



Viscount MELBOURNE said that he begged leave to signify the assent of the crown to this measure as far as his rights were concerned.

The preamble was proposed. Clause 1 of the bill was proposed. Lord LYNCHURST rose to propose an amendment to the clause, that the words "seven tenths" should be struck out, and the words "three fourths" substituted.

Lord HATHERTON opposed the amendment of the clause. The Marquis of WESTMEATH regretted that there should be any reduction in the incomes of the clergy.

Lord WELINGTON said, last night he had been subject with the noble and learned lord, and before it came to be proposed, he had therefore, not to be considered as having agreed to any portion of this clause, or rather the corresponding clause in the other bill, and all he now desires to do is to express his concurrence in the proposition of his noble and learned friend.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, it might not be very easy to fix the exact amount which ought to be deducted, but some approximation might be made to the actual result of the measure.

Lord LANSLOWNE said, he would fairly confess, speaking for himself, that he did not consider the object under consideration had been what would be really beneficial to the country, and just to all the interests concerned.

Lord LYNCHURST said, he would not reject more than noble viscount said, but he would ask the noble viscount what probability there was of such a result, and he had not heard of any sound reason why he should consent to reduce the income of the clergy 35 per cent.

The noble and learned lord said, that he would not be surprised if the noble viscount should be a final vote.

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to the measure which everybody admitted the state of Ireland required, and which everybody admitted was necessary for the tranquillity of the country and the security of the empire.

It was not necessary for him at present to state the general outline of the clause, but he would state the measure thus altered and modified into their favour.

Lord MELBOURNE said it was perfectly impossible for him (Lord Melbourn) to comply with the request of the noble and learned lord, who had been made by a noble friend on the other side of the House.

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Table with columns: Bank Stock, Government Securities, and various financial instruments. Includes 'PRICES OF IRISH STOCK' and 'LONDON PRICES OF IRISH STOCK'.

The Saturday Courant. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. SPAIN.—We have letters from Madrid of the 16th inst.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER. We give in this day's publication the remainder of Mr. O'Connell's letter to the people of England.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 1836. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Lord J. RUSSELL moved the third resolution...

put down "are gross forgeries," he specifies, however, but one, and we shall show how the fact stands as to it. He states that two clergymen of the Church of England are represented by us as applicants for a national school in the parish of Delany, of which Mr. Cleaver is rector; that the names of these two applicants are Cockburn and Morrison; and that "Mr. Morrison, finding that his name had been put forth as one of the applicants for this school, immediately wrote to Mr. Cleaver, assuring him that he had never signed any such application, and that he wondered who it was that had had the audacity to put his name to such a document."

Mr. HUME persisted in his objection, notwithstanding our relief to the Dissenters in this respect, and he therefore moved that on the third day that day six months. Mr. LENNARD objected to the Bill, that it went to continue the system of national schools, and increasing the number of them. Lord J. RUSSELL would beg to call the House and the country to the extraordinary position in which his Majesty had placed themselves, a position for which he would not be parallel found in the history of England. He stated that the Bill was a gross insult to the Dissenters, and that it was a gross insult to the Dissenters, and that it was a gross insult to the Dissenters.

The author states, that neither Mr. Morrison nor Mr. Cockburn was curate of the parish from which the application came. We never stated that either was the same. His signature, too, bears a striking resemblance to the handwriting of the note which we wrote to the subject; and we, therefore, made a request to him, through his father, that he would call at our office and look at it; but he has not thought proper to do so. We do not intend to include him in our list of applicants. Mr. Cockburn, the other gentleman referred to, has called at our office since his return from Italy, and has declared his signature to be genuine.

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This is not all. The appendix to the report contains a copy of our regulations; and one of them, relating to the choice of teachers, is as follows:—"Local patrons and committees of schools are expected to select suitable teachers and to superintend them; but the commissioners will require to be satisfied of the fitness of the teachers, both in regard to moral character and to literary qualifications, by testimonials, and also, if they see fit, by training in a model school and examination." Not a word of this is given in the report. Of the nature of the testimonials, and doing so, ventures to assert that, for any thing that appears to the contrary in the report, our schoolmasters may be "Atheists," and that "there is not the slightest security taken against the appointment of the most godless youths in Ireland to be teachers in the schools."

The two great commandments in which our Lord sums up Christian duty are, "to love the Lord our God with all our heart, mind, and strength, and to love one's neighbour as one's self;" and it is hardly possible to violate both of them in one act more effectually than by promoting the dishonour of God through the means of a slander of one's neighbour.

The pamphlet, in the next place, charges us with prolixity. The author says, "The report is prolix, particularly, that no fewer than 149 clergymen of the Established Church, 180 of the Presbyterian persuasion, and 1,397 Roman Catholic clergymen, have been among the applicants for their aid in the establishment of the schools." We have taken the pains to investigate this matter, and find, by the returns which have been laid before the House, that with respect to the 149 persons described as clergymen of the Established Church who have given in their adhesion to the plan of the commissioners, there are, in fact, only 59. Then, our correspondents, without taking the proper means of ascertaining whether they be true or false, simply give us the names of the 149, and insist that what we have thus stated "is not only not true, but contrary to the truth."

The author here first misrepresents our report, and then, on his own misrepresentation, grounds a charge of positive falsehood against us. We neither state, nor profess to state, in the report, the number of clergymen who had applied to us for aid. What we did say was—having given a list of our schools, and having stated, opposite to each, the number of signatures to the application for it, distinguishing the lay from the clerical, and the Protestant from the Roman Catholic, we laid the whole added up; and, finding that the Protestant ecclesiastical signatures bore the same proportion to the whole as the signatures of the Roman Catholics to the whole, we stated that the signatures of the Protestants bore to Roman Catholics in the body of the report thus:—"Of the signatures to the applications made to us for aid, 149 are those of clergymen of the Established Church, 180 of those of clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, and 1,397 of those of Roman Catholic clergymen." It may be said that the number of signatures of the Protestants bears to that of the Roman Catholics in the mass of the population, and the Protestant lay signatures a much higher proportion.

We gave, in a separate return, the names of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen who had signed each application; and it showed that several persons had signed more than one. The same fact was pointed out by a member of our board, who was examined upon the subject matter of our report, before a committee of the House of Commons in August last. We thus expressly showed that the number of signatures exceeded the number of persons who had applied to us for aid.

We now beg leave to speak, not of signatures, but of persons; and we annex a list of the clergymen of the Established Church, of the Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenting clergymen, and of the Roman Catholic clergymen, who have signed applications to us for aid that has been granted up to the present time. The numbers are, of clergymen of the Established Church, 127; of the Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenting clergymen, 103; of Roman Catholic clergymen, 941. Thus appears that the number of Protestant signatures is to that of Roman Catholic signatures as 127 to 941, or as 1 to 7.32. We have, however, in the list which we now give, noted the persons who, we understand, have died, and the persons who have signed to us their desire to withdraw their signatures;—and deducting these from the whole number, there remain 216 Protestant clerical applicants, that is to say, 110 clergymen of the Established Church, and 106 of the Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenting clergymen.

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This is not all. The appendix to the report contains a copy of our regulations; and one of them, relating to the choice of teachers, is as follows:—"Local patrons and committees of schools are expected to select suitable teachers and to superintend them; but the commissioners will require to be satisfied of the fitness of the teachers, both in regard to moral character and to literary qualifications, by testimonials, and also, if they see fit, by training in a model school and examination." Not a word of this is given in the report. Of the nature of the testimonials, and doing so, ventures to assert that, for any thing that appears to the contrary in the report, our schoolmasters may be "Atheists," and that "there is not the slightest security taken against the appointment of the most godless youths in Ireland to be teachers in the schools."

The two great commandments in which our Lord sums up Christian duty are, "to love the Lord our God with all our heart, mind, and strength, and to love one's neighbour as one's self;" and it is hardly possible to violate both of them in one act more effectually than by promoting the dishonour of God through the means of a slander of one's neighbour.

The pamphlet, in the next place, charges us with prolixity. The author says, "The report is prolix, particularly, that no fewer than 149 clergymen of the Established Church, 180 of the Presbyterian persuasion, and 1,397 Roman Catholic clergymen, have been among the applicants for their aid in the establishment of the schools." We have taken the pains to investigate this matter, and find, by the returns which have been laid before the House, that with respect to the 149 persons described as clergymen of the Established Church who have given in their adhesion to the plan of the commissioners, there are, in fact, only 59. Then, our correspondents, without taking the proper means of ascertaining whether they be true or false, simply give us the names of the 149, and insist that what we have thus stated "is not only not true, but contrary to the truth."

The author here first misrepresents our report, and then, on his own misrepresentation, grounds a charge of positive falsehood against us. We neither state, nor profess to state, in the report, the number of clergymen who had applied to us for aid. What we did say was—having given a list of our schools, and having stated, opposite to each, the number of signatures to the application for it, distinguishing the lay from the clerical, and the Protestant from the Roman Catholic, we laid the whole added up; and, finding that the Protestant ecclesiastical signatures bore the same proportion to the whole as the signatures of the Roman Catholics to the whole, we stated that the signatures of the Protestants bore to Roman Catholics in the body of the report thus:—"Of the signatures to the applications made to us for aid, 149 are those of clergymen of the Established Church, 180 of those of clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, and 1,397 of those of Roman Catholic clergymen." It may be said that the number of signatures of the Protestants bears to that of the Roman Catholics in the mass of the population, and the Protestant lay signatures a much higher proportion.

We gave, in a separate return, the names of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen who had signed each application; and it showed that several persons had signed more than one. The same fact was pointed out by a member of our board, who was examined upon the subject matter of our report, before a committee of the House of Commons in August last. We thus expressly showed that the number of signatures exceeded the number of persons who had applied to us for aid.

We now beg leave to speak, not of signatures, but of persons; and we annex a list of the clergymen of the Established Church, of the Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenting clergymen, and of the Roman Catholic clergymen, who have signed applications to us for aid that has been granted up to the present time. The numbers are, of clergymen of the Established Church, 127; of the Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenting clergymen, 103; of Roman Catholic clergymen, 941. Thus appears that the number of Protestant signatures is to that of Roman Catholic signatures as 127 to 941, or as 1 to 7.32. We have, however, in the list which we now give, noted the persons who, we understand, have died, and the persons who have signed to us their desire to withdraw their signatures;—and deducting these from the whole number, there remain 216 Protestant clerical applicants, that is to say, 110 clergymen of the Established Church, and 106 of the Presbyterian and other Protestant Dissenting clergymen.

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