**MR. FISHER,**
SURGEON DENTIST,
(And Surgeon to the Brighton Dispensary,)
39, OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON.
AT HOME FROM 12 TILL 5.
EVENING HOME, FROM 9 TILL 12, AND AFTER 5.

**ST. LEONARD'S, HASTINGS.**

MRS. THOMPSON, in returning her most grateful thanks for the kind support she has hitherto experienced, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Visitors of St. Leonard's, that her house, (39, Marine) will still be conducted upon the same liberal plan, and under her immediate superintendence.

**BRIGHTON PIER BATHS.**

IN consequence of these Baths having hitherto been shut on Sundays, considerable disappointment has resulted to persons who have been advised to use them for the benefit of their health. The Public are respectfully informed that, during the season, the Baths will be kept open on Sundays, from six till half-past ten o'clock in the morning, when they will be shut for the remainder of the day.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN FULL TRADE.

TO LET, for the remaining term of ten years, the LEASE of a HOUSE, situate 143, Royal Colonade, North Street, Brighton, now in the occupation of Mr S.S. Folker, Carver and Gilder, who is leaving in consequence of having taken a concern in London.

An excellent opportunity now presents itself to any person embarking in business, as the house is sufficiently large for making the rent by lodgings; and there is also a private entrance.

The Premises are well adapted for any genteel business, but it is presumed they would be found highly desirable for a person in the name trade as the present occupier, as the shop has long been established, and considerable business has also been done in drawings, drawing papers, and colours.

For particulars apply to Mr Folker, on the Premises, if by letter, post-paid.

**NEW SCHOOL,**
PARTIALLY OPEN DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

CLASSICAL, Mathematical, and General Instruction, by Rev. W. EDMOND.

TERMS:—

Regular pupils in school, Juniors, 9 gr. .. Three Guineas.
Ditto Ditto Seniors, 9 gr. .. Four ditto.
Private pupils, in classes of four, 9 gr. .. Five ditto.
Ditto Ditto, singly, received and attended as usual.
French, by M. BINAN. Drawing, by Mr. C. J. SCOTT.

History, Chronology, and Comparative Geography, are included in Mr. Edmond's regular course; and during the holiday seasons he will give a weekly lecture on the more interesting branches of Natural Philosophy; also a class for the present season being introductory, and closing with the Mechanical Powers, to be illustrated by models and drawings.

* * Pupils are admissible to any single branch.

Mr. Edmond, adverting to his prospectus and relying on the high respectability of the references he have had the honor of offering in support of his proposed system, beg to announce that having opened on the 16th inst. he will continue to receive his holiday pupils until he commences his regular course on the 28th July.

The school-room selected for the present is spacious, and in an open, central, and respectable situation.

135, North Street, Brighton. June 18th, 1831.

ACADEMY FOR DANCING.

**Every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock.**

MR. J. BROWN has the honour to announce that his Academy will be re-opened on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at the Old Ship.
19, Glo'ster Place, July 18th, 1831.

THE
**BRIGHTON ROYAL GARDENS**
AND
*CRICKET GROUND*
Are now Open to the Public.
**Admittance to Each.—Sixpence.**

**BRIGHTON ROYAL GARDENS.**

MR. JONES respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that the new Dancing Grounds for the Race Week, there will be a GRAND GALA and

**FIRE WORKS,**
EACH NIGHT OF THE RACES.

The BALL ROOM and avenues will be ILLUMINATED with variegated lamps. Mr Jones will introduce several of his best devices in the Fire-Works.—A Band will attend for Quadrille and Country Dancing at the conclusion of the Display.

Suppers, Refreshments, and Liquors to be had at the bar. Doors open at Seven; Fireworks to commence at 9 o'clock.—Tickets, 1s. 6d. Children under 10 years, 1s. each.

**LONDON GAZETTES.**

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

War-Office, July 12.—3d. Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Corpet J. E. Dyson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Sheppard, who retires: E. Evans, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dyson. July 12.—3d Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Gent. H. Bathurst, from the 9th Foot to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Douglas who exchanges. July 12.—6th Regiment of Foot; Lieut. and Capt. C. Douglas from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Capt. vice Bathurst, who exchanges. July 12.—14th Foot; Lieut.-Col. M. Everard, from half pay, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Thornhill, who retires. July 12.—29th Foot; Lieut. J. Maclean to be Capt., without purchase, vice Story, deceased; Ensign E. Hislop, to be Lieut., vice Maclean; Ensign W. Fritt to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Waddell, who retires. Gentleman Cadet J. Gibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Dalgety; H. Wyndham, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fritt, July 12.—42d Foot; Ensign E. O'Grady to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Hay, promoted; H. D. Cholmeley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wyndham, July 12.—52d Foot; Ensign W. G. Edwards to be Lieut., By Purchase, vice Wallace, who retires. July 12—4th Light Dragoons; Staff-Surgeon Major M'Isaac, from the half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Browne, appointed to the 3d. Foot, July 12.—5th Foot; Major Fitzgerald, to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Synge who retires; Capt. W. H. Edwards to be Major, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, July 12.—6th Foot; to be Major by purchase; Capt. T. R. F. Tempest, vice Gray, promoted July 12. Capt. J. H. Thornhill, from the 6th Foot, vice Chichester, promoted, July 12.—To be Capt. by Purchase, Lieut. D. Fitzgerald, vice Tempest, July 12.—6th Foot; To Purchase; Second Lieut. R. Atkins, vice Fitzgerald, July 12.—To be Second Lieut. by Purchase, Lieut. Cadet J. Morris, from the Royal Military College, vice Atkins, July 12.—54th Foot; Capt. J. H. Stepney, from the half-pay, to be Capt., vice Thornhill, promoted to the 6th Foot, July 12.—8th Foot; Lieut. R. Sutton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kinchant, promoted, July 12.—3d Foot; Capt. R. Assistant to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted: Lieut. R. W. Bamford to be Capt., by purchase, vice Assistant, July 12.—96th Foot, R. F. Wallis, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baynton, who retires, July 12.

Cavalry.—To be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry, by purchase.—Major R. Drew, from the 73d. Foot; Major C. Chiche-ter, from the 60 Foot; Major Hon. C. Gore, from the 3d Foot, July 12.—To be Capts. of Infantry without purchase: Lieut. D. M. Haslewood, from the 14th Foot; Lieut. B. Hamilton, from the 73d Foot, July 12.—To be Capt. of infantry, by purchase; Lieut. J. Hay, from the 42d Foot, July 12.—To be Lieut. by purchase, Ensign W. H. Kinchant, from the 6th Foot, July 12.

Memoranda.—Corpet Johnstone, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, has been antedated to February 26th, 1830, that being the period he was appointed adjutant to the Corps. Lieut. Gent. H. Phillips' commission, in the 7th Light Dragoons, has been antedated to 25th March, 1826, that being the period he was appointed adjutant master to that regiment.—The date of Lieut. A. N. Campbell's promotion, in the 42d Foot, has been antedated to 8th April, 1831.—The so-he-mentioned officers have been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of unattached commissions, viz.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. O'Donoghue, half-pay, late Lieut.-Colonel Commdt. R. Murray; Lieut. T. Wright, half-pay 14th Foot, July 12.

Member Returned.—Wigtonshire: Charles Philip Yorke, Esq. Captain, R. N.—Tavistock: John Heywood Hawkins, Esq.

Insolvents.—R. H. Wood and Thomas Clarke, Hull apothecary. H. Harvey, Bridge-road, Lambeth, painter and glazier. R. J. Fayrer, late of Loughor, Glamorgan, coal master marbler, at present of Ambleside, Westmoreland.

Bankrupts.—M. Adams, alternoone, Warwickshire, hat manufacturer. R. Alexander and S. Isaacson, late of the Strand, printers and publishers. J. Hill, Little Bridge-street, Blackfriars square, Middlesex, dyer. J. S. Raven, Skinner-street, London, grocer. J. Wistan, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, tailor. J. Hatch, well, Derby, silk-throwster. W. Wigston, Derby, lace-manufacturer. T. Statham, Jun. Cinderhill, Staffordshire, cattle-dealer. J. Fairclough, Edgeworth, Lancashire, calico printer. J. West, Frome Selwood, Somerset, banker and money-scrivener.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Commission opened at the Office of the Chancellor of Sussex.—William Seymour, Esq. to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Members Returned.—Malmsbury: W. Cavendish, Esq.—Pembroke: Sir B. Vyvyan.—Wiltshire: Sir Richard Hoare, Bart.—Newport: Viscount Grimston.—Higham Ferrers: C. Pepys, Esq.—Westbury: R. Stephenson, Esq.—Milborne Port: P. Crampton, Esq.

Insolvents.—J. Yeatreller, New Bond-street, merchant. J. Bell, Oporto, wine-merchant.

Bankrupts.—W. H. Arnings, High-street, Southwark, hop-merchant. J. Smith, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, apothecary. H. Harvey, Bridge-road, Lambeth, painter and glazier. R. J. Fayrer, late of Loughor, Glamorgan, coal master marbler, at present of Ambleside, Westmoreland.

Bankrupts.—M. Adams, alternoone, Warwickshire, hat manufacturer. R. Alexander and S. Isaacson, late of the Strand, printers and publishers. J. Hill, Little Bridge-street, Blackfriars square, Middlesex, dyer. J. S. Raven, Skinner-street, London, grocer. J. Wistan, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, tailor. J. Hatch, well, Derby, silk-throwster. W. Wigston, Derby, lace-manufacturer. T. Statham, Jun. Cinderhill, Staffordshire, cattle-dealer. J. Fairclough, Edgeworth, Lancashire, calico printer. J. West, Frome Selwood, Somerset, banker and money-scrivener.

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The good people of the commune of Senzach, in Switzerland, in imitation of the American practice, have resolved on paying their Deputies to the Grand Council for their legislative labours. The service of Deputy, it seems, however, seem to be held in even less estimation than those of our English Parliament under the boroughmonger, their daily stipend being fixed at two francs, or *one shilling and eightpence* English, with the condition that they shall forfeit four francs for every sitting at which they neglect to attend!

St. John's Hospital, St. John's Gate, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.—This Hospital, after a period of 377 years, was re-opened on St. John's Day, for the purpose of affording advice and medicine to the sick poor at every denomination, without any distinction of country or creed, by producing a letter from any one of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or any subscriber to the Hospital.

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## THE PARLIAMENT.

LORDS—WEDNESDAY.

The motion of Lord Fazakerley, for papers explanatory to the affair at Newtonberry was opposed by Ministers, on the ground that the production of them would prejudice the judicial inquiry about to be instituted. Lord Fazakerley acquiesced in the justice of the reason, and withdrew his motion.

COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Fitzgerald presented a petition from the borough of Seaford, praying that that borough might be transferred from Schedule B. to Schedule A.—that is, retain one member.

REFORM BILL.—The House resolved itself into Committee, and the first clause (Schedule A.) was discussed.—Mr. Sadler, Mr. Carew and Lord Sandon, on the ground of its departure from the ancient and known principles of the Constitution, moved that the words "and shall always be represented; or if alterations were made, why should no borough be united?" He concluded by moving an amendment that the consideration of the clause should be postponed, and that the Committee proceed to the third clause

[We do not think that a mere departure from ancient usage is any argument against this principle of the Bill, seeing that the "ancient constitution" of our "ancient constitution" have been departed from in every century of our History, and in no respect more than by the elective franchise being continued to a place, after it has ceased to possess inhabitants. We think however that some places ought, in common consistency, to send two members; and, in this case, we have more stronger claims than Brighton. Staying who constantly raise objections to the Bill would, if they had opportunity, oppose *all reform*. If the discrepancies in the measure (and we admit there are several very great ones) were all removed, pretexts would notwithstanding be found for opposing the Bill. Some boroughs might, probably, be united with advantage; but Sir Robert Wynn must have known that this could only be done in a few instances. Steyning and Bramber, even if united (and we do not see how others could be added to them), would not possess claims to representation equal to those of Brighton; but admitting that they would, why raise up these paltry obstacles? All partial evil will, in this respect, produce general good. Even the electors who are to be disfranchised, will, we acknowledge this; and are willing to give up, if required, their own rights, for that which they know must, in the end, prove beneficial to all]

Sir E. Sugden followed Mr. Wynn, and asked it it was to be tolerated that the Kings Government should dictate down to that House, and propose to make alterations in the Constitution, as (he understood) was the case at present moment, thousands were interested in seeing that the returns should come before the House in the most perfect state possible. Sir Edward Sugden was of opinion, that it ought should pass in its present shape, it was well known that many places would be disfranchised, which, by the new census, ought not to be disfranchised; and if those instances came before Parliament, there could be little doubt that they would be restored. He was astonished at the language of the Constitution was swept away.

[In the course of his speech Sir Edward frequently said the rotten boroughs and parliament, as now constructed, had "*worked well*." If so, whence come the cries of distress with which the empire has echoed for years? How is it that all classes, and none more than the landed interest, are sinking into poverty, ruin, and distress, as the late Duke of Richmond said the Government was, even in his day. "The protection of property," said His Grace "appears to me one of the essential ends of society, and so far from injuring it by this plan (Reform), I conceive it to be the only means of *preserving* property; for *the present system is hastening with great strides to a perfect equality in* UNIVERSAL SERVITUDE." If this system had "worked well," we should not have been hastening to universal poverty; nor would the universal demand for Reform have been made. The *people* know that the system, particularly since the alteration in the currency, has worked nothing but ill. It is only justice, however, to Sir Edward Sugden to admit that we think him sincere in what he has said; for there is a manifest tone of candour and honesty throughout his speech]

Mr. Stanley followed Sir E. Sugden in the debate, and contended that, although there were alterations in the details of the Bill, the principle of it should not be changed. He looked upon the motion as intended to delay the bill, which might have been, if it had not been so delayed. Mr. Croker complained of the ministerial members for not answering the speeches on his side of the House. (Cheers and laughter.) The ministerialists had made no report their own measures, and therefore shortened the debate by not replying to those of the Bill. He hoped the Bill had been advised to dissolve Parliament for not passing the Bill; but what the Parliament had been *dissolved for*, had the ministers done any thing *since they had expected the Bill in the Cabinet*. The bill proposed to raise into electors the very class of persons (10L. renters) that Mr. Sleaney had brought in a bill to relieve from payment of poor rates, on account of their poverty. (Cheers from the side of the Opposition); and thus two Bills, so different in their nature, were going through the House *pari passu*. One bestowed on the poor tenants of Ireland a benefit which the elected him a pauper.

[Mr. Stanley's Bill only extends to Shrewsbury.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply said that what Mr. Croker considered the maximum of pauperism, Ministers wished to be considered the minimum of pauperism. The elective franchise ought to extend to the lowest point of property. There could be no doubt of the propriety of the franchise, though there might be from its restriction.—Col. Wood said it was a principle of the Constitution that places should return members; and the reason was that the minority might have their representation as well as the majority.

[There is much good sense in this observation. If Brighton for instance, return only one member, and that one be returned by the ten-pounders, the more respectable classes of the town will be deprived of any voice in the representative, all compromise between conflicting parties will be cut off. With *two* members, one of them might, by mutual consent, be sent by the popular and more numerous party, and the other by the more respectable and wealthier classes; but if there be only one, we fear that party-spirit will run exceedingly high. The remarks of Col. Wood (above), would be throwing a fire-brand into the town.]

Sir H. Peel objected to the disfranchising schedules A and B; because in the first place, they were hostile to the principle of representation, and secondly, because he observed in both Houses of Parliament;—because, in the second place, the abolition of rotten boroughs would deprive men of retaining, philo-philic habits, who would intuitively shun the artifices necessary to win the popular voice; and, thirdly, because the Schedules, considered in all respect, could not make choice of as enlightened and independent representatives as those that sat through the close boroughs;—because the colonial interest would be their only chance of direct representation; and lastly, and chiefly, because the extinction of those boroughs would remove the best constitutional check which that house afforded against the excesses of the popular branch. For these reasons he was opposed to the Bill, and should have much preferred a more moderate measure. He would, at present, for example, have adopted a schedule C, that which invested the larger unrepresented towns with the franchise; while he would have transferred the seat of the house at their present amount, by disfranchising the smaller boroughs, in a much more arithmetical proportion as he enfranchised the larger towns. (Hear!) He (Sir H. Peel) said that Ministers had all the information they wanted to justify the principles of the Bill in the population returns of 1821, and only took advantage of the information of the Commissioners of Inquiry into population on one or two controverted points of detail. With respect to the Solicitor-General's objection to the disfranchisement clause, on the ground that it would deprive gentlemen interested in the colonies from easily obtaining a seat, he could not be a party to such a plea, and should wish to show that that those gentlemen would not be returned for popular constituencies, but that it was the Ministerial practice to nominate the unconstitutional practice of rotten boroughs should be kept up. (Hear.) He was sorry to the Right Hon. Baronet's (Peel's) proposition of disfranchisement being at all admitted by him, he was bound to go to the extreme length. (Hear.) There was no argument on which he could venture to justify the disfranchisement of the Scotch and Irish Boroughs, or the enfranchising a town of 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, which would not equally apply to the disfranchisement of one of these inhabitants, and the enfranchisement of one of 10,000. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fox and Mr. Johnson attempted to address the House, but could not obtain a hearing.

On a division there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the amendment | 174 |
| Against it | 292 |
| Majority for Ministers | 118 |

Adjourned at half-past two.

COMMONS—THURSDAY.

Lord Wynford, at the suggestion of Lord Plunkett, presented a petition for the third reading of "Grounds on Creditors Bill" for a week.

COMMONS—THURSDAY.

REFORM BILL.—On Lord J. Russell moving the order of the day for the House to go into Committee on this Bill, Mr. Knight gave notice of his intention to move in committee, that the borough of Bishop's Castle be transferred from schedule A. to schedule B., on the ground that its population could be shown to exceed the amount required. After a good deal of discussion, the House went into, and carried that the Speaker leave the Chair, and the House went into committee, when Lord John Russell moved "that the preamble of the Bill be agreed to by the committee." After a long discussion, in which little new matter was advanced on either side of the House, Sir R. Peel moved an amendment to the first clause, namely, that the word "each" be omitted. Another long discussion ensued, after which the committee divided.

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|---|---|
| For the Amendment | 123 |
| Against it | 230 |
| Majority for Ministers | 97 |

Adjourned at one o'clock.

LORDS—FRIDAY.

Lord Lonsdale presented a petition from Boyle, praying for the Repeal of the Union. His Lordship did not acquiesce in the prayer of the petition. He felt the distress, he said, was general in Ireland, and the people were taught by demagogues to believe that the Repeal of the Union would be the remedy for all the evils under which they laboured. He

* Letter of the Duke of Richmond, 1780.

Marquis of Westmeath presented a counter-petition, numerously signed by the aristocracy of the same county.

Lord Tenterden gave notice, that he deferred the second reading of the Overseers of the Poor Bill to the 4th of August.

TITHES.—Lord King brought in a Bill relative to Tithes. One of its objects is to limit the income of an incumbent to 500L.

REVENUE OATHS.—The Bill for reducing the number of official oaths was read a third time and passed.

[Instead of oaths, it will henceforth be necessary to make a declaration in certain cases, to which a penalty of 100L is attached.]

PRINCE LEOPOLD.—The Marquis of Londonderry made inquiries respecting the acceptance of the Belgian throne by the Prince, to which Earl Grey replied that Lord Ponsonby had received a communication from His Majesty to make any communication to Parliament at present. He proposed to inquire whether the income settled by Act of Parliament on the Prince was to be continued or not, it was a question which should not be put on Ministerial ground, but on that of Parliament, on which they had no right or control.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.—The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill, which was read the first time, for amending the laws relating to Bankruptcies. The Bill was the same as Lord Brougham had introduced last session. He had authority of Lord Eldon for saying that some remedy should be applied to the jobbing of country commissioners of bankruptcy.

COMMONS—FRIDAY.

Mr H. Howard presented a petition from New Shoreham in favor of the Reform Bill.

After an irregular conversation between Mr O'C'nnell, Mr Goanon, and others on the Kildare Street Society,

Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for resolving into Committee on the

REFORM BILL.—The Speaker having left the chair, Mr Hunt moved, as an amendment, to the first clause, "that the boroughs enumerated in schedule A. should be represented by one member, and that after the word "shall," there be inserted "have a share in the election of member or members to serve in Parliament for a population of 2000.—Mr O'Connell contended that the Bill would destroy the balance between towns and counties, unless such amendments were adopted.—Mr J. Weyland, (Hindon) seconded the amendment.

[The object of the amendment was to unite several boroughs, which should send members conjointly, so that no borough might be wholly disfranchised. Even Sir R. Peel said he was not much enamoured with this amendment.]

After a heavy debate, the House divided.

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|---|---|
| For the Amendment | 216 |
| Against it | 216 |
| Majority for Ministers | 111 |

Another long, desultory conversation ensued on the disfranchisement of Aldeburgh, during which Ministers were pressed to lay down some definite rule for disfranchisement.

Lord John Russell said the rule was the one possession of a population of 2000.—Mr O'Connell, in the course of conversation, said it was sufficient for the people to know that members were appointed to seats in that House by Peers or others; and whenever that was the case, they expected the borough would be disfranchised. The system of *selling the privilege of making laws for other people's lives*, was not to be borne an hour longer.—Sir R. Inglis said if the rule adopted, Lord John Russell was to be pressed to, there ought to have been a preliminary declaratory clause, "that no borough should be enfranchised with less than 2000 inhabitants should be disfranchised; and therefore, as Aldeburgh is not that number, it should be disfranchised," and so on with each borough in the enumeration. He was sorry to see such irregular conversation ensued, when, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, the House had reported progress, and ask on leave to sit again on Tuesday.

LORDS—MONDAY.

In reply to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond said that Ministers intended to bring forward a measure for the relief of the Poor Clergy of Ireland.

TITHES.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved the second reading of the Bill, which provisionally have received sanctioned elsewhere. His Grace said that he had been asked to take the subject in hand by the unanimous wish of the great body of the clergy, who were of opinion that it was very desirable that some definite arrangements should take place on this important subject. They had hoped that a measure brought forward by him, with their approbation, would be received by the great body of the clergy, and accepted by the tithes, as a disposition, on the part of the bishops, to consult the interests of the agriculture, which would be the just return for the care of the clergy. The contrasts that arose out of the present system of tithe disturbance that amicable intercourse between the parishioners and the clergy, which was so necessary to the due performance of all sacred duties. This was an incongruous state of things, which they had to deal with themselves. In some counties tithes were less by one-third than in others, and the tithe-payers felt it unfair, that in the counties where they were lowest, the clamour against them was the highest. If the bill were to be acted upon, it would virtually be a repeal of the compulsory clause. He (the speaker) thinks that it was desirable that the bill should pass into a law as speedily as possible. It was equally in the interest of the landowners, of the clergy of the country at large, and of the tithe-payers. The Lord Chancellor, in a long and able speech, supported the measure. It was but bare justice to the Rev. Prelate to say that he had admirably fulfilled the duty which he had undertaken. His Lordship then argued against the measure which was to be brought forward by Lord Duncan, who proposed that the commutation should be made if two-thirds of the tithe-payers in the parish should desire to have it, and the consent of the tithe-owner, the tithe-owner, and the tithe-owner left altogether out of the question. Hithe to the income of the clergy in Ireland, had been a great disgrace to the country; but that would not be the case if the bill of the noble lord should be adopted; for then the tithes would be paid by the tithe-owner in such a way, that his income could not possibly be increased, at the same time that the clergy would be relieved from the odious system of tithes and increased. Now he would ask, would it not be a great improvement in the state of Ireland, if the clergy were put-essed without asking consent to that change? He deeply lamented that great difficulties stood in the way of effecting a permanent and satisfactory arrangement of tithes; but he could not give his consent to an arrangement which infringed the most sacred principles of justice (Hear, hear.)—The Earl of Eldon observed, that this was a bill for the commutation of tithes, and though plausible reasons might be adduced to support it, it was impossible for the House not to see that it went to alter and interfere with the nature of the property of the tithes, which had been vested in them in the hands of the church by the law of the land. This was a most important and momentous consideration, and it could be impossible for them to pass it. He trusted he should be enabled to introduce such alterations into it, as would prevent its operation from being so fatal to the church if not, he should be obliged to vote against it in the third reading. He was sorry to see the Bishop of Exeter expressing the satisfaction with which he had learnt the able and eloquent speech of his noble and learned friend on the woolsack. (Hear, hear.) His noble and learned friend had placed the right to the property of the established church in the clergy of the country, at the same time, was held by as a cred and legitimate a title as that by which the property of the landed gentlemen was secured to them. It was necessary, and he deeply regretted that necessity, to take all opportunities of putting this proposition in all possible shapes, and in the most explicit manner. Let his noble friend had stated, that the right of the Clergy to their tithes was as sacred and as complete as the right to a single field, of which one party was entitled to one-tenth, and another party to nine tenths; and that there would be just as great injustice in the one case as in the other, in taking away the nine-tenths. There could be no doubt that this was the principle on which the tithes had been held. He recollected, also, to whom this tenth, if it were taken away, would go. It would go to the industrious poor, nor would it be applied in any way that would be beneficial to the public generally; but it would go to the great landed proprietors, & to no one else; and if it was taken away from beginning to end, it would