

has ever been seated on the English throne. He must be a disloyal man; for he must contemplate approaching that royal ear with suggestions for a cowardly falsehood, in the shape of an anti-reform message to Parliament. He must be a blind and prejudiced man; for he must fancy that, by dissolving the present House of Commons, he shall be able to obtain one of a less reforming disposition, as if the desire of a people, just baffled at the moment of gratification, should be more quiescent under such disappointment, than when checked, as it was in the spring, at the outset. He must be a rash man and a bad man, for he must be willing to commit the coronets of the peers and the peace of the nation to the dangerous reaction of a second and third dissolution. Where, then, shall be found this bold, bad, blind, rash, prejudiced, disloyal person? No where, I trust, and, least of all, in the House of Lords. And yet, if the bill be thrown out and Lord Grey resign, some one must take his place, and the first act of this GREAT UNKNOWN must be a dissolution; for he and his colleagues could not possibly carry on the government for an hour with the present House of Commons. This is apparent to every one; and yet the chances of gaining an anti-reform majority in a new house are infinitely small.—I should say impossible;—for that man must think lightly of his countrymen who can imagine, that partial resistance from the Lords should frighten the electors of Great Britain from their consistency, should make them eat their own words, should make them desert their representatives, for having fulfilled those very pledges which they themselves, not six months ago, drew from them on their hustings.

But the writer thinks the anti-reformers have no stomach for a second dissolution, and that they calculate on Lord Grey's nerves, fancying 'that he fears to approach the crisis for which his resignation would be the signal. They mistake their man, he adds; but is there no mean between the extremes of resignation and acquiescence? How fortunately the constitution has vested the crown with a power adequate to any emergency. 'May they not (asks the writer) compel Lord Grey to create, even for their own preservation, some forty or fifty peers?' We agree with him, that the voice of the country would support him in any measure of this sort to which he might be driven. But, whatever might be the course of Earl Grey, of one thing we are sure, and that is, his determination to carry reform one way or other.

The Tory lords may rest assured, that no manoeuvres of theirs will ever win him to a compromise of his word: he is pledged to the bill; and, such as it is, he will carry it, either in the present House of Lords or an enlarged House of Lords, or he will resign. Even were it contrary to his interest, his own mind would bind him to such a line of conduct. But he knows full well, that were he, with a white heart, to waver now, that he would be lost. He and his party are committed in an arduous struggle: they lead, but do not command public opinion; and were they to submit to an important modification of the bill, or to an adjournment, the real object of which would be obvious, even to the blindest mole, they would be driven from the helm; public opinion, like a mighty lever, would press onwards in its course, bearing others more adventurous on its bosom, while it left them hapless wrecks on its shores.

They would be driven from their seats by an indignant House of Commons. A second dissolution would be a royal mandate for revolution. The present House of Commons would—must remain. Of this House, 379 of its members have, by their vote, pledged themselves to the bill; and would these gentlemen recede from their pledges at the command of a ministry who had broken their words, deserted their King, and bow down before a slender majority of Lords? If they did, they would be the worst enemies of their country—they would compel the people to shake off their present most praiseworthy patience.

The writer conceives, that if Lord Grey were to desert reform, Lord Grey would be compelled to resign, and his place would be occupied by men more adventurous, and, possibly, less conscientious, and more hostile to the House of Lords. The ruin of the present ministry, if it could be effected by the anti-reformers, would only, therefore, place men of infinitely more reforming and democratic principles in their seats. The conclusion at which the writer arrives, is, that 'the lords, to the disappointment of their enemies, will pass the bill.' But the people must bear in mind, that the lords will be very much assisted in overcoming their wayward inclinations by such demonstrations as shall satisfy them of the helplessness of any other course than that of passing the bill.

The following is the conclusion of Lord Brougham's Speech in the House of Lords, in the debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill;

When his Sovereign was pleased to call him to the Office he now held, he was in the possession of property derived from an extensive profession, without any expences attending upon that station. He had a situation of great power for he represented the people of the great and opulent county of York. He had lost all this, and he would trouble their Lordships not to take away rashly all that was left him—(a laugh). He was as much a friend to the aristocracy as any one of their Lordships—he was one of them—he held an office, which was all that he now possessed, having been taken, as he stated, from the profession in which he had till then been engaged. When then he was as much a friend as any one to the aristocracy, for his property was now bound up in that order—(hear). But he begged to ask, were the Ministers

the only men who supported the Bill? Were there not the Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, and he knew not how many other Peers—(cries of 'Order, order!') He was perfectly well aware that he was out of order by thus alluding to these Noble Lords; but it was perfectly orderly in some Noble Lords naming those who supported the Bill in their Christian names—(loud laughter), and that it was not objected to when John Russell, and Charles Grey, and others, were so designated—(continued laughing).—Were there to whom he had alluded, not part of the aristocracy? Had they not possession, in the country? Had they not the Norman blood flowing in their veins, of which some of their Lordships appeared so proud? Why, the idea of saying that these Noble Lords wished to destroy the aristocracy, the Monarchy, the institutions of the country, was so idiotic, or something still worse, that he really believed no man could seriously entertain such a notion, whose mind was free from prejudice and folly. The idea was such as might be entertained by a being living in the cells or Bedlam—(hear). Therefore, before those Noble Lords who spoke against the Bill monopolized to themselves all the property of the country, they ought to look a little at the numerous Peers who thought differently. And then, with respect to the objections which had been urged as to the creation of Peers which had taken place at the late Coronation, he begged to state a few words. Did those noble Lords, who raised these objections, forget, or did they not know, how many Peers were created at the Coronation of George IV.? It would seem that his noble friend at the head of Government could do nothing right in their estimation! When his Majesty's Ministers were forced to have a Coronation, whether they would or not, by the Noble Lords who sat on the Opposition side of the House—when that Coronation took place, what did his Noble Friend do? Why he recommended exactly the same number of Peers to a unit as the number created at the Coronation of George the Third. To be sure he did not make his enemies Peers—(a laugh) and so they complained of this omission. But had there never been a batch of Peers, a considerable number made at one time? In Mr Pitt's time there were twenty made in one batch—he did not mention this disparagingly for some of those Peers he knew, and he believed them highly honourable men. But he would now proceed to allude to the number of Peers who had expressed themselves favourable to the Bill—this might do without being out of order—either on Petition, or in the course of the debate which had transpired.—It so happened that 54 Peers had expressed themselves in favour of the Bill, and that only 25 belonging to the old Representative Peerage had declared themselves against it. These twenty-five were ranked with the Peers who had sworn war against the Bill. He would now proceed to other matters. He was quite sure that either the Bill would be passed speedily, or there would not be peace and contentment to England. And if the Bill were rejected, would the people, under any Administration, after so fatal a step of refusal, be satisfied unless more than was now asked was granted? Their Lordships had now an opportunity of giving peace to the country.—The Sybil of old appeared with her volume, and she was rejected. She demanded a price for it and again appeared. The volume of peace was now presented to their Lordships, and a price was fixed upon it. The price they were called upon to pay was trifling for the restoration of the fabric of the Constitution. Would their Lordships not take it? would they not pay this moderate price? She went away, and appeared again in her volume, and demanded a larger price for her volume, it was refused. She then departed, and again appeared and demanded a still larger price; her volume was torn and shattered—but the higher price was given—(hear, hear). If their Lordships refused the Bill, then they would, ere long, have to grant Parliaments by the year, election by the million, and voting by the ballot. Their Lordships might safely pay the price demanded now, but should they send her away, the next time she appeared, her demands would be greater, nay, he did not know whether, when she again came, she would not demand even that which was then resting upon the woolsack—(hear). Not professing to be a prophet, he would not predict what would be acquired at their Lordships' hands, but a larger measure than that now before the House, would be asked, he would venture to say. As sure as man was mortal, and as human beings were liable to error, so would the price of that peace now offered be enhanced. Their Lordships were called upon, as Judges in the last resort, to decide upon a case of the deepest importance. In all cases was it not the first duty of the Judge, never to decide, even in the most trifling cause, without hearing both sides: and what sort of a cause were their Lordships now about to decide, without hearing both sides?—(hear.) 'Believe me, my Lords,' concluded the Noble and Learned Lord, 'if you reject this Bill, it may delay reform—it may put off the day for a while—it may prolong the granting of that relief; which is now sought—it may, nay in all probability it will, revivify age, render more active that principle of jobbing in boroughs which has caused so much disgust and dissatisfaction—it may postpone the giving of the elective franchise to large towns, which some of your Lordships in your opinions think ought to be acceded to, nevertheless you vote against this Bill; but, my Lords, that decision will have no effect in raising the respect of this House nor will it conciliate the affections of the people of the country. My Lords I call upon your Lordships to give the people those rights which they ask because I belong to you: I call upon you to give them, because they are just, I call upon you to give them because the people are friends to the institutions of the Country, but above all I call upon you because the whole period of my life has been devoted to obtain, to confirm, to perpetuate, peace at home and abroad. For

all those reasons, my Lords, on my bended knees, I pray and beseech you not to reject this measure—(hear). I call upon you by every thing which you hold most dear, and I hope now every one of you will support this Bill, unless there be any Noble Lord who thinks Reform not necessary—(hear); unless there be any one who objects to a change in the representative system, even of the most trifling kind. I call upon you, I implore you, not to reject this Bill. (Loud and continued cheers)

ORIGINAL.

HISTORY OF POLAND.

Concluded.

On the 31st of June, the Prussians began to attack the city by a heavy cannonade; a dreadful fire was kept up on the besiegers, by night and by day, and a number of lives were lost. On the 2nd of August, his Prussian Majesty, where hopes of success had probably been a little damped, attempted to open a negotiation for the surrender of the capital, which was rejected; about the middle of this month, news arrived at the Prussian camp, of insurrections having arisen in South Prussia, formerly of which his Prussian Majesty had taken possession the year before; on the night of the 5th of September, the Prussian and Russian forces abandoned the siege of Warsaw. In the course of the same month, the Russian General and the grand army of 20,000 men, arrived in Poland, and on the 5th a severe engagement took place near Brzesce, in which the Poles lost considerable numbers, and were compelled to retreat across the Bug. On the 10th of October another battle was fought between the Russians, under Turlow, and the troops under Kosciusko, in which the Poles were worsted and the route became general. The battle began at 7 in the morning, and did not end till noon. Kosciusko during the battle flew from rank to rank and was always in the hottest part of the action. At length he fell, and a Cossack who did not know him in the peasants dress that he always wore, wounded him from behind with a lance; he recovered and advanced a few steps, and was again knocked down by another Cossack, who was preparing to give him a mortal blow, when his arm was stopped by a Russian officer, who is said to have been General Chronozow;—Kosciusko implored the officer if he wished to serve him, to allow the soldier to put an end to his existence, but the latter chose rather to make him a prisoner. The Polish infantry made a noble defence and fought with a heroism almost approaching to fury. General Turlow soon after summoned Warsaw to surrender after being refused, and Turlow being joined by the corps of Dornfeldt, Dornifow & Suwarrow, proceeded on the 4th of November to attack the suburbs of Prague, separated from Warsaw by the Vistula which was defended by upwards of 100 pieces of cannon disposed upon thirty three batteries. The Russians succeeded in this assault, and the Poles with 10,000 men were unable to oppose the attack of 20,000 men, and after a severe conflict of eight hours the Poles ceased to resist, but the massacre of the sanguinary Suwarrow continued for two hours longer, and the pillage lasted till noon on the following day,—5,000 Poles are said to have been slain in the assault, the rest were dispersed. The citizens were compelled to lay down their arms, and their houses were plundered and about nine o'clock the Russians set fire to the town and again began to massacre the inhabitants; and nine thousand persons, unarmed men, defenceless women and helpless infants perished either in the flames or by the sword, and nearly all the suburbs were reduced to ashes. In this siege nearly 30,000 Poles lost their lives. The city being thus reduced under the power of the Russians, the King of the Poles was restored to a kind of mock authority. On the 9th of November the Russian General made his triumphal entry into Warsaw. The chief magistrate delivered to him the keys of the bridge of the suburb, after which he received the compliments of the King, and on the 10th went with great pomp to the castle to pay his respects to his Majesty. To complete this execrable scene de dem was sung on the 1st day of December for the triumph of the barbarous oppression. In the mean time Kosciusko was under surgical care at Nozylack. He was afterwards sent to Petersburg under a military escort and confined in the fortress there, until the death of Catharine II, when the late emperor set him free, assigned him a pension, and allowed him his choice either to go to his own country or to go to America,—Kosciusko preferred the latter. On his way thither he passed through England, and was heartily welcomed by all the lovers of freedom. He has since left America and was some time since in France. On the 20th December, 1794, a courier arrived from the Queen demanding the arrest of Count Ignatius Polocki and several other patriots whom she ordered to be sent to Petersburg, and the same courier brought a command for the King to Grondo, who in obedience to the summons set off from his Capital on the 7th of January, 1795. The unfortunate king was afterwards removed to Petersburg, where he had a palace and suitable pension assigned him, and where he died February 11, 1798, with him ended the kingdom of Poland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER,

SIR,

DURING the last setting of the House of Assembly, the public who had frequently filled the lobbies, with a view of being edified by the grave deliberations of their representatives, were often disgusted by witnessing scenes of indecorum which ought not to have taken place within those sacred walls. Indeed, I had often almost concluded, that some Gentlemen supposed we had sent them to Parliament to give them an opportunity of displaying their talents for invective, or gratifying their private resentments instead of firmly and dispassionately maintaining the rights of their constituents. There is really abundance of work for a faithful member, and while this Province is notoriously inferior to Nova Scotia in religious liberty, in the adminis-