

ally for a few moments, I had almost begun to respect him; at least to give him some credit for candour. But he cannot say a good thing in one word without spoiling it in the next. He is utterly reckless of consistency—he is void of principle. "I do not care whether this bill passes or not." For a man standing in the place of a British Senator, professing to be on the side of Reform, after all, to say this, and at such an hour—notwithstanding he might give for reason, "that he does not think it will do any good, modified as it is"—is shocking, frightful to those who have committed such a trust to such hands, in such a tremendous hour.

EUROPE.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, OCTOBER 20.

In consequence of His Majesty going in person to prorogue Parliament, great preparations were made early in the day for preserving the peace and viewing the spectacle. At 12 o'clock a strong body of police lined the road between the Palace and the House of Parliament. At this time a considerable number of people had assembled. At the Palace all was bustle, the Bands of the Foot Guards were mustering in their state dresses, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners were strolling about in their gala suits.

From 12 o'clock, there was a constant throng of coroneted carriages, passing with the Peereses and ladies of distinction, going to secure their seats in the House of Lords. His Majesty left the Palace at 2 o'clock, and passed through St. James' Park, and out by the Horse Guards; all along the road his Majesty was much cheered.

His Majesty arrived at the House about 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, which was announced by the firing of guns.

His Majesty having entered the House of Lords, took his seat on the Throne; after which the royal assent was given to the Bankruptcy Court Bill, the Vestry and other Bills.

His Majesty then, in a most firm and audible voice, read the following most gracious speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—

"I am at length enabled to put an end to a session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.

"I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by my royal assent, Bills for the amendment of the Game Laws and for the reduction of Taxes, which pressed heavily on the industry of my people, and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected.

"I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions by an arrangement agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers for the separation of the States of Belgium and Holland, in terms by which the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for. A treaty founded on this arrangement has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by the respective Courts, which I anxiously expect will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

"I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my Royal Consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well considered economy.

"The state of Europe has produced the necessity of an increased expenditure in the various establishments of the public service, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce whenever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country.

"In the mean time I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burdens.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

"In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquility in your respective counties. The anxiety which has so generally been manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the House of Commons of Parliament, will, I trust; be regarded with a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings. To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must be necessarily again called at the opening of the ensuing session, and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to prosecute its settlement by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the State, are essential to the support of our free Constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be *Prorogued* to Tuesday the 22nd day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 22nd day of Nov. next."

His Majesty then left the House, and was accompanied on his return by the same enthusiastic cheering with which he had been received on his passage down to the house of Peers.

LONDON, October 23.—The surplus revenue of the country for the year ending the 5th of April last, was £2,344,992 7 5 1-2; of this sum £721,343 11 10, were set apart and appropriated during the last quarter to the liquidating portion of the funded and unfunded debt.

Earl Grey stated in debate, that the surplus revenue of Great Britain, during the year ending on the 30th April, amounted to nearly three millions sterling; and in regard to the general state of the currency of the country, he added: "The past year had been a year of great difficulty and depression. The unsettled state of Europe had produced a general want of confidence; in the month of August the exchanges were against us, and there was a drain of bullion from the country. The difficulty resulting from the pressure had been rendered as little severe as possible, the contraction of the circulation had operated as little as was possible. The country owed much to the management of the Bank of England, a body which exhibited great diligence and ability in the conduct of its own affairs, and the affairs of the public, and now he trusted that matters had taken another and more auspicious turn. The exchanges are now in our favor, the bullion was coming back, and if they might put faith in appearances, they might, with the continuance of peace, entertain the hope of growing prosperity, and he was happy to state, that there were no better grounds for indulging in the expectation of peace than there had been for some time past."

That the British people should have born their present disappointment of Reform with so much magnanimity—that so little disturbance should have taken place—added to this, that nearly every fear of a continental war has been removed by diplomacy, gives us occasion to congratulate our mercantile friends on a better prospect for trade, and gives us confident hope, that before long, a spirit and activity will be given to commercial transactions that will reflect honor and profit on the merchants of Europe and America—we may emphatically say in merchants' phrase, 'better times are coming.'

The windows of the Duke of Wellington's house in London had been considerably demolished—this, and other havoc, has made a witt exclaim, 'good times in England for glaziers.' A London paper says—'Orders have been given by the Duke of Wellington for nearly the whole of the windows of Apsley House to be boarded up, and workmen are employed in employing with the same. The utility of this proceeding now cannot be imagined, as not above a dozen squares remain whole, unless it is to preserve the costly glass and furniture in the interior, should another attack on the building take place.'

A great Reform meeting has been held in Dublin. There were 15,000 persons present. After suitable speeches, an address to the King was carried, stating, that if the Peers could exercise the power of withholding a full and thorough Reform in Legislature, the people of Ireland would unanimously call for a restoration of their domestic Legislature.

At Armagh, in Ireland, at a celebration of the reform bill, one individual was killed and two wounded. At Newry, on a similar occasion, a battle between the two parties ensued, and some lives were lost.

The Hamburg steam boat arrived in the river last evening, and was ordered immediately to Standgate Creek to perform quarantine. The letters received by her contain very little news, and dwell principally upon the cholera morbus, which manifested itself there first on the 8th inst. (a melancholy day for us also—remembering us of 41,) and up to the 14th. at noon, there had appeared 55 cases, of whom 2 had recovered, 31 died, and 22 remained. Respectable families were under no apprehensions, as the mortality was confined to the very worst description of *canaille*. Business was, however, temporarily suspended, and all foreign commerce stopped, as Hamburg's neighbours—the Danes, Macklenburghers, and Hanoverians—had shut them in by Cordon, so that for 3 or 4 days they were without news from abroad, and unable to communicate with their friends in the country. It is expected there that Hanover will remove the cordon, as the general persuasion is, that it will not prevent the spreading of the disorder. At Altona it had not yet appeared, but as the communication was free, it will, no doubt, very soon make its appearance there also. Everything remains at Hamburg as usual, the churches, theatres, and coffee houses are open, and are as much frequented as ever; the promenades and drives thronged as usual, and the first effect of the news being promulgated having subsided, people are now again unconcerned. The proportion of women attacked is about a third.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 21.—The treaty, consisting of 24 articles, concluded by the Conference of London on the affairs of Holland and Belgium, was laid on the 20th, before the Chamber, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was accompanied with a note from the Ministers of the Five Powers to the Plenipotentiary of Belgium.

In inviting the Plenipotentiary of Belgium to sign the articles of which mention has been already made, the undersigned will observe.

1. That the articles will have all the force and value of a solemn convention between the Belgian government and the Five Powers.

2. That the Five Powers are to guarantee their execution.

3. That, once accepted by the two parties, they are to be inserted word for word in a direct treaty between Belgium and Holland, and which will contain nothing besides, unless the stipulations relative to the peace and amity, which are to subsist between the two countries and their sovereigns.

4. That this treaty signed under the auspices of the Conference at London, shall be placed under the formal guarantee of the Five Powers.

5. That the articles in question shall form a whole, and admit of no separation.

6. Finally, That they contain the final and irrevocable decisions of the Five Powers, which, with one common accord, are resolved to effect (*à amener*), themselves the full and entire acceptation of the aforesaid articles by the adverse party which shall reject them.

The undersigned take this opportunity of offering to Monsieur the Belgic Plenipotentiary the assurance of their very high consideration.

(Signed) Esterhazy, Below,
Wesseberg, Lieven,
Talleyrand, Matuschewite.
Palmerston.

The treaty consists of 24 articles:—

1. The Belgic territory, by this article, is to be composed of the Province of South Brabant, Leige, Namur, Hannault, Western Flanders, Eastern Flan-