

Aberdeen Shaver.

SHAVING
PERPETRATED

HERE

ON THE MOST APPROVED
PRINCIPLES.



LADIES'
MATTERS
TRIMMED
WITH PRECISION AND
DISPATCH.

"'Tis my vocation, Hal—every man must labour in his vocation."—FALSTAFF.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is needless, we see, for us or any other body to begin and cry out about the House of Commons and their evil deeds and short comings; a new thought has come over the spirit of our dream; and we now see that if the whole legislative evil does not lie in the Lords' House, that at least it stands much in the way of any improvement which might be made; and that such measures as the Commons, in their liberality, may see fit to propose, are for the most part knocked on the head by their Lordships. There is something rotten in this collision—by it we see that the House of Commons is a dead letter; and that the Lords care no more for the voice of the people, nor the act of the Lower House, than does the Senatus Academicus of Marischal College for the Rev. Hugh Hart—nor than the last named Gentleman cares, in return, for the Rev. the Aberdeen Presbytery.

But if the affairs of the country are to be managed in a proper manner, these two branches of the Legislature, the Lords and Commons, must agree, and have respect for each others opinions. During the present Session we have seen the Lords rushing headlong into an opposition to the wishes of the Commons and the people, and many measures which we would have considered of great benefit to the country have been, by their contumacy, thrown out, or their good effects neutralised. We need not particularise the Capital Punishment Bill which proposed to do away with death for several offences, was in the House of Lords so altered, that the mercy of the law was only extended to one crime, and that, too, a crime which was never visited with death. The Coroner's Bill has been thrown out altogether by the Commons, in consequence of its having been sent back from the Lords with the great leading clause struck out, that the

Coroners' Court shall be open to the public, their Lordships being determined to keep up the close system. The Commons would not agree—the Lords would not give up their opposition, and the bill has been thrown out. Then the Dissenter's Bill, for admitting them to the Universities, they triumphantly threw out; and lastly, among the cases we shall mention, they rejected the Irish Tithe Bill. This last act seems the most suicidal act of the whole, because the cause of the Church, which the Opposition Peers have so much at heart, will suffer much in consequence. In truth, we know not, how the Clergy are to receive their pay until some new arrangement is proposed and agreed to. We need not say to our readers, that by the bill, the Clergy were to receive £80 for every nominal £100 of tithe from the landholders, who in turn were to lay on the tithe in rent; and thus the Clergy would have been saved the disgraceful and murderous scenes which took place by the gathering. But, besides, they would have been much the gainers; for it is well known, that in very many instances, they did not realize 10 per cent. on the nominal value of their tithe. This measure then, which would have been acceptable to the Irish Clergy and to the people, and saved much of that uproar and strife which have of late prevailed in unhappy Ireland, is thrown out, and the Clergy are left to their shift. What can they do? they cannot dig, and to beg they are ashamed. The Conservative and Church-upholding Peers will require to come down with their subscriptions, to keep up the Clergy, in this dilemma; and surely the host of Bishops who assisted in throwing out the bill, (only two voted for it) will not be behind, for the relief of their distressed brethren.

How long can this state of things, then, continue? How long must the Lords be allowed to thwart every wish of the people or their representatives? Not long—the public will not