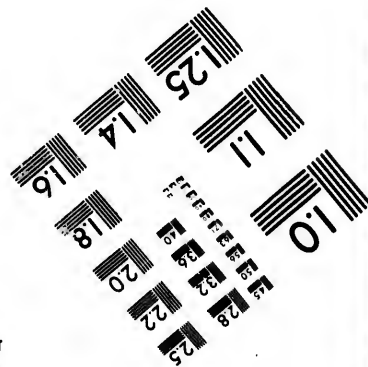
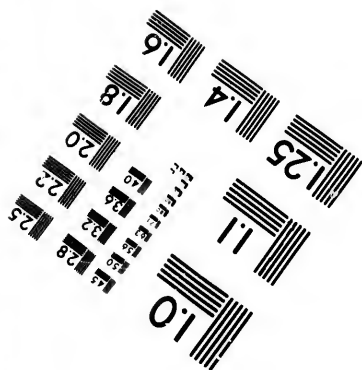
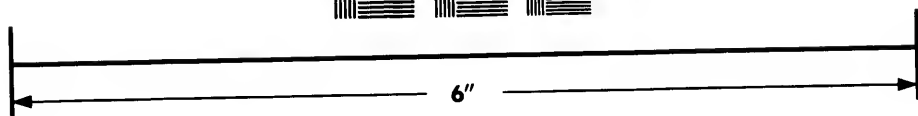
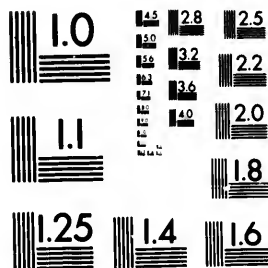


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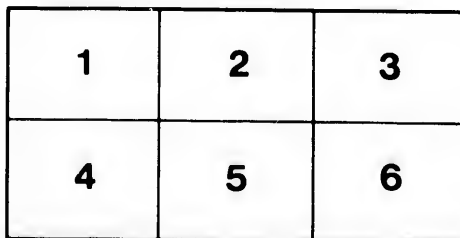
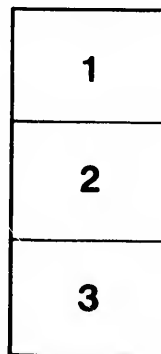
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NATIONAL

LITERARY REVIEW

AND
PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Vol. XII.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY

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THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1834.

We make some further and amusing extracts from the recent debates of the British House of Commons. On a motion for a committee to enquire into the means of establishing a system of National Education—

“Mr. Cobbett rose for the purpose of making a few observations on the scheme of the Hon. and Learned Member for Bath. He could not help fearing that his scheme would not be productive of good. [a laugh.] Every one knew that within the last twenty-five years education had increased in this country at least twenty-fold. Every one knew also that the morals of the people had not mended within that period. They had been assured to-day, in that House, that the crime of drunkenness had increased prodigiously within the period in question. [a laugh.] The spread of education, therefore, had not suppressed drunkenness. [laughter.] He maintained that our ancestors were much better as regarded their morals, as well as in other respects, than we are. Every one who knew anything on the subject knew this. The people would therefore be as well without the intellectual enjoyment of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman as they would be with it. He had already said that there had been a great increase of crime along with the increase of education. In England and Wales crime had increased within the last quarter of a century four, if not seven-fold.

An Hon. Member here said “nine fold.”

Mr. Cobbett—Well, then, nine-fold. [laughter, and cries of no, no.] It could not at any rate be denied that the number of bastard children had greatly increased with the spread of education. [laughter.] It had been proved before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the moral restraint of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had in that respect been quite ineffectual. [loud laughter.] The crime of bastardy had, he repeated, increased to a prodigious extent, and which did bodily and intellectual injury at the same time. [laughter.] The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had told them that a system of education similar to the one he proposed was now in operation at New York; that half a million of people had received instruction according to this intellectual scheme; and that the best moral effects had resulted from it. The Recorder of New York, he (Mr. Cobbett) must inform the House, gave a very different account. He had instituted an inquiry into the way in which it operated on the morals of the people, by ex-

terests of the lawyers in preference to the general interests of the nation (hear, hear, and cries of ‘no.’) However respectable the talents of that class of gentlemen might be, he did not think them quite worth the sacrifice. His own opinion was very strong that the House ought to sit by day and never by night, and that the business of the nation would not be done properly until such a change was made. An immense quantity of the public business was not indeed done, but gone through during the late sittings at night. It would assuredly be a great loss to be deprived of the presence of the lawyers, but if the question were between their clients and the public, he should not have much difficulty in deciding.—Irish Members came hundreds and thousands of miles from their homes to attend their public duties, and the lawyers might make a slight sacrifice if they chose also to the Members of Parliament. To treat the matter otherwise was not paying sufficient deference to the people. He hoped before he was a year older that the House would adopt some regulation for doing business at an hour when it was transacted by all other public bodies. There was not another assembly in the world where public business was dispatched after midnight.

“Sir J. Scarlett never meant to make the question his own, or that it should have reference to himself. If the House were to sit in the morning it would not be less infested with lawyers, but they would be exclusively Irish lawyers [cheers, and laughter].

“Lord Morpeth said the truth of the case was, that they would never get through the business unless some Hon. Members would determine on a little abstinence [cheers] in the number and length of the addresses which they thought it their duty to address to the House.

“Sir R. Peel said he was truly surprised that throughout this long and desultory conversation no Honourable Members had been found generous enough to withdraw some of their motions which stood for Tuesdays and Thursdays [hear, hear, hear!] There were at least twelve or thirteen notices on the books which could be most advantageously postponed [hear, hear!—] usefully so for the public interest; indeed he did not know that a more generous contribution could be made to the prosperity of the State or the exigencies of the public service than their withdrawal [laughter and cheers.]”

Some most disorderly scenes have occurred in the British House of Lords during the present session of Parliament. The last number of the London New Monthly Magazine contains an article of heavy censure upon the offenders, in which Lord Chancellor Brougham is handled as follows.

“Of late we have observed—not on occasions few and far between, but frequently—such a change in the character of the discussions in the House of Lords, as must, if continued, end in a complete loss of that public respect which heretofore the House has maintained. In the discussions to which we allude, the dignified obedience to the rules of order which hitherto has marked that House, the proud submission

that sphere we should regard him with honor to our country; but we look for something different in the House of Lords, where we must find the corrective influence of the quality of Lord Brougham's are

In the British House of Commons, Mr. D. Stuart proposed some pecuniary assistance to distressed Polish refugees then in Great Britain—“his proposition did not extend to Polish emigrants then in Great Britain; he could not think of introducing any measure which would have the effect of inducing an immigration of the Poles into England.”

The rhyming wags in England indulged their muse on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The following lines from a satirical poem titled *Black Gowns and Red Coats* may remind our readers of the drollery that was stowed at Harvard, on the Hill of Orleans.

“Touch'd by the magic wand, from Drops the plumed casque—the hilted sword
The gorgeous epaulettes resign their post
The tranquil band supplies the flashing
Emblem of wisdom, with nice balanced
In curly pomp the sapient wig descends
The flat round cap extends its velvet
The flowing gown enraptures the martian
And the worn soldier stands a new-born
The boast—jest—pity of a wond'ring

The following is in a different strain
“Triumphant Chief!—sole Synosur
The shout, the song, the banquet, and
How must thy heart leap, Wellington,
How must thou feel, of more than mortal
How wilt thou e'er repay such heavy
If e'er again thou rul'st the Cabinet?
So many parsons wave their shovels high
And strew their garments as thou pass'st
“Fred'rick of Prussia plied the sword
And fought—then scribbled—and then
And strove, nor vainly, Czaślaw to eel
By yet the prouder triumphs of his lip
Cæsar was greatest when he sought to
Th' historic scroll, by swimming, from
But happier thou than either, hence shalt
Learn'd without learning, without effort
See doctors greet thee with fraternal
And all thy victories seem as nought to
The god of wisdom now, of battles the
More than thy sword the gown shall do
And thou, thro' ages yet unborn, shalt
The male Miura of thy Oxford's shirt
“Yet while thy pulse beats quick,
While no kind slave reminds thee thou
Go read the wholesome truth!—go, tu

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GAZETTE

AND

LEGAL REGISTER.

PRINCIPLES AND MEN.

Arctic Expedition P1

PHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1834.

No. 2076.

ere we should regard him with pride, as an our country; but we look for something very in the House of Lords, where, if anywhere, find the corrective influence which abilities ality of Lord Brougham's are sure to have."

British House of Commons, recently, Lord proposed some pecuniary assistance to the Polish refugees then in Great Britain, add's proposition did not extend beyond those sigrants then in Great Britain, as of course ot think of introducing any measure which ve the effect of inducing an increased immi- the Poles into England."

rhyming wags in England have in- their muse on the occasion of the in- a of the Duke of Wellington, as Chan- the University of Oxford. We take wing lines from a satirical poem, *En- lack Gowns and Red Coats*. They mind our readers of the doctorate be- at Harvard, on the Hero of New

h'd by the magic wand, from off thy head plumed casque—the hilted sword is fled— eous epaulettes resign their place— quill band supplies the flashing lace— of wisdom, with nice balanced ends, omp the sapient wig descends— ound cap extends its velvet brim— ing gown enwraps the martial limb; worn soldier stands a new-born sage, t—jest—pity of a wond'ring age."

allowing is in a different strain:— mphant Chief!—sole Synosure of all— t, the song, the banquet, and the ball— t thy heart leap, Wellington, to-day? t thou feel, of more than mortal clay? thou e'er repay such heavy debt, ain thou rul'st the Cabinet? arsons wave their shovels high, v their garments as thou passest by! rick of Pru-sia plied the sword and pen, ht—then scribbled—and then fought again; e, nor vainly, Cza-slaw to eclipse e prouder triumphs of his lips. e greatest when he sought to save ic scroll, by swimming, from the wave: er thou than either, hence shall rise without learning, without effort wise; ars greet thee with fraternal kiss, y victories seem us nought to this: of wisdom now, of battles then— n thy sword the gown shall dazzle men, thro' ages yet unborn, shalt shine, Minerva of thy Oxford's shrine. hile thy pulse beats quick, of all the clan kind slave reminds thee thou art man, the wholesome truth!—go, turn thine eyes

In the 8th and 13th arrondissements, no election had taken place.

The candidates for the 10th arrondissement were C. Dupin, (elected,) Hyde De Neuville, De Cambaceres, Lucien Bonaparte, Arago and Carel.

An attache of the Spanish Embassy at London, had arrived at Paris with despatches, relative to the future settlement of Don Carlos.

The Duchess of Berry has recently signed an important act, that of renunciation of the guardianship of her children. It was upon her last visit to Prague, that Charles X. required of her this act, as the consequence of her marriage.

The Swedish ambassador has again appeared at the Tuileries—a reconciliation between the two governments having taken place. It will be recollected he hastily withdrew from the French court, in consequence of the representation of a piece at one of the theatres, in which Bernadotte was reflected upon rather severely.

Several engineers have arrived at St. Omer, to prepare the plans for a Railroad between Paris and Lisle, with a branch to Dunkirk.

Louis Philippe will visit Toulon in July.

Stock Exchange, June 24th—Half past 4 o'clock. The market continues heavy, but the Threes have nevertheless improved slightly. In Foreign Securities likewise there is little doing. For Money the Fives have risen 5c.; the Threes 15c.; Neapolitan 10c.; Cortes have fallen 1-2; Guebard's 5-8; Rentes Perpétuelles 1-8; for the end of the month the Fives have declined 5c.; Roman 1-8; the Threes have improved 20c.; Belgian and Rentes Perpétuelles 1-4.

Yesterday the King arrived at the Tuileries at half past 11 o'clock, and transacted business with the Minister of the Finances, the President of the Council, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. At half past 4, his Majesty returned to Neuilly.

On Monday, his Excellency Lord Granville, and yesterday the Austrian Ambassador, went to the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held long conferences with Admiral De Rigny.

Of the 54,000,000 hectares, contained in the entire superficies of France, 14,500,000 are sown with corn of different kinds, making, upon an average, one acre for each inhabitant. The average produce of the whole is 167,271,000 hectolitres; after deducting the grain used for seed, in the distilleries, for the food of domestic animals, and what is lost in being conveyed from one place to another, or destroyed by insects, fermentation, and other accidents, 182 kilogammes of alimentary matter, equal to one pound of bread a day, remains for each inhabitant. But as, in this calculation, there are only sixty-two kilogammes of wheat, it results that France does not grow a sufficiency of this grain for all her inhabitants, who are consequently obliged to supply the deficiency with other grain.

The nobility of the Roman States, with several princes, at their head, have presented a petition to the Pope, complaining of the enormity of the land tax, and praying that this tax, the Agno Romano, should be estimated at 8,000,000 scudi, instead of its present amount of 12,000,000 scudi.

A letter from Rome, dated the 13th inst., states that Torlonia's house has just rece... privilege

bouched at or about the Fond du Lac, and though there evidently appeared to be a nearer way to the Barren Grounds than by the circuitous one originally intended to be followed, yet the vague and unsatisfactory answers of the Indians, together with their obvious ignorance of the distance to the Great Fish River, made me at once decide to go by Great Slave Lake.

It was the 7th of August when we landed at Fort Resolution, owing to the detentions incurred by sending to the Salt Plains, (a little to the westward of the Slave River) for a winter's stock of that invaluable article.

Many Indians were assembled at this trading post, and their Chief, Le Grand Jeune Homme, was waiting my arrival, under a sort of promise held out to him that he should accompany me. But as I was fully aware that his services must be purchased at a greater rate than our limited means could afford, and that he knew nothing about the country to the eastward, I was glad to compromise the affair, and reward him for his loss of time by a present of the value of 40 beaver skins.

The season was advancing too fast to admit of any more delay, and being unable to procure a guide to the Thlew-ee-cho-dezeth from among the Indians, not one of whom possessed a knowledge of its locality or direction, I determined on leaving Mr. McLeod to bring the stores, while I preceded him in a half sized canoe, with a crew of two 'half breeds,' a Canadian, an Indian and an Englishman. With this motley and most rickety craft I commenced the survey towards the north east. Our course first lay in the direction of the Riviere a Jean, and along the low swampy shores of the lake, then across to numerous islands, which led us to the north side of the lake. The scenery there was composed of the most craggy and picturesque rocks—mostly primitive, and consisting of flesh-colored feldspar and quartz, with a few trees of inconsiderable size.

As we advanced, the appearance became more imposing, from the circumstance of the granite, or rather the last formation yielding to the trap, which displayed itself in long parallel ranges of natural precipices, not unfrequently extended to the horizon.

In two places the southern shore approaches within a mile of the northern, and the detroits thus formed have never been known to freeze.

More than one island had a columnar or basaltic form on the precipitous or south west side. The water unlike the turbid yellow we had left, was now of transparent blue, and so cold that ice often formed during the night.

I had now got to lat. 62 deg. 51 min. 40 sec. N., and long. 109 deg. 25 min. W., and could perceive a long blue point stretching to the S. E. which my Indian said we must round, or make a portage to get to the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake.— "There," continued he, "you will find a river which [I know not what the Great Chief may do but] we who are born here on the spot cannot ascend." Upon further inquiry I found he was right, and that some time would be saved by taking a more indirect course, which could only be effected by following the uncertain trending of the stream that he called

from it. The Recorder of New York, he (Mr. Cobbett) must inform the House, gave a very different account. He had instituted an inquiry into the way in which it operated on the morals of the people, by examining a number of those persons who had been convicted of crimes. He put the educated criminals on one side, and the uneducated on another, and he found that the number of educated criminals far exceeded those who were uneducated.

Mr. Roebuck here expressed his doubts of the accuracy of the statement.

Mr. Cobbett would pledge himself to prove to the Honorable and Learned Gentleman that the fact was so, by producing, if he wished it, or if the House wished it, a copy of the document which the Recorder of New York has made out and sent over to this country, expressly for his (Mr. Cobbett's) use. What this country wanted was good people, and not gabbling people (loud laughter). A boy would not be able to understand the Honorable and Learned Member's intellectual system until he was at least sixteen years of age. By this time he would be a great boy, stuffing himself with all kinds of meat (laughter). Who, then, he should like to know, was to find him in keep while he was studying the intellectual system (renewed laughter)? But the Honorable and Learned Gentleman said the boy might labor during the remainder of the day after he was done with his intellectual food. He (Mr. Cobbett) wished that the Honorable and Learned Member knew a little of what his labor would be. He was perfectly sure that his first work would be, to go to sleep (loud laughter). He would find his limbs too stiff for ordinary labor after he had done with the intellectual system. He (Mr. Cobbett) was not for deriving our systems of education from France or Belgium; they are nothing to us; we are nothing to them. Our feelings and habits are quite different from theirs.—Had the Honorable and Learned Gentleman argued from the case of America, that would have been one point. The document to which he had already referred, which he had received from the Recorder of New York, proved, as before stated, that education, so far from proving a benefit there, led to the increase of crime. He (Mr. Cobbett) would teach the youth of the country something better; he would teach them to work. Learning, he was sure, was very injurious. It was for the benefit of the children of the poorer classes that he spoke. It was for their good, and not for the good of the rich, that he spoke. The consequence of putting the children of poor people to school would be to keep them from work; children were never too young to work. He had two boys under seven years of age now in his employ to keep the birds away from the corn, and each of them received half-a-crown a week. This was of some consequence to their fathers; it was gaining money to them (laughter). If you send the boys of poor people to slip-slop school-mistresses—if you send them to a drunken school-master (great laughter)—or, if you send them to a conceited coxcomb school-master, they would not keep birds away from the corn, but would run and shelter themselves under the hedge when the rain began to pelt (loud laughter). They would be brought up with such high notions, that there would be no use of them whatever (laughter). For these reasons, therefore, he objected to any system of national education, and he would oppose the Motion of the Honorable and Learned Gentleman."

On the 13th ult. in a debate on the Arrangement of Business—

"Sir J. Scarlett was opposed to the consideration of public business during the morning sitting. If it were intended to banish professional men, such a course would be pursued. He for one could never be present, and he had been entrusted with a petition from gentlemen from Surry against the bill, and he had not yet been able to present it. He did not think that it was any improvement of the old system to take public business in the morning.

Lord Althorp said that it had been occasioned by a desire to get rid of a great accumulation, more than was usual at this period of the session.

Mr. O'Connell was of opinion that the House was already sufficiently infested with lawyers (cheers and laughter,) and it was not fit that public business should be delayed because lawyers could not attend (hear.) It seems extraordinary that the House should be called upon to consider the individual in-

public respect which heretofore the House has maintained. In the discussions to which we allude, the dignified obedience to the rules of order which hitherto has marked that House, the proud submission to the restraints of habitual courtesy, the calm government of passion, the unruffled patience, which examined even the most exciting topics without forgetting itself in an intemperate word—all these have disappeared, and in their place we have beheld banter and ridicule, when the gravest matters were under discussion—inseemly heat and violence in argument, and sometimes such a clamour, and loss of self-respect, as is seldom witnessed in any more dignified scene of controversy than that at the Old Bailey, when inferior counsel, adapting their manner to the taste of their clients, endeavour to brawl themselves into profitable reputation. If discussions of this creditable nature continue in the upper House of Parliament, its character as a superior deliberative assembly will be lost—it will be considered to have more than the faults of the House of Commons, without the accountability to constituents which is a check on that assembly, or the temporary character, which, with respect to the lower House, gives frequent opportunity for amendment:—it will sink in public esteem, and the inevitable consequence of that will be, if long continued, that its power and usefulness will be at an end.

"It is especially a matter of regret, that the chief mover in these scenes of novel indecorum in the House of Lords is the very man who ought, by his presiding care to prevent them from taking place. The Lord Chancellor himself is the man who, carrying his fiery habits of debate, and his love of victory in discussion (without consideration of the dignity of the means he uses) into the House of Lords, has done so much, and threatens to do so much more, to alter its character—to make it a theatre of popular debate, with more than the usual license of such debate, instead of sustaining its character as a place of grave deliberation. The noble and learned Lord has done more than this,—he has set an example of contempt for the Peers around him, and the general tone and manner of these proceedings, with the coarse multitude (not of the simple common people, but the vain smatterers in politics) will be most ready to follow. The Lord Chancellor in his careless determination to distinguish himself, according to the peculiar manner in which his talents enable him to do so most easily, seems utterly to disregard the injury he may do to the character of the assembly to which he now belongs. The weapons which the Lord Chancellor can use with such remarkable power and effect are unseemly in the House of Lords; but what cares he for that? He desires to astound the House, and to fix the attention of the public by the exhibition of his skill and power in sarcasm and invective; and though few things could be more derogatory to the House than such an exhibition, yet he will rather make the House and the country undervalue that penalty, than refrain from this method of victory and display. We might point to other members of the House, too, of different politics, whose rash notions and boisterous manner show but little sense of that dignity and propriety which should be ever before them; but from these little harm would be likely to arise, if the authority upon the woollack were exercised according to the former spirit of the House of Lords. As it is, however, any Peer who errs upon the side of violence, is apt indeed to find an antagonist upon the woollack, well pleased to enter the lists with him, and to encounter roars of passion with roars of laughter; but he will not meet that dignified correction and grave rebuke which would restore the House to its proper tone of debate, and re-assert the dignity of its proceedings.

"Let it not be supposed that we state these things in any spirit of party hostility to Lord Brougham. We entertain no such hostility. We know and can well appreciate his great abilities—his astuteness, his readiness, his general knowledge, his wit, and his energy in business and in eloquence; all these we acknowledge, but we are not therefore to shut our eyes to the consequences of his method of acting in the House of Lords—we are not to be blind to the fact, that in the exercise of his own power, he is sapping the foundation of the power of the House of Peers, and bringing down in the estimation of the people the character of that high and noble assembly. There is a proper sphere for such abilities as those for which Lord Brougham is so distinguished, and in

And thou, thro' ages yet unborn, shall
The male Minerva of thy Oxford's side
" Yet while thy pulse beats quick
While no kind slave remind thee to
Go read the wholesome truth—go,
Where Blenheim's towers in dwindling
There Marlborough's glories in rever
The morning's acres bow'd to Jews
The shrank and weedy hay—the fir
The forest patriarchs shorn of half th
Learn there how heroes' earthly fam
And spendthrift heirs are satires on

[From the New York Papers,]
LATER FROM ENGLAND AND

By the packet ships Utica and Savannah from Havre the 25th, the latter from we are furnished with papers of the news is unimportant.

ENGLAND.

The bill for removing the civil rights of Jews, was lost on its second reading, Lords, June 23d. An amendment the Earl of Malmsbury, "that the bill should be delayed six months," a vote of 140 to 80—majority against the course of the debate, the Earl announced the proposed measure as "Almighty!"

On the same evening, in the House the Irish Tithe Bill being under consideration O'Connell moved that any sums raised by the Tithe, should, after providing for the application to objects of general utility, be applied to objects of general utility, Lost, yes 99, nays 36d.

LONDON, June 24th.—City.—Morning Since the morning, we have received the political information from the Continent. Money has been more scarce and the apathy of speculation in the said to be mainly caused by the war in the pending measures of the present session.

It will also be seen, that the foreigner partakes of the gloom of the British for speculation is suspended.

IRELAND.

For a correct understanding of the state of the Dublin Evening Mail, membered that in Ireland the term "Protestant" is used in reference exclusively to the land—neither Presbyterians, Baptists, nor Quakers, being included under the term.

"We are authorized to state that the meeting of the Protestants of Ireland will be held in the city of Dublin in the first week in July, after next—attended with circumstances of great importance, and character as must ensure the attendance of the most remote provinces. Subjects will be discussed and resolutions passed, and sentiments be uttered, and speakers will be calculated to inspire our friends with courage to fill our implacable foes with consternation. Brighter and happier days are before us; and we hope in our next to be able to acquire, and to go somewhat into particulars at which we only at present make this announcement for the purpose of drawing our friends timely notice, so that they may be prepared for their arrangements for being present.

FRANCE.

The principal intelligence of interest from France is the result of the recent elections of the Chamber of Deputies. The result was a material triumph, 270 Deputies out of 300 returned in their favor. Among the candidates were several of the most distinguished members of the opposition in the last Chamber, and among them contain the names of the new candidates.

The Journal des Debats remarks, that the election of the Chamber of Deputies, of these elections, obtained a most significant repelling all the attempts of the spirit of anarchy, the inhabitants of the capital, a new title to the esteem and gratitude of the people.

Twelve out of fourteen deputies for the Seine have been elected. The names of the new members are: T. Minot, Lefebvre, Odier, Ganneron, of the Interior, Francois Delessert, C. De Schonen, Charles Dupin, Democour, all Ministerial.

...thru' ages yet unborn, shall shine,
Minerva of thy Oxford's shrine.
while thy pulse beats quick, of all the clan
kind slave reminds thee thou art man,
the wholesome truth!—go, turn thine eyes
Helmheim's towers in dwindled splendor rise
arlb'rough's glories in reverse behold;
...
ere how heroes' earthly fame expires,
whidhrift heirsure satires on their sires."

om the New York Papers, of Monday.]
FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
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140 to 80—majority against the bill, 92. In
se of the debate, the Earl of Winchelsea de-
the proposed measure as "an insult to the
ity!"

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a Tithe Bill being under consideration, Mr.
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should, after providing for vested interests,
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as 99, nays 360.

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Lefebvre, Odier, Ganneron, Thiers, (Minister
terior,) Francois Delassert, Count Delaborde,
onen, Charles Dupin, Demonts, Panis, Tremi-
ll Ministerial.

tax, and praying that this tax, the Agno Romano,
should be estimated at 8,000,000 scudi, instead of its
present amount of 12,000,000 scudi.

A letter from Rome, dated the 13th inst., states
that Turlonia's house has just received a privilege
for the establishment of steam-coaches between that
city and Naples.

The Austrian Observer states that it has received a
letter from Santa Nova, dated 14th May, announcing
that the island of Samos had completely submitted,
but does not take upon itself to guarantee the cor-
rectness of the fact, though the same intelligence
has been communicated to several Consuls by their
agents.

The Moniteur Algérien of the 10th inst. states that
a regular correspondence between Algiers and the
other ports of the Regency is about to be established
by means of steam boats, which were expected to
commence their voyages on the 15th. It also promul-
gates two Orders of the Day, one for protecting the
property of the natives and others, during the season
of gathering in the fruits of the earth; and the other,
prescribing the precautions to be taken by the troops
during the continuance of the great heat, and directs
that no soldier shall leave the barracks, except in
cases of absolute necessity between ten in the morn-
ing and four in the afternoon. All the men engaged in
working parties go out at four in the morning and re-
main till half-past five, when there is great emergency
but not otherwise.

In the night of the 18th instant, a barn in the small
town of Hutwyl, in Switzerland, was struck with
lightning, and the flames spread so rapidly that in the
space of two hours, twenty-eight houses, two hotels,
the town-house, the church, and the parsonage, with
other buildings, making in all no fewer than forty,
were entirely destroyed, depriving 370 persons of
their homes and furniture. Happily no lives were lost.
The bells of the church were melted.

At Bordeaux, on Saturday, the thermometer rose
to nearly 30 deg. above zero of Reaumur, or 99 1-2 of
Fahrenheit.

During 1833, the linen cloths exported from Bel-
gium amounted in value to 15,446,660fr., of which
14,505,037fr. were sent to France. The exportation
of flax and hemp amounted to 518,162 kilogrammes,
of which 438,142 kilogrammes went to England.

BRUNN, June 16.—A Dantzic timber merchant is
gone to Poland, to purchase large quantities of tim-
ber. Orders have been received for 2000 wooden
houses to be taken to pieces and embarked at Dan-
zic for Toulon, and thence to Algiers, to be employ-
ed in building a new town or suburb. The entire
stock of zinc here, even that which has just arrived,
has been bought up at a high price for the Russian
Government.

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

Despatches were received yesterday morning by
the Royal Geographical Society from Captain Back,
and the following extracts, containing the most inter-
esting portions of his narrative, are published for the
formation of the public. It is gratifying to observe
the good spirits in which he writes, and the entire
success of the preliminary operations:

*Fort Reliance, East-end of Great Slave Lake,
December 7th, 1853.*

I overtook Mr. King at Cumberland-house, and
got him fairly off, with the two boats heavily laden
with 123 packages of 90 lb. each, by the 7th of
June.

The accounts I had received from different per-
sons of the low state of the water in some of the riv-
ers, foreboded considerable detention to the boats;
and, other circumstances considered, it was evident
to me that they could not reach the eastern end of
Slave Lake before the commencement of cold weath-
er. Giving up all hope of seeing them again be-
fore the accomplishment of my plans, I stimulated my
crew to the utmost, and actually worked them, until
my arrival at Fort Chippewayan, which was about
the end of July, for 18 hours a day. On my route, I
met Mr. McLeod, an old acquaintance of mine, and
for whom I had a letter from the resident Governor,
Mr. Simpson, intimating a wish that he should accom-
pany the expedition; and I am sure you will be happy
to learn that he immediately consented to place him-
self under my orders, and undertake the management
of the Indians at our winter quarters.

On our reaching Fort Chippewayan, we made every
inquiry relating to the direction of the rivers that de-

who are born here on the spot cannot ascend." Up-
on further inquiry I found he was right, and that some
time would be saved by taking a more indirect
course, which could only be effected by following the
uncertain trending of the stream that he called
"Hoar Frost River." On our rounding a point, this
presented itself in a cataract of 70 feet descent, and
discouraging as this was, and still more so the range
of mountains through which it forced its passage, we
commenced the operation of transporting the canoe
and baggage over hill and valley, full 1700 feet, the
greatest difficulty consisting in conveying the canoe
through the fallen and entangled wood. The numer-
ous rapids in the river annoyed and delayed us; but
the next day we passed the last woods, and entered a
large lake in the barren grounds. The lat. of its
southern extremity is 63 deg. 24 min. 33 sec. N.;
long. 108 deg. 11 min. W., or a little to the northward
of the Chesadawd Lake of Hearne, which, however,
is not known by the natives.

In making a succession of portages from lake to
lake, I crossed the same traveller's line of route, and
fell on a lake of such magnitude as to be bounded on
the E. by E. by the horizon. In a N. E. direction it
led us to a river, which we went up, and again launch-
ed the canoe on another extensive sheet of water.
We were bewildered several times among the islands
and deep bays, still I kept going to the N. E. in
which direction I was the more assured the river must
be, from the general flatness of the surrounding land,
and particularly from the north-west dip of a few
sand hills that were occasionally seen to the north-
ward.

After being three days on the same lake, I encamp-
ed on some sand-hills at the bottom of the bay, and
despatched the men in two parties to look for the
Tilwe-ee-cho-dezeth, the source of which I acci-
dentally discovered while occupied in taking some
angles from the summit of a hill.

On the third day the people returned, having fallen
on the river at some distance from us. The canoe
was immediately carried to its stream, which is nar-
row in some parts, and connected with a chain of
small lakes by detroits and rapids. I could not for-
get giving my poor voyageurs a glass of grog on this
occasion, after which grateful ceremony we pursued
the meanderings of the current, sometimes with ice
on each bank, till the 1st of September, when my
little canoe was so shattered, the nights were so
cold, the country totally destitute of wood, and the
men fairly exhausted, that I could not with any de-
gree of prudence incur further risk this season.

The place whence I returned is in latitude 62 deg.
41 min. N., and longitude 108 deg. 13 min. W., about
115 miles east of Fort Enterprise, and only 109 miles
from the nearest part of Bathurst Inlet.

We had been fourteen days without wood, and on
the 5th of September got to the first dwarf pines,
about two feet high, and on the 7th concluded the
journey, by arriving at the east end of the Great
Slave Lake, where I had previously directed Mr.
McLeod to commence the building of our establish-
ment.

The two boats under Mr. King got to us exactly a
week after, and it is satisfactory to state, that most of
the stores, &c. were undamaged.

Our winter house I have called "Fort Reliance,"
from a feeling of dependence on that Providence
which will support us amidst every trial to which we
may be exposed. It is situated on a sandy point in a
deep bay, which receives two small rapid streams
from the northward, and is surrounded by mountains
and red micaceous granite and gneiss.

Fort Reliance is in lat. 62 deg. 48 min. 15 sec.
N., and long. 109 deg. 10 min. W. the variation of
the needle being 25 deg. 41 min. E. and considering
this and the entrance of the Mackenzie River as the
two extremes of the Great Slave Lake, it will be found
to equal Lake Michigan in length and may therefore
be considered as the second largest lake in America.

I have a very compact observatory built where
the needle is performing its diurnal fluctuations with
more or less regularity, according to the appearance
of the aurora, or other atmospheric phenomena. The
dip, magnetic force, &c. have also been ascertained;
nor am I conscious of having omitted any thing that
the friends and protectors of the scientific part of this
expedition may have expected from me.

DIED.

On Monday evening, July 28th, Mrs. JANE P. HARRIS,
wife of Dr. THOMAS HARRIS, of United States Navy.

