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FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Registration of Voters in Ireland Bill.

Mr. Sergeant CURRY re-opened the debate.

He had great practical knowledge of the
working of the present registration law in Ire-
land, and very readily confessed that it was
most defective; but the present bill would not
amend it, but increase those evils, and he felt
bound to oppose the second reading.

Colonel PERCEVAL did not see that much op-
pression would be visited upon the claimant by
this bill in the way of legal costs, for he always
saw a barrister and agent ever ready to defend
the rights of the liberal electors. Nay, more,
the principal Liberal agent at the sessions for
Sligo was the crown prosecutor. As to undue
influence over electors, the landlords stood in
the proportion of one to twenty, when compared
with the priests. He looked on the opposition
got up to this bill as a means of sustaining that
fictitious registry which promoted the ends of
the government, and of those who governed the
government.

The O'CONNOR DON would decidedly oppose
the bill. It would generate excesses and dis-
turbances in that country, by inducing those
who were excluded from the franchise to take
measures for preventing the franchise from exer-
cising that privilege—thus leading to violence and tur-
bulence at the elections.

Mr. WARBURTON and Dr. STOCK opposed
the bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that if the bill were allow-
ed to go into committee, his noble friend would be
prepared to consider every point in detail *seri-
atim*, and to make such amendments as should
appear to be consistent with the principle upon
which the measure was founded. The evil to
which his noble friend sought to apply a reme-
dy—an evil admitted on all sides of the House
—was this: As the law now stood in Ireland a
voter with only a colourable claim, and without
any real qualification or right to the franchise,
might, time after time, apply to the assistant-
barrister for his certificate and be refused; nay,
upon the refusal of the assistant-barrister he
might apply to the judge of assize, and be again
refused; but at last, upon some change of the
assistant-barrister, either from ignorance, or
some less excusable motive, the new assistant-
barrister might place him upon the register,
though, in point of fact, he had no legal title
whatever to vote. Once placed upon the regis-
ter, there he must remain, because against the
decision of the assistant-barrister, right or
wrong, there was no appeal. Once admitted
upon the list, having no title whatever to be
placed there, no redress was to be obtained ex-
cept by an appeal to a committee of the House
of Commons: and if the committee of the House
should decide, as many committees had done,
that the register should not be opened, this bad
vote would be perpetuated, if not for the life of
the voter, at any rate for a very considerable
number of years. (Hear, hear.) This was an
evil that prevailed to some extent in Ireland:
it was the evil of which his noble friend com-
plained, and to which he proposed to apply a
good and efficient remedy. Hon. gentlemen
opposite said that in proposing this remedy the
real object of his noble friend, and of those who
acted with him, was to limit the franchise. He
(Sir James Graham) asserted that that was a
gross misrepresentation of their object. Their
object was to register every good vote; but, at
the same time, to test the qualification—to pre-
vent purjury—to detect fraud—to substantiate
the qualification, and to vindicate the law.—
(Hear, hear.) He was anxious to hear what
course the government had determined on, but
it was easily to be foreseen that the denuncia-
tion of the bill by the hon. and learned member
for Dublin would serve instead of reasons to di-
rect the government against it.

Lord MORPETH observed, with reference to the
anxiety expressed by the right hon. member for
Pembroke that some member of the government
should declare the line they were prepared to
take, that he should have thought the clear and
able statement of his learned friend the Solicitor

General for Ireland must have relieved him of
much of that anxiety. It was natural that,
when a bill was brought forward for the purpose
of entirely remodelling the system of registrati-
on in Ireland, that they should previously wait to
ascertain the sentiments of the great body of the
Irish representatives on the principles and de-
tails of the measure. His lordship referred to
the speeches delivered on the subject, and ob-
served that whether he referred to his own dis-
passionate views as to what was the tendency
and what would be the probable results of the
bill, or whether he referred to the impression
generally conveyed to him from various quar-
ters in Ireland, and which had found such elo-
quent and emphatic expression in that House,
he must say that he had no hesitation whatever
in at once declaring that he was prepared to
give his most downright opposition to the fur-
ther progress of the bill. The main provision of
the bill he took to be annual revision and the
double repeal. If he might judge from past ex-
perience, he would say that the powers given
by the bill would be abundantly called into ac-
tion. And if in this country the annual revision,
without any appeal, was increasingly found ev-
ery day to be vexatious, expensive and bur-
densome to all parties, the effect of the double
appeal, in limiting the right of franchise in Ire-
land, must be out of all proportion greater.

Lord STANLEY had listened with surprise to the
arguments against the bill, and with more sur-
prise at those by whom they were uttered. The
hon. and learned member for Dublin, who had
not spoken on the bill in the House, had con-
vened a meeting at Dublin, and told them that
he could not understand the bill so as to pre-
sent a report on it; next day he presented an
elaborate report, and stated that the bill pro-
ceeding from him (Lord Stanley) was condemna-
tion enough. No measure proceeded from him
should pass. This was the declaration of the
meeting; but then came the hon. and learned
members, who, like the late Mathews, played
all the parts in the monopolylogue, and, in the
form of a petition, assured the House that they
had carefully looked into the bill with a sincere
desire to amend its defects, and accept it. He
was glad to find that though all condemned
the bill on its principle, and would not go into
committee on its details, yet that not one had
denied, or palliated the grievances it was meant
to remedy. He was told to give instances of
the abuse of a double certificate; he would do
so, appealing to the case of Belfast, where 1-
900 were registered and re-registered, until
6,000 or 7,000 registers were distributed among
them, all of which might be used at any elec-
tion; 174 persons were registered three succes-
sive times. He gave many cases, and quoted
much testimony to the same effect, and then
went to compare the present with previous bills
on the same subject. The hon. member for
Tipperary, he was sure, would say that he
(Lord Stanley) had not cramped the franchise, as
he was a constituent of the right hon. gentle-
man, although he certainly had never voted for
or against him. (An hon. member—"but you
canvassed.") He begged pardon; he had never
voted nor interfered with his tenantry as to
those votes; indeed, he did not know whether
they ever registered or voted or not. For his
own part, his tenantry might do as they pleased
with respect to going up to be registered;
for they might depend upon it, in respect to
himself, that they would never meet with those
formidable frowns of their landlords which had
been so much dwelt on. (Loud cheers.) The
landlords in Ireland were anxious that the in-
fluence of their property should not be directed
against their own opinion. (Hear.) So strong
was the feeling that the landlords of Ireland only
gave such leases as would not operate against
them at the period of an election. (Hear, hear.)
The unfortunate tenant, from fear of offend-
ing his landlord—(hear, hear)—and from fear
of excommunication from the altar—(loud
cheers from the opposite benches, answered by
cheers from the ministerial benches)—he begged
that he might not for a moment lay himself
open to misconception—but the unfortunate
person who was thus denounced was put out
and expelled from the pale of the society with
which he associated. (Hear, hear, hear.) He
was denounced in the chapel and in the market-
place—he was threatened with the visits of the
midnight legislators, and was held up to the ex-
ecration of his fellow-men by the denunciations
of the political agitator. (Loud cheers.) No
doubt, under these circumstances, the unfor-
tunate tenant would not come to claim the fran-
chise if he could avoid it, and readily took the
kind of lease which his landlord offered to him;
and then he excused himself by stating that he
had not the power of voting. (Hear.) He
therefore avowed that the state of affairs in Ire-
land in this respect, was the result of the situa-
tion in which the landlords were placed. He
did not doubt that the circumstances to which
he had just adverted, would readily account for
the deficiency in the comparative number of vo-
ters in the Irish and English counties. The bill
which he now proposed to read a second time,
was intended as a remedy for many of the evils
which he had pointed out; it was in the hands
of the House; this was not a party question;
he had no influence or feeling in the matter,
nor was he actuated by any personal motive,
but as an independent member of Parliament;
and acting as he did, he believed that he had
only done his duty in bringing it forward, and
he confessed that he looked to the result with
some anxiety, believing, as he did, that it ma-
terially affected the welfare of Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—The noble lord concluded
his speech with declaring that this was not a
party question. Were they then to suppose that
it was mere accident that had brought together
such a crowded assembly as he saw there.—
(Cheers and laughter.) Oh, it was accident en-
tirely. He was astonished at the length of time
that the noble lord kept up the tone of modera-
tion which he chose to adopt, and which was so
little natural to him, but he came to the ex-
communication at last. (Loud cheers from the
opposition.) Oh, there was nothing of party
bigotry or opposition in that. (Cheers and cries
of "Oh, oh.") He was glad that gentleman
opposite agreed with him. The charge of denun-
ciation from the altar of the chapel was as
demoniacal as it was unfounded. (Loud cheers.)
He defied the noble lord or any of those who
acted with him to any proof of this. (Cheers
and cries of "Oh, oh.") There was one assertion
of this kind before the fictitious vote, or rather the
intimidation committee; but as for the practice
of it, he denied that anything of the kind could
be traced. (Hear, hear.) He utterly and con-
temptuously denied it. (Hear, hear, and cries
of "Oh, oh.") He was not to be intimidated by
such interruptions, and if they were persisted in
he would move the adjournment, and should

find it his duty to take another opportunity of
addressing the house on the subject. In another
place it appeared that the consideration of a
measure, involving the interests of that great
community, had been put off, and ordered to
stand over, because one noble and learned lord
was ill, and because another fantastic lord did
not choose to be in this country at present.—
That important bill then, was to remain waiting
for the presence of the noble and learned lord
who had designated the people of Ireland as al-
lens in blood, language, and religion. [Cheers
and cries of "Question."] This was one of the
most deadly insults ever offered to a nation.—
As to this bill, its object, and that of the noble
lord its founder, was to deprive the Irish people
of their franchise. It was for that purpose that
the noble lord came there, at a moment when
he might be, much more pleasantly for himself,
where he perhaps ought to be, elsewhere.—
[Loud cries of "Oh, oh," "Shame, shame,"
and groans, intermingled with calls of "Ad-
journ."] Was it he (Mr. O'Connell) who had
insulted the noble lord there! Was it he even
who had first alluded to that subject? [Cries of
"Shame, shame," and "Adjourn."] He was
conscious as to those exclamations, that they
were only disgraceful to those who used them.
[Continued cries of "Shame," "Oh, oh," and
"Adjourn."] He objected to the bill that it was
purely and simply a registration bill. That was
his objection to it, and that it was not a bill to
define the franchise, and remove those doubts
and difficulties which now existed. It placed
the franchise in the hands of the judges, and
they were told there were no political judges.
He (Mr. O'Connell) believed that violent poli-
ticians at the bar would still be politicians, and
more coolness, more caution, and more mis-
chief, when they got on the bench. The hon-
ourable and learned sergeant might not be a
fraid of himself. He (Mr. O'Connell) was an
instance of a man having refused a high judicial
office because he would not trust himself, or al-
low the name of justice to be polluted in his
person. After adverting to the disproportion be-
tween the number of representatives for Ireland
and England, as provided by the reform acts, he
said that it would be vain to ask for justice for
Ireland from any party. But the people of Ire-
land were too numerous and too powerful, and
too resolved, to continue for ever under oppres-
sion. They were determined to obtain peacea-
bly but firmly an increase of their constituen-
tial rights. The people of Ireland had within a
very short time exhibited another instance of
their high excellence among the nations of Eu-
rope. They had long been known as having
stood more faithfully to their creed, in spite of
persecution and clamour, than any other people
of the world. They were now giving another
instance of their high moral character; they had
abjured and laid aside their habits of intem-
perance, in which they had too much indulged;
and now they were giving up those other habits
which had been a blamish in their national char-
acter, namely improvident marriages. "You
may excite them, if you please," concluded the
hon. and learned member; "you may insult
them if you like, but I believe that they are
your equals in every claim to constitutional
rights; and I believe further that they are your
superiors in morality and political integrity."
(Cheers.)

The house then divided—for the second read-
ing 250—against it, 234—majority in favour of
the bill, 16. The result was received with loud
cheers from the opposition.

Colonel Sibthorp rose and said—"I do hope,
sir, that after this night's division the noble
(Lord J. Russell) will humbug the country no
longer." (Much laughter.)

The other orders of the day were then dis-
posed of, and the house adjourned at half past one
o'clock.

Upon voting the army estimates last week,
Mr. Hume complained of the expenditure of
nearly £200,000 a year in pay to general staff
officers; and still more, that the whole patronage
of the army was applied for the purposes of
opposition to the Liberal Government of the day.

Mr. Macaulay did not deign a reply to this
portion of Mr. Hume's remarks, but they have
not passed equally unnoticed by the army and
by the country.

We are now in the tenth year of Whig Gov-
ernment, and we think the country has a right
to ask why it is that no man has the slightest
chance of promotion in our army, or in our mili-
tary establishments, unless he is disaffected to
towards the Queen's Government? In other
words, why is the Tory Lord Hill allowed to re-
main Commander of the Forces; and why are his
Tory underlings allowed to proscribe the
Queen's friends, and to promote her enemies?

The present state of the appointments at the
Horse Guards is most disgraceful to the Whigs,
and they evidence a grave and most culpable
dereliction of duty towards their royal mistress.
Had they placed Wellington at the head of the
army, they would have had a sufficient excuse
in the greatness of that soldier's fame, and we
should have found in his character a security for
some impartiality. Wellington with the eyes of
contemporaries and of posterity upon him, would
not dare to compromise his fame by making the
patronage of the army an instrument of opposi-
tion to the Queen.

If Wellington will not go to the Horse Guards
the next man in military reputation should be
there; and that man happens also to be the
next senior officer. Had the 18th of June pro-
ved fatal to Wellington, the victory of Waterloo
would have been consummated by the Marquis
of Anglesea. He it was who was second in
command during that day—he it was whose gal-
lant daring and chivalrous leadership was most
frequent in the mouths of men when the details
of that battle were most eagerly canvassed.—
Does any one doubt that the second military re-
putation to that of the Duke of Wellington is the
military reputation of the Marquis of Anglesea?

Why then, is the Marquis passed over? The
Duke will not take this brilliant post because he
is a Tory, and he thinks he could not, with hon-
our, hold it under a Whig ministry. The Mar-
quis shall not have it because he is a Whig, and
is a supporter of the Queen's Government.—
Therefore it is given to Lord Hill, who, as com-
pared with the Duke and the Marquis, has no
more right to the post than the sentry at the
Horse Guards gate.

Lord Hill is, no doubt a very good officer,
who has never been deficient in his duty as a
soldier, nor has probably done any thing of
which he has cause to be ashamed—except the
holding this high and honorable office. How
this will consort with a soldier's reputation is a
another matter.

First, he keeps a brother soldier out of a post
of honor, which is undoubtedly his right—he
usurps the laurels of another.

Secondly, he votes as a peer against his known
principles in order to retain this place.

Thirdly, he lays himself open to the imputa-
tion of being the instrument of the Duke of
Wellington, to do that which the Duke himself
would scorn to do in his own person. It is
known that Lord Fitzroy Somerset is at the same
time Military Secretary to Lord Hill and Prime
confidant to the Duke. It is known that Lord
Fitzroy Somerset is always with the Duke; is
the first to go down to him when ill, and is con-
tinually about his person. It is also known that
Lord Fitzroy Somerset disposes of all the patron-
age of the army, and that the distribution of
this patronage is so entirely of a Tory character,
that men of the very best professional claims of-
ten think it useless even to apply, if they are
known to be Liberals in politics, and have even
a junior Tory competitor.

The inference which men must draw from
these facts is, that Lord Hill is a mere cypher,
and that the Duke and Lord Fitzroy Somerset
manage the patronage between them, being re-
strained by no responsibility from abusing this
power to the most factious purposes. They must
also draw the further inference that Lord
Hill votes with the ministry against his prin-
ciples in the Lords, in order that he may thwart
them at the Horse Guards. How will this look
when future generations enquire into the char-
acters of our Peninsular heroes, and ask who
and what Lord Hill was?

As to Fitzroy Somerset, he is only an under-
ling. We cannot well find fault with him, for
he is naturally, from his position, only the ex-
ecutor of the orders of others. But how a Liberal
Ministry can except the responsibility of such a
system, and then affect to wonder that there are
Colonel Thomases in high command in the ar-
my, is, we confess, more than we can account
for.—Atlas.

In the present dearth of topics for reviling the
Queen's Government, the opposition appear in-
clined to seize upon the war with China as a
subject which may be turned to some advan-
tage.

True to the gentlemanly, honorable, and pa-
triotic plan of opposition laid down by Lord Stan-
ley, and ever wakeful to watch, to harass, and
to obstruct, the Tories, who commenced by ac-
cusing the government of a want of promptitude
in vindicating our national honor, have experi-
enced an entire change in their sentiments, upon
finding that a fleet has actually sailed. They
now turn round with a cool inconsistency, and
affect to discover that the Chinese, after all,
have been very ill used; that England is alto-
gether in the wrong; and that the ministers,
who are about to teach these barbarians that cut-
ting off Englishmen's ears and thrusting them
down their throats is not a safe amusement, are
acting with tyranny and injustice.

Their organs are already breaking ground up-
on this question. One of them chuckles at the
discovery that the Yellow Sea is full of shoals,
and that our fleet will not be able to get pilots
who understand the navigation; while the great
morning organ of the party puts forth a piece of
turgid, windy verbiage, which, for style and
matter, may well bear comparison with the pro-
clamations of the great Lin himself.

The only way in which the shoals of the Yel-
low Sea can become profitable to the Tory party,
must be by their destroying our navy and a-
bout thirty thousand of our countrymen, an e-
vent which would probably create such a feel-
ing in England, that the Whigs would be turned
out of their places and the Tories would get them.
This appears to be the prospect which has so
elated the amiable author of the article in *Black-
wood*. As to the *Times*, its ebullition of sound
and fury, and frothy nothings, is occasioned by
the necessity of unsaying all it has said before
upon the subject of China, and is one of those
awkward floundering by which the *Times*
gives note to its followers to get out of its way,
for it is about to turn. The *Times* in this mat-
ter, as in some others, is very like a crocodile,
which can run very fast, for a reptile, but in-
stead of making a neat sharp graceful turn,
waddles round with such slow awkwardness,
that a spectator can observe every motion made
towards the operation.

Fortunately, however, our quarrel with China
is too clearly just to be mystified by the false-
hoods of any faction. For centuries we have
endured from the tyrannical governors of these
barbarians insults and injuries which would
have exhausted our patience long ago, had they
not (for commercial purposes) been sedulously
kept from the eye of the English public. Over
and over again have these Chinese taken British
subjects from British ships, and publicly strangled
them, because, perhaps, the death of one of
their nation had been accidentally caused by
the firing of a salute.

In a case related by Matheson, in his work on
the China trade, the gunner who fired a salute
from the "Lady Hughes," which accidentally
killed a Chinese, was surrendered to the barba-
rians to be strangled, and was strangled—and
this was done by command of the officer of the
ship. In many other circumstances the unin-
tentional homicide was trepanned away and
murdered; and when the man himself could not
be got at, the first victim that came in their way
was substituted. Nothing but the death of a
"red bristled barbarian" could ever atone for
the most unintentional and accidental death of
one of the celestial empire.

It was precisely upon this principle that the
Chinese seized upon Capt. Elliot, who at their
own express desire, and under the sanction of a
British Act of Parliament, had been sent out as
her Majesty's representative, both as a judge
and an ambassador, to Canton. It was in ac-
cordance with this practice that, having got him
and all the foreign merchants into their power,
they deprived them of all communication with
their friends, cut off all supplies of provisions,
and, lastly, threatened to destroy Capt. Elliot
within three days if certain conditions were not
complied with.

These conditions were to give up certain
property which was not within the Chinese do-
minions, and which was not under Capt. Elliot's
jurisdiction. It was precisely the same as if
they had made him ransom his life for so many
pieces of Sycee silver.

The opium question has nothing to do with
the bearings of this case as a national question.
Opium may be contraband at Canton, and so
may French lace be contraband as it passes up and
down the straits of Dover, nor is opium contraband
when it is upon the open sea. The opium
question, which is now shown to be at best a
piece of whimsical cant in England, and of hypo-
critical cunning in China, has nothing to do with

the fact of the representative of Queen Victoria
being obliged to ransom himself from the bow-
string by sending out of China for three millions'
worth of property.

Those who are anxious to see the facts of this
affair collected into a few pages, and verified
by extracts from official papers, will do well to
bestow half an hour upon the perusal of a pam-
phlet, which has just appeared, from the pen of
Mr. Alexander Graham, of Glasgow, a wealthy
merchant, and withal a stalwart and well-es-
teemed Reformer. This gentleman has stated
the question in a manner which leaves nothing
to wish for, confining the point between Eng-
land and China within its proper bounds, adduc-
ing a body of information upon the conduct of
the Chinese, and giving such instances of their
imbecility, their cruelty, and their insouciance,
as render his tract equally entertaining and in-
structive.

This is a subject upon which the Tories will
attempt in vain to watch, harass, and obstruct.
It is not easy to convince Englishmen that they
ought to succumb to the insolence of savages,
merely because those savages are as imbecile
as they are insolent; nor is it easy to convince
good English housewives that they ought to
forego their tea, and breakfast upon sloe leaves,
because a Tartar tyrant in the middle of Asia
takes it into his head to strangle his slaves if
they sell it.

We have great hopes of this expedition.
Notwithstanding the shallows of the Yellow
Sea, we have hopes that our countrymen will
be able to bring us back a circumstantial account
of the pagodas of Pekin—and we have hopes
that, after the expulsion of the robber tyrants
who now hold China, England may acquire the
glory of winning that vast country, with its
hundreds of millions of souls, to civilization and
to Christianity.

There was "no House" of Commons on
Monday; but on Tuesday, busy, bustling Mr.
WALLACE started a something about the PELL
Club in Glasgow College. As we treat this
"Glasgow-boy question" in another place,
we only mention here, that Mr. WALLACE
withdrew his motion, with the menace of
another on the same subject—also to be with-
drawn probably, should it be made.

Petitions for "Non-Interference" pour into
both Houses, and ministers are pestered with
interrogatories as to their intentions: to
which the cautious reply is still—"You shall
now when we know ourselves; it is a grave
and difficult matter; but the time approach-
es when Parliament will be informed wheth-
er Government has resolved to do any thing
or nothing." Inquiring Members report this
very satisfactory intelligence to their Scotch
constituents; who in the meanwhile have
lashed themselves into a fury on the subject,
and even where Wiggery has hitherto been
in the ascendant, are in the highest degree
enraged against Ministers for their trimming.

The bill for increasing the value of poor
benefices by despoiling the Deans and Chap-
ters—the measure which excited the ire and
sarcasm of Mr. Canon Residentiary SYDNEY
SMITH—has been laid aside for the present;
as Lord JOHN RUSSELL wishes to consult his
Archbishop on an important communication
he has received, he did not say of what na-
ture, or from whom. If the proposition
comes from Combe Florey, we trust it will
speedily be published for the public amuse-
ment.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill
to effect alterations in the Equity Courts.—
He proposes to make the Master of the Rolls
Vice-President of the Privy Council; to trans-
fer the Equity business of the Court of Ex-
chequer to the Court of Chancery, to appoint
two additional Vice-Chancellors, with sala-
ries of 5,000*l.* a year each, and two new Regis-
trars. We wait for the Chancellor's expose
of his bill before forming an opinion on its
merits. It may be necessary and salutary;
it would certainly give valuable patronage to
the Government.

Mr. HURR has used the only effectual
means of compelling the Foreign Secretary's
attention to the vexatious imposts levied by
the King of Hanover on British trade in the
Elbe, under the name of *Stade-duties*. The
Member for Hull made a clear, comprehen-
sive, and forcible statement of the case of his
constituents and clients, to the House of Com-
mons. At the same time he displayed good
taste in abstaining from attack upon the King
of Hanover, which so many Liberals deem a
true test of their faith. The present King
indeed is not peculiarly obnoxious to blame;
he merely follows the example of his two
brothers and father, who as Sovereigns of
Hanover, collected these duties. He must
look upon the revenue derived from them as
his undoubted right; and if he surrender a
shilling without compensation, we shall be
surprised. Lord PALMERSTON as usual, as-
sured Mr. HURR that he was making strenu-
ous exertions to procure a satisfactory adjust-
ment; and Mr. HURR was too good-natured
to press his motion and put the Ministers in
a minority, which would probably have been
the result of a division, as the Tories showed
a disposition to support him. Of course Mr.
HURR, who must know that promptitude is
not Lord PALMERSTON's forte, whether the
question relate to a disputed boundary line
in America or a commercial embroilment in
China, will not be satisfied with a verbal as-
surance of activity, but he prepared to repeat
his motion if the Foreign Secretary's perfor-
mance lags after his promise.

Ministers are threatened with a formidable
motion on Chinese affairs by Sir JAMES GRA-
HAM. The papers produced as a justification
of their past proceedings and the warlike ex-
pedition now in course of preparation, furn-
ish the materials of an attack, which it will
task the Ministerial strength to repel. It is
indeed time that the policy of Government
towards China should be fully examined.—
We are not aware that a warlike enterprise
of such magnitude, and the results of which
may be of such incalculable importance, was
ever before undertaken by a British Govern-
ment without the formal sanction of Parlia-
ment. The responsibility assumed by Min-
isters is immense.—*Spectator*.

An arrival at Liverpool from New York
brings an account of the prorogation of the