

the enthusiasm of his profession, that he verily believed himself to be the royal personage he represented. When the mimic, but gorgeous pageant left the stage, the acclamations of a crowded house were long and deafening, until Elliston, forgetting that he was only the puppet of royalty, overcome with emotion, burst into tears, and stretching forth his hands, exclaimed, in an almost inarticulate voice, 'Bless you, bless you, my people.'—*Whittaker's Magazine.*

EUROPE.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS UP TO THE 7TH OCTOBER.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE REFORM BILL.

Long before 5 o'clock there was a very numerous attendance of their Lordships, and the space in the front of the throne was crowded with Members of the House of Commons, among whom we observed none but opponents of the Reform Bill. The Lord Chancellor entered the house exactly at 5 o'clock, and his lordship had no sooner taken his seat on the woolsack, than Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of The Black Rod, appeared at the bar and announced 'a message from the Commons'. The Lords had till this moment been collected in groups in various parts of the house, and many of the peers on the opposition side gave certain indication, by the expression of their countenances, and by the earnestness of their manner, that they were engaged in speculations which they deemed to be of no ordinary character. The announcement of a message from the Commons, however broke up the various têtes à têtes in which their lordships were engaged. Each noble lord hastily took his seat, and a perfect stillness prevailed throughout the house, until the doors by which the messengers from the Commons enter, and towards which every eye was turned, were thrown open and upwards of 100 of the members of the House of Commons—all staunch supporters of 'the Bill,'—with Lord Althorp and Lord John Russell at their head, rushing through the narrow entrance, and made their appearance at the bar. The effect was striking beyond description, and some of their lordships appeared to think it even startling, but the wincing which the steady eye of every cool spectator must have observed in more than one quarter may be attributable to the cloud of dust which the somewhat boisterous entree of the Commons raised from the ill-swept matting.

The Lord Chancellor came to the bar with the usual formalities, and received 'The Bill,' from the hands of Lord J. Russell.

Lord J. Russell, in delivering the bill to the Lord Chancellor, said, in a firm and audible voice; 'This, my Lord, is a bill to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales which the House of Commons have agreed to, and to which they desire the concurrence of your Lordships.'

These words were followed by a loud cry of 'Hear, hear,' from the members of the House of Commons who had come up with the bill, and this unusual proceeding was met by a faint cry of 'Order' from some of the lords.

Instead of retiring from the bar, which is usual in such cases, the members of the House of Commons preserved their position at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor, holding the bill in his hand, retraced his steps to the woolsack, and communicated to the house the nature of the message of the Commons. His lordship, however, made the communication with unusual solemnity of tone and manner, and the words of mere form and ceremony, which are repeated upon the bringing up of every bill, and which no one perhaps ever thought of listening to before, were, on this occasion, heard with breathless silence.

The bill having been laid upon the table, a long pause ensued, in consequence of the absence of Earl Grey, who, however, shortly afterwards entered the house.

Earl Grey said—My lords, I was not present when the bill for effecting reform in the representation of the people was brought from the Commons. I beg, however, now to move that the bill be read a first time. Having made this motion, it will be necessary to fix a day for the second reading of the bill; and in doing this, I have no other wish than to consult the convenience of your lordships. I think the second reading should not be taken sooner than Friday se'nnight, nor later than Monday se'nnight. It will perhaps suit the convenience of all parties if I fix the second reading for Monday se'nnight. ('Hear, hear,' from all parts of the house.)

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday se'nnight.

Earl Grey.—If the second reading should be carried,—as I have every reason to hope it will be,—I trust that there will be no objection to take the committee with as little delay as possible. ('Hear, hear' from all parts of the house.)

The Members of the House of Commons now retired from the bar.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Earl Grey, in answer to the Marquis of Londonderry, said, that the papers relative to Holland, which he was desirous of obtaining, would shortly be laid on the table. He refused to give any answer to the question respecting the two ships of war, but admitted that new grievances had occurred in Portugal, and had been reported to His Majesty's Government from different quarters. The Marquis of Londonderry rose again, and laid the foundation of another debate, by reflecting upon the character of the French government.

The Lord Chancellor, after depreciating the course pursued by the noble Marquis, as calculated to alarm Europe and impress on foreigners an idea of immediate war, said, I solemnly and in my conscience believe that the breaking the peace of Europe will, over England, Ireland and Scotland, be the most hated act that any government could be guilty of; that it would draw down universal, loud, and unsparing execrations on the government, and I do in my conscience believe, that those execrations would not be more loud; universal, and unsparing, than, according to the soundest view of the interests of this country, and the honor of the crown which I serve—and which I think I more faithfully serve, the more I give utterance to these opinions—would be merited by the advisers of so insane and criminal a course.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, I am not equal to the noble and learned lord in quotations. I can compare him to nobody but Cæsar: he is a sort of Cæsar in this house—

'He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus; and we, petty men—
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.'

(Laughter). But if he supposes that, like Cæsar, his dominion is to be endured—if he supposes that he will keep me down under the lash of his extraordinary eloquence—he will find himself mistaken. I believe that he has been brought into this house to assist those who do not wish to speak—(cries of 'Order. Order.') he is always walking between the Woolsack and this side of the house.

Lord Holland rose to order.

The Marquis of Londonderry said that no man was so anxious as himself to pay every member proper respect. He appealed to the house whether the whole of the noble and learned lord's speech was not personal. He had the strongest desire to answer that speech in all its parts—as to France particularly. Their Lordships then adjourned.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, October 6.

The question of Reform is the prevailing topic in the City. As we intimated yesterday, nothing else is either thought of or talked of. Indeed there is nothing else to discuss, for we have no foreign intelligence of the slightest importance. Every body is struck with the extraordinary ability which the Peers have displayed upon the great question. For our part we have no fear for the House of Lords. We are satisfied, whatever convulsions may happen in this country, that the House will remain a permanent establishment, provided the real Aristocracy—the Old Peers—are allowed to have fair play.

October 7.

Another adjournment of the debate on the Reform question took place last night, after a discussion in which the Earl Carnarvon was the chief opponent of the Bill, and Lord Plunket its most distinguished advocate. It is now generally supposed that their Lordships will divide to-night, or rather Saturday morning, on the second reading, and conjecture still inclines to favour the opinion that the Bill will be lost. We cannot, however, without doing violence to the respect in which the Upper House, subscribe to this opinion. The course which the debate has hitherto taken, and the triumph which the friends of reform have had from the first, no argument would seem to favour an inference more consonant to the wishes of the reforming party. We hope, therefore, in spite of some prospects to the contrary, that the Bill will be read a 2d time, and that it will eventually pass, without calling for any proceeding on the part of Ministers to overcome the reluctance of the

House. But the hour draws nigh when speculation must give place to certainty on a subject so interesting to the community at large.

IRELAND.—The following regiments of the Irish establishment have received orders to be in readiness to march to Cork, for embarkation on board Sir Edward Codrington's fleet:—5th, 27th, 56th, from Fermoy. The 74th from Limerick, and the 70th, lying in Kilkenny, are in immediate expectation of receiving similar orders.

FOREIGN.

POLAND.—Official intelligence was received at Berlin, on the 11th September, of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th, after two days' bloody fighting in its neighbourhood, during which, the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city. The Polish army, followed by the Diet and the members of the government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian army entered, maintaining perfect order. Persons and property were respected, but the other terms of the capitulation were not known. The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where, it was supposed, they would make an effort to maintain themselves.

The following are the details of the sacking of Warsaw:

The refusal of the Polish army to capitulate, in which they were supported by a part of the population, highly irritated the Russians, and they came to the assault with unexampled exasperation. They placed their scaling ladders at so many points, that the 24,000 men of the Polish army were insufficient to protect the whole circuit of the city. The first efforts of the Russians were ineffectual; and they were repulsed at every point. Their rage, however, redoubled, and in some places they raised mounds of their dead to fill up the ditches. After 30 hours of almost incessant fighting, they entered by a part of the wall which was not so well guarded as the rest. The Polish army then retired in good order, constantly followed by the Russians; but a part of the populace still resolved to hold out, and here the scene became most horrible. Almost all who had taken an active part in the late political movements, defended themselves to the last, and sold their lives dearly. Their resistance redoubled the fury of the Russians—neither women nor their infants were spared. It is said that the agents of the several powers interceded, but the Field Marshal declared that it was impossible for him at the moment to restrain his troops on their first entering, he however, promised that they should be prevented from continuing their plunder and violence. Almost every door that was not opened were forced, and all the horrors of war ensued.

Ten days have now passed since the taking of Warsaw. The inhabitants of this capital have learned that the Russian troops entertain no feelings of revenge, no wishes exceeding the limits of exemplary discipline; and that the insinuations of the clubs and the journalists, overflowing with the representations of the cruelty of the enemy, were mere delusions. Meantime the Russian commander in chief gives his troops some repose after their extraordinary exertions, and endeavours, by negotiations with the remains of the Polish main army, in and about Modlin, to spare both parties farther bloodshed. Whether this humane object will be attained remains to be seen.

A Proclamation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, addressed to the army, says:—

'The capitulation of the capital, which the Senate did not confirm, is in nowise connected with the existence of the people hitherto free and independent. When we left the capital we did not therefore abandon the cause of the country. We by no means departed from the system we had adopted. Warsaw was not Poland.'

Meantime the Polish army has lost many thousand men, who have gone to their homes since it quitted the capital; and is estimated at 14 or 15,000 men at the most, with 70 pieces of cannon; but the latter are said to have had a very scanty supply of ammunition.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 15th and 16th, contains a circumstantial account, derived as it seems, from good authority, of the taking of Warsaw, and an order

of the Municipality to appear in the only persons physicians visit to apothecaries.

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FRANCE.—been the sig... distracted ca... public sympt... Palais Roya... was crowde... their disapp... ministers w... Casimir Pe... closed, and... action to dis... French Jou... der, and it... France! to... which the re... betrayed by... the face of... ed France.

On the su... be seriously... We receiv... day and Fr... the Chambe... and the dis... foreign and... rican of vi... tween the... tion.

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A letter... lage of Po... Greek troop... easily clear... history of m...

CONSTA... state, that... Pera, am... Russia... this mornin... dreadful s... St. Peterst... but the wa... caped from... muge. Th... cholera mor... BELGIUM... Belgium in... mine what f... no voice.