

ment" commodities, to the greatest possible advantage to the Nation, with the infliction of the least possible degree of individual injury, would constitute a momentous business for the transaction of a Popular Legislature. The question of that disposition we shall not here attempt to discuss; but we may well ask, with Mr. Faithful, "What does the noble Lord [Althorp] mean by this? Will he sponge out the National Debt? Will he put down the army? Will he put an end to sinecures?" And say, with the same gentleman, "The Noble Lord will do none of these things, and as long as they are left, it is useless to quarrel with the Minister for not reducing taxation. Of what consequence is it whether the Nation pay 47, or 49 millions in taxes? If the noble Lord would appropriate the public property to public purposes, then the national creditor might be paid, the people relieved, and the whole nation rendered prosperous." The honorable Member's concluding remark, that, at all events, "it would be beyond the ingenuity of man to continue the present system much longer," is now one of the stalest of Parliamentary truisms. The answer—we beg his pardon, the name of Lord Althorp to the speech of the honorable Member for Brighton, must be held to be a delicate specimen of Whig Statesmanship—"The House, he was sure, would not expect him to answer it: he would only observe that the hon. Member was a Dissenter, and he must say that he [Lord Althorp] was a Member of the Church of England." Let the "Establishment" make merry, and the victims of taxes and the sufferers under bad readers and worse preachers despair! What though the great majority of the country be opposed and determined to put an end to its enormities, the "Establishment" is unassailable; tithes, bishoprics and pluralities, are secured to it for ever; men of little Latin, less Greek and less English, may still aspire to rural and metropolitan pulpits: not even a second Harry the Eighth, with the wings of an eagle at his back, could hope to be permitted to lay an appropriating hand upon a single acre, or even barleycorn of the "Establishment's" property, were it actually needed to save the country from final perdition—Lord Althorp is a member of the Church of England!

Be his Lordship a Churchman, or a Saint Simonian, if he mean to continue long in office, he may lay his account to being made the agent of much Church-Reform work that shall live in extent even with the suggestions of Mr. Faithful. However, let that degree of "Establishment" Reform which his Lordship contemplates be never so limited, his turmoil with the Hierarchy will be as great as if he had at once attempted all that the Member for Brighton has intruded to his attention. But, altho' great as this may be, the distresses of his Lordship, who is "a member of the Church of England," the People of England will therewith be exceeding glad.—"It is a certain symptom of happy times," says an experienced observer of such matters, "when the Priests run mad and cabal: while the people are suffered to enjoy their own, the clergy can have no plunder; whereas, in a general oppression, the prince and the priests generally divide stakes: princes and ravens never fare best but where there are most carcasses."

From the Examiner.

VEXATIOUS APPLICATION OF THE COERCION ACT.

The first exercise of the powers of the coercion bill has been an abuse of them; but our virtuous parliament is satisfied and refuses information of the mo-

tives for this proceeding.—Sir John Hobhouse stated that it was manifestly necessary to proclaim the city of Kilkenny; and asked, when they proclaimed the county, were they to leave out of the operation of the act the city, which was the most important part of it? The short answer to this absurdity is—that places were not to be proclaimed for their importance but their guilt. Presently afterwards he added,

"Knowing that Kilkenny would be made the subject of discussion, he had on the day he came into office to write to Ireland, expressing his wish that the city of Kilkenny should not if possible, be included in the operation of the act."

So then, it was not so clear that when the county was proclaimed the city must be included. Sir John himself was so far from certain of this conclusion, (which he put so confidently to the house in the preceding sentence,) that he had written expressing his wish for the exemption of the city, and the opinion he entertained when he expressed that wish may yet very reasonably continue to be the opinion of other people not so easily satisfied with a foolish answer as the Secretary for Ireland would make himself appear to be. The beggarly pretence—a pretence betraying an utter destitution of reasonable, or even tolerably specious ground, is, that to leave the city unproclaimed would allow it to be a refuge to those who were guilty of outrage. By the same rule the neighboring counties might be proclaimed, and the counties again neighboring to them, till the whole island was brought under the government of the sword for any one peccant spot; indeed Mr. Spring Rice asked, "What is to be the consequence if the mere passage of a line were to give security to the offenders? And what are the divisions of counties but such lines? Had an apprehension of this preposterous application of the law been stated when the bill was in progress, ministers would have sworn that they were incapable of such a vexatious exercise of the power. Ministers, when begging the bill on the score of the confidence to be placed in them, promised, as Mr. O'Connell reminded them, to produce evidence and give the reasons for each proclamation; and have they, asks he, kept their word? Remind the (dear of his oath! Their word! What are their words but counters for their game. They have no anxiety but to keep their places, and to that end they employ their words. This proclamation of the peaceable city of Kilkenny illustrates the necessity which was pleaded, or rather pretended, for the atrocious act. The degree of occasion for the law may be inferred from the frivolous and vexatious application of it.

Number of Speeches.—It appears that up to the 14th of March—

Mr O'Connell had addressed the House 134 times	
Mr. Cobbett	65
Mr. Home	98
Lord Althorp	182
Mr. Stanley	29
The Speaker	46
And that the above speeches alone form a good sized folio volume.	

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan has sent a message to Ibrahim to say that he will accept the terms of peace offered by Mehemet. Russian soldiers are quartered in Constantinople and the fleets still in the Bosphorus. The prophecy then is fulfilled—the Russians are in Constantinople, and the Egyptian is on the Nubia. The boldness of these movements of the Nile puzzles the diplomacy of Europe.

The Czar has published a manifesto, which seems to be considered as indicative of an intent on the part of Russia to maintain the footing she has at last succeeded in establishing in the Ottoman capital. Although it might in reality, be "imprudent to place too blind a confidence in the promises made by Mehemet Ali," it is much feared that the Sultan's affairs may not, in the end, be very materially improved by the steps taken by the Russian autocrat to save his new protegee from the effect of his vassal's treachery. Even if, rather than the risk a war with France and England, Nicholas should send orders to his delegates to evacuate the Turkish territory after Ibrahim has effected his retreat into Syria, it is very natural to make a objection. Nicholas would set up a claim on Turkey for the expense of a protecting expedition, which it would be quite out of the Sultan's power to satisfy. The consequence of such a proceeding on the part of the Russian autocrat is already confidently anticipated. The claim would be added to the bill of the last instalment for the indemnities of the late Russian war, which the Sultan has never been able to pay, and the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were left a security by Russia for that instalment, will be adjudged to the crown of the autocrat as an indemnity for the whole amount of his claims. It is observable that attempts on the power of a neighbor are most frequently introduced by a manifesto which declares the step to be perfectly disinterested. The very necessity of a manifesto proves the step to be suspicious.

Atlas. We have important but most confidentially, intelligence from what we must call the secret source.

The only sources of intelligence are the Petersburg Gazette quoted in German journals, and the dispatches of Admiral Roussin, with the comments, ministerial and editorial, of the French papers. The former sources, if they are parties to the pending negotiations, the only powers whom war will implicate, a concession will satisfy, are Russia, Turkey, and Egypt. They appear to act as if England and France were branches of no importance in the European family. The latter parties, as if France alone were the spring and source of action; as if peace or war depended on her nod. We are convinced, however, that neither party speak the truth. The matter in question is too interesting to Russia, and the aggressive conduct of the emperor so threatening to England, to allow us for one moment to regard either as an unbiased witness in the affair. It is quite probable the England, the old ally of Turkey, whose ministry appears to take active part in the affair, is really the counsellor to whom Malakou looks for advice, and the friend to whom, in actual difficulty, he will apply for aid. The Russian papers absolutely deny that the fleet or army of Russia are in any step in concert with other powers. They move on the responsibility of the Emperor, to whom, as they tell us, are the urgent solicitation of the Porte.