Paul's; the origin line of rights from the sneps in the leading thoroughfares, stretching out as far as the eve can truce, contrasted with the dark masses of buildings relieved only at intervals by a sort of ignius future, or new

never only at intervals by a sort or ignore intens, or new and then brightened by the fifth ghare from the balency of some distant market, readers the whole scene impusing and pleasing in the extreme. Descending again to the

ciers, and the mountain turrent. At the south end of the

refreshment route is the entrance to the conservatories,

the Gothic aviary, the ancient ruins, the presentale, are

view, blotted as it is on all sides by smoke, some compels

him to return, and gaze upon a great city, on a plain, en-circled by hills in the distance, rather than mon a patch

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ecommend an inspection of them to all those who may

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## Emperial Parliament.

MOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JESE 23. Their locathips neet at five o'clock.
The Bink: Heat, W. Kryma, took the eaths and his sent
as the Earl of Abergacomy, on the denise of his brother,

The Marquis of Normanny moved, that the name of the Rishop of Landon be struck off the protest entered on the journals of the house against the third reading of the Maynessis Bill, as he had not been present on the occa- given to it. A loan of money would be made by the cal professorships by proposing to support them by ension—x proposition to which the right rev. prelate immedintely needled.

The annualed Small Debts Bill was then read a second time, and the standing orders baving been suspended in As favour, sussed through committee.

The Earl of Rivos moved the second reading the in-cere, which, in his opinion, would be of great adwant: 20 the general leading operations of the empire, because it would bring about an assimilation between the system a personed in different parts of the country.

The Sarl of Rapson considered the measure a mos money-an interference with the Scotch system. In this in states the old maxim "let well alone," might be very Gap applied; besides, the bill would ereate a mone poly, io: "Med reason he would more as an amendment that 'he litt be read again that day six months. After a few words from Lords Kinnaird and Dalhous

the Lil was read a second time. Several other hills were then forwarded a stage, an their bordehips adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

A strong opposition was made to the third rending of the Galaci and Rugby Railway, but it was eventually car-

gied by a resjority of 12t to 50. Mr. Have moved the following resolution-" That the course parened by Great Britain since 1814, for the suppresson of the slave stude, has been attended with large expenditure of the public money, and by serious loss of life to the naval forces of this country, and that it has not militarted the horrors of the middle passage, nor dimimished the extent of the traffic in slaves," The bon, gen-Bower contended, in accordance with the spirit of his at once supplied, he should object to establishing such a in favour of mixed education. He thought that the morbo, that all the exertions of this country had been productive of much greater miscisless to the natives of all purchtal care from the pupils, and did not substitute Africa then they were before exposed to, and that the for it any academic role. He showed that the importproper course would be to cease all further interference. withdraw our groisers from the ceast of that quarter of the globe.

Sir G. Cocknown thought such a course would be very unwise at the very moment when the first chance presented itself of effectually crushing this odious traffic. Land Howicz agreed in most of the observations of Mr. Matz, but thought he would act with discretion in not pressing his motion to a division. If they withdrew all interference with the trade, the authorities of Cuba would themselves be compelled in schf-defence to check the trace. They were, in fact, already terrified in Cuba lest too many slaves should be imported. Still, as the treat; with France had been concluded, he saw no immediate use in pressing the resolution before the

Sir h. Prez admitted that the efforts of this country bud not been hitherto successful in abolishing the slave trade, and that it still existed with much of its usual horry. He had no doubt, however, that if this country were to withdraw its cruisers and to relax its efforts, they would have a renewal of all the horrors which enabled Mr. Willierfore to rease the feeling of the country to the goeressful exercion which was made for the extinction of planery in our colonies. He was of equation that it would De coest namise of us to withdraw from the convention just c-ariuded with France for watching the coast of Africa, more particularly as at the present time America and foresgal were, as well as France, cordially acting with us to attain the great object in which this country had aiways felt so deep an interest.

Arter some observations from Sir C. Napier, At live, Manuers moved that the house be counted and only D members being present, an adjournment nopersonally took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Femay, June 20. house sent into committee on the Customs Act,

The Currenton of the Excurquen opposed the motion, as the whole disposable surplus revenue at

warious articles of general consumption. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, the resolutions were agreed to, and the house

On the motion for going into committee of supply Mr. Williams rose to call the attention of the house to the conduct of Mr. Twyford, the police mamistrate, in refusing buil for Mr. Meyer, who was recently committed at Bow-street for an assault on his ment bad experienced for the last twenty years, break-or-in-law for seducing his only daughter. The hou, member went on to say that the instance to which he had called the attention of the house was by us means a solitary instance of misconduct. Scarcely a week passed but that something occurred to bring the conduct of magistrates in question, and this was mainly attributable to the laxity with which instances of mishehaviour were dealt with. The bon, member, after some further observations, con-

chaled by moving for a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mr. Twyford, the police magistrate, dered to any amount. Six J. Graman repeated his former explanation

and refused to produce the correspondence, and the motion was then negatived without a division.

outstatitee pro formit, and immediately afterwards

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MOXBAY, JUNE 23. The house met at four o'clock.

THE 1818H COLLEGES BILL.

the true house might resolve itself into a committee on

In sawring that the Sexagra leave the chair, in order children belonging to the middle classes. The education gard to the appropriation of £1000 a year to each of these enlages, he would tell the poble lard that in each of them he proposed to place a president and vice-president, and to make £700 a year the marriage of salary for pedient to adopt the resolution of Lord Mahouthe first, and £600 a-year for the latter. He calculated espon placing twelve or fourteen professors in each of these colleges. The salaries of each would not be less risnee with the principle of the Government Bill-and to Scripture and to the church. (Hear, hear.) It than £250, or more than £300 a-year. The librarian would have a salery of £300 a-year, the bursay of £160 a-y-ar; and the college servants would divide among thera £300 a-year. In this manner £5,000 a-year would be expended. Out of the surplus of 2,000 a-year which wood then remain, the library, astronomical and scientific appuratus, and at first a large expenditure for indispensable purposes must be provided. By the charter of inconjugation to be granted to these colleges, Government int-oded to provide for the annual exumination of their students. To the first twenty among the students of the first year it was proposed to give exhibitions varying from £25 to £20 a-year each. The same regulation would twenty among the students of the third year, exhibitions of £30 a-year each would be awarded. In this way from amother question of great importance, which had been put to justify the Prench Government in the position which it tion of the globe. (Hear, hear.) It was a deference they that the Government would reserve to itself the right of the nutbority of that great entered to be bester assoussed in committee, it being understood that the Government would reserve to itself the right of the time considering how they would proceed. the present bill, Ministers could not propose the ad- that country. ministering of any religious test either to the students or Mr. B. Escorr defended this bill as a bill for the better the decrees which had condemned 6 aliles. (Hear, hear.) most of either the presidents or the vice-presidents of these new colleges. With respect to the first nomination of the professors, which would give a momentum to these institutions, he thought that it was divisable that the Crown abould have the power of making it. But he was not unwill. ing to meet the objections of the Dissenters from the Established Church on this subject. If it should, meet the pien

sare of the bouse, he was not numilling to insert a clause in

the bill that after the year 1848 it should be open to Par-

would be incomplete if those colleges were not hereafter

incorporated into one university. Such an incorporation

was a necessary supplement to it. Leaving the arrange-

him that the heads of the religious establishments in gious of all classes to take upon themselves the duty of Scott: Croking Bill, and briefly explained the nature of those quarters ought to have the power of visiting them. He had now answered all the questions which had been question, Ministers were of opinion that any such and they could not consent to make any concession upon

Lord Manon then rose to move his amendment, that " it is the opinion of this house that in the establishment of colleges in Irehard provision should be made for the may have taken effect." That amendment asserted a principle, without which no system of education could be valuable-namely, the necessity of combining religious with secular instruction. He was justified in bringing it forward, not only by the 15th clause of the bill, but also by the amendment on it contained in clause C. What security could be given that the benefictions contemplated in those clauses would be made at all, or would be made within any definite period of time? This species of edueation, therefore, was made contingent on private charity. But even if it were certain that this contingency would be precedent as was contemplated in this bill. It took away was nothing in the condition of Ireland to forbid the application of that principle to that country. In order to professors should not be named by any act of the Crown, The professor for the Established Church should be appointed by the bishops of that Church; the professor for the Roman Catholic students by the Roman Catholic hishops; and the Presbyterian professor by the Synod of Clater. The freest choice should be permitted to the students as to which of these professors they would attend; but the college should demand from them a certificate of their attendance on the lectures of one of these professors as a necessary conditionto their taking of a degree, or even to their continuance in the institution. A power of giving special exemption from such instruction should be lodged in the beard of visitors, and that ex-

Mr. WYSE seconded the amendment; but in doing so against placing theological professors in these colleges He then proceeded at some length to defend binnels from charge preferred against him in Conciliation-hall by Mr. J. O'Connell, of being an anythingarian, and not a

of visitors of each college,

who asked for it. The noble lord then entered into the

Mr. Jone O'Coxxxxx would not say anything on this with his foot, and exclaimed, 'Still it moves?" bill at present, as he hoped that Sir J. Graham would lieving that Ministers intended to pursue a concilitatory allow the house twenty-four hours to coasider the pro-After a lengthy discussion on Railway matters, the allow the house twenty-four hours to consider the propriety of the amendments which he had just proposed, Adverting to the observations of Mr. Wyse, he said that Mr. F. Buller moved the repeal of the duty on he had not charged that hos, member with not being a Roman Cutholic—he had only said that he was in a state was at the present moment frightful, and could admit of very closely allied to not being a Resonn Catholic. If Mr. no delay. Its population, according to the report of the sure would be defeated. Wyse differed from the Reman Catholic Bishops on this Land Commission, was badly clad, badly fed, badly the command of the Government had been already subject, his sole appeal was to Rome; and yet he brought applied to the reduction of the import duties on his differences from his Bishops prominently forward in years after the passing of the Union. Assassination for the House of Commons, and thus placed himself in practical rebellion to his religious pasters. Mr. Wyse had through the county of Fermanagh into the north. And talked of his (Mr. J. O'Conucil's) intolerance; but the yet Ministers were talking of this measure as a boon to measure which Mr. Wyse supported was a measure of Ireland! He recommended them to feed the people of gress intolerance. It outraged the consciouse of every breland before they undertook the duty of educating Roman Catholic in Ireland, and so far from diminishing the ery of Repeal, would create an irritation and opposition more formidable than any which the British Govern

Sir J. GRAMAM observed, that this was neither the time nor the place to discuss the extent of the authority which a conscientious Roman Catholic owed to his Bishop. It must have been painful to the house to hear that part of tution, and he therefore called upon the country gentlemen Mr. J. O'Connell's speech in which he declared that Mr. of England to insist that the Irish landlords should do Wyse, in his supreme legislative capacity as a member of that house, was not at liberty to exercise his judgment independently when it was opposed to that of his Bishops, He expressed only what was due to Mr. Wyse when he declared, that he had never been guilty of any deception towards his constituents. His orthodoxy as a Roman Catholic wast be known to them, as he had lived searly scheme of godless education, and before it could obtain in reference to his commitment of Mr. Meyer, an all his life among them, and he had invariably declared the support of the people of Ireland it must be made a inhabitant of St. Marylebone, to Newgate, for an that he was friendly to British consection. He should religious measure. The Presbyterium religious for the assault, under circumstances of grees provocation, despair of the future condition of Ireland if he could be Presbyterian—the Reman Catholic religion for the after his refusal to accept bail for him, although tentuents by the plain avowal of his sentiments. He then proceeded to complain that Lord Mahon, in bringing for. If Ministers failed in their present scheme, they would ward this amendment, had violated the spirit, while he had adhered to the letter, of the rules of the House of in attempting to give a religious education to the people After some further discussion, the house went into Commons. It was not competent for any member to of Ireland, they would at least fail in a majestic undermove that proposition as an instruction to a committee, which, without an instruction, it was not competent for a semmittee itself to make. The motion of Lord Mahou was in spirit an instruction to the committee on this bill; and the departure of the noble lord from the usual course of proposing it nominally as such had placed the house at present in a position of some difficulty. Lord Mabon had sketched out a faint outline of a scheme which he deemed important, but of which he (Sir J. Graham) knew nothing till he came down to the house to assert the questions which had been put to him on !! Lord Mahou had moved his scheme, as he ought the subject of this bill. Mr. Vernon Smith had asked to have done, in distinct clauses, he (Sir James for chose benefit this bill was intended. Considering the Graham) should have known his plan, and could spread of useful education among the humbler classes of have deliberated upon it. At present, on the the people of Ireland, as evinced by the facts that \$00,000 best judgment which he could form on the scope and children were now obtaining an excellent education in the tendency of it, he could not give it his support. After putific and private schools of that country, and consider. pointing out the difference which existed between the ing suce the ample provision made for the education of mover and seconder of this amendment on the subject of the children of the higher classes in the University of theological professorships, he asked Lord Mahon whether Bullin, he had no hasitation in replying that there now the attendance at their lectures was to be voluntary or enticges were intended for the benefit of the large class of compulsory. If it were to be voluntary, then Lord Mahon's snoeadment was superfluous; if it were to be compulsory, given at them would be such as would be eminently useful it was at variance with the principle of the bill itself. He to the manufacturing, commercial, and trading classes in them outered into a detailed criticism of Lord Mahon's Instant, and also to the sons of the gentry in the different plan, and a lengthened defence of his own; and after an counties of that country. Lord J. Russell had also asked cluberate defence of the national system of education, of error. He had begun by stating, that it was the Pope him: a question as to the appropriation of the money to be which the success was now almost incredible, declared war of to these colleges. With regard to the capital sum that in the present assended shape of the bill every seof 1.31,000 for their erection, he did not expect that Lord J. curity which the circumstances of freland permitted was servations. In this he must have trusted very much to Record wished him to cuter into any details; but, with re- afforded for providing religious education out of the walts the lack of memory, not to say of knowledge, of other of these colleges to those students whose parents and hon normbers, for Coperatous died in 1543, and Pope Paul guardiens were at too great a distance to exercise any control over them. He considered it to be highly inex.

> which, if carried, must inevitably lead to its defect. Lord Manon defended himself from the charge of having violated the rules of the house in bring forward his months, or three days, in the prison; three days would amendment in its present shape, by referring to the amend, dispose of his argument, and would be quite sufficient to ment which General Gascoigns had moved upon going sutisfy any individual. (A laugh.) Galileo was in prison into communittee on the Reform Bill,

> mentment of Lord Malion, Mr. M. Manaza declared his intention of opposing the Inglis) believed, persecuted Galileo, and which the hon. amendment of his noble friend, and of supporting the bill and learned member contended did not persecute any

proposed by her Majesty's Government. He showed that man of science, for the topic was introduced in reference the Government of France—a Roman Catholic country— to the encouragement or discouragement of science. could not intrust the Roman Catholic hierarchy and Now, did not the hon, and learned member know that apply to the students of the second year; and to the first clergy with the duty of educating its subjects; and de- when two of the most learned mathematicians of the clared that it was poinful to him to find that the Roman early part of the last century published Newton's Prin-Catholic hierarchy and elergy of Ireland, in now coming stoks, they were obliged to state in the way of apology £1,000 to £1,500 a-year would be expended in forward to oppose this liberal grant for education coming that they could not maintain the doctrine of Newton's exhibitions. This brought him to the consideration of from a liberal Government, were doing all in their power Principle except by maintaining the doctrine of the mo-

to the professors in these new colleges. To that principle advancement of learning among all classes of her Ma- The hon, and learned member began by insisting that all they intended steadily to adhere. But when they con- jesty's subjects in Ireland. He denied that it was a others were wrong, and he would set them right; but, scated to the exclusion of all religious tests, Ministers gignatic scheme of godless efacation. He believed it to except in a single balf-sentence at his conclusion, he had thought that accurities ought to be taken that the pro- be a religious bill. He called upon Mr. O'Connell to rise not touched the real question before the house. (Hear, feasors did not in their lectures attempt to sap and superior to his prejudices, and to join the Government in hear.) restore and not in their sectors account to supporting this measure. Why should be not teach the Mr. O'Connect explained, that it was not a Pope who security that would be efficient for such a purpose except the vesting of the appointment of the professors in the cesting of the appointment of the professors in the flower, whose Ministers would be responsible in Paris
he not aid the Government to carry out a bill which was of the cardinal, for he was only a cardinal then. most for each appointment. In the colleges of Eng. absolutely necessary for the future improvement of his I Mr. S. CRAWFORD said, he would always be ready to land and Scotland, wherever the State endowed, the country! His career must in the course of nature be aid his countrymen in obtaining a redress of their griev-Grown had the appointment to the professorship. He drawing to its close; and he (Mr. B. Escott) called upon ances, but he must protest against the doctrine he had was not prepared to rellisquish that power in the appoint. him (Mr. O'Council) to crown all the victories which he heard that night. If hon, members were to be called to

tory over himself. Mr. Congresors observed, that though he could not for his Protestant and Catholic constituents alike ! He vote for the amendment of Lord Mahon, and must sup- (Mr. S. Crawford) claimed the right of independent acport the measure as proposed by her Majesty's Governtion, free from the domination of any ecclesiastical aument, jet he should consider himself as pronouncing a thority, Catholic or Protestant, (Hear, bear.) The bon. most ludierous satire upon the bill, if he were to call it, and learned member had spoken, too, of the "senseless as Mr. B. Escott had called it, a religious bill. Even the cry against the Maynooth bill." He (Mr. S. Crauford) Government had not vindicated it as a perfect plan; and belonged to a section of that house who had opposed it frament to consider in what way the future professors as no improvement on it had been proposed, he had no from motives as honourable as those of any gootleman in cheened be appointed. He thought that this measure other option but to accept it. The best course was to adhere to the plan of Ministers, and to give to the people of so; and the Catholics of Ireland ought to have adhered

for the purpose of giring a more effectual meral control over the students, considerable alterations had been made of the original trought of the till, for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the house, where students, considerable alterations had been made of the original trought of the till, for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the house, where students recided with their pursons, on further to have a trul coglid be provided. But if they did not recide with their pursons or guardiants, no further contents or guardiants, the proposed by the provided and provided and provided and provided and provided the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the the base parties would be such that the state of the proposed by the motion of the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the proposed by the motion of the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the proposed by the provided and provided the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the proposed by the provided and provided the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the following the content proposed to the motion of the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the following the content provided the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the following the content proposed by the proposed by the provided the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the following the content provided the form that ill-fod, ill-clotted on the following the content proposed by the proposed by the proposed by the that point he could not pledge either the present or the plied buildings for these new colleges, salaries for the fature Covernment, considering how much the success of professors, premiums for the more distinguished students; the present scheme depended upon it; but it appeared to and occompanied its proposal with an appeal to the reli-

chaptain, to be paid by the State, to officiate in these doing; for if he might judge from the letter of Archbishop halls?" Having given their best consideration to this M'Hale to himself, and from the letter of a Presbyterian bodies were all founded on that principle. He, therefore, sicaling its collar, and had been convicted of that offence, minister to Sir J. Graham, it would have been impossible arrangement would be adverse to the principle of the bill, either to have compiled with their advice, or to have be a supporter of the voluntary principle? treated their opinious with respect. In alluding to the semorial of the Roman Catholic Bishops, in which they declared that the Roman Catholic pupils could not attend the lectures on anatomy of a Protestant professor without exposing their faiths or morals to imminent dunreligious instruction of the pupils by means of becure ger, he asked whother any intelligent Roman Catholic fees, tilt such time as private benefactions for that object would contend that the faith of any Roman Catholic surgeon had been injured by attending the fectures of John Hunter, or would be by those of Sir P. Crampton?

Mr. O'Coxxxxx objected that the latter gentleman had uttered a gross calemay against the Roman Catholic religion in occuring the head of the church of having personated a celebrated meatomist for an important dis-

overy; but Sir Roment Perz. observed, that it was possible that a Protestant philosopher, in speaking of Galileo, might bear hard on the Pope; and argued that, if that Mr. O'Connell had stated were true, it was a strong argument ecclesiastical demonstations which had been directed against this bill would be of no weight. He thought that they would create a reaction productive of a spirit more ance of Joining a religious with a state education had consistent with the Caristian religion. That spirit would been inculrated as a principle by Pascal and Penciun, as I lead men to receive secular instruction from persons of well as by Booker and Wesley; and contended that there every religious creed, provided they had accurity that no attempt would be made to undermine their religious fuith. He did not despair that the Rosson Catholic prelacy of carry it out, he proposed that there should be in each of Ireland, when they felt assured that every opportunity these new colleges professors of theology—one for the would be afforded them for tenching the tencis of their students of the Established Church, another for those of Church to the students of these colleges without their would be afforded them for tenching the tencts of their the Roman Cathelie religion; and in the province of walls, would yet hall this bill as an inestimable boon, well Ulster a professor for the Presbyterian pupils. These calculated to by the foundation of a kinder and better union among that youth which must form the fatur-

manhood of their country. Mr. O'Connext repeated the statement which be had made respecting Sir P. Crampton, to whose character and genius he paid a just tribute of applause; and he then proceeded, by way of episode, to rindicate the Papal Go vernment from the charge of having treated Galileo with extreme severity. On this point he said :- "The right hun, baronet introduced an allusion to Gulileo in his speech (hear), and the general idea with respect to this philosopher is, that he was imprisoned for a long time for having maintained and taught the Copernieur system of astronomy. Now, Galileo was confined for three days coption should be granted to every class of separatists only in the Inquisition. So far, likewise, was be tromhaving been cast into gool for promulgating the Coperminor details of his scheme, of which the most material nican dectrines of the heavens, that the Pope, or rather was that he would leave the amount of the lecture fees the rolling enclosionitical authority at Rome, was the perunder these theological professors to be fixed by the board. son who enabled Copernious to publish his discoveries. Galileo was imprisoned for saying and teaching that the fact of the can, the moon, and the planets having a circuexpressed the insuperable objections which he entertained far motion could be preved by the Scriptures. He was amonished upon this, and was told that the Seriptures were not to be referred to for such a purpose; and he was enjoined not to promulgate such doctrines. He broke

through this prohibition, and he was sent to prison, as 1 have stated, for three days, during which he stamped mined to adhere to this bill in its present shape. He asked Mr. B. Escott what other measure relative to Ireland there was for him to support. The state of Ireland housed, half-starved. That was its condition forty-five agrarian oppression was increasing, and was proconding them. The last time he was in the house he asked Ministers what they were going to do for Ireland. He repeated the question now. He asked Mr. B. Escott what he (Mr. O'Connell) could do for Ireland, or what he could assist Ministers to do for his unfortunate country. The bill which had been introduced in the Hence of Lords would be of no avail in relieving its desti-

justice to their miserable victims—the Irish tenantry. Reverting to the bill before the house, he insisted that it could not have been preductive of any harm if Ministers had consulted the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland respecting its provisions. The people of England, he knew, would not give their support to such a gigantic Roman Catholio-the Protestant religiou for the Protestant-tair play and justice to all-that was all he wanted, make themselves the ridicule of the world; if they failed taking. Ministers ought to have consulted the Roman Catholic bishops, and seen what precautions would satisfy them. They had denounced it as dengerous to faith and to merals ; and every sincere Roman Cutholic was bound to take their opinion upon such a point. After denouncing the agitation against the Maynooth Bill as a senseless and atrocious cry, which had vanished without leaving a trace behind it, like the snow of last winter—and after express ing his gratitude to Ministers for that bill, which had, he said, been proposed and passed by them in the best spirit, he expressed himself anxious for the success of the present measure, but declared that it never could succeed without the approbation of the Roman Catholic bishops. He felt bound to vote for the amendment of Lord Mahon

as it contained sentiments in which he cordially coincided.

He hoped that if it failed, the committee on the bill would

not be pressed that night, as events of great importance might come to their knowledge within a few hours.

Sir R. H. INGLES said, that knowing the purpose for which the refutation, such as it was, of the statement of the persecution of Galileo was made, and observing the tone of triumph in which it was announced, as if it were conclusive as to the toleration of the Church of Rome, he hoped he might be allowed to inform the house that the hon, and learned member (Mr. O'Council) was totally in who condenned Galileo (the sourreign reigning at that V., who reigned in the time of Galileo, did not reach the Papal chair till 1605. (Laughter and cheers.) Moreover, Galileo was not sentenced for resting his doctrine on though it was clear in some points, left many which were words of Scripture which did not sustain it, but for holdfar more important in great ambiguity—which was at vo- ing a doctrine which was said to be directly contrary was not worth while to quarrel with the hon, and learned member as to whether Galileo was three years, or three in 1615, he believed; and certainly he was there in 1616. After a few words from Lord Clive, who supported the (Hear, hear.) But the real point of the argument was the spirit and temper of the church which, as he (Sir R. courager of solence-(a laugh), and a respect rendered to

had guined over former Administrations, by guining a vic. account by any exclusionical body, there was an end of their independence. Was not every hon, member there Ireland the best secular education which could be pro- to that principle, and not have been parties to taking

the same

must vote against the amendment of Lord Mahon, and in favour of the motion of her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. HINDLEY, in reply to Mr. O'Connell's observations on the senselessness of the clumour raised against the He pointed out the anomalies in the existing law as suffi. providing for the endowment of those professorships by bill for the endowment of Maynooth, rend a quotation which religion was to be taught. The Government land from a speech of Mr. O'Council, for the purpose of showing put to him by Mr. Shell except one; and that wa ," Were been accused of not consulting codesiastical authorises that be had voted against that grant on the ground that added for stealing its collar, which might not be worth the Government prepared to appoint a Roman Catholic on this bill. He thought that it had acted wisely in so he was a supporter of the voluntary principle. The peti-more than 7s. 6d. A man was now undergoing transports. tions which he had presented from 1,500 different public tion for stealing such a dug, but he had been indicted for wished to know whether Mr. O'Connell still professed to

Mr. O'Conneal answered in the affirmative, but said that fifty of the petitions which Mr. Ilimitey had pre- which objection had been raised to be necessary to the sented contained the most abountable culumales against the Roman Catholic religion.

The house then divided, when there appeared-For the amendment ... Agalust it ... ... ... 189 Majority against it ... ... ----140 Mr. Wase then postponed his aroundment till the report

of the committee was brought up.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that he should have no objection to have the bill committed pro forms, and to have the assendments inserted in it which Sir J. Graham had propased that evening, provided he would postpene the bringing up of the report till Monday next.

To this suggestion Sir J. Graham, upon the recommondation of Lord J. Russell, agreed, and the bill was secordingly committed. On the metion of Lord Ashley, the Lanatic Asylum and Paupers Lunatic Bill was read a second time and ordered

to be committed on Monday next. On Lord Lincoln's motion that the house resolve itself into a committee on the Commons Enclosure (allow-

ances, &c.) Bill, the house was counted out. Tuesday, June 24. Their Lordships mot at five o'clock.

After a conversation as to the duty of Noble Lords to ttend committees, brought on by the absence of Lord Surdner from the Glasgow Bridge Committee,

The Enri of ANEXDEEN, in answer to a question fro the Marquis of Brendalkane, defended the conduct of the Government with regard to the case of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, and declared that the treatment which that gentleman and his converts had met with at the hands of the Portuguese Government was quite sanctioned by the laws of Portugal. Lord STANGEY then moved the second reading of the

clauses, particularly that providing for the Commissioner at Bublin and his assistants, who were to exercise inquisiturial powers over landlords, and could not fail to excite their utmost jealousy. It would be much better to

choled by reading the protest, and expressing his most decided hostility to the bill. Lord STANLEY did not think that the objections urged against the bill were strong enough to induce him to the remains supposed them to be those of some ani-

leave Ireland to herself than to force mensures such as

this against the landed interest. The noble lurd con-

The Earl of Wicksow, in spite of the protest signed by the thirty-six Peers, was convinced that the principle of if a conjecture may be hazarded, he thinks it likely the bill was just and sound, and considered that many of that the skeleton is that of a female. From the ons were great improveme ready to admit it did, and that it would not be tolerated lived, we are fereibly brought to the conclusion that in England, but the peculiar state of Ireland rendered the remains were those of an Ancient Briton, and such a violation indispensably necessary. If the comput. that their preservation through so many centuries sory clauses were struck out, the great object of the mea. was effected by the well-known preservative proper-

The Marquis of Charactanes thought the speech of Lord Wicklew-not calculated to induce many of their fordships to support the bill, which involved an entirely novel principle-that of the violation of all the rights of property. The people of Ireland, he believed, were manimous against the measure. What was there in the state of Ireland to require, any more than England, a violation of vested rights? The proper course of legislation was to assimilate, as far as possible, the laws of the two countries; and, if the union were to be preserved,

that policy must be steadily pursued. Earl Pourseon said he should not do justice to the equision he had long entertained of the defective state of terest was felt in the proceedings. The Spa fields burial the relations between landlord and tenent in Ireland, if ground is situated in the most populous part of the parish he did not give his cordial support to the bill. While he of Clerkenwell, abutting upon Exmouth-street, Cold Bathadmitted that considerable improvements were already in | square. About four months ago complaints were made progress, he thought that the measure was necessary to to the magistrate at Clerkonwell Police-court by Mr. Watt, succourage tenants in carrying them out. He certainly a pawabroker in Exmouth-street, and several most reconsidered the compulsory clauses as most essential, and tould not support the bill if they were excluded.

The Duke of Recensess would support the bill, because of the compensation it afforded to tenants. He only regretted that it could not be extended to England. Lord Mosvenous thought there were insuperable obstacles against going into committee on the bill. So far was he from thinking the compulacry clauses cascutial, that he considered them fatal to the success of the measure. This compulsory principle would go far to neutralize all the improvements now going on in Ireland (which the noble lord here proceeded to specify); nor would be ever give his consent to the bill till the Government, not. of Commons, and the Government at length came to the ing on the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond, applied

its principle to the three kingdoms alike. The East of Davon, without wishing to mistrust every Irish landleed, thought it dear that throughout a great part of Ireland there was no co-operation between landlord and tenant with regard to Improvements. The Commission over which behad presided had been accused at one tiemen who would decide in what manner the ground time of favouring the landlords, and at another the tennats, but it could not be dealed that it had collected a vast amount of unimpenchable testimony, upon which the present bill was founded, and to that mass of evidence he begged to refer their lordships. The noble lord then proceeded to defend the compulsory clauses, and urged the house to accede to the avowed principle of the bill ut once, and to leave its machinery to be settled in the

select committee. After a few words from Lords Carew, Essex, and Salisbury,

Lord Rongs said, he thought his sensatry would rather look for justice to him than to any government officer, and he should yote against the measure, because it set up such an officer between landlords and their tenants. The Marquis of Normanny observed, that the Earl of Devon seemed doubtful whether this were the best measure on the subject that could be proposed; if so, it should be a question with the Government whether the bill might not be postponed, and brought forward in a better form next session.

Lord CAMPRELL objected to the bill, as interfering with he rights of property. Lord STANGET could perfectly understand why the bill hould excite such repugnance in the minds of landlords is the Marquis of Londonderry and Earl Roden, but hey were the exception and not the rule in Ireland, and hat was the reason why the principle, which was fit for reland, should not be extended, as had been suggested, to Eaghand and Scothand, where the relations of landlord and tenant were on a totally different fouting. The noble fits bill and the objections made against it, and concluded by declaring that the Government would incur a serious responsibility if it abundoned a measure founded on the recommendation of the best men of every political and religious creed.

After a few words from Lords Essax and Roden, The Marquis of Landshows said, that usbile he entertained a strong objection to the bill, as containing the new principle of compelsion, he felt for the position of the care in the foundation of the landshows and intrusive, but quiet, rich, telling: you do not see in the structure of the family and intrusive, but quiet, rich, telling: you do not see in the search of the family and intrusive, but quiet, rich, telling: you do not see in the search of the family and intrusive, but quiet, rich, telling: you do not see in the search of the family and intrusive, but quiet, rich, telling: you do not see in the search of the family and the content of the landshows and the content of the family and almost masculine mind. It was, we are beld to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's Hey are bold to say, the only impers like the Marquis of Loudonderry and Earl Roden, but

see printiple of compalsion, he felt for the position of the and intrusive, but quiet, rich, telling : you do not see in Soverament, which had excited hopes in Ireland destined his delimentions the more buffoon, but an actor with a true

to be disappointed. He admired the candour with which Lord Stanley had declared his intention of giving up the compulsory clauses rather than abandon the bill.

Lord Stanley had declared his intention of giving up the compulsory clauses rather than abandon the bill.

Lord Stanley had declared his intention of giving up the compulsory clauses rather than abandon the bill.

Lord Stanley denied that he had made such a statement; what he had said was that he would not piedge those of their Lordships who might vote for the second reading to adopt the clauses in question, as they might be better discussed in committee, it being understood that the characters throughout were well austined, and the whole performance did great credit to the talented. be better discussed in committee, it being understood

then considering how they would proceed, The Marquis of LANSBOWNE suid, this was an entirely new statement, which the House heard for the first time. As for the bill itself, it contained clauses liable to serious objection, but he agreed in thinking they would be best discussed in a select committee. After a few more words the House divided, when the

For the second reading ... ... 48 Against it ... ... ... ... 36 Majority ... ... ... -14 The bill was then read a second time, and their Lord-

chips adjourned. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Mr. Coupra moved for the appointment of a commis-

sion of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in all future railway bills, it would not be advisable to establish one uniform gauge, and whother it would not be practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed or in progress of construction into uniformity Sir G. Carne, on the part of the Board of Trade, at

once acceded to the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The Schieffer-General gave notice that he should move to-morrow that in the case of "Howard u. Gosset," the defendant should be directed to sue out a writ of error.

company.

THE FRANCES' MUSICAL AND LITERARY EVENINGS. provinces, we were giad of the opportunity to renew our sequelecture. It is indeed a treat of no common order asquaintance. It is indeed a treat of no common order to spend an "evening" with these listening to the senti, mental songs of the younger, and the bessure songs of the cider Miss Fruser. They appear not only to sing the weeds, but to think the thoughts, and feel the feelings of the poet whose production they are giving expression unto. In duets their voices harmoniae beautifully; but it is in some favourite give, in which the sentiment of the poet and the music of the composer are richly and appropriately blended together, that the "fanaly" appear to full advantage. We recommend all within the appear of our influence to may them a visit. They will not regret either

Trepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and retail at 113. Helborn hill; and at the West-end Depth

and the whole performance did great credit to the taler

The Cotosseus.—This temple of ingeneity and pictorial art has lately been much improved by the addition of the splendid painting of Lenden by Night. To give a description of this picture, so as to convey an approximate idea to the reader of the sublime scene presented to view is beyond our power; and we must content ourselves with a bare notice of the sights which may be seen by day and by night reminding our readers that they must see the by night, reminding our readers that they must see the reality before they can at all approciate our description of it. The entrance from Regunt's Park has undergone considerable improvement, in addition to which a new one has been made from Albany-street. The one from Albanyment of an university under the control of Parliament, be thought, that after an university was founded, it ought to be laft to the governing body off it, after examination to be appointed, heaving a veto upon them in the Crown. In the amendments which he had proposed and printed

The amendment of the government in the proposed and printed because that the question become a finite decends to the proposed and printed because that the question because the fluencies and the Proposed and the

portation for seven years for a second conviction for dogstealing was too severe, and therefore recommended Mr. Liddell not to persevere in the clause which imposed it, cient reasons for amending it. An indictment for stealing a dog worth £25 would fail, unless a count were added for stealing its collar, which might not be worth more than 7s. 6d. A man was now undergoing transportational for the Swiss Cottage, with Mont Blaze, the gls.

and no other.

Mr. Liddell was prepared to take the friendly advice of Sir J. Graham. He did not consider the clause to which objection had been raised to be necessary to the success of his bill, and he was, therefore, prepared to grown city of London is also presented to view. To see the success of his bill, and he was, therefore, prepared to grown city of London is also presented to view. To see the success of the second in t grown city of London is and presented to them, to me tempt a description of this magnificent work of art would be futile. Another short stairense lends to a higher gal-lery, from which the great picture is seen in another point abandon it. He then explained his reasons for pro-

Mr. B. Escorr concurred in the observations of Mr. Dundas, and was prepared to divide with him, if he should press his objection to this bill to a division. He trusted that at any rate Mr. Dundas would take the sense of the house on this bill upon its third reading.

The house then went into committee.

Several amondments were made in the bill.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to the sense he has just left. The circumscribed wise, blotted as it is on all sides by sassion, some contents. Mr. B. Escott concurred in the observations of Mr.

be brought up on Wednesday next. On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Smoke Prohibi-On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the smoke from the constant of the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the smoke from the side of such city, which patric, compared with made, and considerable discussion took place upon its the picture, scenes paltry and almost meworthy of notice.

Losson at Nicht, from the same galleries, also impresses

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be irought up on Priday next. Lord Jone Manners postponed the second reading of the Pieus and Charitable Purposes Bill till Wednesday,

the 16th of July. The Arrestment of Woges (Scotland) Bill, the Marchant Seamen Bill, the Scientific and Literary Societies Bill, and the Scal-office Abelition Bill went through com-

Sir II. Pottinger's Annuity Bill was read a third time and pussed. The Sourcires. General brought in a bill to amend the law against advertising foreign and other illegal lotteries, and to discontinue certain actions commenced under the

existing act. The house adjourned at twelve o'clock,

draining neight be brought jute a state of cultivation, reusain werse then useless; for not only are they mays,
denotive as regards crops, but are constantly giving of
poisonous effluria from the stagnant water and decreise
vegetable matter which they contain, which must never
sarriy exert considerable influence ever the smartery condition of the country. These facts, together with the canstant excitement kept up among agriculturiess, seen as
have acted as powerful stimult to the inventive genius of
man; for in addition to the inpenious contrivance of the.
Ainsile for making draining tiles, pipes, &c., barly deposited at the; Polytechnic Institution, there are tog
others—one by Messrs. Cottom and Halem, engineers, and
the other by Mr. Webster, of Southampton—each differing
from the other in construction, but all beautifully simple
and effective. Of course we do not presume to say which
machine will prove the most useful, but would strongly
recommend an inspection of them to all those who may
feel an interest in such matters. A SERLETON FOUND IN SCALEDY MOSS. - A short Lord STANGET then moved the account reading of the first Tenants' Compensation Bill.

The Marquis of Londonnernes said, that he had in his hand a protest signed by thirty-six Peers, complaining of the measure, as destructive of the rights of property. In his opinion, the bill contained some most objectionable lowest stratum of black peat. They were wrapped in what appeared to have been the skin of a deer, CHEAP, ELEGANT, AND EXPEDITIOUS PRINTING. which was formed like a garment, and had evidently been worn, as the hair was rubbed off it in several places. It was composed of different pieces, united by seams, which had been executed with considerable neatness, and had been repaired in some places, though in a manner inferior to the original workmanship. The whole was bound together by thougs of strong tanned leather. As the person who discovered withdraw it; the best plan would be to refer it to a select mal, unfortunately but little care was taken to prebones, the writer infors that they must have been these of an adult, of a slender form, and low stature; bones being buried so doep in the crou ties of peat-moss .- Carlisle Patriot.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE SPA-FIELDS BURIAL GROUND. Before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

resolution of prosecuting the parties, and suppressing the

nuisance. The defendants pleaded not guilty. The So-

the matter would be referred to the arbitration of a gen-

he acquiesced in the course mentioned by the Solicitor-

General. After some further discussion, the following

decision was agreed upon :- That the defendants should

plead guilty to the sixth count-that the residue of the

adjetment should be referred to the decision of Mr.

Braunell, who is to direct in what manner the burial-

ground is to be in future conducted. Judgment of the

Court to be respited for one year, and if the directions of

Mr. Broanell are complied with, no further preceedings

ment or writ of error. The costs of arbitration to be

to be taken-no costs on either side-no arrest of judg

paid by the prosecutors and defendants, each a moiety.

POR 19s. 6d. the half ton, very best Wallsond, well screened, every suck invariably weighed on delivery, and warranted ; Hatton's, Stewart's, or Lambiat's, two tons at 24s.; Newcastle or seconds, 23s.; Eitchen Coal, 21s. 6d.; Coke, 17s. Delivered within five miles THE QUEEN, AT THE PROSECUTION OF WILLIAM CHARLES at the above prices, or within twelve miles for 2s. extra per ton. Orders by letter promptly despatched. Motro BIED, TOK SMITH, FRANCIS GREEN, AND OTERES. politan Coal Company, 270, High Holborn, nearly opposite The Solicitor-General appeared as counsel on behalf of fled Lion-street. the Crown, and J. B. Wakeling, Esq., of St. John's equare, as solicitor; Mr. Jarris, Q C., appeared for the defenuants TO SUFFERERS-INSTANT RELIEF FROM The Court was crowded to excess, and the greatest in-YEAR LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE. THIS extraordinary preparation cures, in recat cases by one application, those formidable and tormenting maladies, tie-doloreux, gout, rheumatism, hunbags, and all painful affections of the perves, giving instant rebel to spectable tradesmen, that certain horrible and disgusting the most severe parexysms. Patients who for years had practices were carried on in the burial-ground. It was drawn on a miscrable existence by being deprived of skep stated that human bodies were exhumed and burnt, and from acute pain, and many that had lost the free used that the efflurin arising from the patrid fiesh was most their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and rice projudicial to the health of the inhabitants. Thereupon matism, to the astonishment of their medical attendant Mr. Wakeling, vestry-elerk to Clerkenwell parish, came and acquaintance, have, by a few rabbings, been restored forward to sustain the complaint of the inhabitants, and to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galeandetermined upon prosecuting the offending parties at his ism, blistoring, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual own expense, if the parish did not do so. The proceedings remedies had been tried and found worse than useless. at the court appeared in the newspapers, and the public Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its mind was much excited by the revolting statements. The rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, pulpitation matter was brought under the cognisance of the House difficulty of breathing, pains of the loins, aristica, glands

licitor-General stated that the defendants had agreed to plend guilty to the sixth count of the declaration, which most tender akin. would, he thought, answer every purpose, inasmuch as Sold, by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, pharmacentical chemist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, London, in metashould be in future conducted. He consented to their lie enses, at 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d. each. planding guilty on these terms .-- Mr. Jarvis, Q. C., said

far swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and joints

It may be used at any time by the most delicate person

with the greatest safety, requiring no restraint from his

ness or pleasure, nor does it cause any eroption on the

N.B .- A post-office order for 5s, will pay for a is. 6l. case and its carriage to any part o the united hispira.

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and 12s. COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED.

WRAY'S BALSANIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remody ever discovered for the permonent and officetual cure of strictures, seminal weakness. pains in the loins, affortions of the kidneys, gravel, thesmatista, lumbago, gonorrhom, gleets, local debility, irritation of the bludder or uvethra, and other diseases of the The Puncess's Theatra.—The manager of this, "the pretriest theatre in London," deserves well of the English public for introducing to them Miss Cashman, the American actress. She is by far the best female performer on urinary passages. The unprecedented success that he attended the administration of these pills, since they were made public, has acquired for thom a sale more extensiv the stage. Desoit of vant-possessing little of more stage-trickery-with a face and voice calculated to tell against her rather than in her favour, she has the rare are than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nenteous, and it of delineating passion and feeling in such a truthful man-ner that the audience are irresinfibly carried away with her efforts, and hall her with enthusiastic demonstrations many cases highly injurious medicines (as copails, calels, &c.), has obtained for them a reputation uncompiled in the annuls of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in apwards of 1,89 cases, many of them most inveterate-in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experience while taking copains, and that class of medicines untill resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pleast himself that not one particle of copulba, either result balaum, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their composition. Cognitia and cubebs have long bern the most commonly employed medicines in the above conplaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms in variably produced from taking copolita, especially in the early stage of the complaint, many of the most able modern practitioners condema it as dangerous, and a sedicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, alter having suffered more from the effects of the remely that the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but pair ful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its use, the whole system having become more or less affected and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the conmencement. As regards cubebs, it a true that these violent effects are not experienced as w. too taking copults. but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medines are administered.

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above objections; they not specifically on the urinary passage: It was with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that we saw it announced that the France family were about again to visit the Metropolis: for, entertaining a vivid receilertion of the high gratification they had afforded in the name one standard, where considerable inflammatic name from stimulants, where considerable inflammatics exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will

> retail, at 113, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depth 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicine venders in town and country.

> Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their calland inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, ass carefully protected from observation.

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Saturday, June: 25, 1945,