

boroughs with returns made to the Tax-office, and we find, that, an St. Ives where twenty-six are returned to the office, there are actually 150. In Wilton there are thirty returned to the office, and Westbury 14, when there is in the town 318; and, at the same time, with regard to other boroughs, the difference is not so much, and, in some instances, varies the other way. There is Tavistock, which, in the tax-book, is stated at 237, is, in reality, only 274. Now, if we had taken the tax returns, we would have been charged, that we had taken our basis from that which was atterable. Had our measure been taken from the books of persons under our own controul, they would have said, 'You have taken this basis merely to favour the weak boroughs, and why have you not taken the basis from the population returns, and then no error could have taken place?' We think it consistent with our duty to include Downton in the schedule of disfranchisement: the other borough to which the same remark applies, and which is a straggling village of fishermen, is St. Germain's. Sir, we shall be told, no doubt, that, in including these two boroughs in a disfranchisement list, we are, in some measure, departing from our rule, and I cannot deny that, in these particular instances, we have done so. But it is needless to draw a line so straight and a rule so definite that, in such instances, we should not depart from them. Sir, I believe I have finished the exposition of the measure, and gone through the main objections which I anticipate will be made. The sole remaining one is an objection of a comprehensive nature. It is this.—'What, after all, is the benefit to be derived from changing the representation? Will you relieve the people from their burders? Will you give them more to eat or drink? or will you leave them precisely as they are, in reference to these things?' Sir, I say, in the first place, that this objection is totally irrelevant.—(Hear, hear!) I think the question is solely one of constitutional principle, and I should think it just as reasonable to say to my noble friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he proposes to take off the tax upon coals, 'Oh! this tax will not in any way improve the constitution,' as you to say to me, at the period when I bring in this bill, 'You do not, by any means, pretend to give to the people superior comforts.' But Sir, I am not one of those who adopt the theory on which this objection is built. I have always been far from holding out to the people, together with this measure, any temptation of immediate benefits, to drive them to its support, when I could not afterwards fulfil such promise. But, Sir, when the objection is made, I do not agree with the principle, expressed in those words once quoted by Lord Liverpool in the other house:

'How few of all the ills that men endure,
Are those which kings or lords can cure.'

Sir, I consider that this, however well expressed in poetry, is totally out of place when applied to politics. I hold that, upon the king, and laws, and government of a country the comfort, prosperity, intelligence, liberty, and worth of a people depend. Let who will compare this country with such as Spain, where the traveller is murdered on the highway, and let him, if he can, deny the truth of this principle. Sir, when I propose, that the people should send into this house their real representatives to deliberate on their wants and interests, to consider their grievances and desires, we make a great change indeed, but one which will be permanently a support to the wellbeing of the people of the empire. Their laws will be considered seriously, weighed deliberately, and with a view to rescue us from many evils, and to provide for their future welfare.—(Hear, hear!) For instance, say that Government adds nothing. Only look to the state of Ireland. What has been the cause of that state, but for the want of a one paternal kind attention on the part of the Government of this country, the want of a fellow-feeling on the part of the superior legislature here, with the great mass of the population in Ireland? Now, I say, then, that if we identify this house with the people, however slowly it may be accomplished; however a faction may find fault with us for not hurrying our steps, or failing in some of our first advances; I do say, that, in extending to a great people the privilege of having their representatives assembled within the walls of Parliament, we do furnish the means, for the future, for carrying on unimpaird the constitution, undiminished the prerogative, uninjured the authority of Parliament, and the rights, liberties, and interests of the people duly guarded.—(Hear, hear!) and protected by the faithful representatives of a free people, and the loyal subjects of a glorious Sovereign.—(Great cheering.)

Sir R. PEEL stated, that he should reserve his opposition till the second reading, and, consequently, the discussion closed very early. The bill is to be read a second time on Monday week.

ENGLISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS—It was stated at the general meeting, that during the last year 328 schools had been received into union with the National Society, making a present total of 2,937 schools; and 6,634 had been voted in aid of building school-rooms in 104 places; the total expense of which is estimated at 20,000. It is calculated that there cannot be less, in England and Wales; than 710,000 children receiving instruction under the care of the clergy.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY—We regret to state, that a fatal accident occurred to one of the passengers on the Railway on Friday evening, occasioned, however, like all those which have preceded it, entirely to the imprudence of the sufferer. It appears that, as the last train (of open carriages) from Liverpool was proceeding towards this town, several of the passengers stood up in such a manner as to excite the attention of one of the guards, who repeatedly desired them to sit down. This was particularly the case with the man named John Lees, a weaver, from Austerlands, who after having emigrated to America, was on his return to his native place. Being anxious to see as much as he could of the Railway, he disregarded the admonitions of the guard, as well as the entreaties of two men who were returning with him, and continued standing until the train arrived at Eccles, where it had to stop for the purpose of setting down passengers. When the engine started again, the sudden shock caused him to fall over the

back of the carriage in which he was riding. He fell with his body across one of the rails, and the wheels of the next carriage passed over his loins. An alarm was immediately given, and the engine was stopped, and he was drawn out before another carriage had reached him, he was found to be perfectly lifeless. He was about 43 years of age, unmarried, and had arrived in England only on Wednesday last.—**MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.**

CHOLERA MOREUS—It is with pleasure that we announce the departure of a medical commission for Riga, to examine the nature of the disease, to inform Government of its character, and to suggest the best means of guarding this country against its introduction or ravages, if they should consider it infectious.

We have seldom had to record, among dinner speeches, any thing half so much to the purpose, or more creditable to the speaker, than the few words in which Sir Chapman Marshall, one of the Sheriffs of London, returned thanks on his health being drunk at the late dinner of the patrons and governors of the different charity schools of the Metropolis. The Sheriff's words were few and well worth repeating.

On the health of the Sheriff being proposed, Sir Chapman Marshall, addressed the company in these terms, amidst loud and reiterated acclamations—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen. I want words to express the emotions of my heart. You now see before you a humble individual who has been educated in a parochial school—(loud cheers.) I came to London in 1803 without a shilling, without a friend. I have not had the advantage of a classical education, therefore you will excuse my defect in language—(cheers) But this I will say, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, that you witness in me what may be done by the earnest application of honest industry, and I trust that my example may induce others to aspire, by the same means, to the distinguished situation which I have now the honour to fill."—Repeated plaudits.)

To call this eloquence would probably offend some of our high flown, frothy, figurative orators. We will, therefore, content ourselves with designating it as the language of good sense, and especially as bringing forcibly back to mind that national characteristic of this country, by which men in former times used oftener than they have of late years, to rise by means of honest industry from the lowest to the highest stations.—We rejoice to see, that in this age of mischievous speculation when commerce and gaming have become too nearly allied, there are still instances of the way, in which our merchants of old rose from obscurity to rank, and from poverty to opulence. And we rejoice the more at such instances when we see them, as in the case before us, unaccompanied by that false pride which too often leads men who have been fortunate in life, to forget both the origin and the means from which their success has sprung.

NEW-BRUNSWICK COMPANY—The claims of this Company are pressing themselves strongly on the public mind, and the success, which will no doubt attend it cannot fail to dispel many of the misgivings which have existed upon the policy of encouraging emigration on a wide and extensive scale. Giving permanent employment to the emigrant, the moment he sets his foot upon the 'Stranger's land,' will nullify the hostility of many, who dreading the fate likely to attend the unemployed abroad, would prefer keeping them at home, at the risk of being claimants for parochial relief or petitioners for the commiseration of the benevolent. The New Brunswick Company meets the most prominent objections, and places the subject fairly before us. The patronage it commands is extensive, and we therefore are not surprised to find that its course has been already so rapid and triumphant.—**GORE'S LIVERPOOL GENERAL ADVERTISER.**

NEW-BRUNSWICK COMPANY—Our attention has been particularly arrested by the prospectus of the "New Brunswick Company," which appears this day in our advertising columns. The plan it develops is ingenious, liberal, and expanded, and puts the question of emigration on a ground on which it never before stood. The subject is accurately mapped before our eyes, it is divested of that can confuse or disconcert, and enables the mind at once to form a fair, just, and equitable opinion. We are not insensible to the distress which is abroad, and when we see regions under the sway of our Government, now comparatively unproductive, we cannot hesitate an instant in directing to them the eyes of those individuals who, unemployed at home, would find there a profitable field for their enterprise and industry. The 'New Brunswick Company' holds out to such individuals superior advantages, and from the eagerness that will, no doubt, be general to embrace them, the shareholders will be

assured of a most profitable return. The parishes in England will, of course, at once come forward, and the Irish noblemen and gentlemen must be prepared to hear all that has been uttered against them for the future in silence, if they do not now, even at the eleventh hour, zealously endeavour to relieve the distress which so dreadfully affects their unhappy country.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SIDDONS—On Wednesday morning, at the early hour of nine o'clock, there was an immense assemblage of persons in Upper Baker street, Regent's Park, to witness the funeral of the celebrated actress. The covering of the coffin was of a rich purple velvet, and was placed in a hearse drawn by four horses, followed by two mourning coaches and four, containing the relatives of the deceased. After these came 14 mourning coaches, each coach containing four gentlemen mourners belonging to the theatres; two gentlemen's carriages brought up the procession. The cavalcade proceeded along the Park road, Regent's-park, up the Alpha road, through Prince's-street to Paddington Church, where the body was deposited at a quarter before 12 o'clock. The number of persons assembled at the church could not be less than 5000.

MURDER BY SAVAGES—The Sydney Gazette gives an account of the murder of Captain Logan, late of the 57th regiment, and commandant of Moreton Bay. He had for some time been occupied in surveying the territory, and it appears, that, in one of his excursions, he was way-laid by the natives, who beat him about the head in a terrible manner, and inflicted several severe wounds upon him. His remains were found loosely covered with leaves and earth; and mutilated by dogs.

IRELAND.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND—An important document has been just published, by order of the House of Commons, it is a return made on the subject of the first fruits in Ireland containing a statement of the wealth and other information connected with that establishment. It appears, from this document, that, since the month of August, 1812, to which date the returns go back, there were 56 promotions, or translations, to the bishopricks. The names of the persons so promoted, or translated, are principally those of aristocratical houses, or houses possessed of parliamentary interest; perhaps the only one of the whole in which such interest did not influence the selection is that of Dr. Brinkly, who was elevated to the see on account of his great talent. The yearly incomes of the archbishops are stated to be, Armagh 15,030l. 15s. 6d.; Tuam, 5,548l. 19s. 11d.; Cashel 3,509l. and upwards, while of Dublin no return is made; of the others, Clogher is returned 9,000l. law currency; Meath, 5,815, 15s. 5d.; Raphoe, 5,373l. 14s. Leighlin and Fernes, 5,000l. to a fraction, Ossory, 3,000l. to a fraction, Dromore, 4,863l. 3s. 5d. Waterford, 5,000l. exact money; Cork, 3,000l. ditto; Limerick, (renewal fines, nearly as much more, not included,) 2,915l. 19s. 8d. Cloyne 2,000l., and upwards; at the least, Killala, 4,600l. from the dioceses in Tuam there is no return made, "as there is no record of the value of the several bishopricks and dignities of the province in the registrar's office." A curious fact, observable throughout the return is the number of individuals of the same name as the bishop, who had the good luck to get into livings soon after his attainment of the episcopal dignity; for example—Dr. Knox was in possession of Derry in 1812, and, altogether, since that period, the Knoxes have got (mentioned is not made in these returns what they had before) 5,220l. 7s. 8d. per annum, and 3,555, acres of land, besides the annual income of one of which no return is made. There are two Knoxes in Dromore with 1,022 acres. And so all of the bishop's relations and connections. We subjoin the summary of the returns: from which it appears—

1st. That between the month of August, 1812, and the date of this return, 1,383 promotions spiritual, comprehending the same number of benefices, have taken place within the several dioceses in Ireland.

2d. That the 1,383 benefices, to which promotions have been so made, contain 353 dignities, including the archbishopricks, and bishopricks; and 2,061 parishes, &c.

3d. That 297 of the aforesaid dignities and 405 parishes have been taxed, and are paying first fruits to the amount of 9,947l. 11s. 2 1/2d.; and, that the remainder of said dignities and parishes are either exempted from payment, under the statute of Elizabeth, or have never been taxed and put in charge.