ROSPECTUS.
d, a Commercial Travell ing
MAP
DAS and NORTHERH STAT ES
OF AMERICA:
dedicated to COMMODO RE
RRIE, C. B., &c. &c. &c. by
or, R. N.
will include the whole of t he
nd Northern States of Amer-
h as the latitude of Washing
Lakes, Rivers, Bays, Canals,
, Villages, and distances by
r, &c. &c., on a scale of thr e
ree of latitude, compiled fro m
ors, and personal observatio ns
ears 1827 and 1833.
ling Map will differ from the
being put up in the usual form
ations.—Price, to subscribers,
wo dollars and a half—to be
of expense. Persons wishing
bscribers to the above Map,
ply to John Macaulay, Esq.,
or John G. Parker.

NOTICE.
view to improvement and des-
n our business, as Forwarders,
hased from the Estate of the
Dickinson, two-thirds of his in-
team Boats between this place
, and, as it is our determina-
Boats towed both up and down
esitation in stating, that it will
er to serve our friends and the
re satisfactorily than we have
n able to do, and are of opin-
present business will so well
that of Steam Boats, as to en-
uce considerably, the present
eight.
ess will be conducted under
DRANE, HOOKER, McCUTCH-
his place, and MACPHERSON,
& McCUTCHON, at Montre-
escott, 14th December, 1833.
stores and an agent at Kings-
attend to receiving and ship-
for Montreal.

MMERCIAL BANK.
is hereby given, that two more
ents of the capital stock of this
re called in, payable at this
gencies, as follows:—
, on the 15th day of April next.
. on the 15th day of June next.
der of the Board,
F. A. HARPER, Cashier.
17th February, 1833. 6w3l

D into the Subscriber's possess-
Barriefield in the Township of
on the 1st November last, a
r, horns growing downwards,
years old, the owner is request-
is property, and take it away,
eof, and paying reasonable cost
J. MARKS.
, 1833.

NOTICE.
Government House, York,
23d February, 1832.
in Council which relate to Pe-
and Memorials for Grants of
nected with that subject, will
communicated to Memorialists
e of the Executive Council.
ho may not receive answers to
ns will apply to the Clerk of
ive Council.

NOTICE.
scriber having taken letters of
ration, on the estate of the late
otter of Ernesttown, deceased,
persons having claims against
te to present the same duly at-
all those indebted to the estate
me to the Subscriber without
able him to make a dividend to
s. WM. POTTER.
18th September, 1832.

NOTICE.
VER of Attorney given by the
er to James A. Clement, have
voked, all persons are hereby
g any accounts to him, either
m Boat Niagara, or John Mc-
JOHN MOSIER.
Oct. 3d, 1832.

NOTICE.
TRANGE Esq. having retired
the business of an Auctioneer
her takes this opportunity of in-
Public that he has taken out
t in that capacity. His atten-
ness and moderation in charges,
es, induce a share of the business
. A. MANAHAN.
18th Jan. 1832.

NOTICE.
n of John V. Detlor & Co. is this
mutual consent dissolved.— Per-
g claims against the firm, will
ent their accounts to John V.
payment. Also all persons in-
he firm are requested to make
payment to John V. Detlor.
JOHN V. DETLOR
WM. H. MILLAR.
HARVEY MILLAR.
, June 16th. 1832.

LE.—Lots No. 30 and 32 in the
ncession of Murray each con-
Acres of excellent Land, this
ated on Cole Creek and No. 32
a privilege of the water of said
eing a most desirable situation
ction of Mills.—Application to
Mr. John Richmond who lives
or to the proprietor at Adolphus-
JONATHAN ALLAN.
2th, 1830.

TO LET.
ssession given on the 1st of Feb.
a small House and Garden in
. Apply to
JOHN S. SMYTH.
n, Jan. 16th, 1833.

General of Woods & Forest Office
York, 10th Dec. 1830.
C Notice is hereby given, that in
all persons cutting Timber upon
Lands, or Clergy Reserves in
nada, without Licence from the
ll be rigidly punished, and the
cut, will be seized and sold to b is
use. PETER ROBINSON.

SOLE LEATHER.
00 LBS. heavy Spanish Sole
Leather, for sale low by
A. TRUAX.
n, July 25th, 1832.

TED.—As an assistant in a Shop
oung man who can bring satisfa c
mmendations. Apply at this Of-
Kingston, 20 March, 1833.

BLANKS
Y DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT
he Herald Printing Office.

THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

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VOLUME XV.] KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1833. [NUMBER 735.

THE HERALD

Is published every Wednesday Evening, by H. C. THOMSON, Editor and Proprietor, King Street, a few doors North of Store Street, in the building lately occupied by H. Smith, Esq., as an Auction Room.

Thomas M. Bentley, Printer.

TERMS.—Four Dollars per annum, (exclusive of postage) payable six months in advance.—Any person becoming responsible for the payment of twelve papers, shall receive one gratis—and in like proportion for a greater number.

*** No papers discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

Produce received in payment, at the market price. Letters to the Editor must be POST PAID.

Price of Advertising.—Six lines and under 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing.

Advertisements for insertion to be delivered on the morning preceding the day of publication.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the U. C. Herald Office.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, March 23d.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, as Mr. Ray, dry goods merchant, was proceeding into his kitchen, he was met by Mrs. Dewey, a young lady highly respectably connected in this city, who was very recently married to a young man, about 21 years of age, of the name of Dewey, the keeper of a retail dry goods store in the same street, and as she approached Mr. Roy, threw herself into his arms. He placed her on the sofa, and instantly perceived her throat was cut, and the blood flowing profusely over her.

Mr. Roy instantly sent for a surgeon, and in the meantime procured a mattrass and laid her on it. He then proceeded to the front door of the shop of Dewy, which was locked, and returned through his own house, and made for the back entrance, where he found the door opened, besmeared with blood, and the razor with which the deed was done lying on the ground.

Dr. Arnoldi soon arrived and was joined by Dr. Nelson, when every surgical assistance was rendered to the poor sufferer.—Mrs. Dewy's hands were found also to be cruelly cut, probably done in defending herself. After her wounds were drest, she was removed to the residence of her father, Mr. Martineau, in the St. Lawrence suburbs, and we are happy to learn there is every prospect of her ultimate recovery.

The parties were married about three months ago, but the brutal conduct of the husband caused her to return to her uncle's, who had brought her up. On Sunday morning early, Dewey went to the French church, with the diabolical design of meeting his wife in the temple of the Most High, with the murderous intention to destroy her, he there saw her, and, under the specious pretence of shewing her some articles he had purchased for her, he induced her to go down to the shop; he, as soon as they entered, locked the door, and proceeded to cut her throat; he left her, as he no doubt supposed, dead, and went away. She, after some time, recovered consciousness, and proceeded to try to open the back door, and succeeded, and thereby got to the kitchen of Mr. Roy.

In the meantime the monster went deliberately to a carter, of the name of Toussaint Lecompte, and after walking three or four times before his door, entered his house and requested him to drive him on the road to Champlain, offering him a handsome gratuity. Lecompte drove him on the road about eight leagues where they stopt at 11 o'clock, and where the carter remained until 3 o'clock, during which time Dewey stopt also, and was talking and laughing and joking with the young men of the place with the most perfect unconcern. He no doubt supposed that his poor victim would not be discovered until this morning on the opening of the store, when he would have arrived in the States where his relations live. An active, and we hope successful pursuit is made after him. He is the son of a Dr. Dewey, who formerly lived in the St. Lawrence Suburbs.—[Herald.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 22d, MARCH.

Mr. Secretary Craig presented to Mr. Speaker the following message:

AYLMER, Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief transmits to the House of Assembly some of the various documents which have been prayed for by the House at different periods during the present Session; others which are in progress will, within a short period, be transmitted in like manner.

Many of these documents having rendered some research necessary into the Records of the Offices in which the originals are deposited, and being voluminous, it is satisfactory, to the Governor in Chief to find himself enabled to communicate them to the House before the close of the Session, an event which to all appearance is still sufficiently remote in consequence of the mass of business which is daily reaching the Legislative Council, from the House of Assembly, to enable the house if it shall see fit, to enter now into the consideration of the subjects with which the documents herewith transmitted are connected.

Castle of St. Lewis, 22d March, 1833.

POST OFFICE.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly represent to Your Majesty:

That it would afford much satisfaction to Your Majesty's subjects in this Province, if the Post Office Department were so far placed under the controul of the Colonial Legislature, that the regulations established for the conveyance of the mails, the allowances to the different officers, and a general statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures were annually laid before the Legislature, to the end that the public may know in what manner the revenue arising from the conveyance of letters and newspaper is appropriated.

That the Post Office Department in this Colony should not be made the means of raising a revenue beyond the necessary expense of establishing Post Offices wherever they may be required, and if it shall be found that the present rates of postage on letters are more than sufficient for that object, that they may be reduced to a scale sufficient only for the necessary support of the department, and in the event of surplus funds, the same should be at the disposition of the Legislature for the purpose of facilitating the communications by post throughout the country. That newspapers transmitted by mail have always been subject to a very heavy and arbitrary charge, payable not by the persons to whom they are addressed, but by the publishers, to the great injury of public enterprize, and the dissemination of useful information.

The newspapers and other printed papers should pass through the several post offices of Lower Canada free of postage.

Wherefore we humbly pray Your Majesty to take the same into your most gracious consideration, and afford such relief to Your Majesty's Subjects, as in Your Majesty's wisdom will be deemed most expedient.

An Address was also voted to His Excellency, praying him to transmit the preceding address to His Majesty's Ministers, in order to its being laid at the foot of the throne.

The two addresses were ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented by the whole House to His Excellency.

It was also ordered, That a copy of the several reports made in the years 1831 and 1832, and this year, by the Special Committees, to whom the petitions of the Printers, and of Robert Armour, junior, have been referred, and also the evidence taken by the said several Special Committees, be transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers with the address to His Majesty.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR LOWER CANADA.

The following is the new constitutional project adopted by the House of Assembly of this Province, and embodied in an address to the King on the 20th instant:—

"Without the express orders of your Honourable House, your Committee would have felt hesitation in reporting their own opinion as to the means of providing a remedy for this constitutional defect in our government, as the basis of representations to be made on the part of your honourable House. Althobgh all the interests of the country are therein fully and aqually represented, those to whom a defective system of government have given an unconstitutional preponderance, might make a handle of it to cause the expression of your opinion not to be looked upon as that of the population in general; and, by the operation of the same system, the representations of interested public functionaries, and of privileged persons in the colony might reach the general government of the empire, with more weight than those representatives freely elected by, and as those representatives freely elected by, and as those rep-people. This danger added to the wide local distance might cause measures adopted in the United Kingdom with the best intentions, but without practical and local knowledge, to be discordant with the true interests of the province, and even to hurt those interests in essential points.

"Your Committee humbly suggest, that in the event of the Imperial Government becoming convinced of the difficulties that have just been laid open, there would be the certain means of preventing them, by placing the people of the country in general in a situation to express their opinion, and to recommend proper modifications through the delegates freely and indiscriminately chosen for that purpose, by all classes and out of all classes of the community, so as to harmonize with the interests of the Province, and with those of his Majesty's government, which cannot be separated from each other. Such a body, constituted in virtue of an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, to whom they would have afterwards to make a report of their labours, would, whilst it could be no disparagement to the supreme authority of the empire, be in unison with numerous examples in the free institutions of this continent with respect to which it has often been declared that England desired to leave nothing to be wished for by the inhabitants of these colonies.

"A General Assembly of that kind would prove to be a faithful interpreter of all the interests of the Colony taken collectively, including those which it was the intention to be caused to be represented by the Legislative Council, and those which that body claim to represent. Those interests would in effect possess therein all their legitimate influence. Unless indeed it be maintained, that whilst the Executive Branch of the Colonial Government, established by his Majesty in the persons of his Governors, represents the interests of the Metropolitan State, there ought to be also another constituted Branch out of the country, and compounded of elements without any affinity with the varied states of being of those who inhabit it.

"However that may be, in the event of your honourable House not considering it at the moment expedient to solicit such a measure, your Committee having shewn the result of their deliberations, will not take upon themselves to determine whether the entire abolition of the present Legislative Council of this Province, and the assimilation of its government to that of several of the adjacent Colonies, would tend to cause peace and harmony to be re-established in the conduct of affairs. The people of the country, if they had an opportunity of being legally constituted for that purpose, would be the best judges to decide this weighty question. Your Committee have therefore proceeded upon the supposition that an immediate Legislative Branch, may, in certain cases produce more maturity in the deliberation and examination of Bills, than if only one body were called upon to assent to them—at the same time circumstances of rare occurrence might happen in which the popular representation, might, for the moment, contravene the interests of the body of their constituents, and that those interests might be cherished in the second Branch, and guarded, until the wishes of the people were more fully expressed, either by more decided representations or by the means of new elections * * *

"There only appears to remain for the consideration of your Committee, the principle of Election to rest upon, as being capable, in practice, of analogy with the second branch of the Imperial Legislature.

"Your Committee entertain no doubt of the result of the adoption of this principle, if the Election depended upon a numerous body of Electors, composed of the best ingredients and the best interests of the colony; and if the choice were confined to persons possessed of a certain easy degree of fortune, without, however, raising that qualification so high that such choice could only be made, in any case, but out of a small number of eligible persons. Your Committee would expect to see the best effects from a legislative body, constituted upon those bases, if, whilst its principle of action was found in the interests of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, as a general and common motive, it found itself, in its formation and its proceeding, independent of the popular Assembly. It would undoubtedly be thus with the above qualifications, and with a different mode of renewal, so as to give more permanence to the body that is now in question.

"It is upon these several considerations that your Committee submit the following details:—An Elective Legislative Council, chosen by landholders, having a nett annual income of £10 in the country, and £20 in cities; and who have been residents for at least one year within the circle wherein the Election takes place.

"The eligibility to be restricted to the subjects of his Majesty having attained the age of at least thirty years; residents of the Prevince, and having resided therein at least fifteen years, and possessing an annual freehold income arising from property situated within the Province, of at least one hundred pounds for those elected for the country, and of at least two hundred pounds for those for the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

"The duration of the Body limited to six years: the renewal to be made by one sixth part every year, it being to be determined during the first five years by lot which of the Members chosen at the General Election shall have to retire. When there shall happen to be any vacancies, those who succeed to them to be Members only for the period which would have remained to their predecessors.

The number of the Members to be equal to that of the Counties, Cities, and divisions thereof, or other circles, sending Members to the House of Assembly, with the exception of Boroughs whose population does not amount to 2000 souls, who would only have to vote in the Counties of which they make part. So that the number of Councillors would be nearly half of that of the Members of the Assembly.

The Speaker or Chairman of the Body to be chosen by the Members, subject to the approbation of his Majesty.

The judges to be ineligible, as well as the Clergy.

The Members of the present Legislative Council not to belong to the new Council, unless re-elected: at all events should his Majesty's Government insist upon retaining them they should only be considered as supernumerary Members, and would property justify their qualification in landed in conformity with the present Report.

The Legislative Council not to be subject to dissolution.

The Members not to accept other emoluments than by Bill, places of profit or honor during good pleasure, excepting those of Justice of the Peace and in the militia, nor become accountable for public money, nor receive any directly or indirectly from the Executive Government, under whatever denomination, without subjecting themselves to a re-election.

The individuals who offer themselves as Candidates, shall make oaths as to their qualifications; if the Candidates, are not present, three Electors must make affirmation as to that qualification to the best of their knowledge. The Members elected, shall, before they take their seats, take the same oath, and shall be bound to renew it at all times upon order of the body.

When it happens that Members are elected at the same time both for the Legislative Council and for the Assembly, they shall make choice of either one or the other of the Houses, within a prescribed time.

Your Committee cannot close their Report without expressing their regret, that the special statement of the views of His Majesty's Government on this important matter, promised by the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his Despatch of the 7th of July, has not reached Your Honorable House, so that they might be aided in their endeavours to remedy an acknowledged evil.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

E. BEDARD,
Chairman.

14th March, 1833.

ENGLAND.

FIRST DEBATE IN THE REFORMED HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 29th.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—Mr. Hume began the business of the night, by a question whether it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers to bring in a bill to alter the act for granting an annuity to the late Speaker, which being objected to as irregular, he proceeded to enter on the question of the election of Speaker. There were circumstances at the present moment which particularly in his (Mr. Hume's) view, called upon the house to consider, independent of what had been the practice on former occasions, what was the course that house pursued then. He (Mr. Hume) could not, as a member who had always advocated parliamentary reform, not of great importance in itself, but as a means towards most important changes—changes essentially necessary to the institutions of the country, for without those changes reform would fall to the ground, and the people would not derive those advantages they were entitled to from their exertions—he therefore, as a member advocating reform more extensive than that which had been given to the country, could not concur in the opinion that this house could express its sentiments fully, if they had at their head a Speaker directly opposed to them in principles. He could never bring himself to believe that such a Speaker could enjoy the confidence of the house. He would challenge any person to produce a single instance where the majority of a body of men, assembled together to elect an individual to regulate their proceedings, selected an individual known to possess sentiments contrary to their own. (Cheers.) In saying this he meant to convey no reflection upon the right hon. gent. who had maintained those principles during a long political life; but times might arise when men might be required of no ordinary talents, who entertained principles consonant with a majority of the house. That time he (Mr. Hume) had no hesitation in saying had now arrived. (Cheers.) Differences might arise between that house and the House of Peers; and he (Mr. Hume) could not but think, if any such circumstances took place, and an individual professing contrary opinions to the majority of the house was elected as its Speaker, that great danger would arise lest those opinions should be compromised. It was for these reasons that he objected to the appointment of the late Speaker. Mr. Hume concluded by proposing for Speaker Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.

Lord Morpeth then proposed that the Right Honorable Charles Manners Sutton do take the chair of the house as Speaker, and passed a high eulogium upon the manner in which that right hon. gentleman had discharged the arduous duties of the office during sixteen years.

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion for the re-election of Mr. M. Sutton, who, he said, was admitted on all sides to be pre-eminently qualified for the duties of the office; and, with respect to the objection of his political opinions, he referred to the discussions which had taken place on the Reform Bill, and asked whether any member had any cause to complain of the right honorable gentleman during that arduous struggle?

Mr. Littleton then rose, and said he sho'd have been glad if he could have prevailed upon the hon. member for Middlesex to abstain from placing him in competition with a gentleman so much better qualified to discharge the duties of chairman of that house, and he hoped he would not press the motion to a division.

Mr. O'Connell considered this "as another instance of that paltry truckling of the present administration towards their ancient enemies, who had already afforded such frequent subjects of complaint. The public were much disappointed when they found them taking every opportunity of thrusting their enemies into places and offices of great power and importance. They should stand by their friends, and leave their enemies to shift for themselves. It was once said of one of our monarchs, that he treated his enemies like friends, and his friends like enemies; and it appeared as tho' the present ministers were following that excellent example. He observed, that "it had been considered that the grand advantage of the Reform Bill was to put down Toryism in England, that vile and abominable system, which existed by the plunder of the people, and by the usurpation of their rights. No family had enjoyed the fruits of that system more than the family of the right hon. gentleman. They had possessed several rotten boroughs—they had numerous nominees in the house—and he should like to know of what use the Reform Bill would be, if Tories and Tory connections were still to be predominant; and if the principles of Tory ministers in Parliaments were still to guide the councils of the new!" Mr. O'Connell then, by way of further elucidating the motives of Ministers, observed—"How far the placing a gentleman of Tory principles in that chair was likely to satisfy the public might be easily anticipated. The people had been struggling almost to rebellion and revolution to get rid of the Tory faction, and now the reformed House of Commons was about to take it up. The Ministry—the reformed ministry—had made the regular arrangements.—They were, of course, afraid that the right hon. gentleman would be proposed by the Tories. They sent the offer of the situation, which, of course, was quite unexpected, and which, when offered, was politely accepted. And then they went out of their way, not to promote a friend, but a political enemy. They were sure to get the votes of the Conservatives on the occasion to swell their numbers, and the newspapers of to-morrow would blazon forth the grand Ministerial majority! The strength of Ministers would be promulgated on the Stock Exchange and the Jews would rejoice in the anticipation of a rise of two or three per cent. (A laugh.) He protested against this step as an abandonment of reforming principles—as a relapse into Toryism—as a following up of one of the worst practices of the unreformed Parliament, that of the ministerial party making their own arrangements, and their voting down the people by the aid of a conservative majority. (Hear.) He would venture to prophecy that was not the last time they would see that combination.—'Coming events cast their shadows before.' Reports had been long going about that a junction was to be formed to put a stop to reform, and to the amelioration of our institutions. Amelioration, did he say; he begged pardon. The right honorable member for Lancashire had declared the Reform measure to be final; and the reform member for Northamptonshire had also pronounced a similar decree." (Lord Althorp denied this.)

Mr. Tennyson stigmatized the negotiation carried on respecting the Speakership as an insult to the House, and called on the ministry for a disavowal, but declared his determination to vote for Mr. Manners Sutton, on the ground of his high qualifications.

On this, Lord Althorpe entered into an explanation of the motives which led him to open a negotiation with Mr. Manners Sutton. Believing him infinitely better qualified for the chair than any untried person—when he found that he was again returned to the House, he avowed "that he did write to the right honorable gentleman, to know, if he were elected Speaker, whether he would undertake the office, telling him, that if he would undertake to do so, he should have his support." His lordship made the following important declaration on the subject of the course to be pursued by ministers, and in explanation of what fell from him in Northamptonshire. "I hope and trust the measures which his Majesty's ministers will bring forward may be such as to meet the approbation of the house and of the people. It is my intention that they should do so; and there is one sentence in the speech of my hon. friend the member for Middlesex, in which I concur most completely; namely, that the Reform Bill was the means, and not the end. (Hear, hear.) I have been taunted with having spoken of the Reform Bill as a final measure. I asked him what he meant by a final measure! Do I mean to say, because I used those words, that the reform of Parliament itself is final—that no other reform was to be introduced, and that no advantages whatever were to accrue from it! Certainly not. I considered it final, and I supported it as final as far as regarded the constitution of the House itself, and as a means by which to effect other improvements and other reforms. The hon. members seems to think, because I made use of the word final, that I am opposed to those very reforms of which I consider the Reform Bill only the foundation."

Mr. Cobbett—It appears to me that since I have been sitting here I have heard a great deal of vain and unprofitable conversation. It seems to be thought that this is a mere question as to the greater or less fitness of the one member or the other to fill the office of Speaker of this House; but, in my opinion, there is another point which in a still greater degree requires our most serious consideration: I mean how the people will think on the subject, what regard they will consider has been paid to them in our choice, and what opinion they will form of us from our first act—the appointment of a Speaker. It has been very much the fashion to talk of the fitness of the member proposed in other respects—of his experience, and all that; but in this case we ought to look among ourselves for one who may deserve to be considered by the people as an epitome of us. When we put a Speaker once in that chair, we tell the people in effect to look on that man as the chief of us; he ought to be the best of us all; he will be considered as the man whom we have chosen as the ablest and wisest among us—a laugh)—the most public spirited; and in short, as I said before, the epitome of the House. In making our choice, we say to the people of England—Look upon this man as our representative, as we are representatives of you. With respect to the act of Parliament—(but I suppose I must not say a single word about law—) with regard to the act of Parliament which granted a pension to the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, I must say, I think the noble Lord (Althorp) is completely mistaken, and that the Right Hon. gentleman is undoubtedly entitled by law, if re-elected Speaker, to continue to draw his pension as well as his salary. Now I will ask, is there any lawyer here, any merchant, or any literary man, that hears me, who does not know that if a quarter of his time were spent in the business which devolves upon the chairman of this house, that business would not only be done effectually; but it would be done much better than it ever was yet?—Now the Speaker has not only an ample salary, but he has a house besides, as well as allowances for clerks, and numerous other perquisites. Can any one say, under these circumstances, that his services are not amply paid by the salary which he receives while he holds the office. Is there any man who thinks that a salary equal to that which the United States consider sufficient for their President is not sufficient for the President of the House of Commons? The right honorable gentlemen has been for 16 years in the office of Speaker; he has received every year a salary of £6000; he has thus taken from the starving people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, sixteen times £6000; he has had, besides, very considerable emoluments over and above all this. Has a house, calling itself the representative of the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, any right to saddle this country with a salary superior to that of the President of the United States—a salary greater than the income of the chief magistrate of a nation containing ten millions of freemen? Yet it is a fact that the President of the United States has no greater salary than that of the late Speaker of the House of Commons. It is my opinion that if these things were well sifted, (and I shall take care that they be well sifted shortly) it is my opinion that this house alone, with its attendants, officers, door-keepers, &c. costs this country more than the whole of the civil and political Government of the United States of North America, even including its ten Ambassadors to the different courts of Europe. Let me call the attention of this house to the newness of the position in which they are this moment placed, and to the effect which will probably be produced on the public mind, should their first act go to throw an additional burden on the country. We may well believe that the opinion of the country will not be very favourable to us, if such should be the case, when we take into consideration what the people have said on the subject of pensions in every one of their petitions on the subject of reform; and it will not be very gracious to set out, in the face of the people's reiterated prayers, by saddling the country with one pension more. The right hon. baronet (Sir Francis Burdett) who has seconded the nomination of the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton for Speaker, knows very well the nature of the petitions on the subject of reform, for he had to do with a good many of them. I can safely declare, that in all my life, ever since I began to pay attention, in any considerable degree, to political matters of the kind (and that is a good while ago) I can safely say, that I do not remember one single petition, from first to last, on Parliamentary reform, to which a petition for the abolition of pensions was not appended. I defy any member to produce one petition in which this was not the case—one petition, I say, on the subject of parliamentary reform, in which the petitioners omitted a reform of expense as the object of the former reform. I defy the noble lord (Morpeth) to point out one such petition presented during the last five-and-twenty years. Financial reform was never forgotten; when it was prayed that the abuses which had crept into the constitution should be removed, that prayer was invariably coupled with one for the removal of those burdens which had been unjustly imposed upon the people of this country—I mean every single pension which is not fully merited by services to the country. This is, in fact, what the people had uppermost in their minds when they spoke on the subject of all other reform. It would be ill answering their expectations, if a reformed house were to commence its labours by imposing an additional burden. What! will a reformed House of Commons continue to make the poor man pay forty times as much for articles of consumption as the rich man, in proportion to his means? According to Cocker [a laugh] I will bring them to Cocker—let them apply to Cocker, and Cocker will tell them the poor man pays forty times as much for some sorts of articles as the rich man does.

But not only does the right hon. gentleman seek to take this pension, of £4,000, himself, but to continue to his son, too, a little pension of £3,000, for his life also—all for services performed during sixteen years, for which services the father had been already fully and amply remunerated. During these years the right hon. Charles Manners Sutton received about one hundred thousand pounds, for the performance of his duties as chairman of the House of Commons; and now the country has to pay pensions for two lives, which (reckoning those lives to last a reasonable time) may enable them (father and son) to receive £20,000 more. With their pockets already crammed with the people's money, they must pocket twice as much more.—[Here Mr. Cobbett excited the merriment of the house, by addressing a remark to Mr. Ley, whose official duties before the choice of a Speaker, render him for the time a very important personage in the House of Commons.] Is this the way in which the house is to show the people that they can depend upon them? They should teach them to have the same confidence in them as children have in a father. Were they about to tell the overtaxed people—the people who are in a state of starvation and of suffering (as mentioned by my honorable colleague) such as cannot be described—a state that no one could believe unless he saw it—while the people are paying 5s per pound, or 5d an ounce on their tea—were they about to tell that people that no relief was to be expected from them, as they would in effect do, if the first act of that house were to be the placing of that man in the chair? The noble lord (Althorp) has talked as if it were in the power of government to cause the payment of this pension to cease. He spoke as if he could drive a bargain with the right hon. gentleman and make a contract with him, that should he be re-elected, his retired pension should cease. The late parliament bestowed £4,000 a year on their Speaker, at his retirement from office, and £3,000 a year for his son, or any male heir (I suppose.)—It was an act of parliament that bestowed these pensions, and nothing can rescind it but another act of Parliament; and, in my opinion, the noble lord is quite mistaken as to the meaning of that act. I will ask the hon. member for Ireland, (I don't recollect the place just now that he is a member for, and I call him, therefore, the member for Ireland) I ask, then, the hon. member for Ireland, who is a lawyer, whether there must not be another act of parliament before the pension can be rescinded? It is a bargain; he has got a contract; and nothing can take the penion away but another act of Parliament. How much honesty, moderation, and merciful consideration of the people there was in a transaction by which he was rewarded for filling his late situation for sixteen years, by losing £6000 a year on his retirement, and receiving £4000 instead, for doing nothing, I will not now stop to consider. He has got his hand in the people's pockets, and he will not soon draw it out. The noble lord thinks the pension will cease on his being re-elected: but, depend upon it, it will not cease. What is the situation, then, in which the house is now placed with respect to this appointment? If the Right Hon. Manners Sutton should be re-elected, as apparently he will be (and I know nothing of the Right Hon. gentleman's qualifications, for I never saw him in his chair in my life, and know nothing at all about him)—if he be re-elected, the house tells the people that their hopes will be disappointed, because the people will judge of their future conduct from their appointment of a man who has driven such bargains with the money of the people. Such an appointment shall not receive my assent; and there are, I have no doubt, many others who will not agree to it. Suppose the right honorable gentleman to be appointed Speaker of this House. If the House chose, it could not then undo the appointment. The right honorable gentleman might go immediately and sell his pension, which he may do if he chooses—he may go this afternoon and sell it as an annuity for life if he chooses to do so. Will the house consent to injustice so flagrant? Are we going to say to the nation, look up to this man, with his pockets crammed with the people's money, as the Speaker of the reformed House of Commons—as the commoner of England? Is this they way in which you are to tear the leaves out of the accursed Red Book?—You are clapping new leaves in. Mr. Cobbett concluded with some observations on the remarks of the member for Ireland, as he again termed Mr. O'Connell, and of the member for Cambridgeshire, or Cambridge University, as he said, affecting ignorance of the place for which Mr. Manners Sutton sits, and adding that he proposed against the appointment of the right hon. gent. as Speaker of the House of Commons, because such appointment would, in his opinion, be an open declaration of war against the people of England. Mr. Cobbett was listened to throughout his speech with attention and with silence, interrupted only occasionally by a laugh. After he resumed his place, there were loud cries of "divide," and strangers had began to withdraw, when—

Mr. WARBURTON rose simply for the purpose of stating that the house had never on former occasions granted a pension to a retiring Speaker until the period when he had actually ceased to fill the chair, and should that right hon. gent. be raised again to the chair, the least he expected was to hear that either his Majesty's government, or some hon. member, would make the motion that the vote of the house in granting the pension should be rescinded at the earliest possible period in the present session.

Mr. C. M. Sutton then rose, and spoke in so low a tone of voice that it was with great difficulty he was heard in the gallery. He presented himself to the House under considerable embarrasment, on the present occasion. It was however, a great gratification to him to hear, even from gentlemen opposite and from all who had spoken, the compliments (as we understood) which had been bestowed upon him. It was his duty, under all circumstances, to submit himself implicitly to the opinion of the House. No one could feel more deeply, he had almost said more painfully, the difficulties belonging to the high situation of filling that chair. But he owed too much to their kindness to hesitate for one instant to obey the commands of the House, in again undertaking the trust, if it were their pleasure to replace him in it. (Hear.) Among the qualifications which belonged necessarily, or at least ought to belong necessarily to the Speaker of that House, no one was more important and he trusted he could appeal to the House that he was not wanting in it, he meant

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