

# THE SENTINEL.

## AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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N. 3

### THE SENTINEL.

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AND CONTAINS,  
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The Debates in the Legislative Council and  
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for the present month, F. E. BECKWITH, and  
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sioner, till Thursday next, W. J. BELLE, Esq.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Oxford—Courvoisier—Gould.—The sessions  
commenced at the Justice Hall, Old Bailey, at  
ten this morning. The Recorder was absent on  
account of indisposition, but the Lord Mayor,  
the Common Sergeant, the Sheriffs, Under-Sher-  
iffs, &c. were in attendance, and the Court  
was much crowded with apparently anxious  
spectators. The grand jury were sworn, and  
the Common Sergeant said, "There were two  
or three cases of a very serious and important  
character, upon which he might properly ad-  
dress a few observations to the grand jury.  
The first, and the most important case, was that  
of a charge against a person named Edward Ox-  
ford of having attempted to shoot Her Majesty.  
The offence would not be of the ordinary char-  
acter of offences of that description, but would  
amount to high treason. There was also a  
charge of murder against a person named Cour-  
voisier of a very extraordinary character. Upon  
looking over the depositions, it would certainly  
appear from certain facts that a very strong  
case of suspicion had been made out that the  
murder must have been committed by some per-  
son upon the premises. It would appear that  
all the marks of blood were upon the inside of  
the doors, and it also appeared that a pair of  
gloves with blood upon them, belonging to the  
accused person, had been found; but, at the  
same time, it was due to him to state, that they  
were not found until a week had elapsed from  
the time of the murder being committed. It  
would be for the grand jury to weigh and ex-  
amine minutely into all the circumstances of the  
case, and see whether they considered it was  
not a proper one to be sent for investigation  
before a petty jury, where all the matters con-  
nected with it would undergo the most rigid  
and searching inquiry.

The next serious charge was that against  
a person named Gould for committing burglary.  
That charge rested chiefly upon circumstantial  
evidence, but there was in addition a statement  
alleged to have been made by the prisoner to the  
officer who apprehended him. With respect to  
that statement, however, it appeared doubtful  
whether it was not made under some promise  
or hope of advantage to be derived by the pris-  
oner thereby, and therefore, whether it could  
be legally received in evidence." The grand  
jury were then dismissed to their duties, and  
some petty cases having been disposed of, the  
Court adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

### MURDER OF LORD W. RUSSELL.

#### Trial of Courvoisier.

During the night of Wednesday such efforts  
had been made to secure accommodation for the  
great number of applicants, that the Court had  
completely changed its appearance in the morn-  
ing. It was soon crowded, but access and egress  
was secured, so that order was strictly pre-  
served. The whole of the arrangements were  
under the superintendence of Mr. Under-Sheriff  
France, who was in attendance at eight o'clock.  
Among the company were the Earls of Cavan  
and Sheffield, Lord and Lady A. Lennox, the  
Hon. Mr. Villiers, Lady G. Somerset, and Sir  
W. Montague. The ladies were very numer-  
ous; and just before ten o'clock His Royal High-  
ness the Duke of Sussex entered the Court and  
sat with the Judges—Lord Chief Justice Tindal,  
Mr. Justice Littledale, and Mr. Baron Parke.  
Francis Benjamin Courvoisier was placed at  
the Bar; he looked pale, and appeared agitated  
and confounded at the assembly before him.  
Mr. Clark the clerk of the arraigns, read the in-  
dictment, and then asked—"Are you guilty or  
not guilty, of this murder?" Courvoisier replied  
—"I am not guilty, Sir." And to the next  
question, answered—"I am content to be tried  
by an English Jury." He did not challenge any  
of the Jury.

Mr. Adolphus, for the prosecution, reminded  
the Jury of the many violent deaths that had oc-  
curred to individuals of the house of Russell,  
remarking that this murder of a venerable no-  
bleman, in his own house, was the most horri-  
ble of all. He was seventy-three, in good

health, but weak, and lived in a small house  
with a quiet family. The model of his resi-  
dence was on the table. The two female ser-  
vants were of unexceptionable reputation, and  
the character of the prisoner, up to the imputa-  
tion of this act, was unblemished. He had been  
five weeks in the service of his master on the  
5th day of May. On that day his Lordship rose  
well, spent the morning out, and returned at 5  
o'clock, dined, took his coffee, and retired at his  
usual hour to that bed from which he rose no  
more. The prisoner had forgotten to order the  
carriage to Brooke's as directed, and he spoke of  
his omission to the servants; afterwards he gave  
them beer, which made them feel sleepy. Sarah  
Mancell came down at six in the morning of  
the 6th, and found the warming-pan at his  
Lordship's door, as if the valet had left it there  
instead of going down stairs with it as usual,  
and retired to bed immediately after his Lordship.  
Seeing things lying about and the street-door  
unbolted, she alarmed her bed fellow, the cook,  
and then called the valet. The prisoner came  
down more quietly than usual, and his first act  
was to remove the warming-pan to its proper  
place. There had clearly been no burglary, al-  
though pains had been taken to give the appear-  
ance of a burglary. The prisoner's manner was  
suspicious when the murder was discovered;  
still more so in pointing to the broken door in  
the kitchen as the probable entry of the murder-  
ers. It was clear that no one had entered from  
the leads or tiles, or by the area: even a cat's  
foot would have left its imprint on the dust, and  
there was no trace of man's foot there. The  
marks were made inside the door, and not out-  
side. The rushlight in his Lordship's room had  
been extinguished early, and a wax candle was  
found burned to the socket, which probably the  
prisoner had used to see his way about the house.  
The watch and a £10 and £5 note were found  
under circumstances, and in a place that threw  
great suspicion on the prisoner. The learned  
counsel begged to say once for all that he did  
not at all rely on anything found in the pris-  
oner's box from first to last. Would a burglar  
have left the £10 note, the rings, &c. in the  
pantry behind the wainscot, or rather, could a  
burglar who had the prisoner's hand there?  
The locket which his Lordship laid at Rich-  
mond was found under the hearth stone in the pris-  
oner's pantry, and the watch behind the lead  
in the sink. The prisoner's motive for committing  
this murder might not be easily fathomed, but  
if he had no motive, who had? If he had not  
committed this murder, who could be suspected  
the evidence was circumstantial; true, it was  
so. But when the chain was perfect, what evi-  
dence was more convincing? The Jury had a  
difficult task. If they brought in an acquittal,  
no one could blame them; and if they pronoun-  
ced the prisoner guilty, it would be only on the  
evidence laid before them.

Sarah Mancell, the housemaid, in her evi-  
dence, said that in the afternoon of the 5th,  
the upholsterer's man had been employed to arrange  
a bell-rope in his Lordship's room, and after fin-  
ishing his job, left the house. Carr, an ac-  
quaintance of the prisoner, drank tea with the  
servants in the kitchen. A little before seven,  
a bellhanger came to fasten the handle of his  
Lordship's door. He did not remain more than  
ten minutes. The warming-pan was so placed,  
that no one could enter his Lordship's room  
without stepping over it. The prisoner did not  
answer her knock, but when she came up again  
and called him, after a lapse of perhaps ten mi-  
nutes, he was dressed all but his coat. She had  
seen him look pryng into his Lordship's prop-  
erty, and had often asked him what he wanted  
in so doing. On cross-examination, she said she  
had always told the same story she did now.  
She had never said that she saw her master  
"murdered" in bed. She went into the several  
rooms on the morning of the murder to open  
the shutters, and not because she suspected any-  
thing wrong. When she said she felt sleepy af-  
ter the ale, she did not mean that the ale was  
drugged. The prisoner had plenty of opportu-  
nity to escape. She did not know why she said  
"Let us go and see how his Lordship is," in-  
stead of saying "Let us go and tell his Lordship."  
She knew there was a ladder on the premises,  
but she did not know that a man standing on its  
upper rim, could step over the wall without leav-  
ing a mark; she saw it against the wall on the  
morning of the 5th. She thought that if the  
marks on the kitchen door had been there be-  
fore the police came, she must have noticed them;  
and the police fitted powder, &c. to the door.  
She did not know that Courvoisier's salary was  
£45 a year, double what he had from his pre-  
vious place. She never had a quarrel with the  
prisoner. Her evidence, except in the points  
to which we have referred, was exactly as given  
at the police-office.

Mary Hanwell said that on the night of the  
5th she saw Courvoisier lock, bolt, and chain  
the door, and she bolted the door of the lower  
yard. Mancell did not go to her, (the cook's)  
knowledge leave the bed-room that night, nor  
were they at all disturbed during the night.  
She was going to leave the service, but had never  
quarrelled with the prisoner. The ladder in  
the yard was a set of steps seven feet high,  
scarcely as high as the wall at the back of the  
premises. The coachman and the groom came  
to the house very soon after the housemaid gave  
the alarm. She did not know who sent for Mr.  
William Russell. Much plate was still missing.  
The other points of her statement were merely  
the repetition of her former evidence.

There was no new fact in the statement of W.  
York, the coachman.

Emanuel Young, Mr. Latham's butler, said  
that he was told by the maid Mancell "that his  
Lordship was murdered." He described the  
room and its appearance, and said when the pris-  
oner came into the room he raised his hands,  
clenched them, and fell back into an arm chair,  
and appeared greatly distressed at the time.  
The prisoner remained in the chair for ten mi-  
nutes or a quarter of an hour, and during that  
time he continually said—"What shall we do—  
what shall we do?" At the end of that period,  
the prisoner got up and began to examine a  
dressing-case. He took out the inner part and  
carried it to the fire-place, and looked closely at  
it. He then came back to the place where the  
dressing case was, and I saw him move some  
rings. The prisoner then told me he had only  
lived with his Lordship five or six weeks, and he  
did not know what he should do for a character.  
The prisoner told me some things were missing,  
but I do not recollect what he said. I remember,  
however, he said that some rings and his  
Lordship's watch and pin were missing.

Mr. Elsegood, the surgeon, proved that the  
wound could not have been inflicted by his Lord-  
ship's hand, and Mr. Nursey, the apothecary,  
said Courvoisier assisted him in placing his mas-  
ter's body exactly as he has been discovered.  
He thought one of the carving knives might

have inflicted the wound. Selwyn, Mr. Cut-  
ler's servant, and Baldwin, the police-constable  
were examined without the discovery of any  
new matter, and the court adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The Court, which was again crowded to ex-  
cess, was opened by Mr. Sergeant Arabin at 10  
o'clock.

John Tedman, Inspector of Police, was ex-  
amined. His evidence was the same as at the  
police office, except that he now mentioned a  
glass door in the entrance passage of the house,  
with a casement which shut and opened; the  
door was chained, but the window remained  
practicable; the gate to which it led was lock-  
ed. The window of the pantry was opened.  
The prisoner appeared to have on a perfectly  
clean shirt that morning. He then described  
the finding of the gloves marked with blood,  
and said there was no mark of blood on the  
glass-door, which were not there on the 6th;  
they were not there by his orders, or with his  
knowledge.

The constable, William Rose, repeated his  
former evidence, and on cross-examination  
stated that he believed the hearthstone in the  
pantry had not been removed for a length of time  
before the 6th. He could not positively swear  
that any of the marks which now appeared,  
could be made by the screw driver produced,  
nor that the chisel, if it had been used against  
hard wood, would present the appearance it now  
did. He had said to the prisoner "these things  
were found in your pantry, can you now look  
me in the face?" He did not mean that to in-  
timidate, but it might have the effect on a guilty  
man. He expected a share of the reward if  
the prisoner were convicted. If the prisoner  
were acquitted, there will be no reward. Had  
the things marked with blood been in the trunk  
on the 6th, he must have seen them.

Mr. Christie, a carpenter, gave it as his opin-  
ion that the kitchen-door had not been forced  
from without. George Collier, in his cross  
examination, was asked why, having searched  
the prisoner's box on the 6th, he did again on the  
9th, and why the box and the room had been  
left so long unlocked? He did not know. The  
things he found on the 9th must have been seen  
on the 6th, had they been in the box. Shaw  
and Cronin were then examined. Ellis repeat-  
ed his evidence with these additions:—"That the  
plate box is produced, the list of the plate is in-  
side it." I examined the contents of the box by  
my list before it was removed from the house,  
and before I deposited the list in it there were  
missing four table-spoons, four large forks, four  
dessert spoons and two teaspoons. The greater  
portion of the plate was kept by me in my bed-  
room at the top of the house. The plate in use  
was kept in a cup-board in the pantry.

Mr. Comyn, a pawnbroker, here produced  
certain silver articles, which were shown to the  
witness.

Witness—"The articles produced correspond  
in number and description with the articles of  
silver missing. They have the crest of Lord  
W. Russell upon them, and I believe them to be  
his Lordship's.

Mr. R. Harrison, clerk to Messrs. Hoare, of  
Fleet-street, and Mr. Wing, solicitor to the Bar-  
oness De Clifford, proved that the £10 note  
now produced was given to Lord W. Russell for  
purposes of charity.—Lady Sarah Russell iden-  
tified the locket produced.—Harris, the up-  
holsterer's man—Lovett, the bellhanger, and Dou-  
bléday, the groom, proved nothing material to  
the case. The cook and housemaid were recal-  
led on the subject of the glass door in the pas-  
sage, but remembered nothing of it.—Mr. Ellis  
of the Castle Tavern, at Richmond, spoke to  
Lord W. Russell's anxiety concerning his lock-  
et, and its loss.—Charles Ignatius Clafenberg-  
er identified the watch produced as his Lord-  
ship's.

### New Evidence.

Charlotte Pielaine was examined for the first  
time. Her husband's name, she said, was Lou-  
is. She knew the prisoner, he had been a wait-  
er at her house, an hotel in Leicester-square,  
for five weeks. Six weeks ago he called there,  
and reminded her of his former residence with  
her. He called again on a Sunday, and desired  
to leave a small brown paper parcel with her  
which he said he would call on the following  
Tuesday (the 6th of May.) She had not seen  
him since. On Thursday morning having her  
attention drawn to a paragraph in a French pa-  
per suggesting that the missing property of Lord  
W. Russell might probably be found in the  
house of a foreigner, she opened the parcel, and  
found there some forks and spoons, two pair of  
new stockings, an ear-trumpet and jacket. On  
cross-examination she said they had a billiard-  
table in the house which was not limited to the  
use of the guests, but denied that any gang of  
disorderly persons had lately been turned out  
from her house, or that the police had been  
there lately. She had not mentioned her suspi-  
cions to her husband or his partner. She had  
not the least idea of "Jean," their waiter,  
was Francois Benjamin Courvoisier.

Lotis Garde said he was by when a brown pa-  
per parcel was given to Madame Pielaine some  
weeks ago, but did not know that the prisoner  
was the man who had left it, nor that the pa-  
cel now produced was the same parcel. He  
was summoned on Thursday with Mr. Cum-  
ming a solicitor, to see the parcel opened, and an in-  
ventory of the contents was made out in his  
presence.

Richard Cumming, a solicitor, said he was  
present at the opening of the parcel, and he ad-  
vised that course. He made a list of the arti-  
cles it contained, and put it up again. Before  
doing it, he saw the crest on the forks and  
spoons, and he went to a bookseller's shop to as-  
certain whose crest it was. He found it was  
the crest of the Bedford family, and he went to  
a magistrate and was told to come here. He  
came about six o'clock, and sent a note to the  
solicitor for the prosecution. He then came in  
and made a communication to Mr. Wing and  
Mr. Hobler. The parcel was wrapped in  
brown paper. The spoons, forks, and plate  
shown to Ellis were those found in the parcel.  
There has been an address on the parcel. It is  
nearly erased. Besides the spoons and forks,  
there was an ear apparatus in the parcel. It  
contained in all, four table spoons, four dessert  
spoons, two silver tea spoons, four silver forks,  
one leather box containing an instrument for the  
ears, two pairs of white stockings, one pair of  
white socks marked "C 4" one flannel jacket,  
and a small quantity of tow.

W. F. Molteno proved that the envelope of  
the parcel had been sent from his shop round a  
print which he had forwarded to Lord W. Rus-  
sell.

Henry Carr proved that he had seen the pris-  
oner wear a jacket like that in the parcel, while  
in Mr. Fector's service.

Eleanor Banks, the prisoner's laundress, proved  
that the socks of the prisoner were marked  
C. B. at the top, and these were merely C. at  
the heel.—Thomas Davies proved that the in-  
struments to assist hearing were supplied by  
Mr. Webster, the optician to Lord W. Russell,  
in June, 1836.—Ellis proved them to be the  
property of his lordship, and Sarah Mancell that  
they were in the house a fortnight before the  
murder.

This was the case for the prosecution, and the  
Court adjourned till his day.

### LONDON PRESS.

#### BREAD RATHER THAN WHISKEY.

But it is sad that "labour is so abundant  
in this country that our legislators are contin-  
ually occupied with schemes of emigration to  
get rid of heaps of people for whom, it  
seems, there is no work! This is a mistake.  
There is plenty of work for them, and by  
their work this country would have supplies  
of corn much more than it is likely to want  
for a hundred years to come. But, somehow  
or another, the views of those who call them-  
selves "improvers" do not take this direction.  
They prefer "free-trade." And why? The  
reason is plain enough. Free trade would  
be more profitable for the capitalists who  
wish to have the benefit (benefit to them-  
selves) of the cheap labour of other countries.  
But if the welfare and security of this coun-  
try, and this people, were locked to—if the  
employment and comfort of our own labour-  
ers were, as it ought to be, the leading con-  
sideration with those who attend to matters  
of trade and domestic management—then  
would we see the improvement of agriculture,  
and of our waste land, steadily proceed. For  
such a noble national object national taxation  
ought to be cheerfully submitted to. The  
nation which can vote twenty millions of money  
for the emancipation of Africans from the  
condition of well-fed slavery, ought not  
to hesitate about giving a much larger sum  
to employ the labourers at home, who have  
neither employment nor food, and to  
employ them to work which hereafter would  
far more than repay the sums laid out. In-  
dependently however, of the new sources of  
increased supply of food which are within  
the country, and within the national power,  
the circumstances of the present time are in  
favour of the supposition that more ground  
will be left free for the food of the people  
than hitherto there has been.

From the use of steam as a locomotive  
force upon railroads, it seems but reasonable  
to expect that the feeding a prodigious num-  
ber of horses will be saved, and that ground  
cultivated for them will be left free for the  
cultivation of human food. Again, sup-  
pressing the habits of temperance to proceed, as  
many persons fondly calculate upon, both in  
England and Ireland (no one as yet seems to  
have any hope of Scotland in this particular),  
an immense quantity of corn, heretofore de-  
voted to the production of ale and more ar-  
dent spirits, will be left free for food. It is  
true that, with our present knowledge of ag-  
riculture, we cannot make all the lands  
which produce oats and barley produce  
wheat; but it is equally true that both oats  
and barley make very good food for human  
beings, and that they who are accustomed to  
such food oftentimes prefer it to the bread  
made from wheat. From all these considera-  
tions we look without the slightest apprehen-  
sion upon the combined facts that there is an  
annually increasing demand for food, and  
that the policy of this country is directly a-  
gainst any habitual dependence for a supply  
of food upon foreign countries.—*Morning  
Post.*

### THE GREAT OBJECT OF GOVERN- MENT.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Quarterly Review.—Paradoxical as it may  
appear, it is certain that a man's health, nay  
life, is nearly as much in the keeping of  
those of whom he knows nothing as in his  
own. Of the three influences mainly acting  
on it—himself, society, and external nature  
—the first bears on it most intensely, the se-  
cond most covertly; the last most constantly.  
Moral culture may teach the individual so to  
curb his passions and appetites as to develop  
all the forces of his organization in their most  
healthful scope, or its neglect may set them  
loose as deadliest instruments of self-de-  
struction. The social system act upon us not  
only through its fashions and customs, but  
by the power of government; and an ill con-  
sidered impost indirectly affecting the food,  
the habitation, or the clothing of the commu-  
nity, shall send more to their graves than  
ever fell by sword or spear. Climate is al-  
ways so greatly ameliorated by civilisation  
that we may safely say that it forms no ex-  
ception to the general fact, that all the sources  
enumerated as influencing life are greatly  
modifiable, so that, though we may not  
believe with M. Quetelet in the perfectibility  
of our race, we may yet be sure that all its  
numerous ills may be immeasurably lessen-  
ed. Nothing is truer than that the mortality  
of a kingdom is the best gauge of its happi-  
ness and prosperity. Show us a community  
wallowing in vice, whether from the pam-  
perings of luxury or the recklessness of pov-  
erty, and we will show you that there truly  
the wages of sin are death. Point out the gov-  
ernment legislating only for a financial re-  
turn, regardless or ignorant of the indirect  
effects of their enactments, and we shall see  
that the pieces of silver have been the price  
of blood.

The *Morning Chronicle*, vomits fourth a  
torrent of vituperation against Lord Stanley's  
Irish Registration Bill, upon the express  
ground that it exposes the franchise which, in the  
opinion of the tribunals appointed to decide  
such questions, shall be founded merely upon  
fraud and perjury, to the risk of being  
taxed to the amount of 5l. towards the costs  
of the party who, without fraud or perjury,  
shall have succeeded in resisting the claim.

And in this tirade the organ of the ministry  
and Mr. O'Connell altogether overlooks the  
fact that the bill of Lord Stanley, subjects to  
the same tax any attempt to withstand a fair  
and honest claim to the franchise upon frivo-  
lous or vexatious grounds. This line of ar-  
gument, if we may dignify it with the name  
of argument, must appear to every contien-  
tious man to be decisive of the whole ques-  
tion. It is an impudent proclamation on the  
part of the opponents of Lord Stanley's bill  
of the sympathy with perjury and fraud, of  
their desire that perjury and fraud should con-  
tinue to predominate in the Irish elections over  
the constitutional influence of honest and  
legal votes, of their consciousness that to  
strip perjury and fraud of their power would  
be detrimental to the great Irish borough-  
monger, whose burgeage tenures they are,  
and consequently fatal to the administration  
which exists by his support.—*Morning Post.*

The question at issue is announced by mi-  
nisters to be the first clause of the bill of Lord  
Stanley; whether it shall be adopted or  
thrown out. The opposition to it assumes  
as justification that it disfranchises every I-  
rish elector from north to south and east to  
west of the island. We have shown beyond  
all cavil, that if it does so, the three registra-  
tion bills to which Lord Morpeth was a  
party did precisely the same thing, and em-  
ployed the same language for effecting it. Is  
it morally possible that any members of Par-  
liament can have the face to act with such  
daring and flagrant inconsistency? It is  
physically possible that any man, professing  
common political honesty, and at the same  
time asserting the rights and attributes of an  
independent supporter of the ministry, can  
screw up his courage to vote against such a  
measure and on so degrading a pretence?—  
*Times.*

What is the mighty evil complained of?  
A score or two, or a hundred or two, Irish-  
men vote at elections more than is agreeable  
to the landowners. That is the sum of the  
evil. Who complains of it? Some score or  
two of landlords. The Tories are kept out  
of office. The political influence of the O-  
range landlords is not equal to their wishes;  
they petition a few fellow landlords; they  
complain of perjury and fictitious votes; and  
the anxiously moral—the virtuous beings  
they address, cannot rest till these fictitious  
votes are removed, and till the registration  
be so arranged as to be completely under the  
control of the landlords. To attain that end  
Lord Stanley brought in his bill. To attain  
that end he has wasted eight or ten days'  
precious public time; and to attain it he is sa-  
crificing the character of Parliament, and  
will sacrifice the peace of Ireland. The  
whole proceeding is mere seamy faction  
assuming the garb of patriotism.—*Sun.*

### PROGRESS OF ANTI-CORN LAW OPIN- ION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It was emphatically denied by the Duke of  
Richmond and Lord Western, in the debate  
on Earl Fitzwilliam's motion, that the object  
of the corn laws is either to keep up the price  
of corn or to keep up rents. The denial is a  
concession to the moral judgment of the public.  
It allows that such an object would be a  
nefarious one. People do not indignantly  
disclaim the imputation of an honourable  
motive. Just in proportion to the strenuousness  
of the noble lords' denial, do they thereby  
confess that laws passed for the purpose of  
keeping up rents and prices, would be an in-  
decent disgrace upon the legislators by whom  
they were enacted and supported. The as-  
sertions of the Duke of Richmond and Lord  
Western are the hypothetical confession of a  
crime. They have not a word to say in  
praise or in defence of laws to keep up rents  
and prices. They do not pretend to contest  
the culpability, they only, with becoming ur-  
gency, deny the fact of any such intention;  
and their urgency is not misplaced. The  
purpose is at variance alike with justice, hu-  
manity, and religion. It implies the grossest  
abuse of the power of legislation; it is pro-  
stitution of the highest functions to the basest  
purposes. But the noble lords should have  
looked to the consequences of their conces-  
sion. They should have foreseen its rebound  
upon their own arguments, and even, if they  
do not forego their hostility to untaxed  
bread, upon their own characters. Those  
who sincerely disclaim the purpose of com-  
mitting a wrong, will not sit down quietly  
under the fact of having committed it unwil-  
lingly. Designedly or undesignedly, the corn  
laws have enhanced rents and prices. That  
the noble lords did not intend or foresee  
this result may be accepted as an excuse for  
the past, but does not exonerate them as to  
the future. In prices not less than 30 per  
cent above those of the Continent, and in  
rents from double to treble what they were  
at the commencement of the French war,  
the conclusion of which coincided with the  
corn bill, the fact is before their eyes. They  
are parties to the injustice which they pro-  
fess to hold in such virtuous abhorrence.—  
The consequence which they deprecate has  
actually been produced. They may ask, in  
their assumed simplicity, who could have  
thought it? But the confession of their in-  
competency as legislators still leaves them  
under the moral obligations of honest men.  
The only creditable mode of disavowing the  
intention is to assist in correcting the opera-  
tion. "The vote of one absent bishop (St. As-  
aph) was recorded against the motion; but  
the six bishops present were equally divided  
in their votes, and several are said to have  
left the house before the division. Consider-  
ing how much the temporalities of the church  
are connected with the sinister interests of  
the landed aristocracy, we take these facts  
so far to have in them some encouragement.  
A spiritual peer is not compelled, like a par-  
ish clergyman, continually to repeat to his  
God, in the face of the people, "Give us this  
day our daily bread." The incongruity of  
the Christian prayer with the bread tax may  
not, therefore, be brought home to his con-  
science in all its glaring absurdity, when he