THE BANBURY GUARDIAN,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER

FOR THE COUNTIES OF OXFORD, WARWICK, NORTHAMPTON, BUCKINGHAM, WORCESTER, AND GLOUCESTER.

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ADDRESS.

In presenting ourselves to the Public for the first time in the character of weekly journalists, it will be reasonably expected that we shall lay before our readers a representation of the grounds on which we build our hopes for support, and of the plan of operations by which we hope to deserve it. The town of Banbury is situated at the northern extremity of the county of Oxford—twenty-two miles from the city of Oxford. It is so near to the county of Northampton that a portion of its outskirts are within the limits of that county, the town of Northampton being twenty-eight miles distant. The county of Warwick, Warwick itself lying at a distance of twenty miles, comprises a considerable portion of what may be termed the Banbury district, and reaches within three miles of the borough of Banbury. Portions of Worcestershire and of Gloucestershire [illegible] neighbourhood, and in much more intimate connection with the town of Banbury than with either of their respective county towns. The county of Buckingham is distant only nine miles, while the nearest place in it in which a newspaper is published is distant thirty-four miles. Thus remotely situated from any place of central importance, in a fertile, wealthy and highly populous district; having the advantage of direct water communication with London, Birmingham, and other commercial marts, it is of natural consequence that the town of Banbury has become distinguished as a market for almost every description of merchandise. To the 140 places within a circuit of ten miles it may be said to be a metropolis.

From this view of our position it will be seen that the list of counties placed under the title of our Paper comprises only those in which it is safe to calculate on a good share of public patronage.

Up to the present time there has existed no public journal to present in a combined form the local news of this important district, or to supply to men of business residing in it an efficient medium of advertisement. In each of the neighbouring counties two or more newspapers of conflicting politics have divided the circulation, and thus the difficulty and expense of advertizing has been still further increased. Building our expectations of success on the foundation supplied by these facts, we are strengthened in them by the experience of the liberal measure of support which for five years has been accorded to the monthly *Guardian*. Though that little journal has been chiefly confined to one topic in the field of intelligence, and from its size and period of publication has not supplied the place of a newspaper, it has yet been honoured with very extensive and steadily increased patronage.

In conducting this larger and more important undertaking, we are resolved to use our utmost endeavours to make the *Banbury Guardian* a faithful register of current events. In this our vocation, whatever may be our private political sentiments, we shall regard ourselves as servants of the public at large; and it will be our earnest care to report every occurrence of legitimate public interest with strict impartiality: suppressing nothing out of fear, nor inserting any thing out of favour, to any party, religious or political.

In a provincial journal, local intelligence is to many readers an object of at least equal importance with a judicious selection of general news. We have therefore made arrangements in all the important places in our district for a regular communication of all news of local interest.

In early Market intelligence, our day of publication will give us the greatest advantage. Appearing on Thursday before noon, we shall be enabled to give the markets of Mark Lane and Liverpool of the day preceding, besides those of Daventry, Towcester, Chipping-Norton, and Brackley.

Full reports will be given of Assizes, Sessions, and Public Meetings within our district.

On the first Thursday in each month we intend to give in a portion of our columns the Poor Law information we have been accustomed to furnish in the monthly *Guardian*, so that our very distant friends may continue to be supplied, at the least possible additional expense, with the facts they require.

In addition to that kind of matter which it forms the more immediate business of a newspaper to present, we shall endeavour to supply articles, original and extracted, of a nature calculated for literary amusement and instruction. With this view, notices of new books and periodicals will form a feature in our Paper. To conclude this sketch of our plan, we will only add that we shall strictly exclude from our columns, whether in the shape of advertisement or otherwise, that description of matter which renders too many of our cotemporaries unfit for the family table.

Having now entered on our weekly labour, we have to appeal to those who are interested in the establishment of a respectable newspaper for the use of the town and neighbourhood, for a generous extension of all the support we may in their estimation seem to deserve. The more promptly that support is extended, the greater will be the security of our ultimate success, the greater will be our cheerfulness in bearing the weight of the undertaking, and the deeper will be our gratitude for the favours conferred.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

"The gentleman in Black," in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, performs all his acts of kindness under a show of severity and sternness. He threatens a beggar with the stocks when he flings some pence into his hat, and when he gives a shilling for a bundle of matches he intimates that he has taken in the seller and shall make money of his bargain, which the next moment he bestows on a tramper with an objurgation. Several of our London magistrates have fallen into the humour of the Gentleman in Black in the administration of justice. When a gentleman is convicted of any gross outrage they put on an air of inflexible rigour, declare it their bounden duty to do equal justice, talk of their resolution to enforce the law on rich and poor alike, protest that the prisoner's station shall not exempt him from the full punishment due to his offence; and after all this, they award some paltry fine, as it were something only next in severity to sentence of death.

A correspondent alludes justly to one example of this magisterial fanfaronnade, contrasting the punishment with one, in the case of a poor man, and another instance has since then occurred.

A gentleman was convicted at the Clerkenwell police-office, of wantonly breaking a lamp, assaulting an officer, and afterwards endeavouring to corrupt him by a bribe for escape.

The magistrate, Mr. Combe, put on a very severe face.

"He believed the prisoner was sober at the time he committed the offence, and the defence of his having been drinking from 2 o'clock in the day was very little to his credit. But the prisoner had greatly aggravated the case by, in the first instance attempting to strike the police-officer; and, in the second, preferring a charge of assault against him without the shadow of foundation. Persons in his station must be taught that they could not commit such offences with impunity, and the police must be protected from attempts to corrupt their honesty, as well as from attacks on their persons."

The Gentleman in Black so far topped his part in sternness and severity, but now come in the acts belying the expressions.

"He would fine the prisoner 18s. for breaking the lamp, and £2 for the assault."

The prisoner had offered the officer £5, for escape, so that he saved precisely 2 guineas by the severity of justice; or, putting the thing in another form, he would have fined himself 2 guineas more than his stern judge fined him. Naturally he laughed at such punishment, and, paying the money, he remarked—

"Well, you have made me pay for what I have done, that's all."

In reply to which taunt the magistrates said something about the disgrace; but really he is quite mistaken on that point, for in the cases in which gentlemen are concerned the greatest exposure is that of the magistrates.

The very next case before the same magistrate was that of a cabman, who had taken 1s. 6d. more than his fare, and used abusive language, and the punishment was a month's imprisonment with hard labour, in default of a fine of £2. In this case the magistrates did not talk of rigour, but exercised it. The penalty was perhaps a fit one, but compare with it the fine of £2 18s. on a man in better circumstances, for an act of wanton mischief, followed up by an assault on an officer in the execution of his duty, and mark the difference between the law for the rich and the law for the poor!

(From the *Spectator*.)

Mr. O'Connell has been for many weeks performing to numerous and admiring audiences for the benefit of his Repeal exchequer: so framing his words as to make the Irish believe that he intends something very striking and revolutionary in case England should refuse Repeal, and yet to avoid saying anything that the authorities can pounce upon as punishable treason. Thus he is continually implying a threat that the Irish are all ready to fly to arms, and yet making out that nothing of that sort is meant. He talks about "dying freemen;" then he says that there will be no dying, and impetes the phrase to his own "oratorical phrensy." Some of his friends are not so adroit at this thimblerig. Mr. Roche, for instance, tried his hand, at Skibbereen—"We have a country to live for, but we have also a country to die for; but we won't die for her until they won't allow us to live for her. I don't believe they will attempt to drive us to that desperate alternative." Now this was a very lame conclusion: the ball might have been kept up much longer; as thus—"We have a country to live for, but we have also a country to die for; but we won't die for her until they won't allow us to live for her: but if they won't allow us to live for her, of course we are ready to die for her; unless we can contrive to live for her in spite of them; and in that case, although they won't allow us to live for her, still it would be better not to die for her, but to live for her; for certainly no one would die for Ireland but the Irish, and no one has a right to live in Ireland but the Irish; so that if the Irish die for Ireland and the Saxons live for her, the very object of Repeal would be lost; which proves that it were best in no case to die for her, but that the only patriotism is to live for her. Yet again, in order to get a living, it is very necessary to make out that you are ready for [illegible] truth illustrates [illegible] for their [illegible] too disguises and covers the Repeal [illegible] that 'when lovely woman stoops to folly, and finds too late that men betray'—the only art her '*gilt* to cover,' to ring the changes, 'is to *dye*.'"

(From the *County Chronicle*.)

A measure to facilitate the Inclosure of Waste Lands is a very ticklish affair, when we consider the rights the poor have in them, and the avidity with which parties in a commanding and influential position seek to acquire such property. One naturally pauses when the first step is taken in a project that in a few years time may place in private hands all the waste and common grounds that the public have the right at present to walk over and enjoy, and the poor people the privilege of turning to their advantage in many little ways. It will also be a realization of that complete state of property in the soil which is maintained with so much strictness in this country, and which is viewed by a great many with no little dislike, when the public road will be the only public property for the wayfarer, and no green spot may tempt him to change his beaten and dusty track without rendering him liable to the penalties of a trespass.

We see some fears are entertained of the property thus held out for easy distribution being likely to prove a strong temptation, to the detriment of weaker parties. We see, by the bill now before the House, an opposition of one-fourth only of those interested may prevent the inclosure, while Lord Worsley also proposes that the Commissioners entrusted with its general operation shall make a report twice a-year to the Home Office, that its application and effects may be brought under a strict surveillance. Col. Sibthorp's remonstrance, when the bill was before the House on its second reading, was not by any means ill timed. We think with him for once, that such a measure as this should have ample time allowed for the country to consider its 137 clauses. The powers afforded by it are great. The present expenses of an Inclosure Act are said to be between £400 and £600, whereas by this bill the same can be effected under an expense of £40. Now, when we consider the smallness of this amount, so well calculated to carry out the object of inclosure, and by its very facilities affecting the rights and property of so many, we think the public should have every opportunity for forming an opinion.

We are, however, fully disposed to side with the promoters of inclosure. The risk of abuse, unless these operations are very closely watched, is likely to be great; but great as it may be, and however objectionable to turn every spot of common or waste lands into private property, it is all overborne by the necessity for employing our agricultural population. Why not strengthen the country to the full extent of its capabilities? Why send her sons abroad for employment in the cultivation of other lands, when we have hundreds of thousands of acres of our own that a suitable expenditure of capital and labour can render profitable to all? The emigrant has a demand upon the Executive; it is his undoubted right that every opportunity should be exhausted for finding employment at home before it proposes to him the necessity of leaving his native country because it cannot support him. Surely he may be allowed some feeling of regard and love for the place of his birth and the scenes of his youth! Notwithstanding his rugged exterior, and apparent insensibility through privation and uncertainty to those finer feelings, among which a love of country is to be ranked, still he has it in common with every denizen of the soil, and nature rarely fails to claim her tribute, when he quits his native shore. What else is it that constitutes the loyal feeling of the Canadian, but the recollections the emigrant has treasured up of Old England? He forgets her faults, and thinks only of her claims upon his regard. We repeat, then, the unemployed agricultural labourer has a demand upon the government—first, for employment at home, and not before that is fairly expended ought it to constrain him to go abroad. Land is the natural resource of an indigent population. When other descriptions of property fail to supply the constant increase that supports the journeyman to produce it, if land is to be got, there is his relief. It is taking in hand another mass of the raw material that absorbs labour and remunerates it, and Dr. Johnson very truly describes agriculture to be the only riches that a country can truly call its own. While there is land, you have a resource; its treasures are immutably fixed, and belong to the country, and whenever applied to, every rood of land will, in the language of the old song, maintain its man. Now this inclosure contemplates the beneficial occupation of two millions of acres of wast land in a country where money and every appliance for the purpose exist in greater profusion than in any other part of the world. What an addition to the natural riches of England, and what an employment for its starving population! What an extension of the home market in the full occupation of so many agricultural labourers all acquiring a living, and expending money in manufactures necessary for their comfort! What an addition of wealth to the country in the yearly profits of so much land hitherto valueless, and what a vast circulation of money, as not less than £24,000,000 will in course of time be requisite to inclose and cultivate it! We may be told, taken as a whole, it is the poorest and most unprofitable soil in the country, but that matters not if it will only return a fair profit for the capital laid out. Recollect what the Earl of Leicester did for his estate—what difficulties did he not overcome in bringing forward poor land! He expended upwards of £200,000 on his property, and profitably so, making it the finest in Norfolk.

In the present condition of our agricultural population, the redemption of waste lands would be advisable if only as a means of employment. It would also add much to the permanent wealth, and be an additional counterpoise to the manufacturer and the League. On the other hand, there are the objections we at first raised, yet, although we give them more importance and justly so, than many we are convinced would be inclined to admit, they will not be able to stand against the advantages of inclosure temperately and justly effected.

(From the *Standard*.)

Vindicate the authority of the law with vigilance and rigour. The law, and the loyal men who support the law, will be at all times sufficient to cope with Irish rebels, if only you will not torment your friends by your excessive caution, or encumber them with "patent new inventions," to conciliate inveterate enemies. This is the secret of good government everywhere, and as it has not been yet tried in Ireland, nobody has a right to say that Ireland is an exception. But some timid person may say—what, if Mr. O'Connell declares a civil war at once, how will your law reach him? Doubtless the law now in operation will not suffice to deal with rebels; but the constitution of England has not left itself thus helpless. Whoever raises the banner of rebellion calls into activity a code fully adequate to deal with him and his followers—Martial Law, which, in a declared rebellion, is as much the law of England as the great *Charter*, the *Bill of Rights*, or the *Habeas Corpus Act*. It is quite competent to Mr. O'Connel to call this trenchant code into activity if he chooses. There is nothing in Sir Robert Peel's conduct to create a suspicion that he would prove slack in any such unhappy emergency as Mr. O'Connell might force on—indeed, his not skulking from his high responsibility behind a coercion act is proof that the Right Hon. Baronet's political courage is equal to his personal fearlessness. It is quite competent, we say, to Mr. O'Connell to call *martial law into activity*, if he shall choose to do so; but he will not choose it; and he is, by the stubborn forbearance of the ministers, now fixed in a dead lock; forward he cannot go without arousing this sleeping lion of which we have been speaking, the lightest consequence of whose awaking would be *loss of rent* and *loss of station*; but loss of life, if the agitator were not also a poltroon. Back he cannot go, without disabusing the minds of the hundreds of thousands whose pockets he picks, and becoming an object of universal derision. In short, if ministers only persevere for two years more in their present policy, Mr. O'Connell will either have been hanged, or will be a monk, skulking from the faces of men, at the end of that term.

FOREIGN.

INDIA.

As, on account of the setting of the South west monsoon, the present Mail is despatched more than a week before the accustomed time, our budget of intelligence is somewhat necessarily more scanty than usual. Scarcely three weeks have elapsed since we prepared our last Summary, and those three weeks have been peculiarly uneventful. Nothing of any importance has occurred in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier and his colleagues are beginning to "settle" the country. We hope this settlement will not turn out like the last, where, instead of our settling the country, the country settled us. The Khytul affair appears to be pretty well over now, and we do not anticipate much farther trouble in the Protected States. The old Ranee has fled for safety, and many of the ring-leaders in the late disturbance have been captured. Our troops were set in motion from all the neighbouring stations, Meerut, Kurnaul, Delhi, &c., but they have now returned, or are returning to cantonment. In Bundlecund there is little to disturb us. A few straggling adherents of the ex Rajah of Jeitpore are trying what they can do to break the peace, but they are a most insignificant enemy, sheltered by their insignificance. Elsewhere in India, everything is quiet.

We have little or no intelligence from beyond the Indus. The last accounts were to the effect, that Akbar Khan was at Jelalabad, with a considerable force, awaiting the advent of Dost Mahomed. We do not know as yet what reception the Dost has met with from his countrymen, but it is scarcely doubted that, whatever may be his schemes, he will have the assistance of Akbar Khan. The Barukzyes are likely again to be the dominant power.

At the presidency, but little has occurred to interest the reader. The Remains of the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten, which had been brought down to Calcutta, were interred on the 22nd of April; and a public meeting has since been held, to take into consideration the best means of doing honour to the dead. It was determined to erect, by public subscription, a Cenotaph to his memory in the New Cathedral. The Governor-General is still at Agra.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

CHINA.

The news from China is scanty and unimportant—with the exception of the death of Eleepoo, the High Commissioner, which is likely to retard the progress of our negociations, we have no event of importance to record. There had been no further outbreaks, though it is stated that there is still an uneasy feeling at Canton.

SPAIN.

A British courier reached Paris yesterday, with Madrid news of the 27th. The Regent had stopped at Albacete, and sent to Van Halen to join him. The latter had found [illegible] Rivas [illegible] before Granada that he was obliged to withdraw them.

The telegraph says, that the garrison and citadel of Pampeluna have *pronounced*, and formed a Junta.

Cordova *pronounced* on the 23rd. The Governor and garrison joined Van Halen, who reached Jaen on the 21st.

Ceuta, Algesiras, and the camp of San Roquez, have also *pronounced*.—*Chronicle*.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO MR. LOVELL.

A Dinner took place on the 21st ult. at the Red Lion Hotel, Banbury, on the occasion of the presentation of a handsome piece of plate to Mr. Richard Lovell, of Edgecote Lodge, a gentleman who has gained great celebrity as a breeder of short horned cattle, not only in his own neighbourhood, but throughout the country at large. A large party of some of the first agriculturists in the neighbourhood, sat down to an excellent dinner, of which, to say that it exhibited the delicacies of the season, were too little praise, seeing that many dishes seemed to anticipate the order of nature.

W. Hadland, Esq. of Clattercote, occupied the chair, and among those who were present, we observed W. Cowper, Esq., vice chairman, G. Hitchcock, J. Hitchcock, T. R. Cobb, W. French, S. Lovell, J. Selby, J. Gardner, Horwood, jun., T. Taylor, Esqrs.

On the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were given from the chair:—

The Queen.—The Prince of Wales, and may he be a blessing to his country.—Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family.—Army and Navy.—Mr. Drake and his hounds.

Mr. S. Lovell proposed the Town and Trade of Banbury. He had had the pleasure of seeing both prosperous for the last twenty years, and he hoped to see them prosperous for as many years more.

Mr. Cobb, in responding said, he felt on behalf of himself and fellow townsmen, very grateful for the handsome manner in which they had expressed their interest in the welfare of Banbury. He was very sorry to see both trade and agriculture in so depressed a condition as they had now for some time been. The dulness which latterly prevailed in the trade in this town, he could not but attribute to the depression of the agricultural interest. He begged to propose "Prosperity to agriculture." Though not himself engaged in agricultural pursuits, yet no man could be indirectly more interested in their prosperity. As a Manufacturer—as a country Banker—and having an intimate family connection with Sussex Farmers, he had every reason to feel an interest in the toast. In his opinion, the interests of agriculture and manufactures were mutually dependent.

G. Hitchcock, Esq., after acknowledging the toast, proposed the memory of the late Mr. Lovell, and the late Mr. Cooper, gentlemen whom all present had reason to respect. His best wish for their successors was, that they should make better men than their fathers. Mr. W. Cooper responded.—He felt certain that had it pleased Providence to extend the life of his revered father, nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have been there present to join in promoting the object they were met to carry out. It would always be his endeavour to follow in his father's steps.

The Chairman then proceeded to the business of the evening, by proposing the health of Mr. Richard Lovell; Mr. Lovell, as they were all aware, had bestowed great attention, and subjected himself to much expense in improving the breed of Cattle, and his efforts had been more particularly directed to the improvement of the short horns. This breed had undergone a general improvement in the neighbourhood, but Mr. Lovell had far outstripped his neighbours; and in so doing, had entitled himself to the greatest share of praise. If any one chanced to observe in this neighbourhood two or three beasts more perfect than common, it was almost always found on enquiry that they came from Mr. Lovell's farm, or were the stock of his bulls, and where this immediate connection did not exist, they could generally be traced through their pedigree to the stock of Mr. Lovell's father. Since the celebrated Edge Hill Bull, he knew no animal equal to Mr. Lovell's present one. In the Banbury agricultural shows, Mr. Lovell had always carried off the prize, though always against competition. In London he had been equally successful, even against competitors from all England and Scotland. He (Mr. Hadland) knew no man who had carried off more prizes in London, in proportion to the numbers of animals shown. He (the Chairman) had been enabled to improve his own stock, and he supposed some good humoured friends around him would say that if he kept them better he would improve them more. He thought that merit should not go unrewarded. The neighbourhood of Banbury was deeply indebted to their friend Mr. Lovell, and he had great pleasure on behalf of his agricultural friends, in presenting to him that plate as a tribute due to him for his successful exertions.

The plate which attracted great admiration, had been selected by Mr. Strange, and consisted of a tea service of the gourd pattern, with chased handles, and scroll feet; and a Grecian vase ornamented with flowers and foliage, surmounted by a model of Mr. Lovell's bull, Anthony.

On the cup was the following inscription:—

"Presented to Mr. R. Lovell, of Edgecote, Northamptonshire, by his agricultural friends, as a testimonial of respect for his father's judgment in selecting, and as a token of regard to himself, for his spirited and successful efforts in improving his breed of short horned cattle."

Mr. Lovell, who appeared embarrassed by his feelings on the occasion, rose, and spoke to the following effect:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I most heartily thank you for the very splendid present with which you are pleased to honour my humble efforts as a breeder of cattle. I feel very unworthy to receive such a mark of respect at your hands, and I find myself wholly unable to give a proper expression of the gratitude I feel to you all. More of the merit you are pleased to acknowledge is due to my father, than to myself. Surrounded as I am by a large body of influential agriculturists, it would ill become me to enlarge on the subject of breeding, especially of short horns, with which you are as well acquainted as myself. No one would be induced to bring the breed of cattle to perfection for his own private benefit. It must be done for the benefit of the country at large. My attention was more earnestly directed to the subject after my success at the first occasion of my exhibiting in London. Since that time, I have had the honour to supply stock, not only to the neighbouring countries, but to Scotland, to the Isle of Wight, and to America, and I have had the high gratification to know that they have gained prizes wherever they have been sent. I have to acknowledge great obligation to the late Mr. Cowper, who was one of the oldest and warmest friends to the cause. I am also bound to express my sincere gratitude to our Chairman and other gentlemen who have so kindly interested themselves in this subscription. Allow me, gentlemen, once more to thank you for this splendid present. It is doubly grateful to me, because it bears testimony to the worth of my departed father, at the same time that it conveys the kind expression of your esteem for myself.

The Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Strange, who had exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner in procuring this elegant plate.

Mr. Strange, in returning thanks, begged to be allowed to add his testimony to the merits of the gentleman for whom that plate had been procured. He thought that much of the greatness of this great country had arisen from the exertions of individuals, to effect each in his own occupation, the improvement of those things with which they had to do.

Mr. Horwood proposed the health of the Chairman, who had ever proved himself a good friend to agriculture in all its branches.

Mr. Hadland, after returning thanks, proposed the health of Mrs. Fowler, to whom their acknowledgments were due for the splendid dinner they had just partaken.

Mr. Gardner proposed the health of our new county member Mr. Henley. He was a young man, but he had an old head. He had voted well, not only on the late occasion, but from the beginning, and in all matters. He had the best character both from rich and poor, and when the poor as well as the rich gave a man a good character, he needed no further recommendation.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. Cowper, after his health had been drank and acknowledged, proposed the health of Lord Spencer; than whom he knew no man who was a better farmer or a better man.

Mr. Selby, on behalf of the Noble Earl, returned thanks. He could bear testimony to his Lordship's liberality as a landlord, and in his opinion, Lord Spencer was entitled to the appellation of the Farmers' Friend.

The healths of Mr. Cobb, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Gardner, and of many other gentlemen, were subsequently given; and the company were enlivened in the course of the evening with a clever and humourous song prepared for the occasion, and sung by Mr. Hitchcock, jun.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen and Prince Albert and Royal suite attended Divine Service yesterday in Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace—Bishop of Winchester preached.—Duke, Duchess, and Princess Mary of Cambridge attended Morning Service in Parish Church at Kew.—Duchess of Gloucester visited Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz Friday.—King of Hanover met with accident Friday afternoon at Kew when coming out to mount his horse, by stumbling over a stone step, and in his fall his Majesty bruised his arm and side—he, however, came to town same evening and dined with Marquis of Aylesbury, and was visited yesterday by King and Queen of Belgians, and other Members of Royal Family—her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Queen Dowager also sent to learn state of his Majesty, who is going on favorably, but was unable to accept invitation of Duke of Wellington, Saturday.—Cabinet Council held at Foreign Office Saturday, and sat in deliberation four hours.—Sir R. Peel had audience of her Majesty yesterday.—The Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Surrey, and Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Albert, is appointed Tutor to Prince of Wales.—Public Meeting held Saturday at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, Marquis of Northampton, President of Royal Society, in the chair, to adopt measures by public subscription for raising Monument as tribute of respect to record love of learning, zealous and active support of every object of benevolence, and high and amiable qualities by which his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was so preeminently distinguished—among those present were, Bishops of Durham and Norwich, Marquis Breadalbane, Earls Arundel, Ducie, Fortescue, Gosford, Rosebery, and Zetland, Lords Auckland, Bateman, Beaumont, Carbery, Dalmeny, Dinorben, Ebrington, C. Fitzhardinge, Listowel, Monteagle, Templeman, and Scarborough, Sirs A. Crichton, I. L. Goldsmid, J. W. Lubbock, and J. Seale, Mr. G. Byng, M.P., Mr. Fox Maule, M.P., Mr. Tuffnell, M.P., Mr. Bond Cabbell, &c.—resolution, proposed by Duke of Sutherland and seconded by Marquis of Breadalbane, unanimously passed for raising subscription to carry object suggested into effect.—Effects of his late Royal Highness on sale during the past week—the plate, including many articles of extraordinary antiquity, fetched very high prices.—Subscription commenced by English residents in Paris for erecting Monument in Cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise to memory of gallant Admiral Sir Sidney Smith—among subscribers are many members of French army who served in Egypt, and their descendants who thus pay tribute of respect to one who, though opposed to them when serving his country, saved many hundred lives of men of Buonaparte's army from merciless fury of Turks when they had them in their power during French expedition in Egypt.—Additional distance of 15 miles of London and Dover Railway opened Wednesday to Folkestone.—Non-appearance of F. Burnard on Stock Exchange Friday, caused some sensation among Members, and on its being ascertained that he could not meet his differences on settlement of Foreign Account, he was "declared"—his failure said to be 20,000*l*. Consols and 70,000*l*. Spanish.—Apparently singular name borne by Welsh insurrectionists of "Rebeccaites" understood to be derived from 60th verse of 24th chapter of Genesis, "And they blessed Rebecca, and said unto her, thou art our sister, be thou the mother of thousands of millions, and let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them"—the Welsh very religious, which, in their opposition to toll gates, is mixed up with kind of fanaticism, by which they believe they are destroying system of oppressive injustice.—Kensington Police Court to be removed Monday next to more commodious premises at Brook Green, and to be thenceforth called "Hammersmith Police Court."—Proprietors of Greenwich pier, which lately fell, and now in ruins, have commenced proceedings against contractors (Grissell and Peto) for recovery of damages in three different forms to amount of 50,000*l*.—understood contractors intend to defend actions, relying on fact, that when the stone pier gave way some time previously, expenses (1500*l*.) were jointly borne by Company and contractors.—In Court of Queen's Bench Thursday, Mr. Colburn, publisher, brought action for libel against Messrs. Whiting and Brown, proprietors of Atlas newspaper, for personal attacks and unfair criticisms on works published by him—it appeared, that plaintiff had paid defendants 70*l*. in one year for advertising publications, which he subsequently reduced to 40*l*., believing they were not productive, and from later accounts, from 50*l*. in one year there had been a diminution to less than 5*l*.—on first reduction, Mr. Sidney Whiting, having sole control of the Paper, had called on plaintiff, offering the "olive branch" or "tomahawk," and, former being declined, they had used latter unsparingly, adopting Swift's opinion, "that there was no honor among booksellers, though there might be among thieves"—to illustrate this, they referred to articles in plaintiff's Magazine on life of late Mr. Elliston, intitled "Ellistoniana," alleging them to be imitations of series of articles in "Ainsworth's Magazine," and anecdotes protested against by Mr. Elliston's family as gross and false—defendants also charged plaintiff with resorting to unworthy practice of "puffing," which they were determined to suppress—Lord Chief Justice left question to Jury, whether defendant's articles contained libel on personal character and honor of plaintiff or not, at same time observing that as to expressions attributed to Mr. S. Whiting, that Gentleman had no authority to use them so as to cast responsibility on defendants, Jury, however, not shutting their eyes to fact that cause of discussion was diminution of advertisements—verdict for plaintiff, damages 40s.—Oxford University Authorities, in consequence of their taking prominent part in disturbances at Sheldonian Theatre (see 3d page), have rusticated Mr. Paul Parnell, Fellow of St. John's College, for five, two Messrs. Marshall, of Brazenose, for three, and Mr. James Collins, Commoner of Balliol, for one year.—Clerk in Oxford Post Office, committed last week for trial for embezzlement.—At Guildford Borough Sessions, before Hon. G. C. Norton, Recorder, much to credit of town and police superintendance, only one case for trial, that of J. Kercher, for stealing truss of straw from R. Channell, Jolly Butchers Inn, secured in act of carrying it away—sentenced to a month's imprisonment, first and four last days solitary.—Eldest son of R. D. Mangles, Esq., M. P. for Guildford, thrown from his pony last week, and kicked violently on head, laying it open, but hopes entertained of his recovery.—Inquest held last week at Hadleigh on body of youngest son of Mr. Adams, Supervisor of Excise—he had gone on 23d ult. to inspect White Brick Kiln at Shelley, two miles from home, taking two children with him in his gig, and on his arrival he tied his horse to a gate—by some means the animal contrived to slip his halter, and starting off, upset vehicle, by which the little fellow sustained so much injury that he died same night, his brother escaping with few slight bruises—the horse, when caught some time after, found to be severely cut, and both shafts hanging by his side—verdict "Accidental Death."—W. Cooke, guard to Prince of Wales Worcester coach, having dropped his hat Monday night near Bengeworth, stepped on luggage chain in order to get down and recover it, when he slipped, and being thrown forward, the wheel passed over him, and he died in few minutes from injury sustained.—Fire broke out Tuesday night in malt-house of Mr. Hook, at Burham, six miles from Chatham, and though Kent engines rendered every assistance, the dwelling house, windmill, and malt house containing 150 quarters of barley, consumed.—A private in Second Regiment of Life Guards, tried before four Courts Martial for various offences, and who received 150 lashes at Cavalry Barracks, Spital, 12th ult., turned out of Regiment as incorrigible.—At Bow Street Police Court Saturday, J. P. Francis, aged 16, committed for trial on a charge of having robbed his master, Mr. S. Hiscock, draper, Alton, Hants, of large quantity of goods—he absconded 19th ult., and was taken into custody, with entire stolen property in his possession, in Holywell Street, Strand, when hawking portion of articles for sale.—John Jessop, occupant of Royal Saloon, Catherine Street, Strand, formerly private theatre, but now species of night-house, fined 20*l*. Thursday in Court of Exchequer for selling wine without license.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1843.

The following is a complete list of the days and places appointed by the Judges for holding the ensuing summer assizes:—

Home Circuit.—Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Parke.

Hertfordshire—Thursday, July 14, at Hertford.
Essex—Monday, July 17, at Chelmsford.
Kent—Monday, July 24, at Maidstone.
Sussex—Monday, July 31, at Lewes.
Surrey—Monday, August 7, at Croydon.

Norfolk Circuit.—Before Lord Chief Justice Denman and Mr. Baron Alderson.

Buckinghamshire—Monday, July 17, at Buckingham.
Bedfordshire—Thursday, July 20, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire—Monday, July 24, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire—Wednesday, July 26, at Cambridge.
Norfolk and City of Norwich—Monday, July 31, at Norwich.
Suffolk—Saturday, August 5, at Ipswich.

Midland Circuit.—Before Lord Abinger and Mr. Justice Patteson.

Northamptonshire—Wednesday, July 12, at Northampton.
City of Lincoln—Saturday, July 15, at Lincoln.
County and Town of Nottingham—Thursday, July 20, at Nottingham.
Derbyshire—Monday, July 24, at Derby.
County and Borough of Leicester—Friday, July 28, at Leicester.
Rutlandshire—Tuesday, August 1, at Oakham.
Warwickshire and Coventry—Wednesday, August 2, at Coventry.
Warwick—Thursday, August 3, at Warwick.

Northern Circuit.—Before Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell.

Yorkshire—Wednesday, July 12, at York.
City of York—Same day.
Durham—Wednesday, July 26, at Durham.
Northumberland—Wednesday, August 2, at Newcastle.
Carlisle—Monday, August 7.
Appleby—Thursday, August 10.
Lancashire—Saturday, August 12, at Lancaster.
Liverpool—Thursday, August 17.

Oxford Circuit.—Before Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Maule.

Berkshire—Saturday, July 8, at Abingdon.
Oxfordshire—Wednesday, July 12, at Oxford.
Worcestershire—Saturday, July 15, at Worcester.
City of Worcester—Same day and place.
Gloucester and City—Wednesday, July 19, at Gloucester.
Monmouthshire—Thursday, July 27, at Monmouth.
Herefordshire—Saturday, July 29, at Hereford.
Shropshire—Wednesday, August 2, at Shrewsbury.
Staffordshire—Saturday, August 5, at Stafford.

Western Circuit.—Before Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Erskine.

Southampton—Wednesday, July 12, at Winchester.
Wiltshire—Monday, July 17, at Devizes.
Dorsetshire—Friday, July 21, at Dorchester.
Devonshire—Thursday, July 27, at Exeter.
Cornwall—Thursday, August 3, at Bodmin.
Somersetshire—Thursday, August 10, at Bridgewater.
Bristol—Friday, August 18, at the Guildhall of the city of Bristol.

North Wales Circuit.—Before Mr. Baron Gurney.

Newton—Saturday, July 15.
Dolgelly—Wednesday, July 19.
Carnarvon—Saturday, July 22.
Beaumaris—Wednesday, July 26.
Ruthin—Saturday, July 29.
Mold—Wednesday, August 2.
Chester—Saturday, August 5.

South Wales Circuit.—Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.

Cardiff—Monday, July 10.
Carmarthen—Saturday, July 15.
[illegible]
Brecon—Saturday, July 29.
Presteign—Wednesday, August 2.
Chester—Saturday, August 5.

Mr. Justice Coltman remains in town, and will attend to business at Chambers. It is expected the business at the ensuing assizes will be very heavy.

To the Editor of the Banbury Guardian.

Sir.—I beg, through the medium of your Journal, to call the attention of those inhabitants of Banbury who have any desire to acquire, or improve themselves in, the important and daily-becoming more-practised art of public speaking, to a class formed for its acquirement in connexion with the Mechanic's Institution, and meeting in the Lecture Room every Friday evening at eight o'clock. The mode of conducting the class is as follows:—The office of Chairman is occupied successively by the members in alphabetical order. The Chairman opens the proceedings in a short speech, reads the minutes of the last meeting (at which he acted as Secretary) and calls upon one of the members, who is required to address the class for a limited time, the proper forms of public speaking being observed, and then make way for another: each speaker is at liberty to choose his own subject, except when a majority of the class have previously appointed some question for discussion. If when all have spoken, and the time for closing the meeting arrives, no member has any proposition to make (whether a subject for discussion or an alteration in, or addition to the rules) the Chairman is expected to terminate the proceedings by again delivering a short address.

This class was established in March last, and the interest manifested in its meetings, and the number as well as the *speaking powers* of the members, continue to increase. A very evident improvement has taken place in some, I refer more particularly to those who at first displayed a great deal of nervousness: the trepidation and diffidence which they exhibited at former meetings having given way, and their place is now occupied by confidence and an ability to stand up almost unhesitatingly, and give utterance to

"bright thoughts and sparkling language;"

in many cases too, brilliant ideas clothed in proper, nay, *eloquent* language, which in all probability would never have occurred had they not had the opportunity of rubbing off some of their "rust," which the class for acquiring the art of public speaking so well affords. It appears to me, and I think it must to every one who has attended our meetings, that the class is admirably calculated to attain the end for which it was formed; but, if in some few instances it should fail, still it will much benefit most of its members by increasing their knowledge—directly, which the variety of subjects introduced and opinions passed upon them will do, and indirectly, by causing any who may feel that they have not at present sufficient acquaintance with a subject to enable them to speak upon it properly and intelligibly, instantly to set about acquiring a perfect knowledge of it.

A rule which provides that "members be permitted to introduce a friend," has produced a few visitors at some of our meetings, and as a proof that the class is interesting, calculated to effect its object; that some *bright* and many *good* things are said, I need only mention that of about a dozen visitors, seven or eight have requested to have their names enrolled upon the list of members. As the art of *public* speaking is desired to be attained, and the best means of attaining it is by *public* practice—the presence of any who may feel inclined to "come and hear" will be acceptable; and in consequence of the rule just mentioned, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining entrance—attendance at the Institute at eight o'clock on Friday evening being all that is necessary. The only qualification needed for a member of the class, is membership of the Institution, which can be obtained on application to the librarian, by the payment of two shillings per quarter, for which sum the use of an extensive and valuable library—reading rooms supplied with various periodicals—reduced admission to Lectures, and the privilege of attending classes may be secured.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the minute book, containing short reports of all the addresses, may be seen at the Institute on Friday evening, by any one wishing to join the class. At present we number twenty-five members, and I hope there will soon be a considerable increase, being convinced that instead of wasting time, listening to nonsense, the two hours are profitably spent in the improvement of the noblest endowment of man, the mind, and in acquiring the useful and now necessary art of speaking in public intelligibly and properly, saying what we *mean* to say to the purpose, with *ease* and *comfort* to ourselves and *profit* to others.

In consequence of the room being engaged on Friday evening, the Class will meet on Monday next, when the following question will be discussed, "Of which of her great men has England most cause to be proud?"

Apologizing for the length of this communication, I subscribe myself your obedient Servant,

A MEMBER OF THE CLASS.

Banbury, July, 1843.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE the 26th.

Sir Thomas Wilde called the attention of the House to the subject of the Post-office, his motion being for a select committee to inquire into the progress which has been made in carrying into effect the recommendations of Mr. Rowland Hill for Post-office improvement; and whether the further carrying into effect of such recommendations, or any of them, will be beneficial to the country. The motion arose out of the dismissal, removal, or retirement—certainly not voluntary retirement of Mr. Rowland Hill; but in so stating it, he distinctly gave it to be understood that there was no pecuniary claim or consideration involved, the whole matter resting on public grounds alone. Commencing with the publication of Mr. Rowland Hill's unobtrusive, modest, yet celebrated pamphlet, published in 1837, and which so strongly excited public attention, he gave the history of that gentleman's connection with the Government, in superintending the carrying out of the plan of Post-office reform and renovation, of which he was the author. The report of a committee of the House of Commons having recommended Mr Hill's plan, it was taken up by the Government, and sanctioned by Parliament. Mr. Hill was applied to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to undertake the superintendence of his plan, of the nature of which the Post-office functionaries had manifested the grossest ignorance, and towards which they evinced the strongest hostility. Mr. Hill declined to enter into the service of the Government, but offered to act gratuitously. This was refused; and after some negotiation, he entered into an arrangement with the Treasury, by which his services were secured for two years certain, with a distinct understanding that, if then terminated, there should be no other pecuniary claim. He entered on his duties; but the obstructions of the Post-office authorities could only be gradually overcome, and it was by the resolute determination of the late Government that the public ultimately obtained the advantage of the uniform rate of penny postage. A change in the Government being foreseen, it was not thought delicate to do anything which would bind the present Cabinet; and, therefore, at the termination of Mr. Hill's two years of engagement, he was merely engaged for another year. He continued his duties under the present Government; but at the termination of the third year his services were dispensed with. There was no allegation against him whatever; on the contrary, the manner in which he had discharged his arduous and responsible duties were acknowledged in the highest terms. Mr. Hill offered, in a letter to Sir Robert Peel, to continue his services gratuitously, his anxious desire being to see his plan fully carried into operation. The Prime Minister replied, in a polite letter, in which due praise was given to Mr. Hill, but the reason for dispensing with his services was stated to be, that the plan had been two years in full operation, and that its principle was now clearly understood. It was true, the uniform penny rate was in operation; but the other portions of the plan have not yet been adopted, on the carrying out of which depended whether or not the public were to have increased facilities of communication, with the advantages of those economic arrangements by which the revenue might be restored. The delay which had taken place in carrying out the plan was not attributable to Mr. Hill, who had anxiously endeavoured to get various great and important improvements carried into effect without success, though he would have doubtless succeeded had he remained in the office assigned to him. But he was dismissed—a thing not unnatural, when human nature is considered. The Post-office was impatient of the active superintendence of an independent man, who sharply investigated all mal-practices, and had crushed little jobs attempted to be perpetrated, of which some instances were given. In fact, Mr. Hill, in addition to carrying out the new plan, had been the means of effecting savings greater than the entire amount of his three years' salary. The public were in complete ignorance of how the plan worked, and what was the actual amount of the revenue received under the new plan. The returns which had been furnished by the Post-office were clearly contradictory; Mr. Hill undertook to prove that in their accounts there was a mis-statement to the extent of £100,000. If the Government were instructed to deny these facts, let them grant the committee of inquiry, and bring the matter to an issue. But the dismissal of Mr. Hill was the knell of the new plan; it was well known that in every public department not under adequate control, ease, quiet, and personal advantage were the chief things studied. Registration of letters formed one part of Mr. Hill's plan; he thought that adequate security could be given at a rate of threepence, but to prevent cavil and danger, he went the length of sixpence, but the Post-office made it a shilling in order to save themselves trouble; one consequence was, that under the present system the loss of property transmitted through the Post-office was very great. They had adopted that portion of Mr. Hill's plan which entailed loss to the revenue; they had not adopted those portions of it by which the revenue would be resuscitated; and he, therefore, asked for his committee of inquiry, in order to ascertain why, and by whom, the carrying out of the plan had been obstructed, and in what manner the country could receive the imme[illegible]vantages which would flow from its full adoption.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the [illegible] of the Treasury minute under which Mr. Hill had originally been engaged, and contended that it clearly showed he was engaged, temporarily, in order to carry out the "Penny Postage," and not for any farther or enlarged plan which he might have contemplated. On coming into office, he found that Mr. Hill had been engaged for only another year, which was the result of the scrupulous care and candour of Mr. Francis Baring, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to fetter his successors; and for this, and many similar instances, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) publicly thanked his predecessor. If in the dismissal of Mr. Hill he had mistaken Mr. Baring's views, he assured him and the House that it was not intended. But it had been found inconvenient to have Mr. Hill superintending such a department as the Post-office, virtually superseding the Chancellor of the Exchequer; a similar principle might be applied to every other department, the Stamps and Taxes, and so forth, entailing great expense on the country, and interfering with the duties of the responsible functionaries. Efforts were making to increase facilities of communication by an arrangement to establish rural posts, wherever the number of letters justified it. But Mr. Hill's plan for giving additional facilities of delivery was not universally applicable; as in London, where its operation would involve the employment of a great additional number of postmen, at an expense not counterbalanced by any advantage. The system of transmitting money through the "money order" department of the Post-office was superior to the plan of registration; and the public were now availing themselves largely of it, for if the amounts sent during the three first months of the present year were to be taken as data for the entire year, it would appear that no less than £8,000,000 was transmitted annually by means of money orders. This was a proof that the present Government were not indifferent to improvements. Another proof of this was the selection of Lord Lowther for the office of Postmaster-General—a nobleman whom Mr. Hill had eulogised in his first pamphlet as one of those enlightened individuals who were zealous for Post-office reform and improvement. They had not, indeed, rushed into multifarious plans of improvement, involving great expense, which must be defrayed out of the general taxes, and be a boon to the letter-writing portion of the community, at the expense of those not so much interested in epistolary correspondence; but they were gradually introducing whatever alterations might be thought advisable. Great expectations were held out as likely to result from the adoption of Mr. Hill's views; Sir Thomas Wilde talked of savings to the extent of "hundreds of thousands." But Mr. Hill's original calculations had not been verified, and that experience should make them cautious of exaggeration. By the recent Post-office treaty with France, not only had there been obtained a great reduction of the rates, but other advantages of great importance to the commerce of this country. On this, and other grounds he vindicated the Government; but not being afraid of the results of any investigation into the working of the Post-office, he agreed to the motion for inquiry, merely making a verbal amendment, confining the investigation to the manner in which the Penny Postage had been carried out.

Mr. Francis Baring said, that though the Treasury minute, engaging Mr. Hill, referred only to the Penny Postage, yet both he and the late Government certainly comprehended under that expression the entire of Mr. Hill's plan, in order to its gradual adoption. He paid a very high compliment to Mr. Hill, who had evinced qualities, not only of invention, but of administration of the first order; he had seen his retirement from the public service with very great regret; and though the Government had certainly broken no bargain with him, yet they might have found a situation for him in which his abilities could have been employed to the public advantage. It was utterly impossible for the Treasury to control the details of the Post-office; and though in his own official intercourse with it he had given its authorities much trouble, and had received from them ready and valuable information, it was still not to be denied that they had been hostile to the plan of Mr. Hill, and could not, therefore, be left entirely to their own control in carrying it out. In stating that sums to the extent of £8,000,000 passed annually through the Money Order Department, the Chancellor of the Exchequer probably spoke from information furnished by the Post-office. But there was a material error here; the sums were multiplied by two: they had reckoned not only the money paid in, but the money paid out, which was like calculating the quantity of water passing through a pipe by what was poured in at one end and out at the other. He was glad that the committee of inquiry had been agreed to, as it would test the hostile and contradictory allegations and calculations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that in stating the amount passing through the Money Order-office, he had cast his eye on the wrong column of figures; but it did not affect his argument whether the amount were four millions or eight.

Mr. Wallace remarked on the obstructive system formerly pursued in the Post-office, and highly lauded the present Postmaster-General, Lord Lowther.

Sir R. Peel had never doubted the great social advantages which would result from the adoption of the Penny Postage; he had only hesitated about its immediate application, on considerations of revenue. He had already given his testimony to the exertions and character of Mr. Hill; but if it were desirable to continue his services, the proper course would have been to make him secretary to the Post-office. But the appointment of Lord Lowther was a sufficient guarantee of the intentions of the Government, as to its sincerity in carrying out the new system. He hoped the committee would confine its inquiries to the progress and effect of the experiment of the Penny Postage on the social condition of the country, instead of entering into mere details properly belonging to the Executive Government. Of this the House and the public might rest assured, that the whole influence of the Government would be given to carrying out the system.

Mr. Milner Gibson called attention to some grievances of which Manchester complained in its post-office arrangements.

Sir George Clerk explained that some of these inconveniences had arisen from the exorbitant terms demanded by the railway companies for the conveyance of the mails. He hoped, however, that before long, a satisfactory arrangement would be made, which would remove the cause of complaint.

Mr. Aglionby referred to the omission in furnishing the Post-office with instructions respecting the stamping of notices of claims and objections to votes, under the new Registration Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that the Act did not make it compulsory to send these notices through the Post-office.

Mr. Aglionby said if sent at all they must go by the Post-office.

Mr. Hume bore his testimony to the fitness of Lord Lowther for the office of Postmaster General.

Mr. [illegible]utt said a few words in praise of Mr. Rowland Hill, with whom he had been associated in the South Australian Colonization Commission.

Sir Thomas Wilde thought that the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would answer all the objects he had in view in making his motion. He renewed his defence of Mr. Rowland Hill, and replied to some of the observations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; even in the recent Post-office treaty, the country was indebted to Mr. Hill, for the timely detection of a miscalculation, by which a saving of several thousand pounds was effected. Even in a recent order respecting the transmission of letters to the East Indies, the Post-office had exhibited its imbecility, and had been compelled on its appearance, instantly to alter it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the order referred to, had been issued by the East India Company.

The amended motion was then agreed to.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

The House of Lords was occupied with the amendment moved by Lord Campbell upon the first clause of Lord Aberdeen's Bill respecting the presentation to benefices in the Scotch Church. The subject was debated at considerable length; but the clause, upon a division, was maintained by a majority of 42 to 13. A second division was afterwards taken by Lord Brougham on the same clause, but with equal ill-success, and their Lordships then adjourned, the Bill having only advanced by this one clause nearer to maturity.

The House of Commons was not more remarkable for its despatch of business. Upon going into Committee upon the Irish Arms Bill, the consideration of the 9th clause, as amended by Lord Eliot, was resumed, and after several hours of trivial discussion, the clause was carried by a large majority. The 10th and 11th also excited considerable opposition; but after several divisions, were allowed to stand part of the bill and the 12th being fortunately unopposed, three clauses out of the 72 of which the bill consists; may be considered as the trophies of a whole night's debate.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of Dalhousie moved the Committee on the Canadian Wheat and Flour Bill; and in so doing explained the grounds on which it rests.

Lord Brougham, in seconding the motion, expressed his opinion that the measure was in accordance with the other commercial reforms of the Government.

Earl Stanhope vigorously denounced the bill as being calculated to injure the agricultural interest, by leading to the admission of a large quantity of American corn.

The Duke of Richmond also opposed the bill.

The Earl of Radnor also opposed the bill, but upon very different grounds. If it would lead to free trade, he would support the bill; but as he believed it created a new protection, he opposed it.

Lord Wharncliffe declared his conscientious belief that the measures of the Government would prove the salvation of the agricultural interest.

Lord Monteagle supported the bill, because it admitted the principle of a fixed duty, and expressed his conviction that it would lead to a large importation.

Lord Ashburton, on the contrary, while regarding it

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