

ensued. The Polish peasants, being driven to desperation, made a dreadful slaughter of the Russian plunderers. General Woronzow was taken prisoner, and above 1000 Russians were killed on the spot; while the Poles only lost sixty men, and took eleven pieces of cannon and all the ammunition. Shortly after the battle Kosciusko fell back with his army towards Cracow, where he was joined by a very considerable body of disaffected Polish troops. On the 16th of April, Baron d'Ingelstrohn demanded the surrender of the Arsenal, the disarming of the military, and that twenty persons of the first consequence should be arrested; and, if found guilty, to be punished with death. This occasioned a general commotion, in which the citizens having procured arms from the Arsenal; after an incessant combat of twenty-six hours, drove the Russians out of the city with great slaughter.

A deputation had been sent to inform the King of the attempt of the Russians to seize the Arsenal; when the monarch replied 'go and defend your honor.' The situation of the king after the contest became very critical, and the people were extremely jealous of every movement he made. They repeatedly compelled him to promise that he would not quit Warsaw; and, not satisfied with his assurances, insisted upon placing two municipal officers as a guard upon him; and he was frequently desired to exhibit himself to the people. At this period 40,000 Russians were put in motion towards Poland from the Ukraine, and 16,000 from Livonia. About the end of May, the corps of the patriotic Kosciusko amounted to nearly 23,000 men: that of General Kochowski to 18,000, that of Jaffinski to 6,000 men. A corps of 12,000 was stationed at Wlna, another at Warsaw, which consisted of 8,000; the peasants were not included in this calculation.

About the end of June a manifesto was published by the Emperor, on the occasion of his troops entering Poland. On the 12th of July, the head quarters of the king and prince of Prussia were only three or four leagues from Warsaw, whence they issued a placard stating that the enemy had fled before them in their progress. In the mean time, however, Kosciusko (who had eluded the Prussian troops) by a brave attack had defeated the forces which opposed him, and had thrown himself into Warsaw.

To be Concluded in our next.

ON SEEING A YOUNG LADY WEEP FOR HER DEPARTED FATHER.

Twelve months had passed away:—the wound still fresh  
 Bled copiously.—I saw the tears of grief gush forth.  
 I could not dry them up—I would not if  
 I could, for they were virtue's tears, the tears  
 Of filial love for one who never more  
 On earth will counsel give with tenderness  
 Parental, nor amid th' happy fireside  
 Will smile upon the matron full of joy  
 And children list'ning to the voice  
 Of wisdom as it came upon the breath  
 Of love.—Yes, they were tears which might  
 Be buried in the mother's lap, or in  
 A brother's, or a sister's bosom, to  
 The memory sacred of departed worth;  
 And tears that angels might admire, and do  
 Admire, for guardian angels hover round  
 Our heads, and 'specially the heads of those  
 Whom heaven has rendered fatherless  
 For holy ends best by himself perceived.—  
 I only said, 'He's happier far where now  
 He lives than here with you; but let it be  
 Your aim to mount to him.'

Chatham, November 21, 1831.

The following is a sketch of Earl Grey's speech, on moving the second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords:

EARL GREY rose, after various calls for the 'order of the day,' to move the second reading of the Reform Bill. [His lordship was deeply affected—he paused—hesitated—was very strongly impressed and agitated—he appeared faint, and at length set down for a few minutes. His agitation was not subdued when, after a violent and internal struggle, he again rose, and when his words became audible (they were at first choked with emotion); we heard him say that it had been his lot, during half a century of political life, to propose to Parliament questions of deep importance in periods of great excitement, but on no occasion had he felt his responsibility so impressively as at that moment. [The house appeared to sympathise warmly with the noble earl. 'Sit down—sit down' was the cry when his lordship's emotion was apparently overpowering, and the loudest cheers of encouragement attended his second rising. The deepest attention was riveted to the noble speaker, and the most perfect silence prevailed throughout the House as he proceeded.] In times of political convulsion, and on questions of high importance, he had spoken in that and in other House of Parliament. If he had then suffered from trepidation or affright, it was from consciousness of his own infirmity and of the presence of the greatest men, this country had ever produced. Now, he felt not only the high character and splendid talents of his auditory, but he was compelled to bear up against the weight of personal responsibility attaching to himself on this great question. A measure denounced as revolutionary and subversive of the constitution was that he advocated, and that for which he was essentially responsible. Did he conceive that such prediction ought to be applied to this bill, he would not defend, such less propose it. He felt—after grave, mature, deliberate reflection—that the measure was one of reconciling and satisfying influence, and perfectly calculated to induce the happiest consequences. As surely would the rejection of the measure be followed by discontent and alienation of the public feeling from existing

institutions. His opinion of reform was no secret to their lordships. The great object of his political life had been to secure it. From the first moment of his entrance into Parliament up to the present, he had been its advocate. In 1786 he supported a measure of reform; then the propositions of Mr. Pitt for short Parliaments, and before the French revolution he advocated the measure of Mr. Flood, which, if carried, might have saved England from a long, a sanguinary, and an expensive war. After that period, he had supported many such propositions from other quarters, and had originated some himself, all aiming at the same great end—to make the House of Commons, in fact as in theory, the freely and fairly chosen representation of England. (Cheers.) His consistency, his attachment in all changes, his support in office and out of office, his continued efforts for this one great object, were his personal vindication for the support he now gave this measure. As a minister, he must further prove that present necessity and ultimate policy demanded the concession he would make. To show the question in these points, let their lordships recall to their minds the state of the country at the close of the last year—distress and discontent among the manufacturers for want of employment; insubordination, nay, insurrection, among the agricultural population; doubt, alarm, and insecurity throughout the country. So great was this suspicion and uncertainty, that ministers advised the King to avoid the city of London (hear!) to forego an accustomed visit. Then rose the spirit of reform. It had never slept, but it had slumbered; amidst the shouts of triumph and in the laugh of prosperity its still small voice was drowned; but want came, suffering appeared, and reform was aroused again. Men hitherto enemies to reform became its advocates, and at the beginning of that session he (Lord Grey) had advised the then government to meet the coming storm by concession, to set their house in order, to win the confidence of the people by a real reform of the representation. The consternation that followed the declaration of a noble duke that he was the enemy of all reform, could not have been forgotten. (Hear!) All the agitation that followed had been traced to that unfortunate declaration, which betrayed gross ignorance of public feeling. To that declaration was owing the fall of the late administration. Under these circumstances he stood to propose a measure of reform. He had made it the condition of his taking office. His sovereign had graciously acceded, that House had not opposed the condition, the other House of Parliament espoused, and the people unanimously supported it. What he had thought in opposition he maintained in office, and, with the concurrence of his colleagues, had immediately commenced the great work of which the matured plan would that night engage the deliberations of their lordships.

Now it became him to prove that the alleged right of nomination was an abuse, and inconsistent with the principles of that constitution which the opponents of this measure pretended was endangered by the abolition of that abuse. Now it was allowed that the theory of the constitution was representation, full, and fair, and free; but it was vehemently argued, that the practice was neither fair, nor free, nor full representation, and that the practice was the shield of the constitution from appalling dangers. (Cheers.) Men of learning and genius had—notwithstanding the advance of the age—the nineteenth century, when the schoolmaster was abroad too—contended, that if the Members of the House of Commons ceased to be the representatives of the Peers, or rich men, or attorneys, the constitution was in danger. (Hear.) The discoveries that these corruptions were the bulwarks of English liberty was new. All constitutional writers, all acts of parliament, every resolution of that House, denounced such practice as pernicious, and unquestionably corrupt. [Cheers.] It was strange that Locke and Blackstone should have written, that Chatham, and Pitt, and Fox, Grattan, Flood, and Saville, should have employed all their eloquence against what was now considered the bulwark of the constitution and the shield of the throne. [Cheers.] Resolutions of the other House recorded that it was corrupt for peers to interfere in elections, and that it was a deep breach of the privilege of the Commons. This resolution is a deliberate act which the Commons had now affirmed. Would their lordships then in opposition to that authority, declare that they would continue to commit this breach of privilege: that they would still buy and sell, yea, of their mere nomination, send members of that House to attend to their individual interest, and to be mis-called the representatives of the people? [Cheers.] It was a principle of the constitution that no taxes should be levied on the people that they had not, by their representatives, assented to the imposition of; and the Lower House was as jealous of this principle as not to allow their lordships even to correct an error in a money bill. Could this principle exist while noble lords sent down their nominees as the representatives of the people? Did not the crown issue writs for representatives from towns of sufficient wealth and importance to demand representation, and were not those writs withdrawn (often at the prayers of the people) when those boroughs became decayed or unequal to the burden, [such it was in the days of our wise ancestors] of representation? It was the very principle, then, of the constitution, to withdraw the franchise from places as they decayed, and transfer it to others as they flourished, and grew into wealth and importance. The power of the crown in this, as in other respects, had been abused by men in place, old towns had been kept and new ones had been debarred the franchise, by individual interests, but such was the general principle. Yet this disfranchisement, so natural, so constitutional, was now considered, or affected to be considered, as spoilation and robbery. [Hear.]

Sir Robert Peel had proved the general opinion upon the Catholic Question by an appeal to the counties, cities, and towns, that had declared for and against it; and the result was, of counties; 19 members were for emancipation, and seventeen against it; of towns, 26 were for 16 against. This was held decisive, but what was the new case now? Those towns and counties, the cream of England, had voted to a man in favor of reform.

His lordship turned to the bishops, and addressing the right reverend bench, entreated their lordships to consider what their situation with the country would be if the bill were rejected by a few votes. He expressed his devotion to the church, his admiration of the zeal of her guardians; they were the ministers of peace, and he hoped that peace would

be the result of their votes. He called upon them to set their Houses in order and prepare for the coming storm. By this measure he was prepared to stand or fall. (Hear, from the Lord Chancellor.) His continuance in office for one hour would depend on his prospect of passing what he considered a most important measure to the happiness of the country, to its tranquility. If any delusive measures were to succeed this, any thing less efficient he could be no party to such measure. [Hear.] If this were rejected, something more would be demanded. He would now only add his fervent prayers that they might be wise in time, and, profiting by the examples which history had set before them, they would wisely, freely, and generously concede, under the guidance of that almighty power who he prayed, would continue to be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations for the advancement of his glory, for the good of his church, and for the safety, honor, and welfare of our sovereign and his dominions. [Loud Cheers.] In conclusion, he had strong hopes, he wished he could say confidence, that their lordships would pass this bill—of immeasurable good if accepted, and if rejected of immeasurable evil. He now begged to move, 'that the bill be read a second time.' [The noble Earl sat down, completely exhausted, amid loud and continued cheers.]

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, the 15th, on the presentation by Mr Hume, of a petition from William Carpenter, Lord Althorp uttered the following manly and sensible remarks upon the liberty of the press:—

'I am anxious that the liberty of the press should be protected to the utmost possible extent that is consistent with the prevention of the dissemination of immorality and the circulation of private scandal, or attacks upon the characters of private individuals. As to public men, I think that, as far as they are concerned, the press ought to be perfectly free and unrestricted. We, as public men, take our situations in the face of the public, and put ourselves forward to undertake the regulation of public matters; and if, in the discharge of the affairs which we thus voluntarily assume, attacks are made upon our public conduct, I do not think that we have any right to complain. \* \* \* Sure I am, that my being attacked would not induce me to alter my opinion, that the press ought not to be restrained from censuring the conduct of public men.'

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—We understand that the Admiralty have given orders that a frigate, or some other government vessel, shall be at the command of Sir Walter Scott, during the period of his intended sojourn to Italy. This is a compliment to Sir Walter which reflects honour on an administration whose political sentiments are different from those of our illustrious countryman; but his merits are of an order which are calculated to extinguish, if it existed, every feeling that is inconsistent with kindness and respect. Earl Grey's administration will never be impeached for this tribute of honour to a man of genius, whose name is endeared to every man, of every party, in these troublous times.—North Briton.

SCHEDIASMA.  
 MIRAMICHI:  
 TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1831.

The Courier left Richibucto on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and arrived here on Sunday at 3 P. M.

The arrival at Halifax of H. M. Packet Lord Melville, we have been put in possession of London dates to the 8th ult. two days later than those received by the Jean Hastie

The momentous question of Reform has been set at rest for the present, by the rejection of the Bill by the Lords, on the morning of the 8th, after a debate of five days. When the House divided, there appeared—

Against it—	
Present	150
Proxies	49—199
For it—	
Present	123
Proxies	30—153
Majority—41	

The Lord Chancellor made a most brilliant speech upon the occasion, which is reported as occupying near

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