



LONDON—MONDAY, JUNE 13.

The first stage of the "collision" debate concluded on Friday. Ministers had a majority of 324 to 238—a greater majority than they have yet had upon any important question, but one for which it is not difficult to account. The threat of dissolution has been lavishly employed during the last month or two, to whip up an attendance of that party which certainly has most reason to dread, and which most dreads, an appeal to the people. On the other side, several of the most firm and respectable Conservatives, adhering to the opinion, that existing municipal institutions ought to be inviolable, have declined voting on either side in any step of these proceedings. That this circumstance must be taken into account, in estimating the majority, is plain, from the fact, that though the number on the ministerial side has somewhat increased, the whole attendance in the house, is, in a much greater degree, diminished; for example, the gross attendance last night was but 562. Of all the great questions the attendances exceeded 600.

Mr. Shiel, it will be seen, entertained the house with a philosophical dissertation upon the word "compact." In reference to the honourable and learned gentleman's Thirls speech, giving an account of the arrangements at Lichfield-house, he said, that when he spoke of a compact, he used the dissylable as an adjective, not substantively—that he meant a compact alliance. We confess that our understanding is too dull to appreciate the difference. Johnson's explanation of a compact is "a contract;" "an accord;" "an agreement;" a mutual and settled appointment between two or more; "to do, or to forbear something." What the something is, Mr. Shiel sufficiently explained at Thirls, when he said that the terms of the compact alliance were the irrevocable committal of the Whig party to the appropriation of ecclesiastical property. Now, we think that we could have no difficulty in proving, by the authority of other grammarians besides Johnson, or the authority of civilians, that the arrangement at Lichfield-house was precisely described by the term which Mr. Shiel, as he says, inaccurately used; that it was that *obligatio ex contractu* which no other word describes so well as "compact." But this verbal trifling, though well enough, perhaps, for the House of Commons such as it is now, were unworthy the attention of sober and rational readers. Every one knows from Mr. Shiel, whatever his words, and the subsequent facts have confirmed his disclosure, that a bargain was struck at Lichfield-house, the terms of which were, that the Irish Roman Catholic members should, by a thorough-going support, help the Whigs into office, and keep them there, and that the Whigs should, in turn, assist the Roman Catholic party in Ireland in establishing its ascendancy, and breaking down the Protestant Church. We do not see why either party should be ashamed to confess this bargain, as the Whigs were not ashamed to make it, for both have very faithfully fulfilled its engagements.

We need not recommend to public attention the speeches of Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley. These speeches made the most that could be made of a threadbare subject; but are even more valuable for the firmness of their tone, and for the determination to support the just rights of the House of Lords, of which they give proof, than they could be for any merit of mere eloquence.

One cannot refer without deep disgust to the cant of complaint, in the House of Commons, against Lord Lyndhurst's just and manly proclamation of the truth. His Lordship said nothing which the Roman Catholic party have not been proclaiming on the house-tops for half a century—which has not been the theme of all their poets and orators from the highest in talent and character to the lowest in both—from Thos. Moore down to Daniel O'Connell. How often has Mr. Moore, in this and in other words, equally beautiful and effective, bid—

"Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betray'd her;
When Matilda wore the golden unfurl'd,
Which won from the proud invader;
When her Kings with standard of green unfurled,
Left the gem of kings to danger;
Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger."
Thus shall men often, in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over,
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of time,
For the long-fated glories they cover?"

After this, we cannot descend to the Mendicant's appeal, ten thousand times repeated, to the hereditary bondmen, to remember that they are "aliens in their native land." Now, whence all the heat and fury excited against Lord Lyndhurst, for saying of the Irish Roman Catholics the very same thing which during 50 years they have been saying of themselves. It certainly is a high honour to be an Englishman; but, surely, there is nothing specifically disgraceful in not being an Englishman, or even a West Briton, to borrow a phrase once treated in Mr. Spring Rice's use of it with so much contempt, now adopted in the prosecution of a fraud. Surely, to be alien from a race, the females of which are 19 out of 20 strumpets, in the asseveration of the filthy Irish libeller—to be alien from the "barbarous and demoralised English," as the same foul-mouthed slander has again and again called us, implies no dishonour. What, then, excites all this heat and fury against Lord Lyndhurst? Because he spoke the truth—because he let in that light which he who "is a liar, and the father of it," abhors and dreads more than aught beside except its author—

"No falsehood can endure,
Touch of celestial brightness but returns
Of force to its own shape the fiend."

So started up, in his own shape, the fiend."

It is the truth, not the tendency to insult, of Lord Lyndhurst's expression, for it has no such tendency, that has awaked the fury of the Irish fiend.

It is highly honourable to Lord Stourton, and Lord Shrewsbury, that they feel sensibly the charges brought generally against the members of their Church, though these charges are just in their general application. The noble lords have certainly a right to full credit for sincerity in their declaration; for, it is to be remembered, to their honour, that they have respected their oath. They did not perjure themselves like the thirty-five; but, as become honourable and conscientious men, withdrew from the division upon the Appropriation Bill. We cannot help thinking, however, that Lords Stourton and Shrewsbury, and the other Roman Catholic peers, would better vindicate the honour of their Church (their own honour is unimpeached) by entering a solemn protest against the conduct of the perfumed thirty-five, than by remonstrating against an inevitable inference from that conduct, while no such protest, as we suggest, has been issued by any class of Roman Catholics.

We know not how Lord Melbourne will digest the reference to his speech so seasonably made by the Bishop of Exeter; but his lordship has now quite enough to think of.

"The women that *deliberates* is lost." We are, therefore, greatly pleased to discern no symptom of concession in any of the speeches of the Conservative leaders.

A second matter of congratulation arises from the small number of the wavers. These poor frightened gentlemen may assure themselves of this, that that "collision," which they so much fear, is an event altogether unavoidable. On the one hand, we have O'Connell urging the ministry on, step by step, to the overthrow of our Protestant institutions. Now, except the House

of Lords is to be advised to make a stand *nowhere*; but to give up everything that a majority of 300 Irish Peers in the Commons choose to demand—except, in short, the Peers are to fall to the level of a mere chamber for registering the votes of the Commons, a point must at least be reached, at which the Peers must declare their resolution not to give way—and yet at that point Mr. O'Connell will decline as unreservingly as he did last Wednesday, that "the Lords must swallow the dose." Collision, therefore, must come, except either Mr. O'Connell or the Peers of England are changed into altogether other creatures than what they now are. And if it *must* come, who does not see that the sooner it comes the better?

No doubt the ministerialists will try to hug themselves in the hope that they have gained an accession of eleven votes. Nothing is more untrue. These eleven faint-hearted gentlemen voted with ministers because that seemed the best way of bringing about a *compromise*. Something of a half-measure has always a charm for these gentry—

"They love that middle course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so dear."

But let the ministry try to make use of these new-found votives in any violent measure against the Lords, and away go the eleven, and with them several other elevens of the same sort from amidst the ministerial phalanx.

Mr. Shiel demanded of Sir Robert Peel "What he meant to do?" Never was a question more misapplied. Sir Robert, and those who act with him, have no other line than to act on the defensive. Not forming the government, they are not called upon to *do anything*, saving, in their capacity of legislators, to watch sedulously that Mr. Shiel and his friends, the ministers, *do no mischief*. But Mr. Shiel had better have asked Lord John Russell what he means to *do*. He is insisting upon a proposition which the Lords *cannot*, *will not*, accede to. He is thus wasting the time of the session, and agitating the country, with schemes which can never become laws. He can easily proceed as far as a majority of 40, 60, or 80, in the House of Commons, but not one step further. The question may fairly be put to him. What do you mean to *do*?

A reform of the House of Lords he dare not even think of—nay, he feels compelled to make a hasty declaration, three weeks before it is called for, that he shall oppose all such schemes. A creation of peers which shall get over the majority of 90 or 100 now standing against him, is equally out of the question. What, then, does Lord John Russell mean to *do*? Does he really intend to take up O'Connell's trade, and to get his living by perpetual agitation?

Some of the Paris papers relate, as a piece of authentic intelligence derived from the "London papers," a demand made of the hand of the Prince of Victoria for the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, but which was declined by the Duchess of Kent, because her daughter had already fixed on the young Prince of Saxe Coburg as her future spouse. We should be glad to know from what "London papers" those of Paris have derived this piece of information. We have not heard the subject mentioned on this side of the water.

Advices from Madrid of the 4th instant, state that, although the capital was tranquil, the prospects of the new ministry had not improved. Since the receipt of the refusal of M. Aguirre Solarte to accept the Financial Department, that important office was offered to M. Fontecundo Gargollo, who likewise declined it. M. Istrizt was said to have received offers of a new loan of 6,000,000£, at 50, from London; but it was supposed these propositions had been forwarded before the vote of the Procuradores, declaring illegal all loans and engagements contracted by the new cabinet, could have been known in England. One thing deemed certain, was that the government was in great distress for money, and that a number of officers ordered to join their regiments in the North, were unable to proceed thither, for want of funds. The British officers in the service could not get their bills for arrears of pay cashed, *et cetera*, no matter what sacrifice. The Queen's forces in Aragon had experienced a signal defeat. A column of 1000 men under Col. Valdez, fell in with 6000 men of the united bands of Cabrera, Quiles and El Serrador, and the whole of them were made prisoners, with the exception of Valdez and his two Aides-de-Camp, who escaped to Molina. It was reported that the Carlist Chiefs had caused all the officers taken in the conflict between the corps of Cabrera and Valdez (45 in number), to be shot, and the private soldiers to enter into their own ranks. Our receipt of this intelligence, a battalion of marines and other troops were ordered from Guadalajara to Molina, and on the 4th a battalion of the Cazadores of the Queen, and four companies of the Royal Guards, had marched from Madrid in the same direction. General Cordova was still in that capital; it was thought he would be appointed to the War Department, with the title of Duke of Mendoza, and that General Rodil would replace him in the command of the army.

The rabble of Cartagena rose on the 22d ult., and having obtained possession of the town, either through the terror or the connivance of the governor, assassinated in the streets ten or twenty—the accounts differ as to the number—unhappy persons suspected of Carlism. Order was ultimately restored. It is a repetition of the affair of Barcelona, and will excite more attention from the Liberal government. Barcelona itself is tranquil, and Mino continues to issue from it bombastic proclamations of what his "invincible bayonets" are to do. He, however, does not show any symptoms of putting those bayonets into motion. In fact, he does not dare to leave the city, for fear of an insurrection against the present government.

By an arrival from Falmouth last night, we have received advices from Lisbon to the 5th inst. They state that the Queen, on the preceding day, somewhat abruptly, though it would appear, not altogether unexpectedly, dissolved the Cortes, which had been then only a few days old. We are not furnished with the official act of dissolution; but it was understood that her Majesty was moved to this violent step by an opposition which was unequivocally manifested against her. He therefore declared Mr. G. Palmer to be duly elected.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Branfill having addressed the electors, Mr. Branfill moved a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for his able, impartial, and satisfactory conduct during the election, which was seconded by Mr. Palmer.

The High Sheriff having returned thanks, the meeting was dissolved.

Immediately after the proceedings at the hustings had terminated, Mr. Palmer got into a carriage and four, preceded by a band of music, and the blue flags made use of on the day of nomination, and accompanied by a number of his supporters on horseback, was drawn in procession through the principal streets of the town.

The Prince of Orange is understood to have postponed his departure for the Dutch capital until the beginning of the next month, owing to the vast numbers of pressing invitations which his Royal Highness has received from the leading nobility to honour them with his company during his stay. The Prince has, we believe, engagements to dine with distinguished noblemen every day during the present month. The General Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hill, will give a grand dinner to the Prince at Westbourne House; and the Earl of Cadwlar has issued cards for a grand banquet to his Royal Highness on the 14th.

A dinner was given to Henry S. Fox, esq., the British Majesty's minister, on his arrival at Baltimore, in order to express the approbation of the American population of the liberal course pursued by the government of Great Britain in the affair of the late mediation between France and the United States." This meeting was attended by the Chief Justice of the United States, and the heads of all the official departments, as well as many of the members of Congress. The room was decorated with the portraits of William IV, and the President, and the flags of the two nations. The second toast, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, was—

"His Britannic Majesty, William IV. We recognize in this mediation on the one hand, the chivalrous courtesy of a gallant nation, ancient and brave; and on the other, the honest acknowledgment of the ties of kindred to a people who have inherited English laws and liberty, and a claim to share in the early triumphs of England's arts and arms. May this sentiment be the sure foundation of perpetual friendship between us and our fatherland." Mr. Fox returned thanks in the name of the British government for the manner in which the King's health had been drunk, and after alluding to the unequalled progress which the United States had made, said he firmly believed that as long as England, America, and France were united in the bonds of friendship, they might command the peace of the world. These remarks Mr. Fox concluded by proposing as a toast, "The United States of America; may the friendship which unites the kindred nations of America and England be as lasting as it is honourable and precious to both." The next toast was,

"The floating bulwarks of Great Britain and America, may they never be found in hostile array against each other."

On Saturday at a Court of Compensation held at the Town-hall, Southwark, Mr. Wm. Bellington, of the Cross Keys, Bermonsey-street, put in a claim of 26392£ for his premises, which were required by the Greenwich Railway Company, who consented to a verdict for that amount.

HOPS.—The accounts from the hop districts are without exception most promising. Speaking of the Farnham country, a particular district, this place crack place for the growth of the aromatic bitter hop, promises an appearance at this season of the year as at the present, so uniform is the growth, such a healthy colour in the leaves, and so luxuriantly are they shooting up the poles."

SOMETHING NEW.—An omnibus is about being shipped from London for Athens, which, no doubt, will astonish the inhabitants of that ancient city. Gas apparatus is shipping in the London Docks for Constantinople, for the purpose of lighting with gas a part of that capital, which hitherto has been kept in a state of nocturnal darkness.

James Robinson, the man who stands charged with causing the late fire at Finchley, was examined again on Thursday; he stoutly denies the charge; the decision of the magistrates was deferred till Monday.

A POE TO CRUELTY.

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CORK HERALD.

On reviewing the proceedings of the House of Commons during the last week, there are two points furnishing matter for well-founded congratulation.

The first is, the bold and uncompromising line taken by the Conservative party.

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BRITISH FUNDS—HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

London, Tuesday, June 12.
Bank Stock, 156
Bank Stock, 210
Exchequer Bills, 12s 14s
India Bonds, 1ds, 1ds

FOREIGN FUNDS—HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

London, Tuesday, June 12.
Danish, 76
Brazilian, 60 7
Colombian, 293 303
Dutch, 5 per Cent, 101 3
Du. 21 per Cent, 502 7

PRICE OF SHARES—HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

London, Tuesday, June 12.
A. & Co., 100 12 14
Montgomery, 100 12 14
Brighton (Stevens), 17 18
Brighton (Rennie), 17 18
Grenville, 25 26
Croydon, 4
Birmingham, 92
Derby, 92
Norwich & Cromer, 82
Bristol & Exeter, 4
Chelten & Glos., 32 34
Dulwich & Kilkenny, 23 24

THE REV. MR. MULHOLLAND.

To the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Lords Spiritual, and the Clergy of the Church of England.
The Humble Petition of the Reverend Eugene Mulholland, Doctor of Divinity of the University of

Rome,

Humble Showeth,

That the petitioner approaches your lordships' house with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret; he has no other means of redress than to apply to the Privy Council, for the abolition of the military exercise of the power of the sword, which he has hitherto

been compelled to practice.

That the petitioner is desirous of being relieved of

his present difficulties, and that he has no other resource but to apply to your lordships' house for

the removal of his present affliction.

That the petitioner, for thus appealing to your lordships' house, has incurred the displeasure of the

Privy Council, and that he has been compelled to

resign his post, and to leave the service of the

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