

vented, and he was ultimately taken in a cab to the

These remarkable coincidences gave additional interest to the details of his conduct immediately before his execution, and to his general bearing at the time when sentence of death was pronounced against him and his doom irrevocably fixed. So following particulars we owe to the courtesy of Mr. F. Pinson, Governor of Norwich Castle, and of the Rev. Wm. Brown, Chaplain to the Gaol. These gentlemen state that Rush, from the commencement of his imprisonment, assumed the character of a pious, quiet, and so carefully asserted his personal qualities, and so completely won the respect, as to throw upon the stoutest suspects his sincerity. He had every opportunity of denying his guilt, professing great tranquility and unshaking confidence in his acquittal. His conversational language was, "Thank God, I am quite comfortable in body and mind : I eat well, drink well, and sleep well." The wretched man's sleep was observed by his attendants not to be so quiet as he himself represented it. He was constant in his attendance at chapel, and very soon after his conviction requested the chaplain to deliver the sermon on the preparation for death. This, however, the chaplain refused to do, and therefore Rush lost all confidence in him. After conviction he requested that the Rev. W. W. Andrews, of Felmingham, and the Rev. C. J. Blake, of Ketteringham, might be permitted to visit him in Mr. Brown's company. This wish was of course complied with, and no doubt the convict expected to work upon the minds of those gentlemen, whose churches he had been in the habit of attending, a conviction of his innocence. Find-

* An account of the execution appeared in our

—

the sums purporting to have been so
ere, or should have been, correctly en-

Abstract

ther parts of the county of Lime-
f the middle class have been among
the country generally, however,
been confined to the poor and des-
the cholera has made no great pro-
; but, on account of the extent of
feared that it will produce calam-
ready the mortality is very con-
linrobo.

ORDER AT PORTUMNA CASTLE.—The

[Home](#)
[About Us](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Privacy Policy](#)
[Terms of Service](#)

ne refused to do, and thereupon Rush lost all influence in him. After conviction he requested a Rev. W. W. Andrews, of Falmington, and the C. J. Blake, of Kettowington, might be permitted to visit him in Mr. Brown's company. This was of course complied with, and no doubt the priest expected to work upon the minds of those gentlemen, whose churches he had been in the habit attending, a conviction of his innocence. Finally

announces the death of Sir Arthur

Already the mortality is very con-
siderable.

the mercantile marine, which was the mainstay of the royal navy. He was not disposed to follow Maffei's lead, and set at naught the menaces of foreign powers, in reference to the subject. On the contrary, he regarded the attitude assumed by those

sons as furnishing a cogent reason why another state should be at once taken in the matter. Any other reason for putting our navigation system upon a more simple and intelligible basis than that now occupied by the Navigation Laws, would be a violation of the reciprocity treaties, a complication of which renders it difficult for us often to know what we are doing. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to glance at the injurious mode in which the Navigation Laws indirectly affected the different interests of the country. After this he came to the consideration of the colonial branch of the subject, and expressed his astonishment at the levity with which Mr. Herriott had treated it. The colonies were very generally regarded as a mere appendage to the mother country, and the remonstrances of the others were of secondary import, as compared with the urgency of their question raised by the attitude of Canada respecting it. He had the fullest conviction that unless they returned to the system of protective duties in favour of Canadian corn, the loss of Canada would be inevitable if we persisted in retaining the Navigation Laws. [This declaration created a profound sensation.] [His Honor.] He would repeat, that if they attached any value to the retention of our colonies, they would not be so ready to sacrifice them to the interests of our colonial possessions, no time was to be lost in passing this bill. Nor was it by any means certain that the laws in question were favourable to the shipping interest of the country. Indeed, it was not difficult to show that they were not. Nor were sailors benefited by them. In his opinion, the old regulation on impressment was greatly to be attributed to the laws in question. And if a trader was to be made to pay for the privilege of carrying goods to which he was entitled, it was not to the advantage of which to make it. The measure before the House was necessary to consummate the policy on which the country had already embarked. On this point Sir James said:—"Sir, I should only express to you a portion of my opinion on this subject if, after having endeavoured to follow my hon. friend's friend through the historical and economical portion of the subject, I had not been enabled to express my opinion, if I did not deal with the political part of the subject. Now, sir, the gentlemen who sit round me, and more particularly my right hon. friend the member for Stamford, make constant reference to the recent changes which have taken place in the commercial policy. They say that they consider it a fatal mistake to go against the protection to the commercial interest—and I heard one gentleman say, this evening—I allude to the honourable chairman of Lloyd's (Mr. Robinson)—that the working classes had suffered extremely. That being the opinion of a powerful party, and of the leader of that powerful party, I cannot comprehend why they lose a moment in bringing that question distinctly before the House. Being convinced that the opinion of the House upon this subject is in favour of the protection, I have the right to retrace our steps—why this hesitation? why this delay? Now, sir, it so happens that on the first evening of this session, elsewhere, I heard a declaration made by a noble friend of mine, which stands on record, and about whose language there can be no reasonable misgiving. With his characteristic frankness and candour, he has said, and he is entitled to be taken to his word to the House—I allude to Lord Stanley, (I hear.) He said, 'I hear it said that free trade has been adopted, and that we must proceed in that course.'—Before I proceed, however, I may observe that my right hon. friend the member for Tamworth, when speaking of financial changes, applied the quotation *vestigia nulla retrosum*, strictly to the Navigation Laws, and Lord Stanley, it appears, took a more enlarged view, and the retention of our colonies applied more generally. Lord Stanley says, and he said that free trade has been adopted, and that we must proceed in that course *vestigia nulla retrosum*. From that doctrine I dissent. (Loud Protectionist cheers upon the right hon. baronet reading this sentence of the extract.) The Navigation Laws have obtained a second sanction. British industry is a sound and rational system. It is now being taken from the Protectionists. I will not consent to take it as a *fait accompli*, that protection to British industry must be abandoned. Every day's experience convinces me more and more that the country will never prosper—that you will never be able to thwart the dangerous designs of mischief-makers who think that they obtained a return to upholding the old system, the old fourfold system of navigation; that you wish to see prosperity return to the interests of the country, agricultural as well as manufacturing;—and when I speak of the agricultural interest, I mean not that of country gentlemen, but of the farmers and labourers of the country. England—(cheers again)—every day's experience convinces me that you must retrace the steps you have taken, and come back to the same quarter. You must make part of our revenue a duty on moderate import duty; you must return to the principle of protection. (Cheers.) Such is my conviction; but my belief, moreover, is strong, that to that conclusion within no distant period will fulfilment and deliberate opinion of the country will compel you to come to." (Continued cheers.) And then he says with his usual frankness and intrusiveness, "I really cannot doubt upon what you, my noble and learned friend, profess himself to be sincere in the advocate of free trade; and with equal frankness I avow that, whilst I do not advocate any unnecessary restrictions on commerce, I am the uncompromising enemy of the misallied, one-sided, bastard free trade, which has been introduced by the *Government for the benefit of foreigners*, and to the detriment of our own country. I am the uncompromising advocate of the uncompromising advocate of the old just, and equitable principle which gave necessary protection not monopoly, to the labourers and producers of this country, and to our fellow-countrymen, wherever they were to be found throughout the world. (Nearly every sentence of the above two extracts cheered from the speech of Lord Stanley as read by the right honourable baronet, elicited the loudest and most prolonged applause from the Protectionist members.) That is, my friends, a manly declaration. I say, and with equal frankness and equal boldness, that this measure you are now discussing is in my opinion the capital necessary to crown the work we have already done. (Ironical cheers from the Protectionists followed by a burst of confusion from the Free Traders.) I say, my friends, that without it what we have done is imperfect; that with it what we have achieved will not easily be undone. (Loud cheer.) Here, therefore, issue is joined. (Loud cheer.) I say that issue is fairly joined on this point, and regard it as the battle-field on which the struggle must take place between protection and progress. (Great cheering on both sides.) And now, gentlemen, the political part of the question, and all the economical and historical parts of it are, to my apprehension, in the present juncture, light as dust in the balance. I have calmly and deliberately reflected on the part I have borne in the changes which have recently taken place, and so far from regretting that part, I may state my conviction that I believe—firmly believe—that the peace and tranquillity of the year which has just passed—(loud cheers)—the year which has just passed—(loud cheers)—has interrupted the right hon. baronet's—may be ascribed to those measures to which I have alluded. (Cheers.) And I think that to attempt to go back upon them—to return to prior history duties, or under the guise of duties of import to lay on duties really of protection, enhancing the price of corn and of articles of the first necessity, consumed by the great body of the people, is a delusion, a dream, and a mere leading, as I think, to confusion and the most fatal consequences. (Cheers.) At all events my part is taken. I take my stand here. I am opposed to reaction. I am favourable to progress, tempered by prudence and discretion. It is upon these grounds, gentlemen, that I stand supporting the retention of this bill, and I do so, I am anxious that it should, without any unnecessary delay, become the law of the land. (The right hon. gentleman concluded his speech amidst loud cheers.)

Mr. T. BAXTER, in opposing the measure, admitted the injurious influence upon commerce of restrictions generally. But whatever grievances might be traced to the Navigation Laws were far outweighed by the immense advantages which they conferred upon the British colonies and the British trade. He said that it was faulty in the same, in order, that the whole system should be not rid of. He, for one, was but little alarmed at the measures of foreign powers. He regretted that Sir James Graham had introduced into the discussion the topic with which he had concluded his speech. He (Mr. Baring) was not one of those who

thought that they must have been the cause of the trade of slaves, and that they should dissolve such sub-
ject upon its own merits, irrespectively of policies established or abandoned. He dreaded it, because he knew that if it came it must proceed from national distress. If reaction took place at all, it would not be the work of a party leader but of a suffering people. He was not sure whether he might have the decision to which the House might come, the bill would not become the law of the land, and he called upon all who attached any importance to peace and the national safety to vote against a bill which he believed was forced upon a reluctant people and a reluctant House. He was not sure that Mr. Russell scarcely knew what to say in support of the measure, seeing that the whole subject had been exhausted by the masterly speech delivered by Sir James Graham. Not one point of that speech had been either assented or refuted by the honourable gentleman who had just taken his seat. The restrictions imposed by the Navigation Laws had been the cause of the loss of the wealth of the empire, and no defence for them could be found but such as could be made to rest upon their tendency to promote our naval power. But had they this tendency? To show that they had not the noble lord followed Mr. Walpole in his historical review. In his judgment the Navigation Laws had at no time proved of any service to our national marine. The increase of our tonnage

[illegible]