

THE NEW KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON—June 21.

A very numerous meeting of the friends of this noble institution, to be styled after the above title, was held at the Freemason's Tavern. Amongst the company present we observed, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, St. David, Durham, St. Asaph, Chester, Gloucester, Ossory, Dr. D'Oyley, the Marquis of Camden, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Bexley, the Primate of Ireland, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Thompson, Sheriff Spottiswoode, &c.

The Duke of Wellington in the chair. His Grace rose to address the meeting, and was received with great applause. The object for which the present meeting was called was for the purpose of establishing in the metropolis a College, in which all the branches of literature and science would be taught, including also a knowledge of the principles of Christianity, as promulgated by the doctrines of the Established Church. [Applause.] It was not necessary for him to delay the Meeting by giving them the plan of the proposed Institution in detail, as that would be explained to them hereafter. It would be sufficient for him to state it generally. The plan embraced a system of education which combined, with a general knowledge of literature and science, a particular knowledge of Christianity, morality and religion—(cheers)—together with that species of education necessary to youths adopting particular professions. He need hardly, he believed, at that time of day, say any thing on the propriety of inculcating such a system of education formed upon such a basis. (Hear, hear.) Although he had not had the advantage of a College education, owing to the particular pursuits in which he was engaged—(tremendous applause)—yet no one felt more than he did the advantage a college was to youth. The promoters of the intended establishment were the Dignitaries of the Established Religion and the Governors of the Church, who were not only willing to support it by their purse, but were also willing to sacrifice their valuable time towards its future management. He called on them to assist in the execution of this great work. Let an effort be made worthy of this great country, that the youth of the metropolis might receive an education by which they would be taught to love the king, obey the laws, but above all be made acquainted with their God—(Cheers)—and by their being made acquainted with the great principles of their holy religion, be taught to be content with their lot in this life, and to hope through the mercy of God for happiness in the next. (Immense cheering.) His Grace then read the resolutions which we have subjoined, upon which the intended College is to be conducted.

A committee was then formed for the purpose of carrying the object of the meeting into effect. Henry Coleridge, Esq., Barrister at Law, was appointed Secretary.

A letter from the Right Hon. Robert Peel, expressing his regret at not being able to attend owing to the death of a sister, was read to the meeting.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury proposed the thanks of the meeting to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for his able conduct in the Chair, and his cordial co-operation in their views—which were given amidst acclamation. His Grace, in suitable terms, acknowledged the compliment, and shortly after one o'clock left the Chair, and on his departure was accompanied by their Graces the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and the Primate of Ireland, the Lord Bishops of London, Durham, Carlisle, and several of the distinguished personages present at the former proceedings. A division was formed at the side of the Hall through which the Duke of Wellington passed, and he was treated with loud greetings and clapping of hands from all parts of the Hall.

Shortly afterwards the Lord Bishop of Chester was unanimously voted into the Chair. As soon as silence was restored, from the noise of the congratulations of the Meeting, the Right Reverend Lord, rose and said, he wished to address the Meeting on a topic of much importance. Silence was then restored. It has been said, that no persons are to be admitted into the College, which it is the object of this day's Meeting to found, but those who are members of the Church of England. As this report is unfounded, and as I now declare it would, if allowed to circulate, be productive perhaps of some injury, I conceive it my duty thus at once to con-

tradict it.—[Hear, hear, hear.] So far from such being the fact, no question whatever, as to the religious opinions held by the student will be asked, and all that will be required of him is to conform to the rules of discipline which will be laid down on that head. [Cheers.] What I mean, said his Lordship, is, that in order to become students, it is not necessary that they shall be members of the Established Church, but they must submit themselves to the rules and discipline which the College, connected as it will be, with the Church, will impose on the general management and conduct of their studies. [Loud applause.]

Several subscriptions were then named, which had been received since the departure of the Noble Premier; amongst which the Chairman announced one as being from a Lady, who was desirous her name should not be publicly mentioned, amounting to the large sum of 500*l*. This announcement was received with loud cheering.

The Chairman again rose and said he deemed it his duty to state, that since the commencement of the Meeting the Right Hon. the Home Secretary had entered the room. [Cheers.] He did not anticipate that the meeting would have taken place so early, or he would have been present. He had come that morning express from the country, notwithstanding his recent domestic affliction, in order to be here. [Hear, hear.] The Right Hon. Secretary had, however, evinced his affection for, and attachment to, the proposed Institution by giving a subscription of 300*l*. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, too, had come to the Meeting too late, acting under precisely the same mistake, and had authorized him (the Chairman) to set down his name for a subscription of 100*l*. [Loud applause.]

Further subscriptions were then announced, among which were—Lord Selsy, 100*l*.; Lord Ashly, M. P., 100*l*.; J. Irving Esq., M. P., 50*l*.; Alderman Garrett, 100*l*.; the Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, 200*l*.; T. Wilson, Esq., late M. P. for the City, 50*l*.; the Rev. W. Johnston, 100*l*.; the Earl of Clare, 100*l*.; the Hon. and Rev. E. Cust, 100*l*.; his brother 100*l*.; Sheriff Spottiswoode, M. P., 50*l*. a Rev. Gentleman from Bristol, 300*l*.; the Rev. Joseph Hughes, a Baptist Minister, 20 guineas, which the Right Rev. Chairman declared he wished to direct the attention of the Meeting to, particularly, as the Rev. Donor had wished it to be understood as being a testimony to the value of the institution, of which he had a full conviction from what he had heard since he came into the room.

Several other donations were announced. It was whispered in the Hall, that it was the intention of his Majesty to present a donation of 5,000*l*. towards the Institution to testify his approbation thereof.

Before the Meeting broke up, the astonishing amount of upwards of 20,000*l*., was announced as having been received in subscriptions and donations, and that, notwithstanding, not a single advertisement had appeared for the convening of the meeting.

Among the numerous list of dignified and illustrious donors, we have only space to mention the following:—The Archbishop of Canterbury 1,000*l*.; the Archbishop of York 500*l*.; the Duke of Wellington 300*l*.; the Duke of Rutland, 500*l*.; the Bishop of London 1,000*l*.; the Bishop of Durham 500*l*.; a Lady unknown 500*l*.

The following compose the Committee:—Duke of Portland, Marquis of Bute, Marquis Camden, Earl Brownlow, Lord Bexley, Bishop of London, Bishop of Caester, Bishop of Ilandaff, Sir J. Nichol, Vice-Chancellor of England, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir C. Price, Sir A. Cooper, R. C. Brodie, Esq., W. Sotheby, E. H. Locker, W. Ward, M. P., J. D. Poles, W. Cotton, R. Hamilton, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. J. Lonsdale, E. Trindale, Sir. H. Hallford, Bart., Alderman Atkins, Sir John Richardson, Dr. D'Oyley.

Books for Donations and Subscriptions to be immediately opened at all the Banking Houses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 7.
PORTUGAL.

Mr. Davenport said, he was anxious of putting a few questions to the right hon. gentleman opposite relative to a subject which he deemed to be of considerable importance to the Government of this country, as well as to that which it more nearly concerned. It was well known to the House that Portugal had for some time been in a state extremely unsatisfactory, arising from civil broils and con-

tentions. The facts were briefly these:—A Prince known three years ago only by his having committed a very atrocious murder, and having seized upon the person of his father, was subsequently sent to Austria to take lessons under Prince Metternich, and, as soon as his education was deemed completed, was called back to his own country to preside over its constitution. On his return to Portugal he visited this country, and having given a solemn pledge to the Court of London that he would observe the Laws and uphold the spirit of the constitution, which pledge he had previously given to the Courts of Vienna and Paris—after he had enjoyed the society of the constitutional King of this country—went hence to Portugal, and there took the oath of the constitution with all solemnity and apparent sincerity; but then with a perfidy unexampled, he suddenly threw off the mask and conspired against that constitution to which he had so solemnly sworn. The consequence of such proceedings was the utmost confusion and consternation; the affrighted constitutionalists sought for refuge in every thing which seemed to afford them security. They sought for safety and protection in their ships, and whatever was at all likely to screen them from the malice of their enemy; and yet, strange as it may appear, and strange as it ought to appear, this moment of agony was the one chosen for the withdrawing of the British troops. The forts were consequently turned into state dungeons. He looked upon the removal of the British at this dreadful and important crisis—at this solemn moment, as a cool-blooded and heartless measure, and one of extremely bad policy; and he wished to know whether, by withdrawing the troops, it was intended to expose Portugal to all the horrors she had subsequently undergone, or whether it was an accident and not a premeditated design. He had heard it said that a noble lord had written letters to the government of Don Miguel encouraging them to persevere in their proceedings; he hoped however, that such was not the case. He wished to know on what terms the fortresses on the Tagus were given up and he also wished to know what steps had been taken to recover the sums of money due to us by Portugal for the support of the troops. He was also anxious to know how far England was bound to support the government of the usurper, and those who were about him?

Mr. Peel—I feel obliged to the hon. member for explaining his questions, as it is very unsatisfactory to a person in my situation to have questions on matters of fact put to him, preceded by copious comments of a nature to excite a discussion for which he may not be prepared. As to the first question—namely, on what terms did the British troops give up the fortresses? I have to say, that before the arrival of Don Miguel in Portugal, it had been determined by this Government that whenever the object for which the troops were sent out should have been accomplished, viz. when the apprehension of a foreign invasion should have disappeared, then the time would have come for withdrawing our troops from Portugal. The troops had been sent out in accordance with the obligations of a treaty to protect Portugal against foreign invasion, not for the purpose of supporting any party, or taking any part in any intestine differences. The fears of invasion having disappeared, our troops were of course withdrawn, and the forts consequently given up to the proper authorities. Nothing could have been more abhorrent from the object of the expedition than to leave the troops there after the object of it had been gained. The withdrawal of the troops necessarily brought on, as a consequence, the delivery of the fortresses. As to the second question, whether before we gave up the fortresses we demanded or received any securities for the sum due to us by the Portuguese government, all I shall say is, that I should sincerely lament that this country should set the example to the rest of Europe of keeping possession of valuable fortresses on account of pecuniary claims. The convention with Portugal was yet in force, but the amount was not at all so large as had been thought—it did not exceed 160,000*l*. As to the retention of the forts, as a pledge for the payment of that sum, there was no precedent for it, and this country would not be justifiable in keeping possession of them under any such circumstances. As to the third question, I can state that, at this moment, the diplomatic functions of the Ambassador of this country at the court of Portugal are suspended. The construction put by the British Government on the proceedings at Portugal will appear manifest by this fact, that

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