





THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

tion of the right hon. gentleman was a rap. (A laugh.) If carried, it would the bill more than before. DAVIES said that what had been that posed by the right hon. gentleman was a lion. So long as the people were con-

that the consent of the house to this measure would insure security to the church; but this in- deed did not reflect credit upon those who made use of it, for it was precisely the security proposed by the highwayman, when he says, "give me your purse and I'll not take your life." (Hear, hear.) It was not even so powerful an argument; for in the latter case the surrender of the purse would insure the security of the person; but in the case of the Irish church, the consenting to give up the sum demanded would be no guarantee to the house for the subsequent security of the church. (Hear, hear.) If they did intend to dispose of a surplus, if found, in other than church purposes, he entreated them to say so openly and at once; and, moreover, if they so made up their minds, he called upon them, if they valued the peace of Ireland—if they wished to avoid heart burnings, acrimony, bloodshed, and murder to recall that miserable abortion of a commission—(cheers)—which had been begotten, conceived, and brought to light in the course of one week.—(Hear, hear.) He did not say that the idea of such a commission might not have been started some four or five years ago; but this he would say, that from that time till the night on which the honourable member for St. Albans brought forward his motion, the subject had not been made matter of discussion in the cabinet. He would say more—be would say that the cabinet had looked upon it as a vicious in principle, and absolutely impracticable, and had believed that if proposed the country would not have accepted it. (Hear, hear.) At the time the honourable member made his motion there was no idea of proposing it; and it was then sent into the world, before its time, so hideous and unfashioned, that the dogs snuff it out.—(Cheers and laughter.) He should divide the committee on the question, if it were necessary.—(Cheers.)

the people of Ireland of their desire and their determination to do them justice? (Hear, hear.) They never would, they never could, satisfy the right hon. gentleman or his cheerers at that side of the house. (Hear, hear.) Nothing would satisfy them but the restoration of Protestant ascendancy, of Orange rule. (Hear, hear.) They would not think the government for it, but they would take it! (Loud cheers.) He remembered when the right hon. gentleman despised, or affected to despise, the Orange party; he described them contemptuously as the remnant of a broken faction. They were no longer that. (Cheers.) They were admirable cheerers of the right hon. gentleman.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.) Feeling and knowing, as they must, the truths he had asserted, why did not the government come boldly forward and say, "We will deal with church property?" But no; that would be apollution—that would be robbery. A speech declaring this had been quoted—a speech of the father of all the youthful Hibernals—(cheers and laughter)—a speech, which it would seem, did embody principles as pure as the political consistency of the noble and learned lord, and as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. (Cheers and laughter.) And yet (would it be believed?) that noble and learned lord commenced his political career by swearing on the altar of his country, that every son he had begotten, or might afterwards beget, should never cease until that most melancholy denunciation, as the noble and learned lord was now pleased to consider it, the repeal of the union—had been brought about. (Loud laughter and cheers.) He could assure his hon. friend the member for Middlesex that he used not be in the least apprehension of losing so good a Chancellor. (Continued laughter.) He could further assure his hon. friend that of the fifty-five votes he had given in consequence of that apollution and robbery of church property, should it indeed take place, which the noble and learned lord so eloquently and so emphatically denounced. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Turning from this, however, he would observe, that it was ridiculous to talk of apollution. What was the title of the established church to the property it held—a most excellent title undoubtedly—the authority of an act of parliament! And yet this was originally an act of parliament. Still it was the law of the land, and they were all bound to respect it. The law of the land it was—and it was not capable of being altered; and if it were so altered, as certain hon. members wished, there would be much less of apollution in it than in the original transfer of the property. If they were to trace the titles by which property in parishes were held—if they were to examine into the grants made by the ancient barons, they would see that they were given in consideration of certain services to be rendered to the donor, at least to the soul of the donor. Masses were to be said for the repose of his soul; but now no masses were said, the conditions of the bequest were not fulfilled, the stipulated services were not rendered. Now, here was the real thimble rig. (Hear, and laughter.) But they were used to thimble rig at the Derby. (Loud laughter.) In Ireland, however, it was that the thimble rig had been played in its perfection. He would appeal to the right hon. gentleman. (Laughter.) They had titles in England. Very well; but they went to the clergy of the people. In Scotland the revenues also went to the clergy of the people. But was this the case in Ireland? He thought the most decided thimble rig was that which transferred the reward from the clergy of the many to the clergy of the few. (Cheers.) This occurred in Scotland, but government was forced to alter the arrangement. Amongst the Scotch of that day there were no right honourable friendships. (Loud laughter.) There was good strong Scotch hatred. Their enmity was as broad as their words, and as sharp as the edges of them. For fifty years they had fought, blood had been shed on both sides, and it was the blood of brave men. What was the result? Not that revenues were given to the right hon. gentleman's church, or to his (Mr. O'Connell's), the more ancient church, but to a new church which the Scotch raised for themselves—to the church of the people.—(Loud cheers.) And what, he proceeded to ask, were the consequences? Before this settlement of weak places Scotland had been a perpetual cause of weakness to England—every foreign enemy looked to Scotland—rebellion was continually rife there—in short, the throne and the constitution of England were frequently endangered, and never actually safe from the state of Scotland.—Shure then, however, Scotland had added strength and dignity to the empire. The intelligence, the industrious peaceable disposition, and the loyalty of the Scotch would not, he felt confident, be denied by the hon. gentleman opposite. The government was nearly Scotch as it was, and would, perhaps, be still more so. (Laughter.) Even the Irish lord on the treasury bench seemed to have learned, from constant association with Scotchmen, to speak with a Scotch accent, or something like it. (Loud laughter.) The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Stanley) had come forward with an address about petty larceny and shoplifting, and thimble rig, which was quite worthy of the Old Bailey, but he had not in any instance made out his case against those who demanded common justice for the people of Ireland. If the Catholics asked, indeed, that a portion of the church revenue should be appropriated to the support of their own clergy, there would be some colour for the charge of their playing the thimble rig. But was this the case? No. When he (Mr. O'Connell) suggested that part of the surplus should be applied to such purposes, the desire and the design was at once disclaimed by the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland. All that they desired was to have their burdens lightened. Government had been taunted with their alterations in the bill; why did they not come forward with one substantial sweeping alteration? (Cheers.) He would be content to take the revenue of the clergy as stated by the learned doctor (Lefroy), at £40,000. It was the statement of a friend of the church; he wished not to dispute it. Here, then, at once, would they have a fund to work upon. Let the revenues of all parishes fall in to the clergyman's die, or be promoted in parishes in which one-fourth of the inhabitants were not Protestants, and they would soon have a fund to draw upon. Meanwhile, let them issue exchange bills to make up any deficiency that might occur.—There would be ample provision to meet these bills. The house would be ready to support such a plan, and if ministers in the prosecution of it should meet with obstacles elsewhere, the people would support them. They might be compelled

to retire from office for a season—he was sure it would be a short one—but they would be borne back to power on the shoulders of a grateful people. (Hear, hear.) A great principle would then be established by the assent of every rational man throughout the three united kingdoms, and the foundation would be laid of peace and prosperity in Ireland which were not known in England or Scotland till the clergy and the people were united, and which would never be known in Ireland till the tithes system should be abolished. (Cheers.) Mr. LEFROY contended, that the property of the church of Ireland rested upon precisely the same foundation as that of the church of England. The tithes question in Ireland would never be satisfactorily adjusted until the charge was altogether removed from the land. At present, owing to the great competition in Ireland, the cottier tenant bid for land without taking into account the payment of tithes, and landlords on their part let their land without attending to the charges upon it beyond the rent. Hence arose the dissatisfaction of the tenant at the payment of tithes. To the present measure he was decidedly opposed, because it would unsettle everything and give satisfaction to no party. (Hear, hear.) Mr. LAMBERT said that he had intended to oppose this measure, but when he had beheld the ill-assorted alliance which had taken place—when he saw the late right hon. secretary for the Colonies at one time enlisting under the banners of the hon. and learned member for Dublin, and at another throwing himself into the arms of those who he had formerly designated as the contemptible remnant of an expiring faction—(hear, hear)—he was resolved to withdraw his opposition. Ministers declared the tithes system to be unjust and oppressive, and the people, finding that it was not, looked to the law into their own hands. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that the burden of tithes ought to be thrown upon the landlords of Ireland, and that for his part, he was perfectly ready to bear his share of it. Mr. F. SHAW said, that as the hon. member for Waterford had talked of the necessity of doing away with the atrocious system of tithes, he felt it necessary to inform him that the bill before the house would not effect that object. The plain meaning of the proposition before the house was, that the people of England were to pay money for the Irish tithes. (Hear, hear.) Mr. GIBBONS said, he had never made a motion respecting Ireland, but he should like to make an address to his Majesty never to make another Irish bishop, and on the death of every bishop to withdraw a regiment from Ireland, and on the death of every dean to withdraw a battalion, which would equalize the reduction of the ecclesiastical and military establishments, and make the government of Ireland much more easy. (Cries of no.) He should refrain from moving, and he therefore hoped the hon. member for Middlesex would withdraw his amendment, and allow a concurrent vote, in order to support the present government. Mr. SMITH said that there were some material difficulties in the amendment and the resolution. The resolution provided that the deficit should be made up from the surplus of the perpetuity fund only in the case of ecclesiastical tithes. Did the hon. member agree with this part of the resolution?—"No," from Mr. Gibbons. No member of his Majesty's government had explained why there should be this distinction. He asked them, were they still adhering to the principle on which they had relinquished the 147th clause in the temporality bill? That clause, as it originally stood, left it in the power of parliament to apply the surplus fund to any purpose whatsoever; but it was struck out, and there was a definite appropriation of half of the surplus to the increase of small livings. Government were then taunted with an abandonment of the principle on which they had before acted; and yet they were still endeavouring to make the surplus fund exclusively applicable to ecclesiastical purposes. (Hear, hear.) Let government at once declare themselves openly and honestly. If any thing could stir government and stimulate their lagging pace, it was the taunt, amounting almost to contumely, which they had heard from their avowed enemies, and from those who still affected to be their friends. (Hear, hear.) One right hon. gentleman (Mr. Stanley) had spoken out, and there was another right hon. gentleman (Sir James Graham) by his side, in interesting political juxtaposition. (A laugh.) —Animo quales neque candidiores Terra tulit, neque quis se sit dignior alter. U, qui complexus, et gradus quisque fuerunt? (Laughter.) The conduct of both these right hon. gentlemen had been most disinterested. (Hear, hear.) He gave them the highest praise. They had joined a party. (No, no.) Well, he would not say that they had joined any party; but they had deserted a party which had the house of commons with them, and which, invested with such power, with a little honest determination, would deserve the support and gratitude of the British empire. (Hear, hear.) When the Irish education scheme was promulgated by the right hon. gentleman, the late secretary for the Colonies, he was taunted by those whose opinions he was now advocating, that he withheld the bill from the Protestants, and attempted to destroy the nursery of orthodoxy in Ireland; but the right hon. gentleman had the courage and manliness to bid them defiance, and deeply should he (Mr. Shell) regret if now he were prepared to impute his former independence at the shrine of a party of whose long misgovernment this country had still so much reason to lament the baneful effects. (Hear, hear.) What had the Tories now to boast of? Where were their petitions in support of the Irish church? Did the Fishery election speak for them? (Hear, hear.) Who was the Conservative candidate? Why the gentleman who accompanied the hon. member for Dover upon a memorable occasion to Windsor—(laughter)—the gentleman of hockney coach notoriety—(laughter.) There was no doubt much associated with his name, but did he not fail? Let them try. Was the country then with them? Let them try. (Hear, hear.) Let them put it to the test. The hon. and learned member for the University of Dublin said, this was the time for the industry and the commons of England. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the hon. and learned gentleman called upon the right hon. baronet, (Sir J. Graham) to vindicate his many characters and political consistency, by explaining the course which he had taken upon this question. There were two principles embodied in this resolution. The first was, that the

public should be called on to contribute a certain sum to the deficiency which would arise from the abolition of the Irish tithes. There was to be an absolute charge on the public purse, to the amount of £60,000; and to that he most distinctly objected. (Hear, hear.) There was another principle involved in the resolution—that by way of providing a partial compensation to the public revenue for the amount to be contributed, the fund set apart by a solemn act of the legislature last session of Parliament, on the faith of which their assent had been called for to most extensive reforms in the Irish church, should be diverted, and that the bill passed in 1833 should be violated in 1834—(hear, hear)—thus tending to shake all confidence in the decisions of His Majesty's government and the legislature. (Hear, hear.) To all this he objected, because, thirdly, it rendered the matter open to much greater objection than the very same measure brought in by government in February last. Lord J. RUSSELL said, that throughout the speech which the house had just heard from the right honourable baronet he had looked most anxiously, but he had looked in vain, for any statement of the principles upon which he would assert the rights of property in reference to the question of tithes. How did he propose to collect the tithes? and supposing them actually collected, he had given no intimation as to the mode in which he thought they ought to be appropriated. Sir R. PEEL had no reluctance to state that he should, in the first place, desire to see the law carried into full force; and to this extent he concurred with the noble lord, that he would direct the force of the government in order to effect the collection of tithes; the proceeds of it, however, he should desire to see applied solely to the purposes of the church. He would go with them in collection, but he objected to their mode of appropriation. Lord JOHN RUSSELL resumed.—Then it was clear that the course of policy which the right honourable baronet would adopt was the same as theirs—he would do as they did—he would apply the force of the crown to the collection of the tithes in Ireland, laying down as a principle the inviolability of church property. But let it not be forgotten that they had expressly reserved the question of appropriation on the church temporality bill, and that they were guilty of no inconsistency whatever in the course which they were then about to take. The right honourable gentleman had spoken of the present as a dismissed government, but that assertion he had utterly failed in proving. Neither upon the question of the Irish church, nor upon any other, did there exist the slightest difference of opinion. Neither was the commission a recent thought, as had been represented by his right honourable friend, and he confessed it filled his mind with astonishment to hear him describe the commission a project lately adopted. Every one of those with whom they were in immediate communication entertained the full conviction that some such measure was indispensable before the subject of tithes came to be finally adjusted.—The right hon. baronet had taunted them as being a dismissed government. Had they ever exhibited of those who had previously exhibited with their lives the dread crime of poverty. One of these was Captain Marcus Samuel Hill—brother of Sir George Hill—and upwards of thirty years' Post Captain in the Royal Navy. The particulars of the Coronor's Inquest held upon the body appeared in our paper of yesterday. It seems that the unfortunate gentleman was residing at Orlifore for the benefit of his health—being exceedingly ill—unable to move except in a carriage—and requiring two or three porters to convey him to that. He was arrested in bed, dragged to a look-up house in Bristol, thence to Gloucester goal, and finally removed by Adeney (without being allowed to sleep on the way, as he earnestly requested) to the King's Bench prison where he never quitted his bed till taken out in his coffin. The Jury returned as their verdict, that the death of Captain Hill was greatly accelerated by the fact of his having been obliged to travel all night—together with the distress of mind caused by his arrest and consequent imprisonment—adding, however, that the "deceased had every comfort and indulgence, which the regulations of the King's Bench prison could extend to persons in his unhappy situation."—True Saxo.

himself the rest charge. Unless that were done, no advance could be made from the consolidated fund; and if it were, a great advantage, which he had already described, would accrue to the occupying tenant. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'REILLY admitted that as far as the 20 per cent. went, there would be a benefit to the tenant; but his objection to the bill was, that it did not go far enough in the way of relief. Mr. LITTLETON, in reply, observed that his right hon. friend, if he would permit him to call him so—(laughter)—in a speech of great ability and humour, had been called for to most extensively reform in the Irish church, should be diverted, and that the bill passed in 1833 should be violated in 1834—(hear, hear)—thus tending to shake all confidence in the decisions of His Majesty's government and the legislature. (Hear, hear.) To all this he objected, because, thirdly, it rendered the matter open to much greater objection than the very same measure brought in by government in February last. Lord J. RUSSELL said, that throughout the speech which the house had just heard from the right honourable baronet he had looked most anxiously, but he had looked in vain, for any statement of the principles upon which he would assert the rights of property in reference to the question of tithes. How did he propose to collect the tithes? and supposing them actually collected, he had given no intimation as to the mode in which he thought they ought to be appropriated. Sir R. PEEL had no reluctance to state that he should, in the first place, desire to see the law carried into full force; and to this extent he concurred with the noble lord, that he would direct the force of the government in order to effect the collection of tithes; the proceeds of it, however, he should desire to see applied solely to the purposes of the church. He would go with them in collection, but he objected to their mode of appropriation. Lord JOHN RUSSELL resumed.—Then it was clear that the course of policy which the right honourable baronet would adopt was the same as theirs—he would do as they did—he would apply the force of the crown to the collection of the tithes in Ireland, laying down as a principle the inviolability of church property. But let it not be forgotten that they had expressly reserved the question of appropriation on the church temporality bill, and that they were guilty of no inconsistency whatever in the course which they were then about to take. The right honourable gentleman had spoken of the present as a dismissed government, but that assertion he had utterly failed in proving. Neither upon the question of the Irish church, nor upon any other, did there exist the slightest difference of opinion. Neither was the commission a recent thought, as had been represented by his right honourable friend, and he confessed it filled his mind with astonishment to hear him describe the commission a project lately adopted. Every one of those with whom they were in immediate communication entertained the full conviction that some such measure was indispensable before the subject of tithes came to be finally adjusted.—The right hon. baronet had taunted them as being a dismissed government. Had they ever exhibited of those who had previously exhibited with their lives the dread crime of poverty. One of these was Captain Marcus Samuel Hill—brother of Sir George Hill—and upwards of thirty years' Post Captain in the Royal Navy. The particulars of the Coronor's Inquest held upon the body appeared in our paper of yesterday. It seems that the unfortunate gentleman was residing at Orlifore for the benefit of his health—being exceedingly ill—unable to move except in a carriage—and requiring two or three porters to convey him to that. He was arrested in bed, dragged to a look-up house in Bristol, thence to Gloucester goal, and finally removed by Adeney (without being allowed to sleep on the way, as he earnestly requested) to the King's Bench prison where he never quitted his bed till taken out in his coffin. The Jury returned as their verdict, that the death of Captain Hill was greatly accelerated by the fact of his having been obliged to travel all night—together with the distress of mind caused by his arrest and consequent imprisonment—adding, however, that the "deceased had every comfort and indulgence, which the regulations of the King's Bench prison could extend to persons in his unhappy situation."—True Saxo.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'For the amendment', 'Majority against it', 'The committee then divided on the original motion', 'Ayes', 'Noes', 'Majority', and 'The house proceeded with the other orders of the day'.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Whilst the Attorney-General's bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, is postponed from day to day—death is really, generally, from its operation those who might have otherwise participated in its promised advantages. In the King's Bench prison alone, two fresh names have, within the present week, been added to the countless list of those who had previously expired with their lives the dread crime of poverty. One of these was Captain Marcus Samuel Hill—brother of Sir George Hill—and upwards of thirty years' Post Captain in the Royal Navy. The particulars of the Coronor's Inquest held upon the body appeared in our paper of yesterday. It seems that the unfortunate gentleman was residing at Orlifore for the benefit of his health—being exceedingly ill—unable to move except in a carriage—and requiring two or three porters to convey him to that. He was arrested in bed, dragged to a look-up house in Bristol, thence to Gloucester goal, and finally removed by Adeney (without being allowed to sleep on the way, as he earnestly requested) to the King's Bench prison where he never quitted his bed till taken out in his coffin. The Jury returned as their verdict, that the death of Captain Hill was greatly accelerated by the fact of his having been obliged to travel all night—together with the distress of mind caused by his arrest and consequent imprisonment—adding, however, that the "deceased had every comfort and indulgence, which the regulations of the King's Bench prison could extend to persons in his unhappy situation."—True Saxo.

THE DUBLIN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. These gardens continue to attract crowds of visitors. We understand that a military band will, in future, attend on Mondays and Fridays. The maintenance of several individuals has lately enriched the collection of animals, by many beautiful green Lizards, brought from France; and presented by Sir Wm. Gosnell, an Ocelot from Mr. Gillgeous, a black Chimpanzee from Mr. Holmes, of Demerara, and various other donations. Several porcupines have been lately made, including a fine male Leopard, and a Dotted Bay Dog. The births which have recently taken place in the gardens, are as follows:—A litter of Jackalls, a calf of the Nepal Cow, and a young Musky; two broods of Wild Ducks have been brought out on the pond during the season, and have sat, at present, upon their disposition to depart. We congratulate the committee on the success which has hitherto attended their exertions to establish an Irish Zoological Society, which, from its present flattering progress, promises in a short time to be second to no similar establishment in Europe.—Freeman.

ANECDOTE OF MR. JEFFERSON, WHEN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—This gentleman having occasion to go to the stables at Baltimore, stepped at an inn, alighted from his horse, and, with his saddle-bags under his arm, walked into the coffee-room. To this question, if he could be accommodated, the landlord, (a Scotchman) hastily scanning his dress (which was not calculated to give the beholder any idea of his dignity) and presuming that from a person habited in a plain brown suit, with worn stockings, and a faded wig, little profit could be expected, replied that his house was full of gentlemen, and he could not take him. Mr. Jefferson immediately left the house, room, and secured lodgings at another house. He had scarcely departed, when a gentleman whom he had presented asked the landlord if he knew to whom he had been talking, and on receiving a reply in the negative, told him it was the Intelligence, ran headlong, and returned at the house, and presented the gentleman to the landlord, who had been told by the Intelligence that he was the President. The gentleman, who had been told by the Intelligence that he was the President, was Mr. Jefferson. He had been told by the Intelligence that he was the President, and he had been told by the Intelligence that he was the President. Mr. Jefferson requested he would not trouble himself, as he was perfectly satisfied where he was.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JULY 4.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

The Earl of WICKLOW presented a petition from the directors of this banking company, in favour of the bill for giving them a charter, and alleging as considerable length that such a charter was not contrary to the bargain made between the government and the bank of England.

Earl GREY said he should feel himself obliged to object to proceeding further with the bill than before the lords.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said it was essential for the public to know precisely what was the nature of the bargain between the government and the bank. He, for one, knew not what that bargain was.

The Earl of ROSSLYN presented a similar petition, as did the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The Earl of WICKLOW moved for copies of all communications between the government and the bank of England relative to the renewal of the bank charter, from and after the 31 of June, 1833.—Ordered.

DISTURBANCES SUPPRESSING (IRELAND) BILL.

Earl GREY moved the order of the day for the second reading of the above bill.

The Earl of DURHAM felt that if he were to remain totally silent on this occasion, it might be supposed that he was favourable to the whole measure, which was not the fact. It was with great regret that he felt himself obliged to dissent from that part of the enactments of the bill which related to public meetings.

The bill would have withdrawn which authorised an interference with public meetings in Ireland. He admitted that it was proper to arm the government of Ireland with strong powers, and no man would more readily consent than he would to place such powers in the hands of the noble lord who was at the head of that government, or of his right hon friend who filled the office of chief secretary; but much as he confided in them, he could not consent to that which this bill proposed.

He was willing to give to the government of Ireland all the powers that were necessary for the suppression of violence and outrage, but beyond that he would not go.

The LORD CHANCELLOR could not allow this opportunity to escape without adding his testimony to that of his noble friend, at the head of His Majesty's government, as to the continued necessity which existed for adopting this measure. He should not discharge his duty faithfully and manfully to their lordships, to his sovereign and to the country, if he shrunk from bearing his testimony to the continuance of a state of anarchy. There was, he admitted, a most direct and violent interference of those private rights, but to that his noble friend did not object. He knew that all the King's subjects had a right to meet—had a right to address parliament—had a right to address the crown—had a right to put forward their grievances—had a right to assemble and to discuss the subject matter of those grievances, and the measures of the government, and the legislature generally. He knew all this, and God forbid that he should deny it; but he should doubt the existence of such rights. They were the sacred, the imprescriptible rights of the people; but was it not a right that a man might be out after yourself? It was evidently necessary that some general measure should be adopted with regard to Ireland—a moderate but a permanent measure—for they could not continue to proceed on the principle of temporary legislation. If during the next seven or eight months agitation and violence to any extent prevailed, those whose interests were affected would come and tell the legislature that under existing circumstances the bill could not be dropped; but if on the other hand, no agitation, no excitation was manifested during that time, then the government would be that they must continue the measure, because the prevailing quietness was owing to the bill. They must therefore direct their minds to some mitigated but general measure to preserve the peace of the empire. He stated this confidently, because it was evident that measures of this nature could not be carried on year after year for ever. It was not acting like a wise or prudent legislature to go on in this way.

The Duke of WELLINGTON entirely approved of the bill, the necessity for which was clearly proved by the correspondence which had just been laid on their lordships' table. To show that necessity, he begged leave to read an extract from a letter addressed to his Majesty's government by the lord lieutenant of Ireland. The noble lord there stated, "that disturbance was in every instance excited by agitation, the combined object of that agitation being the abolition of tithes and the dissolution of the union between the two countries." (Hear, hear.) He could not find words sufficient to express to his Majesty's government the mischief which resulted from these proceedings. This agitation led to violence and outrage. They were as inseparable as cause and effect. The opinions of the best informed persons here are unanimously given in favour of the renewal of the act. Surely it was superfluous for him to add anything to the strong opinion here expressed in favour of the measure. All he should say was, that the bill had his entire and most heartfelt approbation.

The Earl of LIMERICK more particularly supported this bill because it contained the provision to which the noble earl opposite objected; he supported it, because it was calculated to prevent those political meetings, and that violence of expression which had wrought so much mischief in Ireland.

The Earl of MULGRAVE said, in the year 1810 he had opposed the passing of similar measures of coercion when it was proposed to apply them to England, though by so doing he had differed with some of his nearest and dearest relatives. (Hear, hear, hear, from the Lord Chancellor.) He wished, however, that the renewal of the bill should be continued only till a short period after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

Lord FARNHAM could not help reproaching in the strongest terms that species of negotiation which had recently been going on with the agitators of Ireland—(hear, hear)—and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to bear the noble earl at the head of the government assert that he knew nothing of it. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GREY must first express the deep pain which he felt whenever any subject of difference arose between himself and his noble friend and relation (the Earl of Durham). He was sure that his noble relation acted from noble and honourable and conscientious motives, and that he was anxious to discharge his public duties in the way

that was most beneficial to the interests of his country. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was, therefore, with pain that he dissented upon any occasion from his noble relation, but so total and absolute was his dissent from his noble relation on the present occasion, that if he could not have proposed the renewal of this bill with the clauses which it contained respecting public meetings, he would not have proposed it at all. It was impossible for him not to allude to what had been said by some noble lords respecting certain negotiations which they supposed had recently taken place. If any negotiations had taken place (which he did not believe, they were totally unknown to him.) (Lord Chanc.) If he had been applied to on the subject, he should not only have expressed his disapprobation of them, but should have used every exertion in his power to prevent them. There was no trickery, at any rate, on his part. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of WICKLOW said that what had fallen from the noble earl at the head of the government, and from the noble lord on the woolsack, was a source of great gratification to him. It was material that within 24 hours after the unstatesmanlike declaration that had recently been made elsewhere, a disavowal of it should be given by the noble earl opposite and the noble and learned lord on the woolsack.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he did not believe that anything like a negotiation had taken place between his right hon. friend and the party to whom allusion had been so pointedly made. There might have been communications unknown to the government on the subject of the coercion bill between his right hon. friend and that party, as there had been between himself and a noble lord whom he did not see in his place. He had discussed with that noble lord in private upon the woolsack the operation of the coercion bill, and before he had seen the papers he had told that noble lord that he wished the clauses respecting courts martial and public meetings struck out of the bill; but when he found the facts to be such as they appeared to be in the papers read by his noble friend the other evening, he had formed the opinion which he had that night frankly expressed to their lordships. (Hear.)

Lord STOURTON said that the anomalous condition of the people of Ireland was occasioned by the extent to which absenteeism was carried, and the want of a system of poor laws in that country. A great deal had been said of the evils of agitation, but he thought that agitation might in some respect be compared to a steam engine. It was said that one bushel of coals employed for the purpose of putting a steam engine in motion was equal to twenty labourers; and, in like manner, it might be said that one bushel of misery was equal to twenty agitators. Let parliament remove the misery which existed in Ireland, and it would effectually put down the agitation.

The bill was then read a second time; to be committed on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JULY 4.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from William Gaskell, Chairman of a public meeting held in Cheltenham, in favour of a remission of the sentence passed upon the proprietors of the True Sun. He also presented a petition from James Reece, sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months for selling unstamped publications, to the same effect. The hon. member, who spoke in a very valuable tone of voice, said that with respect to the proprietors of the True Sun, the prosecution by the government had enlisted public sympathy in their favour, and now the people were determined to support them at all events, as they looked upon their prosecution as a direct attack on the liberties of the Press. The hon. member concluded by entreating the noble lord (Howick) to accede to the prayer of the petitioners, and not to allow to release those now imprisoned, but to desist from all further prosecution of the Press, stamped or unstamped.

Lord HOWICK, who likewise spoke very innoctly, said, as the hon. and learned member for Cork had a motion for an address to his Majesty on the books of the house, praying the liberation of the proprietors of the True Sun Newspaper, he thought it much better to waive all discussion on the subject at present. When that motion should come forward in its regular course, the Attorney-General and the noble lord at the head of his Majesty's government in that house would be, no doubt, ready to meet the arguments of the hon. and learned member. But he (Lord Howick) could not, even in such a thin house, avoid advertising to one or two observations of the hon. member for Bath. That hon. member had said that all political discussions in the Newspapers should be free and uncontrolled. In the general principle he (Lord H.) agreed with him; but he would beg to ask the hon. member was he prepared to say that a government, respected and supported by the useful and really important classes of society, should be plotted against, and its overthrow contemplated, by a knot of individuals with full impunity? Was he prepared to say that there should exist a body in the heart of this metropolis calling itself a national convention, and publishing its objects to be the overthrow of the government? He was sure he was not. If, therefore, he was not, could he refuse, in common consistency, to punish those who urged such proceedings—and could he permit with impunity the publication of printed papers having this for their object? The hon. member had said that the persons who sold these papers were entirely ignorant of their contents; and that the petitioner knew nothing at all about them. He (Lord H.) had no doubt the hon. gentleman was convinced the case was as he stated, but when he recollected the circumstance that this plea was put in in mitigation of punishment, and that the learned judge who tried this case did not attach any weight to it, he (Lord H.) was justified in doubting its accuracy, to say the least of it. He had said more on the subject than he had originally intended, but as it was quite uncertain when the motion of the hon. member for Cork might come on, he thought he should not let pass the opportunity of stating his sentiments in reference to the subject.

Sir H. HARDINGE confessed that, though he did not agree with the statements in the petition respecting the proprietors of the True Sun, he thought the prayer of it entitled to the favourable consideration of the government. He came to that conclusion, not so much for the sake of the petitioners, as for what had occurred both in and out of that house. He recollected that an honourable member of that house, a near relative of the Lord Chancellor, had, at the time of a contested election in the borough of Southwark, stated to those assembled there publicly that there was a means of erasing the payment of taxes, and actually had pointed out to them the means to which he had alluded. He also recollected that a noble lord, then a member of the house of Commons, was a member of another branch of the legislature, had

said that unless a certain measure, at that time pending, were carried according to his wishes, he should resist the payment of the taxes. Yet neither of these—being applied to the hon. member for Southwark—had been prosecuted, still less were the declarations; while the proprietors of the True Sun were for a crime exactly similar. If it were tolerated—and even lauded—in noble lords and members connected with the government, either by sentiment or consequence—the did not see why, or how, a different measure for the same offence should be adopted to humble individuals unconnected with them in either way, and widely differing with them in political opinion. He thought the offence was a serious one, and worthy of punishment under ordinary circumstances—be also thought that under the circumstances, and in the case of the True Sun, under these circumstances, just one, but he thought, under all the circumstances of the case, when the conduct of the government, in reference to the noble lord and the honourable member he had alluded to was taken into account, the case of the proprietors of the True Sun, under these circumstances, was a just one, but he thought, under all the circumstances of the case, when the conduct of the government, in reference to the noble lord and the honourable member he had alluded to was taken into account, the case of the proprietors of the True Sun, under these circumstances, was a just one, but he thought, under all the circumstances of the case, when the conduct of the government, in reference to the noble lord and the honourable member he had alluded to was taken into account, the case of the proprietors of the 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