

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 29.

PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.

Mr. Ward, after making a variety of observations, in support of his motion, moved—"That the Protestant episcopal establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that, it being the right of the state to regulate the distribution of church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this house that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

Mr. Grote seconded the motion which he conceived to be conformable with the strictest and purest principles of justice, and the general interests of the Empire.

The motion having been read from the chair, there was a general cry of "Lord Althorp."

Lord Althorp—Since my hon. friend, who rose to support this motion, commenced his address, circumstances have come to my knowledge, which induce me to move that the further debate upon it be adjourned to Monday next. I cannot now state what those circumstances are: but I hope the house has sufficient confidence in me—(here the noble Lord was interrupted with the loudest and longest cheering, from all parts of the house, which we have heard for years within the walls of Parliament.) I hope, I repeat, that the house will have sufficient confidence in me to believe that I would not make such a proposition unless I were convinced of its propriety. (Cheers.) I now move that the further debate on this motion be adjourned to Monday next.

This motion having been put and carried, The noble lord moved that the house at its rising do adjourn to Monday next.—Agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, MAY 23.

We are happy to say that the result which we yesterday anticipated has actually occurred. We do not mean that we rejoice that two estimable members of the Cabinet have ceased to belong to it; but we rejoice that the majority of the Cabinet have at last assumed that firmness of will which has hitherto disgraced them, and have, by a persevering adherence to a just principle, brought a question of transcendent importance to an immediate issue. As soon as this determination was promulgated, the two dissentients, Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham, expressed their equally fixed determination to resign their offices. But there was still a possibility of impeding this apparently easy result. The King might have hesitated to accept these resignations, and by that hesitation might have embarrassed the proceedings of the remaining members of the Cabinet, and have produced almost inextricable difficulties, by exciting the alarms of the liberal party, or the hopes of their enemies. The King has, we have reason to believe, acted on this occasion as he has on all the critical emergencies which have occurred since his accession to the throne. Straightforward in manner and patriotic in design, he at once, without vexatious circumspection or inexpedient delay, consented to adopt the course which his conviction pointed out as most useful to the country. He, however, reluctant to part with two Ministers whose talents and character have won the Royal regard, consented to accept their resignations. With the knowledge of this fact, Lord Althorp went last night to meet the House of Commons: his course had been rendered plain, and a short explanation would have put the members in possession of the important fact, that the principle which was sought to be established by the house had also triumphed in the Cabinet. But even while Mr. Ward was speaking, the unexpected intelligence is conveyed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a sudden difficulty has sprung up in a quarter where certainly he had no reason to expect any. He learns that two other members of the Cabinet had also, from motives which as we cannot understand, we shall not attempt to appreciate, tendered their resignations to His Majesty, which, however, it was understood had not been accepted. Puzzled at this extraordinary intelligence, unable during a sitting of the house to acquire any certain knowledge by which to shape his course under new circumstances, he did the only thing which he could then do with advantage—he asked for an adjournment of the House till Monday next. In the interval it is expected matters will be arranged; the two members who were seized with the unexpected wish to resign, will, it is thought, retain their places, though they could be better spared than their two more consistent colleagues whose decision is unaltered. In these comparatively personal matters, however, the country has little reason to feel any interest; all they can care about is, that the result may be the triumph of a beneficial principle, and the formation of a ministry which will carry into effect all those reforms which the nation has a right to look to at their hand with vigour, perseverance, and resolution.

It is to be expected indeed to assume as a fact—that in the choice of colleagues as successors to the retiring Ministers—Lord Grey will be more careful as to his materials than he proved to be in some of those which he has now got rid of, and we must add, that in some of those which still remain to clog and thwart, or dilute and enfeeble, the natural policy of the Noble Lord's Administration. That there are persons in the political world, members of each House of Parliament, well qualified to add strength and character to

an Administration founded on liberal principles, the country has no reason to doubt; so that any selection of bad or inefficient Ministers, to supply the place of those who have at length seceded, cannot be justified on the plea that none better are accessible for the public service. We repeat again and again, that what we want is a Cabinet that will know its own mind—a Cabinet that will not undo to-morrow what it does this day,—that will not drag its friends through the dirt, nor with every week that it remains in office loose ground, instead of gaining upon the respect and affections of the people.—Times.

The communication which Lord Althorp made to the House of Commons last night, and which led to the adjournment of the House to Monday next, shows that the Whig Administration has received a blow which has shaken it to its very foundations. Whether the Cabinet will go to pieces, or patch itself up for a short time, by a compromise of principle which may enable its constituent parts to come together once more, we cannot pretend to say. To us this appears to be a matter of very little consequence; the Whigs have so falsified the expectations which the public at a former period had of them, and have excited so much disappointment and disgust with regard to both their foreign and domestic policy, that all reflecting people must be convinced that even if they should weather the present storm they must soon go to wreck, and share the disgraceful fate of every Ministry that forfeits the public confidence.—Morning Herald.

CITY—TUESDAY EVENING.

The discussions in the Cabinet have formed the chief topic of conversation here to-day, and the feeling is much strengthened this afternoon that the disunion really exists to a greater extent than has hitherto met the public notice. The result of this night's debate upon Mr. Ward's motion is looked for with a great deal of anxiety, as the explanations then entered into are expected to show the real state of the Ministry. These circumstances, coupled with the knowledge of several interviews having taken place between different Members of the Cabinet previous to the meeting of the Council this day, has had considerable effect upon the Consol Market, which has closed heavily for the new account.

AMERICA.

WEST INDIES.

Continued from our last Page.

Several letters from patients whose absence from the island and other circumstances, prevented them giving their personal attendance, were read to the meeting. The first letter was from Colonel Sir Charles Smith, C. B. Lieutenant Governor of St. Lucia; and was read as follows:—

(CONT'D.)

"Government House, St. Lucia, 5th May, 1834.

Dear Dr. Stuart,—For some days past, I have intended to write to you, but heavy official work for the eight day boat, prevented me. I now see your "card" for the 10th, and lose no time in sending you the exfoliation from the back; you are perfectly aware, that the tumour was given up to your practice, more as a matter for self-satisfaction, than from necessity, because its position was such, as not to render the use of the knife either precarious or unsafe—it might have been otherwise as regards arteries, nerves, &c. consequently it would be unfair, abstractedly to object to the tardiness of the process.

"When Staff Surgeon's John, and M'Cann saw the scar, the application had been on three weeks; at the expiration of five, suppuration commenced round the edges, at nine, the dead surface came off, and now after twelve weeks the part is nearly healed. Dr. M'Cann has attended to the dressing, and pronounced the eradication of the tumour complete—the only objection being the time and trouble taken up in the dressings—for I never suffered any pain, but for a few hours after the application of the escharotic, and I have not been so situated as to render the means of dressing at all doubtful. The experiment having thus succeeded to admiration, may be ranked as one of considerable importance, since the deep-seated position of the tumour, guaranteed by a tolerable allowance of fat and a d-d thick hide, must have given your remedy ample field for research. The horny excrescence on the lip, and the warty tumour in front, have both sunk under your skill; and believing as I do, in the importance of your discovery, I sincerely wish you every success in Europe—feeling perfectly satisfied that your benevolent exertions will far outstrip any pecuniary benefits which your liberality will suffer to accrue from your labours.

"Most truly, dear Doctor Stuart, Your well wisher,
"C. F. SMITH."

A letter from John R. Checks, Esq was read, and is as follows:

"Dear Doctor,—It is a duty I owe to you, as well as to the world at large, to send you this testimonial of the great benefit I have derived from your invaluable

preparation, by its effecting the cure of a very angry tumour growing under my left eye, and which had baffled every other attempt for a series of years; and although it has occasioned the lower eyelid to droop, from the unavoidable necessity of carrying the ointment so very near the eye itself, or perhaps from my incautiously going into the bath before the scab had perfectly matured—yet I feel most satisfied by having the disease rooted out.

I trace the origin of this tumour from a mole about the size of a small pin's head, which I bruised on bathing my face, some time in the year 1818, and the following year being in London, I showed it to one of the most eminent Surgeons of the place, (Sir Asstley Cooper,) who told me that it was of no consequence. He applied a liquid caustic to the part, when it healed, and was to all appearance well. Returning here some months afterwards, by the way of Bermuda, and being very much exposed to the rays of the sun, on the deck of a small vessel, it scabbed again, and increased from year to year, to the size of an English sixpence, assuming a more angry appearance, and branching out in different directions under the eye.

Nineteen months have intervened since you performed the operation, and the cicatrix is now as firm and healthy as any other part of my face.

My own case, (with the many extraordinary cures you have made, and which have come under my immediate notice,) convinces me that your discovery will be a lasting benefit on mankind, and heartily wishing you every success,

I remain your's truly,

JOHN ROWE CHECKS."

I do hereby certify, that about ten years since, a pimple appeared on my forehead, about two inches over my left eye, which being bruised by my hat, became ulcerated; it continued till March, 1827, when caustic was applied to it, which healed it for about six months; it then re-appeared, producing a burning pain, and when not bruised by the hat, had a scaly substance over it. It did not increase beyond the size of a pea, but was becoming deep and painful, when hearing of many cures effected by Abel Stuart, Esq. I requested him to try it on me—the effect produced was a burning about the part for about two hours, causing a thick scab, covering a larger space than the ulcer, which in about three weeks dropped off, leaving a scar, now almost imperceptible; it has now been healed about six months, and it shows no appearance of returning.

RICHARD P. PILE.

In a letter to Thomas Pierrepont, Esq. of Barbadoes, Thomas Challoner, Esq. Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Grenada, thus describes his affliction and his cure.

"GRENADA, May 3th, 1834.—My dear Pierrepont,—I lose no time in replying to your welcome letter I had the pleasure of receiving by mail, on the 6th inst. and on the subject of it, believe me, when I tell you, that I am most ready—most willing, to meet the wishes of that worthy soul, our mutual friend, for his singular worth in having thus discovered the means which to suffering souls is invaluable; and his merit above any praise that I can possibly bestow; as under God, he was the means of saving me from a melancholy death. In reference to your observations as to having my case drawn up here, there was no one, I consider, that knew anything about it: I was only attended by one medical gentleman, and he never seemed to think there was "Disease" in it, although this was continued fully 13 months, during which period, it would at times appear almost well, and would soon alter, and shew a virulent appearance. I have no hesitation in saying, that it was "Cancerous," or, it certainly must have been subdued by severe caustic applications, almost daily applied, during the above mentioned time. Remember me in the kindest manner to that worthy soul, Stuart, and assure him, that when I shall cease to remember him, it can only be when I shall be no more. It was well I took with me the cap that drew out the disease, otherwise, the operation would not have been credited here; and it is the wonder and amazement of one and all to whom I have shown it. I remain, my dear Pierrepont with greatest truth, your's truly and faithfully

THOMAS CHALLONER."

Several individuals, who have been entirely indebted to Dr. Stuart's discovery for a restoration to health and comfort, underwent a strict and satisfactory examination: after which the Doctor imparted to the medical gentlemen present, and the world at large, his mode of treatment for "THE ROSE," or what in this Island is most generally

termed the "Fever and Ague."—He spoke as follows:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—the West India Islands from the time of their settlement, have been scourged by that endemic malady, known throughout this archipelago most generally by the name of "the Rose," but this dreadful disease in our island is particularly and best known by the simple term "fever and ague," a local cognomen understood by all here, and more especially by the poor, that class of sufferers amongst whom it is most prevalent. This disease of "fever and ague," otherwise called "the Rose," in all its stages, up to the huge deformed elephantiasis leg, I propose, for the general good, to give the treatment of this publicly, for its permanent and effectual cure. I do this especially for the benefit of the labouring classes of these Colonies, who are most afflicted with the disease, and I shall do it in plain language, because the means of cure, are within the reach of the poor.

"Most commonly this disease in 12 months by rigidly pursuing my treatment has been cured; but in some cases the period occupied has been 18 months, and this appears to be the outside of time necessary for the most obdurate of cases.

"To commence with. Let adult patients, whether they have enlargements of the glands or not, take every morning after breakfast, and every evening upon going to bed, half a grain of blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) and an eighth of a grain of tartar emetic, (tartarized antimony) made into a pill with a little gum mucilage and a crumb of bread, observing that when an attack or paroxysm ensues, which will not, for some time in the first instance, be suspended, that then, the most immediate relief is to take five grains of blue vitriol, with a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic made into a dose of pills as before, which dose, shakes off the attack in a few hours. So soon as the constitution begins to be acted upon, these annoying periodical shocks will terminate, bearing in mind that to eradicate the disease, this treatment must be pursued fully twelve months, during which time, let the dose be gradually increased as the stomach will bear it, of the blue vitriol, so as to reach the maximum of two grains morning and night, the tartar emetic remaining the same (1-8 grain). When there is a swelling, and the glands indicate a fixture of it, as is seen in the elephantiasis leg, then in addition to the use of the pills as above, let a warm bath regularly every night be used of sea-water and lime, putting to every gallon of sea-water a quarter of a pound of unslaked lime, and as the purifying principal of the lime is such as to preserve it some time, the same bath will be found good for a month. The immersion of such swelling parts only to be made, and to remain in not less than a quarter of an hour every night, keeping the limb or part in motion by stirring up and about the lime in deposition at the bottom, and afterward without any towelling, suffering the skin to dry of itself, leaving on it such fine portions of the lime as may be found adherent. It is proper to remark that this bath is only necessary where swelling, &c. prevails, and which, in conjunction with the pills, is sure in a given time to destroy the morbid effects that characterize the worst stage of the disease, leaving the patient with a constitution renovated, and health restored in the most perfect manner."

Mr. THOMAS DAVENAX, superintendent of the Commercial Rooms, thus described the efficacy of the foregoing mode of treatment in his own case:—"The attack of this disease generally commenced about 4 o'clock in the morning, with coldness of the extremities, an anguish feel, checked perspiration, and a determination of blood to the head; after that the fever followed, and obliged me to remain within doors for some time, which did not arrest the progress of the disease very long; after that I would expose myself to the heat of the sun, and remain some time in it, (say two or three hours,) to endeavour to restore reanimation, but of little use. I had taken pills in the year 1831, for 12 months certain, and not deriving any benefit from them, I thought that yours would not have had the desired effect, until the month of December last, when I began to experience their beneficial influence, assisted by the nightly application of the warm bath you recommended to be used to the feet, consisting of warm sea-water, reduced to a proper tempera-

* The Sulphate is one as old as the hills, and although antique indeed, being to be found in the earliest annals of medicine, yet it is a Sulphate worth, for its internal efficacy all the new fangled preparations of that name invented by French chemists in the present century, coming under the head of *Medico-Vetego Alkalies*.

ture, and unslaked lime in it, to which I solely attribute my restoration to perfect good health, and from which time I have never been attacked, and hope never to be again.

Several of the Doctor's patients, who attended the meeting, particularly explained the nature of their several cases, and bore testimony to the relief they had experienced, and the perfect cure that had been effected, in consequence of Dr. Stuart's specific. Each of these cases underwent a thorough examination by the Gentlemen of the Faculty—naval, military and civil, who attended on the interesting occasion. The business of the meeting closed with Dr. Stuart's concluding address.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I thank you most gratefully and sincerely on behalf of science and humanity, for the attention and regard you have to both this day manifested, in honouring me, an humble individual, with your much valued attendance, upon an occasion replete with interest to medical knowledge, and the well being of our suffering fellow-creatures.

"It is an earnest of those liberal wide spread philanthropic feelings, which a gracious and beneficent Providence of a heavenly father in the present era suffer to pervade the human mind, that it may be duly awakened to the proper fulfilment of his great mercies on earth.

"That our hearts may be unfeignedly open to such enlightenment, and our frail knowledge directed as it is doubtless his great will as it should be to the virtuous endeavours to be just and good to each other in all we do in this life, should always be our guiding maxim, and even our unceasing prayer.

"To our gracious and good King's representative, our distinguished Governor, unto whom all honor is due and whose presence here fully demonstrates the active zeal and praiseworthy interest he feels in us, who are submitted to his supervising care: to him, Sir LIONEL SMITH, my most grateful, heartfelt thanks are due.

"To my assembled patients; whose kind confidence in the humble skill I may possess, this day's test displays, my unbounded thanks are due for the justice they have contributed to my laudable efforts in the healing art. In conclusion, whether here or elsewhere, with God's blessing, I hope my strenuous exertions will always be made to be useful indiscriminately to all my suffering fellow-creatures, whether they be poor and needy, or of birth and station around.

JAMAICA.

Proceedings in the House of Assembly, TUESDAY, June 3.

The Speaker having taken the chair at five minutes after three

Mr. Hyslop and Mr. Dallas were appointed a Committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, apprising him therewith.

Immediately after the return of the Committee, the Provost Marshal General appeared at the Bar, and in his Majesty's name summoned the House to appear at the Council Chamber, when his Excellency the Governor, was pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"The necessity which exists for material alterations in the laws and interior regulations of this Country previous to the period, when, in conformity with the Act of the last Session, the mass of the population is to pass from its present state of Slavery, has compelled me to call you together at this unusual period of the year.—Being aware that your absence from home at this season might occasion some inconvenience, I have refrained from summoning you until the latest possible moment; but the public business admitting of no further delay, I could no longer postpone your meeting.

"As soon as I received the Royal authority to that effect, I caused a Proclamation to be issued, making it publicly known that the important Act to which I have already alluded, had received the Royal Assent. It will be my duty at no very distant day to recommend a few changes in some of its clauses with a view to its being rendered more perfect. From the nature of those alterations I have no doubt that you will readily concur in them.

"I also have caused it to be similarly announced, that His Majesty has been pleased by and with the consent of His Privy Council to declare that adequate and satisfactory provision had been made by the Law, giving effect in this Island to the act of the British Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery throughout his dominions: By this declaration the right of Jamaica to participate in the grant of money provided