



best and most authentic ground for assuring them that there will be a dissolution...

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

We have to apologise to our Tory readers for omitting from the absolute want of space, the speeches at a dinner given at Ashford to commemorate his Majesty's late declaration...

"To prove their doctrine orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks, and silence all objections by infallible artillery."

Sir B. Bridges, in like spirit, regretted that there were also other persons, respectable individuals, who, though professing to belong to the established church, still conceived it to be their interest to encourage dissenting privileges in others...

Were the French more free now than before 1789? Was the era of the Bastille, lettres de cachet, and an enslaved press, more favourable to freedom than the present constitutional system?

Lord Winchelsea further deduced from the comparative state of crime in the Protestant and Catholic parts of Ireland, a proof that there was something in Protestant principles that tended to the security of property...

Lord Strangford and Sir E. Knatchbull used vague yet significant language.

It was true that among the institutions of the country there was something that might be amended and improved; but there was much more that required to be placed in its pristine state of purity.

Queer, Schedule A?

Sir E. Knatchbull said forth—"If they kept the church and state just as it had been delivered to them by their ancestors, he was sure that in so doing they would be consulting the best interests of their country."

Here is food for reflection.

(FROM THE PLYMOUTH JOURNAL.)

Up to Friday the country may be said to be in a state of comparative tranquillity—commerce flourishing...

the vast manufacturing population fully and actively employed. Political excitement that a short time since pervaded the country had tranquillised, and the people were waiting with calmness the announcement of those measures of reform which are known to have been in preparation...

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It is of the utmost importance that the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, should be stated in respect to this point.

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could not go on upon the same principles upon which it had been conducted ever since Lord Melbourne's accession; and that a dissolution of the Cabinet, before or upon the meeting of Parliament, was inevitable.

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His lordship could not make these representations, for the best of all reasons, that on all the great questions of church reform the ministry were quite agreed.

In fact, it is only necessary to revert to what took place when Lord Stanley and Sir Jas. Graham, the Duke of Richmond and Earl of Ripon left the ministry, to be convinced that there could be no divisions among ministers on the subject of Irish church reform.

Lord Melbourne could not confess to what did not exist; for there never was a cabinet more united than his on all the great questions alluded to by the Standard and the Times.

No difficulty could be anticipated in carrying on the public business during the next session, because on all the questions, as far as is now known, which could have come forward, and more particularly the questions respecting church reform in Ireland and England, the reform of municipal corporations, law reform of an extensive nature, the relief to Dissenters, &c., there was no dissentient voice in the Cabinet.

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In Lord Melbourne's communication with his Majesty at Brighton there had been any description of serious difficulty in respect to the appointment rendered needed by the death of Earl Spencer—if there had been any communication of division or disunion amongst the members of the Cabinet which threatened its destruction, or appeared likely to impair its efficiency—if there had been any intimation from Lord Melbourne to the King, or admission or confession in the course of conversation of a character warranting the inference, that on certain questions which could not be avoided next session the cabinet would be divided, we should less deplore the step which has been taken.

We utterly and entirely deny the truth of any communication from Lord Melbourne to his Majesty, warranting the inference that the cabinet could not hold together, either now or during the next session.

We defy our contemporaries to disprove what we stated in our Monday's publication. The ministry has been dismissed because it had resolved to propose measures of church reform in Ireland and England.

The reform which it contemplated was intended to strengthen the real interests of the church, and increase the numbers and seal of its honest supporters, by rooting out corruption and removing abuses.

The late government contemplated other substantial reforms, the particular plans and measures being in a state of great forwardness to be submitted to parliament. So far from Lord Melbourne confessing weakness in the Cabinet, or fear to meet parliament, nearly the last words addressed by him to his Majesty at Brighton were, "That himself and his colleagues would serve his Majesty to the last upon reform and liberal principles."

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MR. O'CONNELL IN CORK.

About two hundred of the most influential citizens of Cork... Mr. O'Connell rose, and spoke, nearly as follows:—There is no feeling of the mind under which man is more liable to delusion than that of self-love...

they shifted their scene of action to the North, and never was dramatic representation more replete with fiction, than the Northern fair; but before we turn to the North, for their information I will tell them, that in the county Cork alone there are 814,000 men, enough to lick all the orangemen in Ireland...

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Four men, two of whom were supposed to be armed, entered the house of a poor man named John Phillips, residing at Bloody Bridge, in the barony of Ballynaden, on Saturday night... Several other toasts were drunk.

COURT OF CHANCERY—LONDON, MON. 17.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR. Upon Sir Charles Wetherell entering the Court this morning, the Lord Chancellor said that he would take that opportunity of stating to him the state in which the appeal of the Attorney-General v. Shore, which related to Lady Hewley's Charity, stood under present circumstances...

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Certain members of the Council of Common Council presented a requisition to the Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Winchester) on Tuesday, requesting his Lordship to call a Court to consider the propriety of presenting an address to the King, expressing the general alarm of the citizens at the unexpected dismissal of an administration possessing a large share of public confidence...

MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

(FROM THE WARREN OF SATURDAY.) We have this day to glance at, (for time will admit of no attempt at detail) the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday at the Corn Exchange, the sedition of which exceed in daring atrocity and unrelenting spirit any since treason has become, in speech and act, a sort of permitted indulgence in O'Connell and his satellites...