

Bramber, Buckinham, Callington, Camelford, Castle Rising, Corfe Castle, Dunwich, Eye, Fowey, Gatton, Haslemere, Heyden Hatesbury, Higham Ferrers, Hindon, Ilchester, East Looe, West Looe, Lostwithiel, Luggershall, Malmesbury, Midhurst, Milborne Port, Minehead, Newport. [Cornwall.] Newton, [Lancashire.] Newton, [Isle of Wight.] Okehampton, Orford, Petersfield, Plympton, Queensborough, Reigate, Romney, St. Mawe's, St. Michael's, [Cornwall.] Saltash, Old Sarum, Seaford, Steyning Stockbridge, Tregony, Wareham, Wendover, Whitechurch, Winchester, Woodstock, Wootton, Basset, Yarmouth. The following was the list of the boroughs which would be allowed to return one member of Parliament each:—Amersham, Arundel, Ashburton, Bewdley, Bodmin, Bridport, Chippenham, Clitheroe, Coekermouth, Dorchester, Dawnton, Droitwich, Evesham, Grimsby, Morpeth, Northallerton, Penryn, Richmond, Rye, St. Germans, St. Ives, Sandwich, Sudbury, Shaftesbury, East Grinstead, Guildford, Helston, Honiton, Honington, Hythe, Lancaster, Leonister, Liskeard, Lyme Regis, Lynton, Maldon, Marlborough, Marlow, Tamworth, Thetford, Thirsk, Tetness, Truro, Wallingford, Westbury, Wilton, Wycombe. He had now stated all the alterations which it was proposed to make in the state of the representation in England. With regard to Wales, the only alteration which it was proposed to make, besides introducing the same right to the franchise into all the boroughs there which they did in England, consisted in adding to the towns in Wales which already sent members to Parliament the neighbouring unrepresented towns, so as to give them a share in the representation. They further proposed, that a new district of boroughs should be erected, consisting of Swansea, Cowbridge, Laugharn, and three other places which should have the privilege of returning one member to Parliament. He came now to the representation of Scotland; and here he could not avoid remarking, that the observations which he had previously made as to the faulty state of the representation in England applied with still greater force to the state of the representation in Scotland.—(Hear!) If they had in England close and corrupt boroughs, they had, at the same time, a popular representation; but, in Scotland, there was not the vestige or likeness of a popular representation.—(Hear!) There was nothing known there of popular elections, and the great majority of the people of Scotland, the whole of the wealth, the intelligence, and the respectability of that nation, possessed no representation in that house.—(Hear!) From a table which he held in his hand, it appeared, that the number which appeared on the roll as electors, in the different counties in Scotland, was 3,253, and as, in this list, the names of the same individuals were given in different counties, in which they possessed votes, it would be found, that the total number of the real electors in Scotland was 2,304. The following was what they would propose to do with regard to Scotland. (Most of the details here are in substance the same as for England, and, where otherwise, can only be well explained in the bill.) By the proposed alteration, there would be an addition of five new members to the representation of Scotland, making the total number 50, instead of, as at present, 45. Having stated what is intended to do with regard to the representation in Scotland, he should now proceed to state what they proposed to do with regard to Ireland, where, though reform was necessary, it would be much more simple than the reform required in England or Scotland. The representations in the counties and boroughs in Ireland had been settled at the time of the legislative union in 1800, and it therefore happened, that they had none of these small decayed boroughs in Ireland which they had in the representation of England, of which they complained, and which it was now proposed to disfranchise. It was, therefore, proposed, that the right of returning members to Parliament should remain as at present in all towns, cities, and boroughs in Ireland.

He was convinced that the proposed extension of the franchise in the boroughs and towns in Ireland would be attended by many most beneficial results: that it would give a new impulse to the progress of industry and trade, and commerce in that country.—(Cheers.) There were three important towns in Ireland to which it was proposed to give an additional member each, namely, Belfast, Limerick and Waterford, and that was the only addition which it was proposed to make to the number of members returned to represent the Kingdom of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament.

He should now state the result of the whole of this measure as regarded the number of members in that house.—(Hear!) The present number was 655. He proposed a diminution of that number to the amount of 168, leaving a remainder of 490; on the other hand, it was proposed, that there should be added 5 new Members for Scotland; 3 for Ireland, 1 for Wales, 8 for London, 34 for the large towns, and 55 for the English counties, making a total of new members of 105. That number, added to the 490 which remained above, would make the total number of members in that house under this bill 596, being, consequently, a decrease in the existing number of members of 62. He should now take leave to go into a rough calculation as to the number of additional persons, who, he imagined, would be entitled to vote by this bill in the different boroughs, counties and towns. In the towns and boroughs at present sending members to Parliament, he calculated, that the increase of the number of voters would be 110,000; in the new towns to which the franchise should be extended, he estimated the increase at 50,000; for London, he supposed the decrease would be 75,000; in Scotland, probably 60,000; and in Ireland, perhaps 40,000; and in the counties, he imagined that the increased number of voters would amount at least to 100,000. That was his estimate as to the increase of the number of voters who never possessed the franchise before, and, on the whole, he calculated, that the number which would be added to the constituency of the country, sending members to that house, would certainly be half a million of people; and of people, too, who would be connected with the property of the country,—(loud cheers.) having themselves a valuable stake in the country, deeply interested in preserving and promoting its interests, and upon whom they could depend in any future struggle which the country might have to sustain to support that house, to support Parliament, and to support the throne, in bringing that struggle to a successful termination.—(Loud and repeated cheers.) He thought that such a measure was calculated to give the greatest possible incitement to industry and good conduct throughout the great body of the electors in the United Kingdom. When a man found that he was rated for a certain rate; and that that rate gave him the privilege of voting for a representative in Parliament, it would be evidently both prudent and politic on his part to pre-

serve his character unimpaired amongst his neighbours and in the face of the country. He was of opinion, that, when they added such a large constituency to the country, they provided both for its moral and political improvement.

Wherever the aristocracy resided, receiving large incomes, performing important duties, relieving the poor by charity, and evincing private worth and public virtues in their attention to the neighbourhood around them; it was not in human nature that they should not possess a great influence on public opinion, and have an equal weight in electing Persons to serve their country in Parliament.—(Hear, hear!) Although such an aristocracy might not, under a system of reform, possess the influence which they now enjoyed, he felt assured that they would have as much influence as they ought to have in electing members of that house, and full as much as the constitution ever intended they should have. But if the effect of this measure were only to destroy the influence of an aristocracy that did not live with the people, or for the people, that knew nothing of the people, that cared nothing for the people—an aristocracy that sought for the honours without desert, that craved for places without duties, and for pensions without services—for such an aristocracy he had no respect and no sympathy, and the destruction of their influence would be one of the most powerful arguments that could be urged in his favour.—(Loud and repeated cheers which were long reiterated.)

The House of Commons in its unreformed state had nothing to look to but public confidence, and the sympathy of the nation for its support. It appeared to him if reform were refused, all such confidence and sympathy would very soon be withheld.—(No, no! and cheers.) He asked whether, when the Ministers of the crown were convinced that reform was necessary—when the Sovereign had permitted them to lay before the house their proposition, and when they came with that permission, to declare in the most firm and unequivocal manner, that they considered reform to be indispensable, and when the people out of doors, by multitudes of petitions, and millions of voices, were calling for the same thing—was it for the House of Commons to say—'We are the judges of our own purity; we equally despise the ministers of the Crown and the voice of the people. We will keep our power against all remonstrances and all petitions, and we will take our chance of the dreadful consequences.'—[Loud cheers.] He appealed to the gentry and aristocracy of England. His opinion was, that in any great crisis of the country, the gentry and aristocracy of England were never found wanting. When war was carrying on against the national enemy, they were always foremost to assert the national honor; and when great sacrifices were to be made, and great burdens were to be supported, they were as ready to bear their proportion as well as the rest of their fellow subjects. He asked them now,—now as a great sacrifice was to be made for the public safety and general good; would they not show their generosity, would they not evince their public spirit, and identify themselves in future, with the people?—He asked them to come forward, under these circumstances, and give stability to political strength, and peace to the country.—[Hear!] Whatever might be the result of the propositions he had made to the house, he must say, that His Majesty's ministers would feel that they had thoroughly done their duty, in bringing the measure forward.—[Cheers.] They had thought, that what they had proposed was the only thing that calculated to give permanence to the constitution, which has so long been the admiration of foreign nations.—[Hear!] on account of its free and popular spirit, but which could not exist much longer except by an infusion of new popular spirit. By these means the House would show to the world, that it was determined no longer to be an assembly of the representatives of small classes and particular interests, but that it was resolved to form a body of men who represented the people, who sprang from the people, who had sympathies with the people, and who could fairly call upon the people to support their burdens in their future struggles and difficulties of the country, on the ground that those who asked them for that support, were joining heart and hand with them, and like themselves, were seeking only the glory and welfare of England.—[Hear, hear! succeeded by loud cheers.] The noble lord sat down amidst prolonged cheerings from every part of the house.

#### FOREIGN

France is still in a critical situation. In the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council, together with many others of the new Administration, entered at length into an exposition of the system on which they were resolved in future to act. They are determined to persevere in a course of energy and decision, and to preserve peace—so long as there remains the slightest possibility of their being enabled to do so. The doctrine of intervention is to be upheld, and all popular tumults are to be repressed with promptitude and severity.

While the Government is ordering the removal of every emblem of Bourbon authority, it has restored some ornaments commemorative of the achievements of Buonaparte. Is this to frighten Austria, which threatens to send Young Napoleon into Italy?

If the Government is determined to preserve peace, the journals and the people have decided on war. With hardly an exception, the papers are opposed to the Ministry, and Mr. Cassimer Perier will have enough to do to withstand the force of public opinion, and the violence of journalism. He is not, however, deficient in vigour, and, in order to deter editors, Government has already seized on four newspapers. Perhaps, the people unwary of commotion, may rejoice in an administration that promises to preserve order.

Belgium.—Things in the Netherlands look more pacific. The Orange party are acquiring strength, but it is said the new President does nothing without the consent of France. Apprehensive of war, the

high orders on the frontiers are retiring into Holland; and early in the week it was reported, that a British force was on its way to the Scheldt. This report seems to have been premature.

Italy.—The Revolution in Italy seems to be at an end. The Austrians have entered Modena and Parma, and it is said they have penetrated already into the States of the Church.

By the French papers, received to day, it appears that negotiations, at the request of Lord Brougham, are about being entered upon between England, France, Austria, and Russia, for the settlement of Poland and Italy. All men desire that this may be true.

The news from Spain leaves no doubt of the failure of the constitutionalists. The attempt was a mere abortion, and the revolt was instantly quelled. All is now tranquil at Cadiz.

We received this morning, through the Prussian State Gazette of the 21st March, the Hamburg Reporter, accounts from Warsaw to the 15th inst. Notwithstanding the evident disposition of the former journal to place in the most favourable light the operations of the Russian army, it finds itself unable to say more than that General Diebitsch had in consequence of the breaking up of the ice on the Vistula, been prevented from reaping the advantage of his victory over the Poles before Praga. The Hamburg Reporter, however, gives us intelligence of a more agreeable description. It informs us that the inhabitants of Poland have risen, that the enthusiasm against the Russian dominion is becoming more ardent, as well as more general, and that the Nobles had unanimously resolved to emancipate their serfs, and place themselves at their head. It is also the declared intention of the Nobles, and of the Government, to give, after the termination of the war, portions of land to all those so gloriously engaged in the defence of Poland; thus, at once, to elevate and improve the condition of the lower classes of the inhabitants; and, by emancipating and making landowners of them, to attach them to the interests of their country, and identify them with its liberties and well being.

HANOVER.—On the 7th inst. the Duke of Cambridge, as viceroy, opened the senate of Hanover in person. The necessity of some reform in the election of the representatives of cities, so as to admit the resident householders to vote, is admitted: but all sweeping reforms, which might have the effect of injuring private interests, are protested against.

The Austrians have entered Ferrara and Capri, after a battle with the Patriots.

Austria has certainly taken up the cudgels in Italy—indeed nothing less than this could have been expected. She has concluded a contract with the Pope for garrisoning the Roman States for the next four years.—The price of the succour is to be a Hundred Thousand Crowns per annum. Her troops are, in consequence, proceeding by forced marches upon Ferrara and Bologna.—*Private Letter.*

It was very generally believed on Saturday, that Warsaw had surrendered to the Russians, after a most sanguinary engagement under the walls of Praga, in which the Poles were defeated with immense slaughter; such, however, is not the fact; it was the wish of the Prussian Government that the report should be true—therefore they eagerly promulgated a report, which if properly investigated, would have turned the tone and hue of the countenance of these servile Slaves of despotism. By the latest advices which have been received we learn, that instead of Warsaw having fallen, the Russians have been obliged to retreat to Plock, about one hundred miles from Warsaw, down the Vistula, and close under the protection of the Prussian frontiers; another portion have run away to Gera, 60 miles above Warsaw, towards the Austrian frontiers. In short, if the latest accounts are to be at all credited, the Russians have sustained a most complete defeat; and God grant it may be true.

The French papers mention the important fact that Prince Metternich had signed an order at Vienna, enjoining Count d'Appony, in case the government of Louis Philippe should consider the intervention of Austria in the affairs of Italy as illegal, immediately to require his passports, and to quit the capital of France without delay. The military ordinance of Louis Philippe bears evident reference to this.—*Sun.*

The Official part of the *Moniteur* contains six Royal Ordinances appointing the New Ministers:—  
1. M. Casimir Perrier; Secretary of State for the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers.