

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOV. 26.

LORD BROUGHAM'S EXPLANATION.

Earl Grosvenor in presenting a number of petitions, praying some for Parliamentary reform, and others for the abolition of negro slavery, said that he could not help advertng shortly to those two most important topics. As his noble and learned friend, who had so long been the ornament of the House of Commons, had at length reached the woolsack, and become a member of their lordship's house, to which he was destined to prove an equal ornament, he (Earl Grosvenor) was anxious to give his noble and learned friend an opportunity, if his noble friend thought fit to avail himself of it, for declaring his opinions upon these two questions, and for setting right some misrepresentations of them which had taken place elsewhere. From what he had heard of his noble and learned friend's sentiments on Parliamentary reform, they must coincide with the opinions which a noble friend of his, now at the head of his Majesty's government, had recently propounded to their lordships in an admirable speech, which would not soon be forgotten.—The noble Earl then declared his conviction of the necessity of economizing to the quick in all departments of the public service, and afterwards proceeded to say a few words on a subject which, though of secondary importance, he still considered deserving the consideration of their lordships. Their Lordships must be aware that he was alluding to the propriety of abolishing negro slavery. As long as he had life, he would persevere in calling on their lordships to put an end to slavery. He thought that some period sooner or later, should be fixed by their lordships for the abolition of slavery in every part of the King's dominions. Such a measure would, in his opinion, prove the happy means of abolishing slavery throughout the world.

The Lord Chancellor then quitted the woolsack, and proceeded to address their lordships:—He had listened, he said, with great attention to the few observations which his noble friend had just made on two questions, which were paramount in importance, whether their lordships regarded the private interests of their own country, or the public duties which they owed, as statesmen, to the world at large. Many opportunities would occur, he trusted, at no distant period, which would prevent the necessity of his declaring at present the opinions which he held on these matters. That his opinions were known to his noble friend was evident from the observations which he had made upon them; that they were known to their lordships in common with the rest of their fellow countrymen, was, he thought probable, and was he hoped, not to his disadvantage. He trusted that few of their lordships—even among those who knew the least of him by report—alone—would suppose that he could, in any situation in this world in which he might be placed, after his opinion and feelings, his principles and wishes, on those two great questions, always of extreme, and now of urgent, importance to the welfare and character of the country. He trusted that few of their lordships who would even suspect that there had been the slightest abatement in the zeal with which he had always endeavoured to bring them to a glorious decision. It was painful to him—and more particularly so from the unexpected call of his noble friend—that on the first time of his addressing their lordships, except in their judicial capacities, he should be compelled to speak upon a subject of such inferior importance as himself. Nevertheless, as his noble friend had said that misrepresentations had gone abroad, and that remarks of an unfriendly nature had been made elsewhere respecting the consistency of his public conduct, it was fitting that he should set the one right, and should say something in reply to the other. Should he shrink—perhaps he ought rather to say, should he decline saying a word on this subject, in deference to their lordships and out of respect to himself, especially after the call of his noble friend, it might wear the appearance of shrinking, not from explanation of his conduct, but from the attack, if attack it were, which had been made upon him. Suffice it once for all to say, that he bore, with the utmost equality of mind, any thing that had been said on that subject in any quarter. He was not surprised, but the contrary, that a person, respectable in point of learning and talent—nay, it might be, even distinguished for both—should have fallen, from ignorance of his conduct, into some mistake as to his motives. He therefore bore with equanimity, and was not at all astonished at the observations which that person had made. That person and his friends could not be more astonished—and he understood that the observations in question were offered in the shape of astonishment, whether they were intended or not as attacks,—they could not, he said, be more astonished at his elevation in his Majesty's service than he was himself. At their astonishment he was not surprised; he shared it with themselves.—They were not more stricken with wonder than he was, when, at the eleventh hour, he was induced to overcome his repugnance to quit the representation of the county of York, and to walk into that House. He repeated that up to the time when he made the statement—for, by the by, he never declared the intention of never severing himself from the representation of the county of York—he had no more conception of the possibility of his being prevailed upon to quit, than he had that moment a conception that he should go back to the House from which the favour of His Majesty had been pleased to raise him. He trusted that he need not state that though he had changed his situation in Parliament, his principles remained unchanged; and that when he accepted the office which His Majesty has been pleased to confide to his care, he accepted it in the full and perfect conviction that it would be far from disabling him from performing his duty to his country, or from rendering his services to it less sufficient. "The thing which dazzled me most," continued the Lord Chancellor, "in the prospect of my elevation, was not the gew-gaw splendour by which it is surrounded, but the chance it afforded me, if I were honest—on which I could rely—and if I were consistent which I know to be the absolute necessity of my nature—and if I were able, as I knew myself to be, honest and consistent—that which dazzled me the most in the offer of the care of the Great Seal, and which induced me to quit a station the most proud and exalted that any English subject can enjoy, was, that the elevation held out to me the grateful prospect, that in serving my King I should be the better able to serve my country."—(Hear, hear.)

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

Present and proposed Impost Duties in the American Colonies.

Table of Duties on certain articles of Provisions, and of Wood,

and Lumber, not being of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, nor of any British Possession, imported or brought by Sea; or by Inland Carriage or Navigation, into the several British Possessions in America.

SOUTHERN COLONIES.		Present Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Imported or brought into the British Possessions on the Continent of South America, or in the West-Indies, the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, included, viz;			
Provisions, viz:			
Wheat, the bushel,	0 1 0	0 1 2	
Imported from the Northern Colonies.	0 1 0	Duty free	
Wheat Flour, the barrel	0 5 0	0 6 0	
Imported from the Northern Colonies, except Newfoundland	0 1 0	Duty free	
Bread or Biscuit, the cwt.	0 1 7	Duty free	
Flour or Meal, not of Wheat, the barrel	0 2 6	Duty free	
Peas, Beans, Calavances, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, the bushel	0 0 7	Duty free	
Rice, the 100 lbs. net weight,	0 2 6	Duty free	
Live Stock	10 per cent.	Duty free	
Lumber, viz:			
Shingles, not being more than 12 inches in length, the 1,000,	0 7 0	0 1 0	
Imported from the Northern Colonies, Being more than 12 inches in length, the 1,000	0 14 0	1 1 1	
Imported from the Northern Colonies.	Duty free	Duty free	
Staves and Heading, viz:			
Red Oak, the 1,000	0 15 0	0 18 9	
White Oak, 1,000	0 12 6		
Imported from the Northern Colonies,	Duty free	Duty free	
Wood Hoops, the 1,000	0 5 3	0 7 10	
Imported from the Northern Colonies,	Duty free	Duty free	
White, Yellow and Pitch Pine Lumber, the 1,000 feet of one inch thick,	1 1 0	1 11 6	
Imported from the Northern Colonies,	0 5 3	Duty free	
Other Wood and Lumber, the 1,00 feet of one inch thick,	1 8 0	1 11 6	
Imported from the Northern Colonies	0 7 0	Duty free	
NORTHERN COLONIES.			
Imported or brought into the British Possessions of North America, viz:			
Provisions, viz:			
Wheat, the bushel	0 1 0	Duty free	
Wheat Flour, the barrel	0 5 0	0 5 0	
may be warehoused, without payment of Duty, for exportation to the Southern Colonies.			
Bread or Biscuit, the cwt.	0 1 6	Duty free	
Flour or Meal, not of wheat, the barrel	0 2 6	Duty free	
Peas, Beans, Rye, Calavances, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, the bushel	0 0 7	Duty free	
Rice, the 100 lbs. net weight	0 2 6	Duty free	
Live Stock,	Duty free	Duty free	
NOTE.—By Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 114, Food and Victuals, among other things fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, and imported in British ships into the place at or from whence the Fishery is carried on are duty free.			
Lumber, viz:			
Shingles,	Duty free	Duty free	
Staves,	Duty free	Duty free	
Woods, Hoops,	Duty free	Duty free	
White, Yellow, and Pitch Pine Lumber, the 1,000 feet of one inch thick,	1 1 5	Duty free	
Other Wood and Lumber, the 1,000 feet,	1 8 0	Duty free	
May be Warehoused, without payment of Duty, for exportation to the Southern Colonies.			

It is said that Miss Fitzgerald is about to bestow her hand with His Majesty's perfect approbation, Viscount Falkland who is said to be an accomplished young nobleman. His Lordship's father was killed in a duel with Mr. Powell, in 1809.

A great sensation has been produced amongst the rich English in Paris, by the recent failure of M. Dele, the banker, as many of our countrymen lose large sums in consequence. We understand that the Countess of A—— had recently placed 119,000 in the house, for the purpose of being invested in the French funds, the whole of which is either lost or in jeopardy. Lord S—— is also stated to be a great loser by this failure.

It is reported in the city, that Lord Grey, upon being sent for by the King, made three stipulations as the bases of any administration to be formed under his auspices.—Strict economy in every department of the State, non-interference with foreign powers, and a moderate reform in Parliament; and that his Majesty conceded with these principles.

The gift of the King to the country includes all the hereditary revenues, embracing waifs and strays on the coast, wrecks of waves and storms, treasures found droits of the Crown and Admiralty, the King's share of the plunder of foreigners on the breaking out of war, taxes levied on West India planters, right to tons, or monopoles and all casual revenues derived from foreign possession, or privileges at home.—Edinburgh Observer.

ONE EFFECT OF STEAM.—The Liverpool and Manchester steam coaches have, we are told, driven 14 horse-coaches off the road. Each of the horse-coaches employed 12 horses—there being three stages and a

change of four horses each stage. The total horses employed by these coaches was therefore 168. Now each horse consumes on an average, in pasture, hay, and corn, annually, the produce of one and a half acres. The whole would thus consume the produce of 252 acres. Suppose, therefore, every man had his acre, upon which to rear his family which some politicians have deemed sufficient, the maintenance of 252 families is gained to the country by these steam coaches. The average number of families is six, that is four children, besides the father and mother. The subsistence of 1512 individuals is thus attained.—Edinburgh Observer.

November 20.

The King, it is said, has expressed his disapprobation of the present system of employing convicts in the public yards, to the exclusion of honest and industrious labourers, who are consigned to want, or thrown upon the parish for lack of employment.

We understand that the Queen has, with a view to the encouragement of the manufacture of the West of Scotland, given directions for procuring patterns of the shawls made in Glasgow and Paisley.

The English are rapidly hastening home from France and the Continent; and the last steam packet from Havre brought 98 passengers, and returned with only 15.

The shipping trade between London and Leith has not been so brisk for a long time past as it is at present, chiefly owing to the great demand for London porter here, and the no less request for Scotch ale in London.—Edinburgh Pap.

BIDEFORD.—The herrings caught and sold at the wholesale price at Clovelly, during the last two months, have fetched upwards of 1.2750. There are still myriads of them in the bay, but the stormy weather has prevented boats going out for the last few days.

The late tumult in the metropolis has passed harmless away—London has assumed its ordinary respect—peace and good order prevail. The funds have sprung with bounding elasticity from the lowest point of depression to nearly their previous level—trade and activity—and for this turn the designs of the disaffected have failed. The incendiary system however continues to an alarming extent in Kent, in Sussex and elsewhere and hitherto the perpetrators of these infernal outrages have found means to escape detection. That the peasantry are not disaffected has been abundantly proved—they may have local grievances arising from circumstances not easily to be controverted—but the system is too refined, and its overt acts too cunningly performed to induce a belief that the peasantry are concerned; induced by several members of both houses of Parliament they have been declared innocent of outrages which all must lament.—No; the evil has a deeper root, clearly alluded to on Monday night by Sir R. Peel, who declared his conviction that in more instances than one, these crimes had been committed through the agency of one or two individuals of respectable appearance—so respectable as to disarm suspicion—and unconnected even with the parish or village where the fires had taken place.—To the agitators then, those common disturbers of the public tranquillity, we look as the exciting cause of all the mischief and devastation which has spread to such an alarming extent. By their inflammatory publications and harangues, in which the people are told that they own all their sufferings to the Government, disaffections excited, and though the agents of this most ruinous system are known to have their head quarters in London, it will occasion but little surprise that under such instructions their deluded abettors find their way to the hay stack, the farm yards, and peaceable habitations of the farmer. A discovery, we understand has recently been made which may lead to the detection of the principals, whose exemplary punishment may relieve the country from the terror of these incendiary proceedings.

A circular has just been addressed by the Admiralty to Lieutenants of the Royal Navy within the list of 7s. a day half pay, offering them the rank of retired commander, but without the increase of pay. Such officers as shall accept the offer are to be considered as having given up the service. They will, however, be entitled to 8s. 6d. per diem, as they come within the number (100) prescribed by the Order in Council of the 20th January, 1816.

Earl Jermyn will lead to the hymeneal altar, in a few days, Lady Catharine Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP.—Accounts have been