

And your Majesty may be assured that nothing short of the complete annihilation of the odious and unrighteous monopoly of seats in the House of Commons will ever satisfy the just and unanswerable demands of your people to be restored to their ancient laws and Constitution, of which they know they have been most wrongfully deprived, by the corruption and prostitution of this House, within little more than the last hundred years, which is as but yesterday in the history of laws of such transcendent fame throughout the known world. That next to the disesteem in which the memory of the last House of Commons is held by the people, for refusing to enter upon the great question of Parliamentary Reform, would be the grievous disappointment and just indignation of the people if nothing more than the representation of a few large towns were to be offered them, while the great master grievance of a proprietary interest and domination over seats in this House should be allowed to continue. And your Majesty may also rest assured that the great majority of your people have no desire to alter the form of the Government of King, Lords, and Commons, which has endured so long, and been productive of such advantages to the community; neither do they think it necessary nor expedient to claim or demand any new plan or scheme of representation unknown and untried in the history and practice of their ancestors; but they will never cease to demand that, wherever, according to that history and that practice, the right of representation has been bounded, there also shall be bounded the burden of taxation.

Summary of European Intelligence

A Court and Levee were held yesterday by his Majesty at his Palace in St. James's.—About two o'clock, near 8,000 of the societies of trades arrived in grand procession, with several bands of music and emblematical banners. The delegates Messrs. Machin and Thurnell, where in the carriage drawn by four horses. These gentlemen were introduced by Viscount Melbourne, and presented an humble and loyal address to his Majesty, from the societies of Trades, Manufacturers, and Friendly institutions of the city of London and its vicinity; it was most graciously received by his Majesty. The address was printed in gold, on purple satin, fringed with gold; there were splendid gold ornaments at each corner, and at the top were emblazoned the royal arms. This address was signed by upwards of 87,000 mechanics.

GERMANY.—The Germanic confederation has published a declaration, describing the ties by which the members hold themselves bound to each other. They openly engage to assist in the suppression of insurrectionary movements in any of their states, and to hold their contingents constantly in a state of readiness. The censors of political journals are also to be instructed to exercise great caution in the publication of news relative to tumultuous movements. The German Confederation, while making the present resolution indulges a confident hope that the irritation which at present manifests itself in various parts of Germany will soon give way to a sincere conviction of the value of internal tranquillity, and that it will be put an end to by the wisdom of the Governments of Germany, since it may be expected that on the one hand these governments will remedy, with paternal care, the grievances that really exist, if they are represented in a legal manner, that they will fulfil the obligations which the laws of the confederation impose on them towards their subjects, and will thus remove every pretext for culpable resistance to the orders of the authorities; and that on the other hand, these same governments will soon abstain from all unreasonable concessions, dangerous to the whole Germanic body, and incompatible with their obligations as members of the confederation.

SWITZERLAND.—There is great agitation in Switzerland. The cantons of Glaris and Tessin have risen in a mass, and have taken arms. Numerous popular assemblages have met at Zurich, Ulster, and Weinselden, to demand reforms. The old Swiss standard (red; green and yellow) is hoisted at many places. A great number of placards every where call the people to liberty.

A letter from Geneva of 26th Nov. says; that 12,000 armed peasants have entered Berne, and deposed the government. Zurich and Arau are surrounded by the people in arms.

It was with considerable reluctance that the Hungarian diet granted the demand of the Emperor of Austria for a levy of 50,000 troops. Danger to his hereditary dominions is the alleged reason of his Imperial Majesty for this demand.

A protest against the authority of William the First

over the Duchy of Luxembourg, has been published by the people of that province as a formal act.

The Gazette announces Her Majesty's desire that every visitor at the approaching drawing room, shall be attired in a dress of English manufacture.

INDIAN ARMY.—General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. has been appointed provisionally Commander in Chief, and second Member of the Council of Bengal, to succeed on the death, resignation, or coming away, of General the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. &c.

There is reason to believe that the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland will be abolished at the close of the Marquis of Anglesea's administration, which is understood will be of no long continuance.—Morning Herald.

THE RAIL ROAD.—A new Engine, of Mr Stevenson's construction, reached Manchester from Liverpool in the short space of sixty minutes, including the time employed to take in water on the road. On Tuesday a gentleman left Liverpool at seven o'clock in the morning, transacted business at Manchester, and was seen on the Exchange at Liverpool at eleven the same forenoon.

The whole number of members of the House of Commons for England, exclusive of Wales, is 499: of these 139 are returned from 70 boroughs (to each, one excepted) of which the population, according to the enumeration of 1811, was less than 2000 each, and 67 of them from 34 boroughs, having a population of less than 1000 each. Of these towns which have a population of upwards of 2000, only about one third are represented in Parliament. The borough of Old Sarum, now reduced to a single farm house, and Bramber, Gatton, and Boasney, now almost deserted, still possess the privilege of sending two members each.

The following important towns do not possess the privilege of sending members to Parliament. The population here annexed to them is according to the enumeration of 1821.

Manchester	138,780	Sunderland	14,725
Birmingham	106,722	Warrington	13,570
Leeds	83,796	Cheltenham	13,396
Sheffield	42,157	Huddersfield	13,284
Brighton	24,429	Bradford	13,064
Bolton	22,037	Halifax	12,623
Blackburn	24,740	Whitehaven	12,458
Deptford	20,818	Bilston	12,003
Stockport	21,726	Erome	12,411
Greenwich	20,712	Walsall	11,914
Wolverhampton	13,380	Rochdale	10,923
Dudley	13,211	Kidderminster	10,709
Woolwich	17,308	Wakefield	10,764
Macclesfield	17,746	Whitby	10,275
Chatham	15,263		

The only city in England which is entitled to more than two members, is London, which sends four; and the city of Westminster which forms a part of the metropolis, sends two; but how disproportionate this is, will be manifest when it is considered that London, including its suburbs, embraces one tenth of the population of England, and that its exports, in 1800, amounted, in value, to nearly two thirds of the whole trade of the kingdom.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—As the new administration in England seems to be pledged to effect some sort of parliamentary reform, the following facts, relating to the present representatives was much more equal in a former age than it is at present; inasmuch as many of the boroughs which have for several centuries, possessed the privilege of sending members to Parliament, have now become of little comparative importance, and some of them almost deserted; while many other towns, of modern origin, have become some of the most considerable and flourishing in the kingdom, but have not yet received the privilege of returning members. The borough representation is now, of course, very far from being accommodated to the present size and relative importance of the towns in the kingdom.

It may be mentioned as an historical singularity, that all the English Kings, who married French Princesses, incurred the displeasure of their subjects, and suffered violent deaths as Edward II, Richard II, Henry VI. and Charles I.

THE ARMY.—An order has been issued by the Irish Government, and the necessary notices prepared, for calling in from the different parts of the kingdom no less than 10,000 pensioners, to be immediately formed into a Veteran Battalion, and after being thus embodied, allocated as Government may deem most advisable in the country.

The strength of the Prussian Army in Rhene's Prussia and Westphalia has been greatly exaggerated. It is now said, instead of 75,000, to be only 35,000.

AMERICA.

United States.

NEW-YORK.—A person who arrived lately in the Hudson from London, has been arrested here, and committed to prison, on a charge of having robbed a banking house, in which he was a clerk, of about £4000. The principal part of the money had been found.

A model for the Statute of General Hamilton, intended to be placed in the Merchants' Exchange, has been completed, and is pronounced of a superior kind, both as to likeness and workmanship.

The following accounts, derived from B. A. papers to the 30th October, are furnished by the Commercial Advertiser.

An agreement is published entered into by the diplomatic agents of the nine allied Argentine Provinces, assembled at Cordova, dated Aug. 31, by which, until the political organization of the country shall be settled by a majority of the provinces represented in Congress, a supreme provisional military power is established among the contracting parties. Don Jose Maria Paz was named General in Chief, to exercise this authority; to remain in the exercise of his functions until the installation of a National authority, or, in case of war, until its termination. This agreement was to be ratified and exchanged in the city of Cordova, at the expiration of fifty days from its date. It appears from La Gaceta, of the 26th October, that this treaty had been ratified by seven provinces.

BOSTON.—The Census of Portland, Me. just completed, is 12,501. The population in 1820 was 8581—gain 4020, or a fraction less than 47 per cent.

CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT.—The returns of the Marshal give the following result of the population of the State, and the ratio of increase of the several counties for the last ten years:—

Counties.	In 1820.	In 1830.	Increase
Hartford,	48,264	51,188	3,375
New-Haven,	39,516	43,840	4,230
New London	38,662	43,300	3,638
Fairfield,	41,739	47,013	4,274
Windham	25,331	27,114	1,783
Litchfield	41,267	42,860	1,593
Middlesex	22,405	24,845	2,410
Tolland,	17,964	18,806	842
Total	375,248	298,923	22,675

An apportionment of 50,000 inhabitants the one member of Congress would deprive the State of one representative, and leave a surplus of 40,923. Too much for a small state to lose.

Another steam boat boiler has exploded near Savannah in the United States, by which four of the crew were scalded to death, and the boat (the Andrew Jackson) sunk. There were fortunately no passengers on board at the time of the explosion.

Colonial.

LIBEL.—We give below, from the St. John Weekly Observer, the report of the trial of Mr. Hooper, Editor of the British Colonist, for the publication of a supposed Libel, which terminated, as we anticipated, in the acquittal of Mr. Hooper.

CASE OF LIBEL.—Among the various cases tried before the Circuit Court, which was opened here last Tuesday, and is still in Session, there was one which came before a Special Jury on Friday last, in which WE OF THE PRESS felt peculiar interest. It was a case of Libel which was brought on by an ex officio Information filed by His Majesty's Attorney General, against JOHN HOOPER, and THOMAS GARDINER, as being the writers and publishers of a certain communication signed HAMPER, which appeared in the Newspaper called the BRITISH COLONIST, published in this city by JOHN HOOPER, attacking in very severe and unmeasured terms the Judges of the land, the various practitioners at the Bar, and the Law Officers generally throughout the Province. It applied to them the opprobrious epithets of "barbarians," "beasts of prey," "wretches," &c. and reflected not only on their public and professional but on their private characters, as men destitute of feeling, and sacrificing every principle of virtuous conduct to mercenary considerations. The case was opened on the part of the Crown, by His Majesty's Attorney General, who cited various Law Authorities, to prove that any publication, such as the one in question, tending to bring into contempt, or to throw odium on, the Administration of Justice in the Country, and thereby to render the people dissatisfied therewith, is a Libel, and obnoxious to punishment. The Defendant Mr. Hooper, being present, made his own defence, in which he admitted having published the article of which it was clearly shewn from the witnesses examined, on the part of the Crown, that he had had no concern whatever in the composition,—that he did so in the ordinary course of his duty without any MALICE EXPRESSA, and would with equal readiness have admitted a reply thereto if any such had been sent him for insertion,—that the witnesses examined had given it as their decided opinion that no injurious effect had been produced on the minds of the people by the publication, and that it was not calculated to lessen the reputation either of the Bench or Bar in this Province,—that it was quite of a general character, and did not vilify a single individual,—that the mode of prosecution was arbitrary and unequalled for—that if the decision of the Jury should go to find him guilty as charged in the Information there would be a glaring infringement of the liberty of the press, the great boast of Englishmen, and a most dangerous precedent would be given, to which the inhabitants of the neighbouring Provinces and surrounding nations would point with the finger of scorn. Such were some of the leading points in the defence of the publisher, who did not produce any witnesses in his favour distinct from those brought forward in support of the prosecution, and who in the course of his pleading gave a strong declaration of his loyalty, patriotism, and real English feeling. The Defendant Gardiner, who resides at Fredericton, did not appear personally, or by Council, but it appeared in evidence that he had re-written the obnoxious ar-