

integrity, perseverance, and ability of those Ministers who, in introducing and conducting it, have so well consulted the best interests of the country." (Cheers.)

The cheers during Lord Ebrington's speech were of the most extraordinary kind, being taken up at one time by the Opposition, and echoed in tremendous peals of "hear, hear," from the ministerial benches, while again the cheers commenced on the latter were caught up by the other, resumed in the galleries, and again redoubled in the body of the house.

Mr. C. Dundas seconded the motion.

Mr. Goulbourn pressed the propriety of abstaining from any strong expression of feeling with respect to the proceedings of the other House of Parliament, since it would be exceedingly unjust to deny them the full exercise of those rights which they (the House of Commons) were prepared to vindicate for themselves. —(hear, hear, hear) On what point would the rights of the House of Commons be enforced by this resolution, after the decision to which the House had already come? Were they to be told, that whenever a Bill went through its various stages in that House, and was then lost in the other, it became necessary for the House of Commons to re-assert its opinions respecting it? He considered that such a course was not calculated to maintain the rights of the House of Commons, and might lead to an unpleasant collision between that House and their Lordships.

Mr. Hume supported the motion.

Sir C. Wetherell resisted the vote of confidence in Ministers, and at great length stated his reasons for so doing.

Mr. Croker said that he could assure the house that he felt as much as any man the danger of insurrection; he likewise believed in the tranquility of the country, and that the people were peaceable and disposed to submit to the law, without the intervention of the sword, or any new laws emanating from the Government; but still he could not disguise from himself that an unlucky spark may set the popular feeling in a blaze. If so unfortunate an occurrence should take place, he at least would not have to reproach himself with having said one word calculated to produce that disastrous effect: neither would his hon. Friends. (Hear, hear.) For the debate had been brought on much against their inclination; and not only the debate but likewise the division was forced upon them. (Cheers.) For his own part, he would willingly make any sacrifice to save the country from the slightest riot, because he knew that the slightest tendency that way, might give rise to the most serious consequences, and he trusted that nothing would escape from him calculated to make the measure more difficult than it already was, or to endanger the tranquility of the country, for which the government was in the first degree responsible. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sanford supported the motion.

Lord Althorp observed, "The object of the motion—whether right or wrong it is not for me to say—is, that if the house thinks that the removal of the present Ministers from his Majesty's Councils would have a disastrous effect on public affairs. It was desirable that the house should express a strong confidence in those Ministers. It may be necessary that I should state frankly and freely on the subject. For myself, I declare, that unless I felt a reasonable hope that a measure as efficient as that recently passed in this house might be secured by our continuance in office, I would not continue in office an hour. (Hear, hear.) Whenever that hope cease, I will cease to hold office. (Hear, hear.) Both my colleagues and myself owe too much to our Sovereign—we are too deeply indebted for the kindness, the candour, the frank sincerity which we have uniformly experienced from him to desert the King while his Majesty thinks our services valuable and we ourselves think we can advantageously serve his Majesty. [hear.] But we can no longer serve his Majesty advantageously if we sacrifice our character. Whatever might be the consequences of our retirement, it is our duty not to sacrifice our character. We owe also a great deal to the people. We have been supported by the people in a most handsome manner. The people have a right to demand that we should not desert them while our stay in office can produce to their benefit. Sir, I will further state,

that I will not be a party to the proposal of any measure less efficient than that lately passed in this house. [hear.] I do not mean to say, that, after the discussion and consideration which the measure underwent, some modification may not be made in it, which, without diminishing its efficacy, may render it more perfect. But what I mean to say is, that I will be no party to any measure which I do not conscientiously believe will give the people a full, free, and fair representation in Parliament, and secure all the objects which we hoped to effect for them by the late Bill. It is impossible that his Majesty's present Government can make any other proposition to the house. I admit that the opponents of the Bill have had a great triumph, although, in the present debate, with the exception of one hon. Gentleman, no great triumph has been expressed. But I am confident that the measure is only postponed. I am satisfied that if the people of England will be firm and determined, but at the same time peaceable and quiet, there can be no doubt of their ultimate and even speedy success.—There is one, and only one, chance of failure and disappointment; I mean any occurrence that may lead the people to break out into acts of violence, or into any unconstitutional conduct. If I have any influence with the people, if they put any trust in my sincerity, I implore them, for the sake of the great cause in which we are engaged, to be patient and peaceable, and to do nothing illegal and unconstitutional.—[hear, hear]—I would say to them, be as firm, be as determined, be as persevering as you please, but never break through legal and constitutional restraints, never place yourselves in a situation in which the law must be put in operation against you whoever are Ministers.—[hear, hear.] By temperance, steadiness, and perseverance, the cause of Parliamentary Reform must ultimately triumph. Whether my colleagues and myself are destined to have the honour of success upon that question as Ministers, or whether as in the Catholic Question, after having fought the battle others are to enjoy the glories of the victory, I know not; but as long as I have any voice in the direction of public affairs, I will use my utmost exertions in the cause of Parliamentary Reform."—[Loud cries of hear.]

After some observations from Mr. HUNT, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion 329, against 193—Adjourned.

#### LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Wednesday being announced as the day on which the Petitions agreed to in the Metropolis should be presented to the King, upwards of 70,000 Persons joined the Civic Procession at the bottom of Regent Street. The Lord Mayor having presented the Address, His Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer:—

"I receive with satisfaction the expression of your loyalty and attachment to my person and Government, and of your confidence in my constitutional advisers. You may be assured of my sincere desire to uphold and to improve the securities afforded by the Constitution for the maintenance of the just rights of my people; and you may rely on my continued disposition to further the adoption of such measures as may seem best calculated for that purpose. For the safe and successful accomplishment of such measures, it is above all things necessary that they should be discussed with calmness and deliberation; and I earnestly recommend to you, to use all the influence which you so justly possess with your fellow citizens, for the purpose of preserving the public peace from any interruption by acts of violence and commotion."

In such an immense assemblage of persons consisting of at least 200,000, it was scarcely possible to expect but that some outrages should be committed.—There were however, very few casualties, the principal being confined to the breaking of a few windows in the Marquis of Bristol's house in St. James' square; and as the Marquis of Londonderry was proceeding to the House of Lords through the Park, he was pelted with stones, one of which was so severe that, after being rescued by the Police, his Lordship was obliged to be taken home in a coach.

PERTSMOUTH, October 15. Parliament is expected to be prorogued on Tuesday, but only for a sufficient time to enable Ministers to concert the best means of carrying Reform, and to afford the members of both Houses an opportunity of attending to their personal concerns.

The works at Antwerp are carried on with great activity under the direction of French officers.

The Duke of Cumberland, in proceeding to the House of Lords, was also attacked in the Park, and we are informed that his Royal Highness was dragged from his horse, and very roughly used by the multitude. At this juncture, several of the police forced their way through the mob, and extricated his Royal Highness from the perilous situation into which he had fallen, succeeded in getting his Royal Highness through the mob, and escorted him on foot to the Horse Guards, it being deemed advisable that his Royal Highness should not mount his horse again.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, on Friday the Twentieth day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and claim of THOMAS MOOERS, in and to that certain Lot, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the parish of Blackville, (late parish of Ludlow) on the north side of the south west branch of the Miramichi, and distinguished in the original grant to Ephraim Betts & Associates, as Lot No 21 granted to Lewis Mitchell, being 100 Rods in front, and containing 190 Acres, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. And also all other Real Estate of the said Thomas Mooers, situate in the said County of Northumberland, the same having been taken by me under an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court of this Province against the said Thomas Mooers at the suit of James Donald, Senior, and others.

R S CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, July 18, 1831.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on the Twelfth day of February next, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the same day.

ALL the Right and Title of DAVID BETTS, Senior, to all that Tract of Land and Premises, and also to the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate on the south side of the south west branch of the Miramichi River, in the parish of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, lately in the possession and occupation of his family, together with all other Real Estate of the said David Betts, in the County of Northumberland, wheresoever situate, the same having been taken by me under an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court of this Province, against the said David Betts at the suit of John A Street, Esq.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Chatham, 4th August, 1831.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and claim of SAMUEL PORTER, of, in and to all that certain LOT or TRACT of LAND, situate, lying and being in the parish of Ludlow, on the North side of the south west branch of the Miramichi River, known and distinguished as Lot No 58, in the grant to George Sutherland, bounded easterly by Lands granted to John Pond, and westerly by Lands now or lately ungranted. The same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of James D. Burton against John Brown and the said Samuel Porter.

R. S. CLARKE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Chatham, August 18, 1831.

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, an Abridgement of the most Rev

Dr. JAMES BUTLER'S

#### CATECHISM,

Lately revised, enlarged, approved and recommended by the four R. Archbishops of Ireland, for the use of Children, and for all persons old and young, who have not time, opportunity, or capacity to learn a longer

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The SUBSCRIBERS have received on Consignment, 200 barrels INDIAN MEAL, which they will sell low for Cash.

JOSEPH & SAMUEL.

Chatham, 14th November, 1831.

#### BLANKS

Of various kinds for Sale at this Office.