

THE ENGLISH PEERAGE.

The following is one of a series of letters from London, published in the United States Gazette. It gives some important views of the decline of the Peerage in that country and of the power of "the Church."

The Peers of Great Britain have been for some years, gradually giving way before the enlightenment of the age. At one time they have surrendered a point, because it rested upon absurdities too great to be defended any longer; at other times they have made concessions, because they hoped to compromise with the spirit of the times, and thus maintain their position; again, they have yielded to public opinion, because they feared the beginning of revolutionary violence, which they knew full well must terminate, at least in the extinction of their titles, if not in the deviation of their immense riches. Yet with a blindness which nothing could engender but the absurdities of prejudice connected with hereditary privilege, they have just rejected the Irish title bill, sent up by the House of Commons—the only parliamentary measure, during a long period, which is really calculated to tranquillize Ireland.

They have been advised of the consequences which would follow their rejection of this bill; but they could not see them, and as the session was upon the very eve of prorogation, and the House of Commons extremely thin, they have ventured the daring act of throwing it out.

The Irish tenantry have clearly shown that they will not pay, and cannot be forced to pay, tithes for the support of the "provided for" members of great English families, to whose devout lives and governmental established doctrines, poor pariahs greatly prefer his own humble clergy and ancient faith—the more so, perhaps, as his clergy and his faith have been rather superciliously treated. Even the Peers themselves have acknowledged how almost impossible it is to make them pay tithes.

This fact being settled, and the British government also settling that their clergy in Ireland must be supported in Ireland. Mr. Stanley carried some measures which will soon come in force, by which the lease holders, first above the tenantry, should pay the tithes. But after much investigation the ministry and the House of Commons came to the sensible conclusion that the lease holders would not peaceably support those black robed imbeciles. Whereupon the bill now in question was introduced. It provides amongst other matters, that the landlords shall pay three fifths of the tithes to the clergy, that government will pay one fifth, and that the clergy shall be satisfied with the loss of the other fifth, as they never did collect more than four fifths of the tithes at any time. With this bill, it is supposed that Ireland would have been settled, and no more blood would be shed for the benefit of a British clergy. But what say their Lordships? Why—let us say Mr. Stanley's bill, if the clergy can collect the whole five fifths of their just dues, it is certainly better for our newly-kenned than four fifths; but if this cannot be done, then it will be time enough to pass this bill; and so out went the bill. The conservatives, or ultra-tories, had determined upon their game for some time, so that the course of the House of Peers is well understood for several days before its action on the bill, and on Tuesday evening the floor and galleries were crowded with noble ladies to witness the result. Some of the daily papers say that the conservatives have been wholly influenced by a desire to force the Whigs out of office, by the difficulties which they know will arise in Ireland, in order that his most gracious Majesty, William the Fourth, may bring in a Peerage Bill, with Arthur, Duke of Wellington, at its head; but this is a degree of insanity to which the conservatives have not arrived—never again in England can that brood of political administrators the government one single day.

In consequence of this proceeding of the Lords, there was a notice given two days after, in the House of Commons, that a motion would be made at the next session, that hereditary legislation should cease in England. This is the first step of the rejection of the bill, others will follow.

Now I know perfectly well, that a single member of the House of Commons—or twenty members—or the whole house, can do nothing with the subject of hereditary legislation. But what, think you, is the state of preparation for a national revolution, when public papers attack hereditary legislation with unflinching and fearless pen; when thousands and thousands of men, associated for common purposes, or by accident, express their strong national sentiments upon this subject; and when a member of Parliament gives a notice of a motion, that the sovereign at least be withheld in the very name of the Lords.

Eight years since being its blight upon them, the Lords of this government, being a goodly number, will not dare to do so, and it is regarded by a very different view. If the Lords act with one purpose, he knows they take place ground, and a very different view pursued. The Government is now a mere shadow of its former self, and the House of Commons is a more powerful body than ever before.

quences must follow; for this land is filled with humiliated spirits, which naturally become demoniac when roused into vengeful reaction. Nobility to commonality, stands numerically, as one to five thousand, in England. In times of ignorance, the greater this disproportion the more powerful must be the noble, for he has the larger number of servants for all his purposes; but in times of intelligence, when many of the five thousand become more distinguished than he is, for those intrinsic qualities which make man estimate man, then the process is altered, and the noble's power diminishes. But again, when a majority of the five thousand become to understand human rights and the proper ends of government better than the noble does himself, and are daily growing more disgusted with him and his ways; his power, in spite of prejudices, customs, false glare, and all the tricks of law and law making, must go down. How is it possible that one power can stand against several thousand equal powers, when it is only bolstered up by flimsy custom and theoretical economies. A few years more, and a very few years too, will bring forth some things, in this country, that will startle every throne in Europe.

As to a proposed Ireland and the subject of the bill, I am rejoiced to be assured of one great fact—that the present ministry will not consent that those black-headed men, the clergy of the established church, shall spread death and blood along the paths of their able collectors, by employing government soldiers in aid of their holy pastorage.

It is thought, by many of the friends of Ireland, that there is a class in Stanley's first bill, by which the lease holders will evade the law—there being no provision which can force them to produce their deeds, and the clergy will be unable to prove that any default is a leaseholder. If this point fails, then, it is thought, that mutual mortgages will be executed between leaseholders, in order to evade the law. But whether the battle is to be fought with the legal or military arm of government, the Irish people cannot be forced to provide longer for the established clergy. The government must inevitably be defeated.

Then what an example, to the dissatisfied English tithing payers, will this last victory be! and at a moment when the current is setting ten times stronger against "The Church," than it ever has run before. When I say against the church, I do not mean the sect of Episcopalians belonging to it; I mean against certain exercises of certain legal powers which the church establishment acquired, when men did not think as men do now—that religion is a matter between every man and his God.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Trusting that a few lines from the western frontier, will at all times be acceptable to you and supposing, too, that at this time, they would be particularly so, I have ventured to drop you a few words from on the subject of the Pawnees.

Since I wrote my last letter, wherein I gave a very brief account of our campaigns and our relations with the Cheyennes, Pawnees, Kiowas, &c., we have had a peculiar time with the Indians at this place. Col. Dodge accompanied to the station of all the companies of Indians, with an intention to meet the Pawnees, who are reported at this place. Several days were devoted to us, in preparation, on the first day of the month, when they arrived, and remained it continued for several days, and gave those some opportunity of showing the honors of their wild and uncivilized frontiers of the west, of embracing those who were with expressions of friendship, and a smoking the pipe together, in the solemn pledge of lasting peace and amity.

Col. Dodge, Major Armstrong, the Indian Agent, and General Sully, the Indian Commissioner, presided at this council, and I cannot remember any more interesting and important than that which was held on several days in a large room, or a great hall, in the city of Washington, where the Pawnees, Cheyennes and Kiowas, with all their arms and a thousand specimens of the best and poorest of the wild and uncivilized man.

After the council had adjourned, and the Indians of the peace-making camp had vanished away, and Colonel Dodge had made them additional presents, they soon made preparations for their departure, and on the next day started with an escort of dragoons, for their own country. This arrangement is much to be regretted; for it would have been exceedingly gratifying to the people of the east to have seen so wild a group, and it would have been of great service to them to have visited Washington, a journey, though, which they could not be prevented upon.

We thought well to try, in place, three of the principal chiefs of the Pawnees, after a short stay in the Cheyenne and one who came. The group was undoubtedly one of the most interesting

that ever visited our frontier; and I have taken the utmost pains in painting the portraits of all of them, as well as seven of the Camanche chiefs, who came part of the way with us and turned back. These portraits, together with other paintings which I have made, descriptive of their manners and customs—views of their villages—landscapes of the country, &c., will soon be laid before the amateurs of the east, and I trust, will be found to be very interesting.

Although the achievement has been a handsome one, of bringing these unknown people to an acquaintance and a general peace, and at first sight would appear to be of great benefit to them, yet I have my strong doubts whether it will better their condition; unless, with the exercised aid of the strong arm of government, they can be protected in the rights which by nature they are entitled to.

There is already in this place a company of eighty men fitted out, who are to start to-morrow, to overtake these Indians a few miles from this place, and accompany them to some, with a large stock of goods, with traps for catching beaver, &c., calculating to build a trading house amongst them, where they will amass, at once, an immense fortune, being the first traders and trappers that have ever been in that part of the country.

I have traveled too much among Indian tribes, not to know the consequences of such a system. Good as such an expedition may seem to the Indian gets a mere shadow for his peltries, &c. The trappers, and others in the employment of these traders, are generally the lowest and most degraded class of society, who corrupt the minds of the savage without setting them a good example. The Indians see no more people but these, and of course they see all by them. They consequently hold us, and always will, in contempt, as inferior to themselves, as they have reason to do; and they neither do nor respect us. When, on the contrary, if the government would promptly prohibit such establishments, and invite the Indians to our frontier posts, they will bring in their furs, their robes, fesses, mules, &c., in this place, where there is a good market for them all—where they would get the full value for the property—where there are several sets of goods—where there is an honorable competition, and where they would get four or five times as much for their articles of trade, as they would get from a trader in the village, out of the reach of competition, and out of the sight of the civilized world.

At the same time, as they would be continually coming where they would see good and polished society, they would be gradually adopting our modes of living, leading to their country our vegetable, our domestic animals, poultry, &c., that length our arts and manufactures they would see and estimate our every strength and advantages, and would be led to fear and respect us. Short it would undoubtedly be the quickest and surest way to a general acquaintance—to friendship and peace, and last to civilization. If there is a real existence for such protection of Indian tribes, which may have been waded in the case of those nations which we have long traded, it is a gratuity that it should not be rigidly enforced in this new and important acquaintance which we have just made with fifteen twenty thousand strangers to the civilized world, yet (as we have learned from its unadvised hospitality when in the village) with hearts of human mould susceptible of all the noble feelings that civilized man.

This acquaintance has cost the United States a vast amount of money, as well as the lives of several valuable and esteemed officers, at least some fifty or sixty of the bravest and for the honor of the American name I think we ought, in forming acquaintance with these nations, to be adopted and enforced some national law from that which has been generally practiced on and beyond the Rocky Mountains.

When the amount of dragoons has been reduced, since they started on their march, is the exact number of the army, and almost nearly all. When started from this place, they started with the first day, but they were not so far as they were, but they were only diminished, and in the course of the day, out of a force of 250 men who were able to proceed with which little food, and that reduced some sixty or seventy by the way, we pushed on and accomplished that was done. Some of our return had been brought in, and we were, scores from the points where they had been left, and although the dragoons were well enough to have been, and had off from this post, some to be worth, three companies, twenty men from this, and three companies, of Des Moines, as the four winter-quarters.

The place had 100 or 50 men, who were two and three and four companies. A great number of men, and many more poor fellows, who were sent to be entrained by a half-breed, and contracted by a man, and the impurity of the water, in many parts of our route, was a very interesting

and pictured scenes which we passed over had an alluring charm on our surface, but (as it would seem) a lurking poison within, that spread a gloom about our encampment whenever we pitched it.

We sometimes rode from day to day, without a tree to shade us from the burning rays of a vertical sun, or a breath of wind to regale us, or cheer our hearts—and with mouths continually parched with thirst, we dipped our drink from stagnant pools that were heated by the sun and kept in fermentation by the wallowing herds of buffalo that resort to them. In this way we dragged on, sometimes passing picturesque and broken country, with fine springs and streams, affording us the luxury of a refreshing shade and a cool draught of water.

The sickness and distress continually about us, spread a gloom over the camp, and marred every pleasure which we might otherwise have enjoyed, for the country abounds, most of the way, with buffalo, deer, turkeys, bear, &c. Bands, too, of the scurrying wild horses were almost hourly prancing before us, and I found them to be the wildest and fiercest inhabitant of the prairies of the west. The Pawnees and Camanches take vast numbers of them, but the finest and deepest of them they cannot catch. I approached several times, very near to these herds without being discovered, and with a good spy glass examined them with great pleasure; some of them were very handsome, their manes falling all most to the ground, but when we visited the Camanche village, I looked through their almost incredible herds of horses that were grazing about them (perhaps three thousand or near it) for the "splendid" Arabian, &c. horse, of which I have heard so much at the east, as belonging to that country, but I could see nor hear nothing of it; and I am strongly inclined to think that it is, in a measure, a horse of imagination.

The horses of the Camanches are principally the wild horse, and a great many from the Spanish country. They are all small, and most of them miserable and mean. Several of the best of them were purchased by our officers, and having brought them in, can sell them for sixty or seventy-five dollars only.

In haste, for the present, adieu.
Your friend and servant,
GEO. W. ATLIN.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL.

THE YOUNG CHINESE LADY.

It is with no ordinary emotion that we announce the safe arrival at this port yesterday, in the ship Washington, Capt. Ober, of the beautiful and accomplished, long looked for and anxiously expected Miss Julia Fouché-ching-chung-king, daughter of Haing-ang-twang-tze-king, a distinguished citizen of the celestial empire, residing in the suburbs of Canton. This is no *Kizakura Spooner* bubble, of editorial emanating, but a bona fide and most interesting report of a living Chinese young lady. We have gleaned some particulars of this interesting personage, which we doubt not will prove acceptable to our readers. We could not obtain the correct orthography of her Christian name, but we learn it corresponds to Julia, in English. In undertaking this astonishing enterprise, she is the first without doubt of her sex as far as history teaches us, who has ever quitted the sunny skies and perturbed zephyrs of the Indian Ocean, to visit this rude barbarian clime of the new world. Yet has she not attained the tender age of eighteen, and it was left for this civilization, and dauntless girl, and the no less bold and daring genius of one of our hardy navigators, to conceive and execute this yet untried and hazardous project. Perhaps it was her filial love, that induced her, for a valuable consideration to her parents, to violate a fundamental law of the empire, and to consent to be smuggled out of her father's pagoda on board an American ship, and thus, alone and unprotected by kindred or country men, to bid adieu to her native orange groves, and visit seas and lands in this distant and remote quarter of the globe. Her feet are of exquisite beauty and diminutiveness, not exceeding *three inches* in length.

N. F. Star.

John L. Hays—This active officer died suddenly on Saturday, at Philadelphia, as is supposed of cholera. He was a distant relative to "Old Hay," was the High Constable in term, and was early in life a stock-keeper in this city; he failed in business, and left debts at that time unpaid to the amount of \$1,400. He afterwards was attached to the Police Office, where he did business "on his own hook," as it is termed—that is, he employed few or no "stoat pigeons." During the ten years he was a police officer, he is said to have realized nearly \$30,000, and to his credit he had paid off his old debts the very first year after he became an officer. He left the Police Office a few years since, and although he still held his Marshal's warrant, and officiated at Niblo's Garden, yet he was principally occupied as an agent for the firm of Hendricks & Co, and in buying and selling houses and landed estates. He has left property to the amount of \$20,000. He was alive and well in New York on Friday morning, and was not looked for when we were in a room with him in the Police Office about the

cholera in Philadelphia, whether he was going; he expressed his fears that he might fall a victim to it, and on Saturday noon he was a corpse.
N. F. Transcript.

PARTY EPITHETS.

We dislike exceedingly the use of epithets conveying an opprobrious signification. In England the name of Tories bears with it nothing discreditible, beyond the simple fact that it is used to designate a party in favor of high principles in the government; but in this country, as it was applied during the revolution, to traitors who either fought by the side of the enemies of liberty, or refused them aid and comfort in other respects, has consequently become a by-words reproach, implying that the person whom it is applied is disaffected to the government of his country. It is for this reason that we have been careful to exclude it from our paper. The opposition have a good right to adopt the cognomen of *Whig*, cannot be objected to; and if the English signification of the word were exclusively prevailing, there would be as little impropriety as the time, in saddling it upon their opponents;—but we cannot deny that in the common acceptance of the term in this country, its application to any portion of our people would be highly unjust and illiberal.
N. F. Herald.

Political Misrepresentation.

The Alexandria Gazette has the following sensible paragraph. It appears to us that an editor who deliberately lies and deceives his readers, would not hesitate to steal, if he had a good opportunity.

"We are disgusted with the various 'brands' of political partizans with regard to the late elections. An editor, whose various sources of information are not open, and confining his observations to a mere party print on both sides of the question, would be utterly at a loss to know the truth of the facts. If principle and correct feeling cannot be made to exercise their proper influence in the case, we would ask where is the remedy of this attempt at deception? If the Whigs have triumphed in any state or any county, why not say so? If the Jackson party has held its ground in any quarter, why not acknowledge the circumstance? See the absurdities to which parties run by the course they pursue. Kentucky is the only state about which they do not tell two different tales. Gentlemen, gentlemen we pray you, mend this matter—speak the truth, and shame the devil!"

SPAIN.

PRIVATE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
Madrid, September 10.
As the citizens of the United States are interested in the question of Spanish finance, to the extent of 12,000,000 of reals, the subject of the treaty lately concluded here by M. Van Ness, I think it my duty to make you acquainted as speedily as possible, with the substance of the two reports about to be presented to the Cortes by the majority and minority of the finance committee.

The *resumé* of the report of the majority, the number being five against four, is as follows:

- 1st. The whole of the loans known by the name of the Cortes Loans, contracted in foreign countries in the name of the nation, in 1820, 21, 22 and 23, are declared to be legal, and are recognized as debts of the state, the necessary liquidation having previously taken place.
 - 2d. The minister of finance will submit a bill or *proyecto de ley*, to that effect, proposing the basis of this liquidation, and the means of paying the loans referred to in the foregoing article.
 - 3d. The nation does not acknowledge itself debtor for the loans called the Royal or Guichard loan, the *renta perpetua*, the three per cent. Spanish, and the deferred debt contracted between 1823 and the present date.
 - 4th. The sixty millions of reals due Great Britain for claims on the nation, and the twelve millions due to the United States, are excepted from the preceding article.
 - 5th. The recognition of the debt incurred in favor of the French treasury in virtue of the treaty of the 30th of Dec. 1825, is suspended until it be examined by the Cortes; but in the mean time the payment of the interest and the sinking fund will be attended to as heretofore.
- The report of the minority is also in readiness. It is much more simple and comprehensive in its nature, since it recognizes every thing in the fullest extent, but for very reason, if admitted acted on by the Cortes, the chances of prompt payment for the trans-Atlantic creditors are proportionally diminished.
Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

A motion or petition for a Declaration of Rights was presented on the 28th of August, to the Chamber of Procuradores, by Antonio Grouzales and 13 other Diputados. The supporters of the measure grounded it upon the inextinguishable right of humanity, and the text of ancient laws of the Spanish monarchy. It is expressed as follows:

"The Procuradores of the kingdom, treat your Majesty's constitution as fundamental rights, the articles subjoined."
Art. 1. Individual liberty is protected