

going through a series of memoranda, which he called the statistics of shuffling, for the purpose of proving that there was nothing to justify the fact, that at the end of June, Ministers were proposing the second reading of a measure which they had announced on the 22d of January, he declined to enter into the merits of the bill itself. That was a task wholly unnecessary, especially as the remedy provided in this bill had no application to the long and authentic list of outrages with which Ministers had favoured the house. He then proceeded to defend Lord G. Bentinck from the charge of inconsistency preferred against him by Sir R. Peel in voting for the first and against the second reading of this bill; and then for his recent vote on the Factory Bill. Even if he had been guilty of inconsistency, Lord G. Bentinck had violated no confidence and betrayed no trust. It could not be said that he had got into Parliament by declaring opinions which he had afterwards deserted, or that by a system of organized duplicity he had supplanted a rival candidate, by promising to vote against measures which he afterwards supported, though Sir R. Peel had been guilty of each of these crimes. But this was not a mere personal quarrel, about consistency between Lord G. Bentinck and Sir R. Peel—much higher interests were involved—the good faith and honour of the representatives of the empire; and he would now tell Ministers, that though they might have forgotten their pledges, they were remembered by their deceived constituencies. He then made a violent assault on Sir R. Peel for having accused Lord G. Bentinck of assuming a license injurious to the cause of legitimate discussion, and on Mr. S. Herbert for having admonished him that he had used language never before heard in Parliament, and if its dignity were to be preserved, never to be used again. The Speaker did not feel himself justified in calling his noble friend to order for his language; and he was not surprised that the Speaker had been silent. For Mr. Fox, when Prime Minister of England, had declared that delicacy was criminal where the interests of England were at stake, and in the very same speech had complained of the conduct of the bedchamber janissaries. He then proceeded at great length and with much eloquence to answer the elaborate attack which Sir R. Peel had made upon Lord G. Bentinck, for having imputed to him that he had hunted the late Mr. Canning to death, and for having stated that he (Sir R. Peel,) had declared to Lord Liverpool in 1825, that he had altered his opinions on the Catholic question. Sir R. Peel had read on Friday night two passages to the house which had nothing to do with that on which Lord G. Bentinck had made that grievous charge against the Premier, but had carefully abstained from reading an extract from his speech on the 5th of March, 1829, in which that singular confession was made. True it was, that that extract was not to be found in the speech contained in *Hansard* which was published with the correction and approbation of Sir R. Peel, but in the more correct report, published within three days after the speech was spoken in the *Mirror of Parliament*, and it was alluded to in the celebrated "*Nusquam tuta fides*," of Sir E. Knatchbull, delivered on the same evening. Having taunted Sir Robert with having made use of garbled extracts to vindicate himself and to depreciate a political opponent, and having censured him in the severest terms for the "*suppressio veri*" of which he had been guilty, he concluded an invective of great power and bitterness, which must be read in *extenso* to be properly estimated, by expressing a hope that he had placed in its true light that mysterious page which the Premier had so elaborately explained to the young generation on Friday last. Sir Robert had justly said that Ireland was his great difficulty. Why was it so? If he had frankly confessed to Mr. Canning what he had confidentially imparted to the Earl of Liverpool, there would have been no difficulty about Ireland now. Thank God there was a difficulty on that subject now. It was Nemesis, which dictated this vote, and regulated this decision, and which was about to stamp with disgrace the conclusion of a sinister career.

Sir R. Peel asked the house to suspend its judgment till he had a legitimate opportunity to reply to the bitter personal attack which

had just been made upon him. He declared upon his honor that he had never stated to Lord Liverpool, in 1825, that he had changed his opinion on the Catholic question. If he had done so, that change of opinion would soon have been made known to Mr. Canning, from the intimate terms on which he and Lord Liverpool lived together. He gave a denial to other statements of Mr. Disraeli, for which we must refer our readers to our report.

On the motion of Mr. C. Powell the debate was again adjourned. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—The Committee are constantly meeting and deliberating upon the plans to be pursued when his Royal Highness honors the town with a visit; and, with the view of more effectually carrying out the arrangements, they have divided themselves into three separate sub-committees. The Mayor went to London on Thursday, for the purpose of communicating with the Prince's secretary, Mr. Anson, and until his return the programme of proceedings cannot be ascertained. It is certain, however, that the Prince will arrive here about midday on Thursday the 30th July, and that himself and suite will alight at the Edge-hill station, and proceed in three of the royal carriages, which will be sent down for the occasion, through the principal streets of the town. He will, after staying a short time at the Judges' lodgings, which are fixed upon for the royal residence, make a tour through Liverpool, and enjoy an excursion upon the river. The same evening the banquet will take place at the Town-hall, and will be presided over by the Mayor, his Royal Highness, of course, as the distinguished guest of the evening, taking his seat upon the right of his worship. The number of invitations to the banquet will be 294. The parties invited will consist of the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Sefton, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Francis Egerton, Lord Stanley, Lord Sandon, Sir Howard Douglas, Mr. Wilson Patten, M. P., Mr. William Entwisle, M. P., the sixteen aldermen and the forty eight members of the council, besides all the naval and military gentlemen in this part of the country, many of the most eminent merchants of the town, and the most influential of the subscribers to the Sailors' Home. It will altogether be a very splendid affair, and the regret of the committee is, that the limited size of even the largest room of the Town-hall, the ball-room, precludes the possibility of the invitations being more numerous than we have mentioned, 294. The grand staircase of the hall will then be opened for the first time, having undergone most costly decorations. These decorations, which are at present going on, and which it will occupy the following five weeks, at least, to complete, are on a very extensive scale. The pillars in the vestibule are being painted in such a manner as to represent the most beautiful marble. The hues are various, many, perhaps, will say too gaudy, for the scarlet predominates; but, when the hall shall have been brilliantly illuminated, the effect cannot but be exceedingly pleasing to the eye. The newly-gilded cornices and stucco work will give the entrance a still more animated appearance. Ascending the main staircase the rooms are now seen to great advantage. They have all been recently painted, and elaborately ornamented hangings and drapery have been supplied. Painters are now employed in embellishing the windows in the Exchange buildings at the rear, and also in decorating the interior and exterior of the judges' lodgings in St. Anne street. Painters will be in requisition in all the leading thoroughfares of the town for the next six weeks. We have already announced that the Prince will lay the stone of the Sailors' Home on Friday the 31st, and we have to state, in addition, that there will, in all probability, be a *déjeuner* on the same morning, at which ladies will be present, and for which numerous invitations will be issued. We may observe, in reply to some of our contemporaries, that there neither will be a ball nor a dinner at St. John's Market on the occasion, but that many public dinners will be given at the clubs and hotels.—*Liverpool Albion*.

All Letters must be Post-paid.

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