public property. Till he has done this he has done nothing to the purpose. But this will be easy enough, no doubt, to Mr. Finlaison, Mr. Spring Rice supplying the data.

Times.—* * * Of course, if the £250,000 a-year be the property of the nation, of whom the voluntaries, though insignificant in number, form a component part; and if that national property be abstracted from secular purposes for the sake of upholding a state church, then the Dissenters are obviously as much compromised in principle by such an appropriation of public money as if it had been drawn directly from the consolidated fund; the ministerial jugglery, whereby that money is reckoned as the nation's, being nevertheless a flagrant perversion of the restricted intents for which the lands yielded it were originally devised, to the fullest amount of their value. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Rice's anti-church rate scheme leaves the Dissenters, as far as principle is concerned, exactly where it found them; while, as far as regards ministers themselves, we have the edifying inconsistency of their professing to make the church maintain her own fabrics, and yet propounding a plan in that behalf which, on their own allegation at least, implicates in the support of these fabrics the common property of the community at large. In other words, if any credit be due to the deceptive averments of this Whig government, their church rate scheme is an enormous piece of humbug and sharpshooting practised upon all parties. In the first place, they thimble-rig the Dissenters, because, while professing to put the future maintenance of ecclesiastical edifices on a footing otherwise than national, they stupidly divulge their conviction that the plunder to be applied for that purpose is national property after all; they humbug and despoil the church, because with ardent professions of attachment, they divert its land revenues to objects not contemplated by the pious benefactors who bequeathed them; they humbug the ecclesiastical lessees, because the promised benefits supposed to arise from the conversion of their leasehold interests into perpetuities, consist in a greatly increased rent without any corresponding advantage; they humbug the people of England, because, as our revered constitution provides that the national church shall not only be upheld, but increased in all needful resources for extending its usefulness, so the country has a right to expect that the anticipated surplus value of ecclesiastical lands shall, if touched at all, be employed exclusively in increasing church accommodation in districts where deficiencies are notorious; and lastly, they humbug our gracious and generous Monarch, because they are perpetually betraying him into reluctant concessions to a noisy and aggressive minority of his subjects, which may ultimately endanger the stability of His Majesty's throne: in fine, humbug, and nothing but humbug, is the distinctive character of this church rate measure throughout. It is branded on its forehead, wrought upon its cloak, and rotting in its heart.

(From the Liverpool Mail April 25.)

The intelligence which we published on Saturday, relative to the commercial and monetary affairs of the United States, must be gratifying and encouraging to every man who takes an interest in the concerns of that country. We cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the promptitude with which Mr. Nicholas Biddle, the cashier and managing director of the U. S. States bank, came forward to meet the difficulties of the merchants, and the alacrity with which he provided a remedy. He did not wait to discuss commonplace contingencies—he did not exchange ingenious promises, fettered by insurmountable restrictions—he did not advise any conference with secretaries of state, or chancellors of the exchequer—he did not play at battles and shuttlecock with anxious delegates—he did not ride ten times a day between his Threadneedle-street and Whitehall, and hold parliaments at his bank for several hours *per diem*, during a whole week—no, Mr. Biddle was a man of business, a clear-headed banker, a bold and intelligent financier. He saw where the disease lay at a single glance, and instantly relieved the patient.

What a lesson, what a proof to our wise men of London—the bank party Solons—and Mr. Chancellor Rice the Neckar of the whigs! Mr. Biddle met the difficulties of his countrymen apparently without consulting a third party, out of his own resources, without any delay, and with a decision and single-heartedness which does him immortal honour;

while the merchants of Liverpool and Manchester had to dance attendance day after day at the Bank of England and the Exchequer office, begging for the loan of a shilling upon the security of a sovereign, without obtaining the same pitiful loan, and having to return at length, after their patience was exhausted, as empty as they went. Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, flew, almost unsolicited, to the aid of the merchants of New York, and in a few hours furnished them with available securities and negotiable paper to an amount which would purchase the fee simple of all his Majesty's wretched and imbecile ministers.

Thus far, then, the ravages of the panic are stayed, and houses trembling on the brink of ruin have been saved, at least temporarily, from what appeared to be inevitable ruin. This has been done by one man, of quiet habits, and unostentatious manners, without requiring the advice or the protection of the United States government. If we had a few men like Mr. Biddle in England, or a quarter of a Biddle in the British cabinet, the panics which periodically derange our currency and endanger our commercial credit, and unsettle all the tides and currents of manufacturing industry, would seldom, if ever, happen. We have watched the career of this extraordinary man for many years, but particularly in his momentous struggles with Mr. President Jackson, and his disinterested advocates of a metallic currency; and in every argument affecting the national policy of America, and in every view of its necessities and varied interests, Mr. Biddle has been right, and Mr. Jackson wrong. The late President's avowed objections to the bank over which Mr. Biddle presided, were, that it was a monopoly tending to create an aristocracy of wealth. Such an institution, Mr. Jackson and his adherents contended, was calculated to destroy the democratic influence and independence of the republic; and therefore he preferred having no monopoly, except that of his own party, and the government. Mr. Jackson's motives lay still deeper than this, but we have not time to unravel them; but ludicrous enough is it, that while the late President was opposed to the monopoly of a banking concern, he was the secret, the open, the determined, and unflinching supporter of a far worse monopoly, that of the slave owners. Mr. Jackson had the address, however, to gain over to his side, the many to rule the few—the rabble to overcome the better classes—the ignorant, the vicious, and the unreflexing to sway the intelligent and the intellectual portion of the citizens—the minority, of course, in America, as in every nation on the face of the earth.

But there were those who saw that Mr. Biddle's views were sound, and that the day would come when the policy of Mr. Jackson would plunge the United States into awful and overwhelming embarrassments—when his specie bills would be tossed to the winds—when the sovereigns and the dollars would take wings and fly away. And we mistake much if that day be not now come. The United States bank will have to pay dearly for Jackson's experiments upon the currency, just as England has paid since 1819, but in an increased ratio, inasmuch as the wealth and resources of the United States are, when compared with this country, much more disposed to the immense trade she carries on.

However, if any man can save America from the impending calamity, that man is Mr. Biddle. He has volunteered his services, his means, his credit, in a noble and heroic manner; and none shall rejoice more than we if he be able to drag the idle gold from the coffers of the sectional banks favoured by the government, meet every demand, and sustain the commercial honor of his country. If he succeeds in doing this he will be a greater man than any that America has yet produced. In that case he will be the William Pitt of the new world.

But he has tremendous difficulties to overcome. He could not know, when he made the advances to which we refer, the frightful fall in the price, in this country, of every article of American produce, nor of the amount of bills returned to New York. He could not possibly have anticipated this; and it is hard to tell how far his plans may be thwarted by Mr. Van Buren, who has foolishly pledged himself to carry out the policy of his predecessor. This, we take leave to tell the new President, he cannot do without consulting public credit to its foundations, and consigning to bankruptcy more than one half of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Biddle, however, has put his hand to the plough, and he must not look back. He must meet and overcome every kind of difficulty—he must dictate his own terms to the government—he must have the gold *à tout prix* he must persevere or perish!

The advances which the New York packet of the 8th inst., but at any rate those of the 16th, which we may calculate upon receiving, in a few days, will enable us to decide whether Mr. Biddle possesses sufficient resources to meet all the necessities of this extraordinary convulsion. He has acted so boldly and disinterestedly that we have great confidence in his means as well as in his talents; but much will depend upon the willing co-operation or the hostility of the American government. We wish the best, and we hope the best; but if Mr. Van Buren prove as obstinate as Mr. Andrew Jackson, and adhere to the currency system of his predecessor, making the surplus gold at his command, a dead weight upon commerce, then a most calamitous crash must come, fatal alike to the credit and the institutions of America. But we remain silent for the present.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1837.

We have been favored with Liverpool papers to the 25th ult., from which we have extracted what appeared to be most interesting. It will be seen that the commercial affairs of England still remain in an unsettled state, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had referred the Liverpool and Manchester deputation to the Bank of England for relief.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbour Grace.

ENTERED.

May 29.—Brig Fisher, S well, Liverpool, 152 tons salt, 20 tons coals, 4 casks, 1 crate, 15 cwt hardware, 47 bags nails.
30.—Brig Jane, Hudson, Liverpool, 208 tons salt, 20 tons coal, 32 bags nails, 2 casks tinware, 427 bars of iron, 24 casks painters' colours, 4 casks hats, 16 bales merchandize, 5 crates earthenware, 2 bales leather, 39 zr. pells.
Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED.

May 11.—Schr. Native, Coish, Liverpool, 71 coils cordage, 20 bbls. oakum, 36 packages merchandize.

16.—Brig Lark, Power, Bristol, 180 cask butter, 110 pots butter, 350 packages manufactured goods, for Carbonear and Harbor Grace.

22.—Bolton, Mitchell, Copenhagen, 250 bis. pork, 946 bis. flour, 13000 bags bread, 200 firkins butter, 50 bis. oatmeal.
Schr. Meredian, Kembell, Halifax, 35 puns, molasses, 12 chests tea, 14,000 lumber, 5000 shingles, 20 firkins butter, 12 casks porter, for Carbonear and Harbor Grace.

On Sale

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
JUST IMPORTED

By THE BRIG Johns, FROM *Hamburg*,
700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
250 Barrels Superfine Flour
150 Barrels Prime Pork
200 Firkins Butter
10 Barrels Peas
68 Coils Cordage, Marine & Housing

By the NATIVE, from *Liverpool*,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS,

Bar and Bolt Iron, Nails, Grapnels
Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Soap, Candles, Leaf Sugar
Mast Hoops, Oakum
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from *Liverpool*,
Sait, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.
Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

Sales by Auction

Desirable Waterside Premises situate
at CARBONEAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst.
(Without any reserve.)

IN THE
COMMERCIAL ROOMS,
Saint John's

THE Subscriber's Interest of about 17 years in those commodious PREMISES late in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. BENNETT, comprising STORES, WHARVES, SEAL VATS, DWELLING-HOUSE, SHOP and other Tenements.
Further information will be given on application to
BULLEY, JOB & Co.
St. John's, May 20, 1837.

By Public Auction,

ON THE WHARF OF

MESSESS. THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.

(For the benefit of whom it may Concern)

On FRIDAY Next,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

47 Bags NAILS, assorted, 1½ inch to 8 inches.
100 doz. IRON THIMBLES, 1¼ inch to 5 inches.
ALFRED MAYNE,
Auctioneer.
Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

Notice

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL,
Administratrix
W. W. BEMISTER,
Administrator.

Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

WEST INDIA SUGAR

A Prime Article, by the Hhd., Barrel or 3wt.

For Sale By
W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

PITCH, TAR, HOOKS
LINES, TWINES

ALSO,

A few Cwt. OAKUM, (deliverable at Carbonear.)

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837

HAVANA CIGARS

20 Boxes

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

The Fee-Simple of

ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situate in MUSQUITTO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between LABEGUE GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GODERICH DALE FARM, containing 140 Acres of LAND; together with the COTTAGE, BARN, and other improvements thereon, as they now stand; held under Grant from the Crown; and the purchaser is to be subject to whatsoever Rents, past, present, and future, may be demanded by the Crown.

The said FARM was formerly the Property of JOSIAH PARRIS, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carting Manure to it from Musquitto Beach.

For further particulars, apply to
HENRY CORBIN WATTS,
Barrister at Law.

Carbonear,
January 18, 1837

Apples.

New York PIPPINS,
For Sale by
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Prime Virginia, by the Butt, Eble, or Cwt.
For Sale by
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

To be LET or SOLD.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORE and WHARF, all in good repair and situated in a central part of the Town, with a space of GROUND to the Westward of the STORE, well situated for a Dwelling-House, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the unexpired term of between Fifty and Sixty years. Balance of Rent £7 10s. a year.
For further particulars, apply to
THOMAS MARTIN.

Harbour Grace,
January 18, 1837

Superfine FLOUR.

FOR SALE By
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and regular features, a Native of St. John's. This man is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,
Feb. 22, 1837.

East India SUGAR and Jamaica COFFEE.

A few Barrels and Bags
FOR SALE By
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

TEAS.

An assortment,
On SALE By
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,

PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
MANCHESTER

GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself the recomends as being of the best quality.

Carbonear.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by
W. DIXON, CO.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

(Continued from the second page.) The House of Peers, it is said, are not responsible. I have heard this before. I replied that certainly the Peers were not responsible in the sense in which the House of Commons is responsible, but that I did think that in their responsibility to God, to their own consciences, and to enlightened public opinion, that the people had a guarantee for the faithful performance of their duty. (Loud cheers.) But what I said in my place met with a very different reception from that which it has met from you (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, if that be the fatal objection to the House of Lords, that they are not responsible to the whole mass of the people, let me ask if there is no other body invested with privilege who are in the same sense irresponsible also? The House of Commons is responsible clearly to their constituents; the Ministry is responsible in a different sense from the House of Peers; but let me ask to whom is the constituent body responsible? (Loud cheers.) You have selected a certain body as qualified for the exercise of the great power. I will not say a word on the subject of this power. There has been a settlement, the effect of which has been to invest some 300,000 or 400,000 men out of the whole classes of society, with great political privileges; and I ask to whom are these responsible? They are not selected—was it possible to select them—they exercise the elective franchise partly as an hereditary right, and partly because of the possession of property. (Hear, hear.) What other security have you for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in the constitution, but that very security which I urged in the case of the House of Lords, that they are responsible to God, to their consciences, and to an enlightened public opinion. (Cheers.) But then it is said that the House of Lords, and this is the main point. Let us meet it fairly and consider it fairly. It is said that the House of Lords has shown a spirit of variance with the spirit of the people, and that it has obstructed the march of social improvement. I challenge the opponents of the House of Lords to the proof. (Loud cheers.) I ask you calmly to review the changes that have been made in our social system within a period of seven or ten years preceding. I ask you to show me in this or any other country an equal number of changes in our social system—and more extensive changes in double the time. Why, so rapid is the advance—I will call them improvements—I do not want to take the advantage in argument—I say, so rapid has been the advance of improvement or change, that we are hardly conscious of the changes that have actually taken place. (Cheers.) We go with the speed of a railroad, and cannot mark the distance from the objects we have passed. (Cheers.) Within this period has not the whole of our commercial policy of the country? I am not saying whether these changes are good or not—I only refer to the many extensive changes that have been made with out reference to the result or probable result of them. (Cheers.) My argument is, that the House of Lords have not manifested that disposition to obstruct local improvement charged against them. I say, that within this period the whole of the commercial policy of the country has been changed. Our intercourse with our Colonies in the West Indies, and with the East, has been put on a wholly different footing—the monopoly has been destroyed, and the privilege of a free and unrestricted intercourse granted. (Cheers.) The whole of the criminal laws has been revised, and the severity of the criminal code has been diminished. Can any one deny these facts? (Cheers.) The civil disabilities have been removed from the Roman Catholics—the Test and Corporation Acts have been repealed—a Reform of the House of Commons has taken place Slavery has been abolished—[cheers]—the Municipal Institutions of Great Britain have been reformed, of England as well as Scotland. Can these facts be denied? But has this march of improvement met with a rapid stop? No, in the last Session of Parliament the Law on the subject of the grievances of Dissenters with respect to the Marriage ceremony and the Registration of Births has been entirely altered and complete relief has been given. The tithes of England have been commuted and put on a different footing; and that measure which was supposed to be pregnant with inestimable advantages, the taking off the restrictions on knowledge—has been removed—at least the proposition made by his Majesty's ministers has been agreed to. Now if within the period of seven or eight years, changes have been made by constitutional means, with the consent of the Lords, to the extent I have mentioned, will you tell me how it can be said that the progress of improvement has been suppressed? [Cheers.] The House of Lords have in some cases advanced before public opinion—in others, they have felt a strong at first indispensable objection; in others they have amended the measures and modified them. [Cheers.] If they have done these—if they have receded from their own opinions, and weighed the appeal from public opinion, can you give me a stronger proof of the propriety with

which they have exercised the power placed in them. Gentlemen, I know the House of Lords have done something to provoke hostility. I know that they did refuse to place implicit confidence in the combination of public men who have only one bond of connection, which was the spoliation of the Irish churches. [Great cheering.] They did refuse to place implicit confidence in the party; and if you remember the character which was given of these parties by each other, I think you will hardly blame the House of Lords for what they did, (cheers) One party said the other were base and bloody Whigs, and the other party returned the compliment by saying they were fomenters of sedition for interested purposes. (Cheers.) If each party thus denigrate the other, can you be surprised that the House of Lords acted as it did? [Hear.] But when you add to this, the manner in which his Majesty addressed that assembly, under the sanction of the Whigs, it is astonishing with this ringing in their ears that they should have adopted the course they did? [cheers.] Well, the House of Lords did refuse to sanction the measure for the appropriation of the Irish church, not on account of the sum in consideration, but on the ground that the object was one of dangerous principle; they were afraid if they sanctioned the principle, that a principle would be introduced that would be fatal to the existence of the establishment. [Cheers.] Can you doubt, if you read the public newspapers, if the Lords had consented to the introduction of that principle with the avowed now made of the intention the destruction of all establishments as unjust—can you believe the House of Lords would have done its duty if they had adopted it? Why when the measure was brought forward its chief supporter declared that it was a heavy blow [cheers] and a subject of great discouragement [cheers] and if the House of Lords found that their arms would be paralysed if they lent themselves to strike the blow, do you think they were to blame in doing what they did? [Great cheering.] Gentlemen, if there are any of you here who have doubts as to the advantage of the form of Government under which you live, as compared with the form of Government of other countries, I would earnestly advise you before you permit that doubt to be confirmed or acted upon, to read the testimony you have of the condition of other countries. [Cheers.] I would also advise you maturely to consider, whether you can have that form of government which you see established in other countries. [Hear.] I will take the case of the most successful establishment of a Democratic government, the United States of America. No man wishes more cordially than I do prosperity to that great State. No man wishes it more wealth and happiness and so far from viewing its progress with enmity, I rejoice at its success. [Loud cheering.] But I ask you, in the first place, do you believe that the condition of the United States of America is better than our own? I ask you to consult any private individual who has travelled in America—I do not ask you to refer to Englishmen who have travelled there, for they may probably be prejudiced—but take the opinion of any well-educated, intelligent native of the United States, who is a man of refined feeling and of information, and ask him what he thinks of the condition of society in the old country; and, if his advice be taken—I would not ask him to advocate the abandonment of republicanism for our mode of government—he will, I am sure, tell you the truth, and will strongly dissuade you from the experiment of improving the Constitution, if it is meant, in so doing, to introduce into it a more democratic principle. (Hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, let me advise, before you attempt such an experiment, your perusal, if you have not already read it, of a work written by a very able and intelligent native of France, who has made the condition of the United States the peculiar object of his study. Hear. Read what he says—he is the strenuous advocate of popular principles in their extended sense. I allude to M. Tocqueville. His feelings are with the present dynasty of France, and he thinks the democratic principle in some degree necessary; but he takes an impartial view of its effects, and thus, in America, he gives this account of the results of republican institutions. [Hear hear.] He says—"That he has known no country in which there is so little independence of feeling or of mind or so little freedom of discussion as in America. In America the majority raises barriers to liberty of opinion, and an author within these barriers may write as he pleases; but he will severely repent if he step beyond them. In a democracy, like a republic, the authority of the majority is so absolute, that a man must give up his rights as a citizen, and abjure his qualifications as a human being, if he strays from the track pointed out from it." [Hear hear.] "If ever," proceeds a French author, "the institutions of America are destroyed it will be attributable to the tyrannical exercise of authority by the majority, which will urge the minority to desperation and physical force; and thus anarchy will be the result which democracy has brought about. He then, proceeded Sir R. Peel, quotes the opi-

tion of Jefferson, whom he says he considers a decided advocate of democratic principles. He said—"That the executive power was not the most prominent object of his solicitude; it is the tyranny of the Legislature which is most to be feared." [Cheers, and hear, hear.] I now ask you if you would wish to change the condition of society in this country with that which exists in the United States—if it were in your power, or the means of doing so were at your command? I ask you, I say, to read this book, and to converse with intelligent Americans, before you attempt to change the condition of society in this country for that existing in America.—[Hear and cheers.] There are other blessings of life besides cheap newspapers. [Cheers and laughter.] Lock then to the habits, to the state of religious feeling, in the American States—compare their customs with the refinement and the civilization in this country, and do not permit yourselves to be duped by artful sophistry to run the hazard of such a change. [Hear and cheers.] Do you think you can uproot it—dig a trench around it—sever its thousand minute fibres and ramifications? The growth of centuries incorporated with the mass around it and with the aid of piles and buttresses and machinery, and the suggestions of legal officers, do you think that you can transplant it, and bid it defy the force of the storm? No; the first blast of popular passion that sweeps along the level of democracy, will bring it to the ground; and miserable will be the consolation that we shall have—that the advisers of that change, and the architects of that ruin will probably be the first to be overwhelmed.—I do not ask you to come to this conclusion by a mere appeal to hereditary prejudices, and affections with regard to utility. It might have been enough, in other times, to allege that this was the Constitution under which we lived—that this was the Constitution we inherited from our forefathers, and which we wished to have handed down to posterity. [Continued cheering.] Or we might give as our reasons for entertaining that wish, that upon the whole the condition of society in which we live, will bear a contrast with any other society, by whatever form of Government it may be guided. I don't ask you to rest your defence and affection for the British Constitution merely upon these points, but I ask you to examine the rhetoric and arguments upon which the Reform in the House of Lords is urged. It is said that their privileges are hereditary. Why, for the functions they are called upon to discharge they should be so, because it gives them a character of stability which they would not possess if subservient to the influence of popular feelings.—(Cheers.) Unless, therefore, you prefer a democracy to the present mixed form of Government under which you live, the hereditary Peerage cannot be done away with.—(Loud and continued applause.) You might as well say that the majestic breakwater, whose foundations are as firm as the lofty mountain, could possess its present utility while it floated upon the surface of that element of control, as that the House of Lords, as at present constituted, should be abolished.—(Loud cheers.) And when I hear as an argument against a hereditary Peerage such reasons as that men are not hereditary tailors, or hereditary carpenters, and that therefore there should not be any hereditary Peers—(Hear)—when, for such arguments as this, we are called upon to abolish the House of Lords, how long, I would ask, will the argument of a hereditary monarchy prevail? (Tremendous cheering.) But since this was written all these changes have taken place. If, from the changes that have taken place, there has not been a corresponding improvement, ought it not to be a reason for us to pause, before we carry on innovations on the organic principles?—(Cheers.) What answer is there to this argument? None. The improvements in public morals depends on the civil and religious institutions which distil them, and this testimony—this true and disinterested testimony, let us ask Lord John Russell's advice, and determine to cling closer to our native land.—(Cheers.)—Now, Gentlemen, I have made a long encroachment.—(Cries of no, no.)—I have desponded when fighting your battles.—(Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising.)—I have never desponded—I knew that the time would come, after the first intoxication which naturally accompanies mighty changes, I knew that the time would come when the old, the ancient part of England and Scotland would rally round their institutions. (Tremendous cheering.) If I did not despair then, have I not a right to feel confidence in returning shortly to take part in defending those institutions. (Great cheering.) The convictions—the feelings—the affections of the people are gravitating towards the old customs in which their betters were reared. The same respect for property, the same attachments for long established institutions. (Tremendous and continued cheering.) Yes, from these walls shall go forth a spirit—(Great cheering)—that shall survive when this edifice shall be an unsubstantial pageant; it shall survive, uniting, as in remembrance of this night; and spreading its influence into every part of the kingdom, cheering the desponding, encouraging the timid; it shall "go forth exulting in," but not abusing its strength; it shall go forth in remembrance that in the days of prosperity we did not forget the vows we made, and the pledge which we gave in the time of our despondency; it shall go forth and prove that our ancient institutions shall survive.—(Great cheering.) By them the proud King of Britain shall stand—he shall stand doubly proud of his kindred and coeval peers, protecting the rich from spoliation, and the poor from oppression. No tawdry emblem of revolution shall ever flout over the ruins of our ancient institutions.—(Tremendous cheering.) That "flag which has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" shall still float over them, and that faith of our old national establishment—that faith shall survive with those establishments. Those establishments which we all love, sworn to protect, and to which the national honour is wedded as an essential part of the great national compact shall survive, and our religion shall survive, in the diffusion of sound knowledge; and tried as we may be by the storms of adversity, we shall come out of the trial rooted deeper in the convictions, in the feelings, and in the affections of a Protestant people. (The Right Hon. Baronet sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted some time.)

Notices
CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet
THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.
FARES.
Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
and Packages in proportion.]
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE.
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.
The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.
TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.
The St. PATRICK will leave CARONEAR, for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving ST. JOHN'S at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.
TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Keely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, ---
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late Captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.
MARY TAYOR, Widow
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

Blanks
Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.