

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Imperial Parliament. THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE PREMIER.

HOUSE OF LORDS, OCTOBER 11.
Lord King presented two petitions relative to Tythes, and took occasion to say, that the Clergy were the arch disturbers of the peace.

Lord Ellenborough called him to order. Lord Suffield being warmly attached to the Church of England, had frequently suggested to his noble friend (Lord King) to abstain from these attacks on the clergy and the church; but he confessed that what had taken place within these few days had caused some change in his opinion respecting the general body of Right Reverend Prelates, although his attachment to the established church remained as strong as ever. He had always considered the existence of the Right Reverend Prelates in this House as liable to one objection, as they always threw almost the whole of their body into the scale of Government. (hear, hear, from the opposition benches.) He would presently show how he meant to apply that observation. The Right Reverend Prelates, in a firm and close phalanx, lent their weight to the Government and this led him to observe that the Right Rev. Prelates always did so when the Government was arbitrary and oppressive; but that the very instant that a liberal Government came into power, and proposed liberal and beneficial measures, the Right Rev. Prelates voted against them.

The Earl of Carnarvon rose to order. It was decidedly disorderly for any Noble Lord to arraign the conduct and motives of other Lords because they happened to vote contrary to the opinion and vote of him who made the charge. There would be an end to all freedom of discussion and decision if this were to be allowed.

The Lord Chancellor had been taunted for not taking care to keep order, but he would only give his advice, which he would now give, *à la carte*. To refer to any speech that had been made in the course of a former debate was not strictly according to order, but still it was often done, and overlooked. But to arraign the motives of any noble lords in voting as they did, was certainly contrary to all rule and order. (hear.) But he did not hear that his noble friend imputed any sinister or bad motives to the right Reverend Prelates in voting as they did, but merely stated the fact, and his opinion that this might prove injurious to the Church establishment, of which he was a firm and steadfast friend. It was in that view that his noble friend made observations on the conduct of the right Reverend Prelates, and neither they nor any noble lords were exempt from observation, both here and in another place. The right Reverend Prelates did not want to be exempted from observation. They courted observation. The right Rev. Prelates had no doubt acted with the greatest disinterestedness. (hear, hear.) Good God! to impute to the right Rev. Prelates that they acted from selfish and interested motives! No, they had with the utmost disinterestedness acted against the present Government. (loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) They thought of tripping up the present Government—(hear, hear.)—they had a right to do so—(hear, hear.)—and it could not be imputed to them that they were actuated by selfish motives when they acted against the present Government, and attempted to trip it up, and probably thought that they had tripped it up. (hear, hear.)

Lord Ellenborough rose to order. The noble and learned lord had risen to give his opinion on a point of order, and now he was treating them with a speech from himself.

Earl Grey said he hoped the House would allow him to say a few words on the point of order. He had often had occasion to advert to the very great inconvenience attending these discussions when they took place, merely on the occasion of presenting petitions. It appeared to him that his noble friend (Lord Suffield) had rather overstepped the bounds of order; but without giving any positive opinion on the subject he put it to the consideration of his noble friend whether he ought to persevere in a course which would be attended with no advantage, and was sure to be very inconvenient.—The discussion would lead to no good.

Lord Suffield said if he was out of order, he was very sorry for it. Certainly he had not come prepared to make any observations on the conduct of the right Reverend Prelates. He did not question the right Reverend Prelates, though he had thought he was in perfect order in making some observations on the vote. The motives were, no doubt, excellent. He had only observed on the matter of fact, that the right Reverend Prelates had, for the first time, voted against the Government, when that Government happened to be a liberal one. He had stated that fact, without arraigning the motives of the right Reverend Prelates; but if he was in any degree out of order, he begged leave to apologise to the House.

The Bishop of London was aware of the inconvenience of entering upon these discussions, on occasion of presenting petitions; and he was aware of prolonging this discussion. But there was one expression used by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, upon which he was anxious to say a few words. He had himself given neither opinion nor vote on the subject of the important measure lately before the House; but when the noble and learned lord said that the Bishops desired to trip up the Government, he must say that no such thought had ever entered into their minds. The Bishops had no reason to wish that the present Government should be tripped up. They had no reason to complain of the present Ministers, who had always shown a disposition to consult the best interests of the church; and even the noble and learned lord himself had introduced, or promised a measure, which was of great advantage to the church. Setting aside the Reform Bill, the Bishops had no reason to complain of the present Ministers, and as to the vote of the general body of the Bishops on that Bill, whatever might be said as to the wisdom of that vote, the Prelates were clear as to their integrity and sincerity. (hear.)

The Bishop of Landaff said, his own frame of mind in regard to this bill had been very much like that of the noble earl who had pronounced a splendid eulogium on the late Mr. Canning. He had been most anxious to find reasons which might enable him, consistently with his own sense of duty, to vote for the second reading. That had been the state of his mind. He had been anxious to vote for the second, but could not find reason to enable him to do so. He had been convinced that the bill could not pass, and then the motion for the second reading was the only one on which they would have an opportunity of intimating their sincere and conscientious opinion on the measure. As to the imputations insinuated, if not expressed, that they have voted from interested and selfish motives, he regarded them as idle sounds—were echoes of the discordant notes with which they had been assailed on their entrance into that house. (hear.)

The Bishop of Exeter.—The Bishops had not opposed the measure because it was the measure of a liberal Administration; but because in their consciences they could not approve of it; and they were ready to brave the censure of the mob, even when urged and instigated by those whose duty it was to restrain these ebullitions of the mob—those who ought to uphold and maintain all the institutions of the country. And now they were to be told that they always supported an arbitrary Government, but voted against the Government when it acted on free principles, and introduced measures. He defied any of the accusers of the Bishops to show a single instance in which they had voted from interested and selfish motives, although they had been outrageously insinuated by a person bridling the noble earl's words, that the Bishops were wrong in being so warm, as to be so hot. A temporary position was presented, and that occasion was taken to hold out that the clergy, who professed to be sincere in all change, were the greatest disturbers of existing rights and institutions, and were spoken of with sarcasm and insult, as being interested and selfish, and engaged in a conspiracy against liberty.

Earl Grey.—This was the most unfounded accusation that he had ever heard brought forward against any Ministers by any member of the bench of Bishops. (hear, hear.) Whether the attack was personal to himself, or was meant to apply to his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, he did not know; but when the right Rev. Prelates said that they (the Ministers,) or some of them, had spoken of the bench of Bishops with reprobation and sarcasm, he would ask that right Rev. prelate whether, in the few words that he had spoken, there was anything like reprobation or sarcasm. As to the annoyances that the right Rev. Prelates might have received from the people, he and his colleagues had done everything in their power to prevent such annoyances, both as regarded the right Rev. Prelates and others whose votes were most likely to expose them to such annoyances; and he asked the right Rev. prelate whether he meant to say that he (Earl Grey) had ever done anything to excite and encourage such annoyances? The right Rev. Prelates had said that a person in the highest station in office had insulted and vilified the church. Now he was in what was generally considered as the highest station in office; and he asked the right Rev. prelate whether he alluded to him or his noble and learned friend on the woolsack? But to whichever of them the right Rev. prelate alluded, sure he was that to neither of them could the accusation be applied with justice or truth. (loud cheers.) But, not content with this, the right Rev. prelate, with a warmth which little became the garb that he wore, had been so grossly unjust as to accuse them of being exciters and instigators of a mob to vilify and insult the right Rev. Prelates. (hear.) To that he could only reply, that he repelled the imputation with the utmost contempt and indignation. There was not a syllable of truth in it. (hear, hear.)—and he could describe it in no other terms than as the foulest calumny. If he could be capable of exciting and instigating a mob, there were no terms of reprobation with which he would not deserve to be visited. But he repeated, that there was no truth in the imputation, nor shadow or colour of truth. He denied the charge, he had done nothing; but what he was justified and bound to do in the discharge of his duty in that House. Instead of exciting and encouraging a mob against the right Rev. Prelates, or any other lords who voted against the measure, he had exerted all the powers of Government to protect them, however hostile to him their vote might be. That vote they had a right to give if they chose it, and he never meant to question that right. He therefore called on the right Rev. prelate to state the evidence on which he rested so foul an imputation. In all his observations he had shown the greatest respect for the right Rev. Prelates, and he still respected the right Rev. Prelates as a body, notwithstanding the most improper speech and the low aspersions of the right Rev. prelate who spoke last. (loud cheering.)

The Bishop of Exeter said he was surprised to find that called upon, to produce the evidence on which he rested his assertions. He wished to premise, however, that he imputed no improper motives to the Noble Earl; however, he might disappear of his language. It might be irregular to refer to what took place on a former debate; but when thus called upon, he felt bound to produce his proof. On the first night of the Debate on the Reform Bill, the Noble Earl was pleased to call on the Bishops seriously to consider what would be their position in the estimation of the country in case they voted against the measure. The Noble Earl had put this in such a way as if he meant to induce the Bishops to vote for this measure, from a dread of the odium which they would encounter in case they voted against it. This, whatever might be the Noble Earl's intent, was to call upon them by a menace to vote for the bill, and it had a tendency to excite the people against the bench of Bishops. The Noble Earl had called upon them under a threat to vote for the measure, and he had assumed the character of a prophet, and called upon them to put their house in order. The Noble Earl did not, indeed, conclude the sentence. That he had left for themselves to do. But, at the same time, the meaning was clear that destruction to their house was threatened. The Noble Earl had also reminded them that certain important questions were under consideration, of which the decision might be favourable or unfavourable as the vote might be. What were those questions, and were they under consideration? Was it before the Members of the Government, or was it in Parliament that they were under consideration? Did the Noble Earl mean that schemes of plunder were in agitation, which might be affected by the conduct of the Bishops? What ever was meant, they had not allowed their conduct to be affected by such threats; but had voted as their consciences and sense of duty had dictated. What he said was, that the language of the Noble Earl had a tendency to expose the Bishops to odium in the eyes of the people, and to instigate the people against them; and this was the echo of what others had suggested, for the very same language was held by the public journals, which had assailed the Bishops because they had done their duty. (hear, hear.) The Bishops, at the time of the Revolution, had opposed an arbitrary Government, when they found themselves called upon to act in self-defence. This was the first time since the Revolution that the bench of Bishops as a body, opposed a great measure of Government; and yet they were threatened and menaced for having done so in compliance with their own sense of duty.

Earl Grey.—If any part of his speech on the first night of the debate on the Reform Bill had given offence to the right Reverend Prelate, he ought to have commented on it at the time, and then he would have answered him. But the right Reverend Prelate's proof corresponded but very little with his assertions, for the right Reverend Prelate had said, that Ministers had encouraged and instigated the mob to annoy them. The Bishop of Exeter.—No, he had not used such an expression. He did not not recollect that he had said so. Earl Grey.—He certainly did understand that the right Reverend Prelate had said, that the Ministers, or some of them had encouraged and excited a mob against them. But certainly the right Reverend Prelate did say, that they had assailed the Bishops in the language of outrage and insult, and how did he make out this by proof? This right Reverend Prelate had said that he had on the first day of the debate on the Reform Bill addressed them in a tone of menace. He had certainly addressed them in a tone of warning, but not of menace. He had put it in this way, that he had put it to other noble lords, to consider the consequences of opposing a measure which was so much better, not meaning to call on them to surrender their consciences, or to vote any otherwise than as their conscience of duty prescribed. He did not put it to the right Reverend Bench to look at the state of the country carefully, and to consider well before they decided how they should vote; but this he had done, not in the language of insult and outrage; but in terms of the greatest respect, and as a decided friend of the Church. He absolutely could not conceive what the right Reverend Prelate meant when he said that he had addressed them in the language of insult. He had put it to them whether they ought not to vote for a great measure of reform, and expressed his joy at the circumstance that some of themselves had appreciated the times, and had introduced measures of reform and amendment. If the right Reverend Prelate had taken his objection at the time, he would then have answered and explained; but instead of that the right Reverend Prelate had said nothing at the time, but came down afterwards with a general charge, which was nothing better than a calumnious aspersion, for which there was not the slightest foundation in anything that he (Earl Grey) had said or done. The Duke of Wellington.—The whole of this discussion had arisen on the question whether a petition against the payment of tythes should be laid on the table; and the clergy were censured by a noble Lord, because they asked for that which was justly due to them. Another noble lord had assailed the Bishops, because they who had always voted for an arbitrary Government, had now voted against a liberal one. He called on the noble lord to say what he meant by an arbitrary Government. He had been at the head of the late Government; but he denied that it was an arbitrary Government, and he wished the noble lord to state on what fact he rested his charge, that the Government was arbitrary? As to the charge against the Bishops, there was not a question for the last ten months, in which they had decided against the Government, till the question as to the measure of reform had come to a division a few nights ago; and yet they were accused of voting against the liberal Government, because on that one occasion they had thought proper to judge for themselves. If they had opposed the Government, it was, of course, because they thought it their duty to do so. Nothing could be more unfair than to take every occasion, even on presenting petitions, to throw out these charges against so respectable a body of men as the Bench of Bishops and the Clergy.

The Duke of Newcastle asked whether those who had voted against the bill were to have protection for their lives and their property? He himself had been assailed by a mob, and had applied at the office of the Home Department for protection, but found no one of authority at the office. He thought it the duty of the head of that department to take due that some one high in office should be always in attendance. He had then applied at the head police-office, and there had received proper protection. But in reality there was at present no Government, or rather they were under the Government of the mob. He had heard of collections of persons who had done him and others much mischief, but he had only mentioned the circumstance for the general good.

The Marquess of Londonderry.—He was not inclined to trouble the House with anything beyond what he himself said; but as the subject had been started, he would mention what had happened to himself. The Police stationed about the House of Parliament, did not extend further up than George-street. As he was coming down Parliament-street, at Whitehall, a mob assailed him, and a strong fellow gave him a violent blow on the head, he believed they would have murdered him; but the cabriolet was driven on and he escaped. He thought that the persons and the property of those who voted against the Bill ought to be more effectually protected. All the windows of his house, which had been spared by the mob on a former night, had been broken by a mob last night. He was indifferent, however about that, but unless their persons were more effectually protected, Noble Lords would carry arms in their pockets to protect themselves; and if lives were lost, the Government would not protect them would be answerable. For his part, he would protect himself, if he should not be protected by Government. He hoped Ministers would take more precaution; for, if the police had been extended up Parliament to Whitehall, he would not have suffered under the infliction of a dastardly mob.

Lord Melbourne.—It had been the endeavour of Ministers to afford every practical protection to persons and property, and they had had particularly in view the protection of the persons and property of those who were most likely to be obnoxious to the people. He deeply lamented the agitation which prevailed, and was very sorry that the Noble Marquess and others had suffered by it, and he had directed a strong body of police to be ready to afford protection wherever it was wanted. But their Lordships must be aware, that when very great bodies of people had assembled and separated, there was generally a rabble left behind who were inclined to do mischief. But it was impossible for Ministers to guard every house in London. He was sorry that the Noble Duke did not find any principal officer in attendance when he called at the office of the Home Department; but every arrangement had been made by Government to afford protection; and the Noble Duke had only to apply at the head police-office to get the requisite protection; and he had in fact found it. But outrages on persons were still worse than outrages on property, and he was truly sorry for the violence which had been offered to the Noble Marquess. But here again the observation applied, that it was impossible for Government, at such times, to afford complete and efficient protection to all, but orders had been given to afford as much protection as possible; and the orders had been given in the spirit of attention particularly to the protection of those who

were most obnoxious to the populace. But Government could not prevent all outrage, and he deeply lamented the one to which the Noble Marquess had been exposed. He would be one of the last in the world to encourage such proceedings, and had used every means in his power to prevent them.

The Marquess of Londonderry.—He gave the fullest credit to the noble lord for everything that he had said; but what he complained of was, that the police force had not been extended up the whole length of Parliament-street; and he suggested that they should still be extended from the entrance of the House to Whitehall.

Lord Wharfedale gave great credit to the people for the peaceable manner in which they had conducted themselves, which, he owned, had caused him some surprise, considering the great excitement which was kept up by the press of the Metropolis. The people had not done anything to disgrace themselves. Indeed he was surprised at their peaceable behaviour.

Lord Ellenborough did not expect any disturbance, and was not surprised that none had taken place. He did not attribute the excitement of the people to their Lordships' decision, but to the labours of the press. If the Ministers permitted the press to go on exciting the people to crime, it was impossible that crimes should not be committed.

GLASGOW PETITION FOR A MODERATE REFORM.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Sire—We, the undersigned bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens of Glasgow, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly crave permission at this momentous crisis to approach your Royal presence, in order to convey to your Majesty an assurance of our unshaken and inviolable attachment to your Majesty's Royal person, throne and family.

While the Reform Bill, submitted to Parliament by your Majesty's present advisers, remained under discussion in the legislature, we refrained from publicly declaring our sentiments regarding it, content to leave the question of its merits or defects to the wisdom of Parliament; but now that the House of Peers has thrown out the Bill, we feel it our duty to implore your Majesty, as the father of your people, to reject the counsels of those who, either at this or any future period, may recommend to your Majesty, by any undue exercise of the Royal prerogative, to nullify the functions of the higher branch of legislature, or to set aside its grave and deliberate decision.

Placed, by our invaluable constitution, as a conservative barrier between the impetuosity of a free people, and the encroachments of sovereign power, it is on the wisdom and firmness of the counsels of the House of Peers that mainly depend the safe adjustment of the conflicting elements of political power, and the preservation of the just and necessary balance among the three great constitutional estates of the realm; and, therefore, it is at periods of the highest popular excitement, that the importance of the House of Peers to the stability of the constitution—on which depend the best interests of the people—is most sensibly felt, and that its independence ought with the utmost jealousy to be guarded.

While we are satisfied that the provisions of the late Reform Bill were, in many respects, objectionable, we are, at the same time, sensible that some imperfections in the constitution might be removed, without hazarding its stability—the right of sending representatives to the House of Commons from this and other great cities might be conferred with decided benefit; and that an extension of the elective franchise, suited to the increased population and wealth of the present age, and fixed on such safe, intelligible, and comprehensive bases, as the wisdom of parliament, uncontrolled by threats or by popular pledges, may determine, would be gratefully received by us from your Majesty and from the legislature.

In conclusion we implore your Majesty to bear in mind, that this is a commercial nation, with dealings on extent and amount unexampled. The history of every nation and every age has shown that commerce cannot exist in a state of political agitation, dispute, and violence. If, therefore, longer continued in this country, about theoretical and speculative points of legislation and government, the consequences must be that trade and commerce will seek other shores where they can flourish in peace and security. The result of this change must bring misery upon the people, destroy the finances, paralyse the power, and dismember the proud empire of Great Britain, for which so many heroes have shed their blood, and for whose liberty and prosperity Nelson triumphed, and Wellington conquered.

That your Majesty may long continue to reign over a free, contented, and loyal people, is our earnest prayer.

(Continued from our last page.)

The Committee abstain from offering any observations upon the management of the Codrington Trust, as the Society has so recently expressed its opinions on the questions connected with the improvement of the Slave population and their eventual emancipation;—the Committee confine themselves to a reference to that publication in which the Society is pledged not only to carry the resolutions then adopted into effect, but from time to time to proceed with such other measures as may be likely to accelerate the great object it has in view.

Upon the second of those facts which your Committee proposed to make the basis of the Society's claims to the favourable regard and active support of the public,—namely, the financial necessities under which it is labouring,—they are persuaded that there is no need to dwell at length. According to its power, year and beyond its power, it has opened the hand of Christian bounty, in answer to the numerous and pressing calls that have been made upon it; and the consequence has been that the means of meeting such calls have become every year more insufficient. Even on the supposition (a supposition, however, which benevolence will not allow to be entertained for a moment), that all new applications for its assistance are to be disregarded, the Society will require an addition of at least £10,000 to its yearly income, for the fulfilment of engagements into which it has already entered. Its deficiencies for many years have been supplied by large reductions of its capital. The single fact that it has been compelled to sell nearly 70,000 stock, must fill its friends with serious uneasiness. For unless its funds are very largely increased, it is manifest that they must soon be exhausted. But surely so sad a result can never be allowed! There is to much benevolence in the Christian public of this favoured nation, to permit the abandonment of so great a work, as that by which the Light of the Gospel, in its purity, is communicated to the benighted nations of the East. Who among us will be wanting in most earnest efforts to save our brethren in the Colonies from so sad an injury as the loss of that religious instruction, and those means of grace which are to be

regarded as their birthright? Who will allow the many excellent men, who have laboured for their native country as Missionaries, with the purest zeal, and the most earnest desire to promote the spiritual welfare of their fellow-creatures, through incessant toil, in distant lands, to be deprived of the moderate, but necessary support that has hitherto been afforded by the Society? Who will allow the no less valuable persons, who have been diligently trained in the Colonies, almost from their cradles, to be missionaries, and Catechists, and School-masters, to be now cast upon the world, and exposed to all the miseries of want?

Such then, (Glasgow general statement, 1830,) such having been the recent exertions of the Society, the fruits of which remain and will be the sad consequences that would arise from a failure to relieve them; it only remains upon the public duty of shewing the readiness with which they come forward to supply of those wants, and the prevention of those consequences. And if this be a duty incumbent upon Christians, or at least Protestants in general, much more so it is upon members of the Church of England; particularly upon those among them whose lot is in this highly-favoured land of both temporal and spiritual abundance.

It is in strict conformity with the doctrine and ordinances of this Church, that the Society pursues its course; a full and complete that in so doing it best fulfils the benevolent purposes for which it was instituted, and most effectually advances the cause of that glorious Gospel, with the propagation of which it is charged.

But what shall be said, if it fail of attaining its full measure of good, through the influence of those whom God has not only "promised with all spiritual blessings in Christ," but to whom He has largely afforded the temporal means of imparting those blessings to others? What shall be said if they, who by the abundant mercy of God are themselves supplied with the bread of life, suffer their fellow-creatures, whose necessities are plainly pointed out to them, to perish with hunger? Your Committee will not contemplate the possibility of such a deplorable case as this. Grateful for the support which the Society has received, and through which it has been enabled to do so much, they will not for a moment allow themselves to doubt, that the Christian public will and from time to time raise up friends who will furnish it with more ample and effectual means for the continuance of its exertions; "labours of love." In conclusion, they earnestly call upon all who have the power to promote the interests of the Society (and we are there that has not?) zealously and strenuously to put forth that power on the present mission; to diffuse as widely as possible the knowledge of its designs and actual operations; to increase its funds, not only by their own contributions, but by inducing others also to be contributors; and in particular to exert the selves in aiding to the utmost that partial collection in its behalf which is now about to be made under the authority of his Majesty's most gracious Letter. Let this be done in Christian spirit, and the result cannot be doubtful. He who has declared Himself "well pleased with such sacrifices," will give them his blessing.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

Proposed Reduction of Duties.—It will be seen by a reference to the Congressional proceedings that Gen. Dearborn, of Boston, a blooded Tariff-man, has introduced a resolution to abolish the duties on Wines, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Indigo, Pepper and Wool, the current market value of which, at the time of importation, does not exceed 12 cents a pound. The amount of duties accruing on these articles during the year 1830 (after deducting drawbacks) was as follows:

Teas	\$2,044,393
Wines	490,595
Coffee	1,889,543
Spices	77,382
	110,459

Pepper, excess of exportation 17,940
over importation 17,940
Net revenue \$4,594,233

The entire duty on Wool imported in 1830, was \$11,000

On account of the reduction of duties on Tea and Coffee, which was but partially felt during the above year, the amount accruing from these articles will hereafter be essentially diminished; and the whole amount realized from the articles specified in the resolution, will not probably exceed \$2,500,000.

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, expressed himself strongly in opposition to abolishing duties on "luxuries," while "necessaries of life" remained burdened with taxation.

The discussion on this motion in the House, and that which took place on a kindred topic in the Senate the same day, would lead us to conclude, that the Tariff party are now earnest for the repeal of duties on articles which do not come in competition with domestic manufactures, but that the Free Trade party are not disposed to do the business of revision partially, and hope they have strength enough to extend it to all parts of the Tariff.

Resolved, that the Committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from duties, Teas, Coffee, Wines, Pepper, Spices, Indigo, and Wool, the current market value of which in the United States at the time of importation, shall not exceed twelve cents per pound.

Mr. D. accompanied the resolution with some remarks explanatory of his object, and some references to the present state of the market, &c. which in his view, made the proposed inquiry expedient.

[Upon this resolution a discussion arose as to what committee this subject ought to be referred, in which Mr. Everett, Mr. Adams, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Cambreleg, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Hoffman, participated, the two first contending that, as the whole subject of the modification of the tariff had been referred to the House, referred to the committee on Manufactures, this proposition for a particular modification of it should go to the same committee; and the other gentlemen maintaining that a proposition for such a reduction of duties as the resolution contemplated, having no reference to the protection of manufactures, but being purely a question of taxation and finance, should be referred properly to the committee of Ways and Means.]

Before the debate terminated, the hour allotted for the discussion of resolutions expired, and the House proceeded to other business. Mr. Dearborn first, however, consenting to modify