

LONDON August 12.

When a state is in danger of becoming the prey of democratic violence, the usual prelude is a sudden negligence on the part of the people, who have surrendered their rights into the hands of busy political actors, ever ready to grasp and monopolize their management. The first hopeful symptom of a return to virtuous feeling in the public mind is an awakened curiosity on the part of the people, as to the faithful charge, by the supposed guardians of their privileges, of the duties resulting from their trust. But if these leaders of the people once overstep the trace in their impetuous career of revolutionary change, and trample on the very rights which they undertake to protect, jealousy is excited in the breasts of the populace, and a salutary reaction takes place in favor of the recovery of that just balance of power, on which the welfare of states depends. Affairs are rapidly approaching this crisis in Great Britain. And in the event of another dissolution of Parliament, their is reason to calculate on an accession of *Constitutional Reformers* in a future House of Commons. Demagogues may sow to ambition and self aggrandisement; and yet, in the order of Providence, from that very seed the nation may reap a harvest of patriotism and public virtue.—*Watchman*.

—*La Voce della Verità*, a journal published under the special orders and authority of the Duke of Modena, and which may be considered as echoing the opinions of some of the continental despotic governments, contains the following gross slander on England.

"The English ball, which struck Zumalcarreguy, who had been spared by the Spanish balls, reveals the fatal hand that stirs up all revolutions. It is this hand which showed itself on the first day of the crisis in July, by striking out the spark that lighted up the civil war in the midst of the capital. Thus, also, in the first revolution, the genius of Great Britain blew the flame of discord, and excited the nefarious party by which the monarchy was overthrown; and the French soil covered with ruins. It is England that has suggested the infernal machine, which exploded in the most populous quarter in Paris. At all periods, and in all countries, whatever party may be dominant in London, one is sure to find that the English spirit is the root from which all calamities spring. In order, therefore, that peace may be restored to the world, means ought to be taken that this mischievous power may no longer be in a condition to do harm; but this result cannot be obtained till France shall re-assume the position and the part that Providence has reserved for her."

There is a form of blindness, which not only shuts out the light of day, but peoples the dreary void with a thousand fitting shapes of airy nothingness. Just such is the blindness of prejudice and party spirit. Not only are the most valuable services forgotten in the oblivion created by a temporary disgust; but the most imaginary evils are imputed to the offender. But for the English spirit complained of, the tyranny of Napoleon might still have held the monarchies of Europe in chains. Pity, that John Bull should have cast so many costly pearls at the feet of the despots, who can thus turn again and read him! Such is the reward for his chivalrous generosity in taking upon himself a chief share of the expenses of the battle of the civilized world: no less than for his patience in passively looking on, when Charles X. marched an army across the Pyrenees to put down the rising liberties of Spain, as well as when he shuddered at the spectacle of the Russian Eagle inflicting his talons in unhappy Poland, flapping his wings in victory, and glutting his thirst of blood. By the way, a recent decree announces the confiscation of the lands of the Polish refugees, to the number of 2430 souls, who have not availed themselves of the amnesty of November, 1831, but preferred exile itself to Russian clemency.

The *brutum fulmen* of this oracle of continental slander might well pass unheeded by, but as it shows to what perversions the human mind is every where liable from the influence of political prejudice. Nor is it immaterial to remark, that the censure, in its ample sweep through centuries past, is not levelled against what are emphatically called the *principles of reform*, but against the very elements of constitutional freedom. No matter which of the two antagonist parties in the State are at the helm of British affairs, the *fons et origo* of all continental grievances is the English spirit, which is identical with that of the revolution of 1688. It is this which solves every enigma, and unravels every mystery. French and English ingenuity, baffled alike, now finds a ready solution equally of Cadougal's and Fieschi's infernal machine. Poor England is henceforth doomed to wander an exile from civilization, and a scape goat to bear away the blame, not of the late horrible assassination alone, but also of the atrocities of the first, and the bloodshed of the second French revolution!

Since writing the above, we find that the paragraph in the *Voce della Verità* was first published in the *Gazette de France*. The sentiments, therefore, belonging to the Carlist Jesuit party in Paris, rather than to the Metternich Cabinet.—*Ibid*.

The impression has been general, that the late tragedy in France would bring back the hopes of the republicans at least half a century. Though not directly traceable to that party, or any other, it was the explosion of suppressed political dissatisfaction with the existing government. Disloyalty was consequently covered with disgrace; and the venerable object of machinations the most diabolical on record became at once the idol of the Parisian public. "Ten thousand swords would have leapt from their scabbards to avenge even a look, that threat-

ened him with insult." This was all natural in a nation of cavaliers. And had Louis Philippe been surrounded by advisers able to take advantage of the crisis, constitutional monarchy might have stolen a march, instead of retrograding in public opinion. The French government was placed in the proud position of reciprocating the confidence, with which it felt itself on a sudden surrounded and enveloped. A fair occasion offered for enlarging the liberties of the subject. Unlike Napoleon, Louis Philippe had not the penetration to take advantage of circumstances, and by one brilliant and effective stroke of policy accomplish more than the ordinary course of legislation could realize by a series of protracted efforts. Incapable of large views, and devoid of magnanimous sentiments, the French government have adopted a course exactly and ruinously the reverse. Instead of enlarging the former narrow bounds of political freedom, inexorable to the loudest appeals of reason, they have fatally narrowed them. They have, in fact, brought France into a worse position, if possible, than that in which it stood before the revolution of the barricades. The restraints, which they have imposed on the press, ill judged as they would have been under any circumstances, are at present especially inapplicable and ill timed. Our hope is, that a moment of cool reflection may sober the French Chambers, and predispose them to listen to the well meant advice of the English press, which is nearly unanimous in condemning the impolicy of French legislation in reference to the late attempt on the life of the King. If there be no revision of their late enactments, and no erasure of the most obnoxious of their clauses, then indeed, contrary to the general impression hitherto, the late tragedy in France will in all probability hasten, instead of retarding the triumph of republicanism.—*Ibid*.

August 19.

The budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer affords a fine occasion for the display of fierce and rampant party prejudice. Those whose abuse bears the hardest on him personally, make no allowance for the difficulties of his situation, and hence demand impossibilities. By the great reductions effected both by the Wellington and Grey administrations, the means of acquiring popularity in that way are denied to their successors. Those also, who make the loudest outcry at the continued pressure of taxation, have themselves to thank for no inconsiderable portion of it. Marshallled under their respective demagogues, they carry on a system of incessant agitation in Ireland, which compels the maintenance of a huge military force. Hence the anomaly of an army and navy costing the country the enormous sum of ten millions annually, in a time of profound peace. Nothing can more clearly show that the welfare of the country requires tranquillity at home as much as the extinction of wars abroad.

Another party, more entitled to our respect, complain of the gross neglect in the provisions of the budget to meet the distresses of the agricultural interest. Allowing for the difficulties in directly legislating on this case of severe and protracted distress, the sufferers were entitled, we think, to more substantial proofs of sympathy on the part of government than a cold allusion to the problematical benefit which is to accrue from the operation of the new system of poor laws. We cannot avoid thinking with Sir C. B. Vere, that the anxious attention of the Chancellor should have been directed to "some mode of throwing the legal burdens, which press so heavily on the landed interest, on general taxation." This was the principle of Sir R. Peel's projected legislation on the subject. And though his plan promised but a miserable pittance of relief, its defects were partly to be ascribed to the hurried consideration he was compelled to bestow on the subject, from the weight of other and, if possible, more urgent matters.

One revolting feature of the financial scheme of Mr. Spring Rice, like that of his predecessor's, regards the profit accruing to the government at the certain expense of public morals. Lord Althorp, by lowering the duty on Irish spirits one shilling per gallon, raised the consumption annually from seven to ten million gallons. The present Chancellor, retaining the benefit of that measure, proposes also, by a partial reduction of the duty on spirit-licenses, to complete that horrible system of demoralization which makes all the deductions effected by Temperance Societies from the amount of spirit consumed, but "as a drop in the bucket." Nothing can more effectually degrade the modern science of political economy, than thus for "filthy lucre," to barter away the moral health of the community.

The hopeful points in this financial exposure are, the prodigious rise in the official value of exports from England, as compared with former periods, with a corresponding increase in that of our imports,—a distinct improvement in the Excise on every important article of home consumption,—the augmented loans by government, now nearly reaching the amount of half a million, for executing works of great public utility,—and a steadily increasing number of the humbler class of depositors of their earnings in savings' banks. Nor are we as yet in possession of the advantages which may fairly be expected to result from opening the trade with China and the East. The conversion of perpetual into terminable annuities, in lieu of the sinking fund, is silently, also, operating large reductions in the national debt.—*Watchman*.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Every power, to be permanent, must represent *Something*. We believe it will not be demanded by the body of the people—we are sure it will not be demanded by those versed in human nature and history—that every power should represent the mere numerical force of the people, and by consequence receive passively all its first impressions and impulses. It

has been, and will probably continue to be, the tendency of the House of Commons to rest on the direct will of the people at large, as ascertained by the votes of a constituency extending itself to the utmost point compatible with immediate convenience and safety. On the other hand, the maintenance of some counterpoise in an Upper House, not to the deliberative will, but to the momentary wish of the people, appears to us an essential part of a prudent and rational government. The maintenance of the hereditary principle in any branch of it. Every day's experience, however, demonstrates that the present House of Lords will need reform in its turn before it can effectually answer the ends of the institution. A house divided against itself—we have high authority—cannot stand; and what more certain index of internal divisions could be afforded than the Peers have been giving, and we fear may give, at the present crisis? The Lords, we repeat, in this age of representation, must represent something. What they chiefly represent at present are recollections, mistaken for hopes—the vain regrets and projects of a by-gone time. As long as they could recruit their strength from the coffers of the State, and support their power by keeping a firm foot in the Commons, it was all very well. But they can now do neither!—and this change, produced by reform in parliament, strikes down into mere nullity that large part of their body who have neither independent wealth nor independent merit to support their pretensions. This helpless tribe are now a mass of angry humours—of proud flesh: they will mortify and drop off in one way or other. What we hope is, that the natural aristocracy of the country may not become involved in their fate! The old families, the great properties, the eminent professional functions, we should wish to see combined in the organization of the Upper House. This will not be properly done by any popular mode of election which has hitherto been used in this country. The double process of election of the Senate in the United States, and the superior duration given to that body over the more popular representative Chamber, tend, though imperfectly, to secure some of the benefits of an Upper House, such as patriots may see in their dreams, but have not yet witnessed in the work-day world.—*Globe*.

We are happy to inform our readers that the Commission of the General Assembly have entered a solemn and dignified protest against the manner in which Lord Melbourne and the other Members of the Cabinet, have violated their pledge to the deputation for the Church of Scotland, which, headed by Dr. Chalmers, recently visited the metropolis.—It will be remembered that the object of that deputation was to obtain additional church accommodation for the poor, agreeably to the promise made in His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the session, when Sir Robert Peel was in power. Lord Melbourne doubtless felt that the claims of the Church of Scotland were undeniable, inasmuch as a very moderate sum was requested for the purpose of assisting in the building of new churches of the plainest description, in places where the population had outgrown the existing means of instruction. The claim, as we have said, was entirely on behalf of the poor, and was one which, but for the pressure of the Volunteers, the Infidels, and the Romanists, must doubtless have been at once conceded. Lord Melbourne, however, got rid of the demand upon his justice, as well as of the Royal pledge, by promising to adopt a medium course, and issue a Commission of Inquiry. The Commission he promised should be impartially constituted; but, alas, his promise, if made in sincerity, has been sacrificed to the melancholy necessity imposed upon him by the supporters of his ill-gotten power. The Secretary of the Commission is a M. Logan, of whom we are informed that he was agent to the Edinburgh Radicals, when engaged in resisting the payment of the taxes levied by the city, which included the money intended for the support of the Ministers. Another member is to be found in Mr. Dick; a notorious Voluntary, and the ablest writer on his side of the question against the church. Mr. Reid is distinguished as the convener of a Voluntary meeting against the church, and as one of the chief promoters of the O'Connell dinner! Mr. Baxter has, in a letter in the public newspapers, resigned his connection with the church as an elder, alleging as his reason his hostility to the union between the Church and the State. Mr. Horseman, another commissioner, is, we are assured, at this moment under ecclesiastical inquiry in consequence of his public denunciation of the Assembly's fast, while holding the office of an elder. Another commissioner is an Englishman, the reputed author of a novel called *Granby*, and is the brother-in-law to Lord John Russell! while Lord Minto, who is at the head of the Commission, has long been known as a promoter of the Voluntary system, although nominally retaining his place as a member of the established Church of Scotland. In fact, there are only three members who are known to have any acquaintance with the subject. And yet this is Lord Melbourne's impartial Commission!—It is against this appointment that the Commission of the General Assembly protested on Friday. There decision was all but unanimous. There were nearly one hundred members, (every member of Assembly having a right to be present,) and on the vote being called, the condemnatory resolution was carried by a majority of ninety to three. The minority was composed of three writers or attorneys, one of them the father of Mr. Gibson, the Commissioner, whose appointment by Lord Brougham on the Irish Church Commission was lately complained of by the Bishop of Exeter on account of its irregularity.—We understand that the Whig Members of the General Assembly who have any real regard for their Church, are filled with astonishment

and shame! at the conduct of Lord Melbourne.—*Record*.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE PREMIER.—Lord Melbourne's position in the House of Lords is a singular one for the first Minister of the Crown. Every one sees that he plays quite a subordinate part to Lord Brougham in supporting the Municipal Reform Bill; and that the latter assumes a superiority which marks as strongly as if it were expressed in words his sense of the insignificance of the Premier. It is in vain that one or two of the more servile of the Ministerial Journals endeavour to conceal from the public eye this absurd position of Lord Melbourne, by eulogising his Lordship for "the spirit, determination, firmness, dignity," and so forth, with which he "contends against the mutilation" of the Corporate Reform Bill, and resist all aristocratic interference with the finished and perfect work of the House of Commons—that House of Commons which only last year Lord Brougham declared would cover itself with endless blunders and absurdities if it were not for the salutary interference and control of the House of Lords! Now Lords Brougham and Melbourne would have the House of Lords be satisfied with enjoying the honour and exercising the privilege of registering the decrees of the House of Commons, without daring to enquire whether there are any blunders to be expunged, any absurdities to be corrected, or any violations of right and justice to be prevented from being carried into operation. Never was there a bill that more needed being "reformed," when carried into the House of Lords, than the Municipal Reform Bill. Their Lordships, rightly considering that Corporations, whether Whig or Tory in their politics, stood in need of reform, but that under pretence of such reform, a bill of pains and penalties, and forfeitures and confiscation, ought not to be passed, very properly set to work in separating the remedial and salutary parts of the Bill from the penal and mischievous. In opposing them, Lord Brougham has placed himself at the head of the "head of the Ministry," leaving Lord Melbourne to perform a very secondary part, something like the part performed by that country gentleman at Bristol, who rivalled a greater orator than Lord Brougham, by following up one of his most eloquent speeches by the memorable words "I say ditto to Mr. Burke." So does Lord Melbourne say "ditto" to Lord Brougham.—*Herald*.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.—On one great question of the session, the Irish Church Bill,—that measure by which it was promised that your cabinet should stand or fall,—the votes of the two houses have been as follows:—

In your favour.	
In the House of Peers,	41
In the House of Commons—	
English,	231
Irish and Scotch,	91
	322
Against you.	
In the House of Peers,	138
In the House of Commons—	
English,	257
Irish and Scotch,	52
	309

In the two houses of Parliament, therefore, you see a majority of more than sixty—a majority which doubtless would, if every nerve were strained, exceed a hundred, arrayed against you. Above and below, whether you look to the king or the people, your prospect is still worse. If you doubt the latter, venture upon a dissolution, and you shall be satisfied.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

August 26.

The threat of stopping the supplies, which Messrs. O'Connell, Hume, and their besotted partisans have insinuated, in the event of the Lords erasing the appropriation clause from the Irish Church Bill,—should it be verified,—will probably have the effect of driving the King to another appeal to his loyal subjects. Much as we regret the incessant political agitation, which repeated elections excite in the kingdom, anything is better than the insolent dictation of O'Connell and his radical associates. We strongly suspect, that the haughty spirit manifested of late by this political chieftain, is the prelude of his approaching downfall. It is impossible that the events of the present session of Parliament, fraught as they have been with danger to the stability of our best institutions, and to the rights as well as liberties of the subject, should be lost on the sober-minded and well-principled portion of the community. Of this truth they must be thoroughly conscious, that the salutary reforms, which were obviously needed to a very large amount, both in Church and State, might have been realised without a sacrilegious invasion of our Protestant altars, or exposing the poor man's heritage to be trampled upon by the ruthless hoof of radical spoliation. Surely, neither the privileges of the House of Lords, nor the liberties of the people of England have come to this, that the pleasure of the House of Commons is either to be the rule of judgment with the former in questions affecting some of the most valued interests and institutions of the country, or the measure by which the latter are to regulate their obedience,—as in the case of a witness summoned to give evidence at its bar,—

in preference to those laws of the land, which have a constitutional claim on our homage. Englishmen should never forget that "both liberty and property are precarious, unless the possessors have sense and spirit enough to defend them."—*Watchman*.

SEPTEMBER 2.

The House of Commons never acquired from the Reform Bill the right to dictate to the other branches of the Legislature. The theory of the true working of the constitution is, that each of the three estates of the realm shall have an independent voice to secure the ends of deliberative wisdom. To recover the exercise of a right, by the Commons, which had been more or less coerced, was the object sought by the Reform Bill. It follows, that beyond the power of freely expressing the people's opinions, its rights cannot travel, but are still restrained within their original limits. It is one thing for that House to cease to be controlled by the Lords, and another to assume a dictation equivalent to an attempt to coerce the free expression of the deliberative wisdom of the Peers. If we lauded the noble resistance lately made by the Lords to something like dictation from the other branch of the Legislature, this implied no reflection on the Reform Bill, which conferred the power to do good as well as evil. And in point of fact, the reformed House of Commons worked well for a season, under its patriarchal regenerator.

We are now writhing under the curses inflicted by organized parties in the state;—a coalition of which, and those bent on the subversion of the Protestant Establishment, rules the House of Commons with a rod of iron, and actually coerces the Executive Government. In the struggle of parties for this ascendancy, truth has been strangled by interested ambition, and the welfare of the country lost sight of by those, whose aim has been the monopoly of the Cabinet. Patriotic considerations had no chance in rude conflict with those of party. Not even Lord Stanley's independent band of patriots sufficed, in its office of mediator, to check the headlong course of the ascendant party in the Commons. The effect of this unnatural and unprincipled warfare has been eventually to transfer the battle, which ought to have been decided in that House, to a wider arena, and to embroil, not Parliamentary leaders, but the estates of the realm itself, in hostile encounter.

Had the party spirit, which has levelled its attacks against the Irish church, been capable of any thing better than blindly indiscriminate censure, the present momentous crisis might have been avoided. Such an example of the evil effects of political violence should not be lost on the country.—*Ibid*.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JONATHAN SMITH, late of the Parish of Douglas, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN T. SMITH, } Executors,
GEORGE H. SMITH, }
Frederickton, 28th July, 1835.

A CARD.

MR. REID takes this opportunity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Frederickton and its vicinity, that he has opened his DANCING CLASSES in Mr. Yerxa's Stone Building, and from the encouragement he has received, he trusts his endeavours will give general satisfaction.—Day Class, from four to seven—Evening Class, from eight to ten.—Private Tuition will be given from twelve, noon, to half-past three.
Frederickton, 15th Sept. 1835.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, (Connecticut.)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Protection Insurance Company will insure Houses, Stores, Barns, and every sort of Goods and Wares against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. The Policies will also attend to the renewal of any Policies issued by the former Agent in this place.
JAMES TAYLOR, AGENT.
Frederickton, Sept. 25, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between James A. Phillips and Stephen B. Hennigar, under the Firm of JAMES A. PHILLIPS & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All Persons to whom the late Firm are indebted are requested to render their Accounts for adjustment at the Store of the late Firm in Woodstock, and those persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to Jas. A. Phillips, who is fully authorized to collect the same.
JAMES A. PHILLIPS,
S. B. HENNIGAR.
Woodstock, 1st September, 1835.