

their Lordships. Now, and at all times he would support the institutions of the country which had so much promoted the glory and the prosperity of England. He was sincerely attached to them, and would ever continue to defend them. But, as Lord Bacon observed, Time was the greatest innovator; and it was in vain, however, attached he might be to those ancient institutions, to attempt to resist that destroyer, before whom all human institutions must ultimately yield. The constitution of England might be beautiful in theory and beneficial in practice, but abuses had crept in, and the remedy could no longer be delayed. In that situation he found himself, and even if disposed he was destitute of the power to resist a measure of reform. But that inclination he never had; the opinions of early life were confirmed by the experience of latter years. Entertaining such sentiments, could he shrink from avowing and acting on them? The Noble Earl then proceeded to detail the introduction of the bill—the principles on which it was founded—its progress through the House of Lords—and strenuously urged on their Lordships the necessity of now agreeing to the third reading. He denied that he had ever used language which could justify Noble Lords in assuming that he contemplated a fresh appeal to the people antecedently to that exercise of the royal prerogative which he deemed necessary to prevent a collision between the hereditary and the representative branches of the legislature. He particularly recollected that he spoke of a probable collision between the two houses, and intimated that he should certainly feel it his duty to recommend the exercise of that prerogative, not to remedy a collision after it took place, but to prevent it in due time. The noble Earl who had spoken of their common age might remember the debates on the regency, though neither of them was in parliament at the time; and it could not have escaped his recollection, that, on those debates, the prerogative of the crown, to prevent a collision between the houses had been frequently insisted on. It was, therefore, with him no new doctrine, and the only question was, whether the emergency to justify it had arisen? There could not be a more dangerous error than to suppose that emergency was the actual and not the probable collision between the two branches of the legislature. Surely no man of prudence would wait until danger, confessedly foreseen, had arrived. Common sense dictated that it should be provided against as speedily as possible. Noble Lords had charged him with a determination to force the bill without any alteration; he could assure them that so far from such a wish, he had been thoroughly willing to attend to all objections in the committee which would not affect the principles or the efficiency of the bill. He then proceeded to defend the metropolitan clause, the £10 franchise, and to express a confident hope, that when the bill should have been read a third time, public repose and general satisfaction would be its sure consequences. Should it be necessary to say more in its defence, he would leave it in the hands of those whose strength was less impaired than his, and he would trespass no more on their Lordships.

What might be the result of the Reform Bill it was not for man to decide, but in the present state of the country, they might be well assured it was impossible to avoid reform. If reform did not come in due time from within, it would come with a vengeance from without. The public mind had so long bent upon it, that he believed there was no noble Lord in that house who could conscientiously say that there was not the greatest danger in delaying it. He contended that although the nomination boroughs were destroyed the great interests of the country would all be adequately represented; the agricultural, the commercial, the manufacturing, and even the colonial interests. It had been over and over again said, that much excitement prevailed; but he would appeal to the house whether he or his friends had been guilty of creating that excitement. He hoped the time was at hand when repose would succeed to the excitement: he hoped that a new era was at hand, and he anticipated that the noble Earl opposite would be amongst the first to rejoice at the falsification of his own gloomy forebodings. Amongst the advantages which he anticipated from the speedy adoption of the measure, was, that Political Unions would no longer exist. He felt as fully as any Noble Lord in that house that they could not co-exist

with any well-regulated or efficient government; but he did not look to the same means for putting an end to them which seemed to be in contemplation of some members of that house. The Noble Earl on the other side probably remembered the associations which were formed in this country at the close of the American war, he could not fail to remember that they transacted business by means of delegates, and that they were in constant correspondence with each other; but that when the exciting cause was removed, the societies disappeared at the same time. So he expected it would be with the associations to which the necessity for Reform had given rise. One of the results of the Reform Bill would be to extinguish those societies. He then proceeded to defend himself from the imputation of any feeling but that of the most disinterested desire for the public good; at his time of life, he could feel no personal interest; and he believed there could be no man in the country aware of his own relation to society at large, who could feel otherwise than anxious for the public; the humblest mechanic in the land had the same interest in its well-being that he had, and he made no doubt that every class of the community would see the expediency of instantly returning to that peace and good order, which, he trusted, would soon, and for a period of long duration, fall to our lot. He would then say that the measure of Reform, so far from being Revolutionary, was, in the highest degree conservative.

Lord Wharncliffe gave the noble Earl full credit for the uprightness of his intentions and the purity of his motives, but yet accused his policy as tending wantonly to put the public affairs in jeopardy. He complained that that house had been deprived of its independence. He contended, that if the sense of the country could now once more be taken upon the subject, it would be found that the great body of the property, the intelligence, and the character of the country were opposed to it. Looking back at the whole of the proceedings, he could not take to himself any blame for the share which he had in them, and he would express his earnest hope with the noble Earl, that, after the heats and animosities which the discussion of this measure had occasioned had subsided, beneficial consequences might be the result. He could not but confess that he looked with great apprehension to what he conceived was the danger of lodging a preponderant power in the hands of one part of the community; but he trusted that his fears would prove groundless; and that the measure would be productive of all the public advantage which the Noble Earl anticipated from it.

The question "That the bill be now read a third time" was then put from the woolsack. The Lord Chancellor declared that he thought the contents had it; but the Earl of Roden stating that the non-contents had it, strangers were ordered to withdraw. Although there could be no rational doubt as the result of the division, yet considerable agitation prevailed among the excluded strangers, until they were informed that the numbers (no proxies having been presented) were as follows:—

Contents	106
Not-contents	22—Majority, 84.

As soon as the decision of their Lordships was communicated to the people assembled in Palace Yard they rent the air with shouts, which were distinctly heard to the house.

The question "that this bill do pass," was then put and agreed to.

A number of Noble Lords immediately surrounded Earl Grey, and appeared to be congratulating him on the successful termination of his arduous labours.

The bills on the table were then forwarded in their respective stages, and at a few minutes after ten o'clock their Lordships adjourned.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Important News.—Four Departments put into a state of Siege.

The Standard of this evening, in a second edition, states the receipt by express of the Paris Papers of Monday, and private intelligence, bringing important news from the South of France. It gives an account of the actual presence of the Duchess of Berry, and Marshal Bourmont, in Vendee, where they have raised the standard of revolt; and also states the important

fact that four departments in the West, as well as several in the South, have risen to espouse the cause of her who in the name of her son declares that Louis Philip is an usurper. In consequence, the Government of Louis Philip have declared four departments in a state of siege, viz., Main et Loire, Vendee, Loire Inferieure, and the Deux Sevres, where it is supposed the Duchess has taken up her asylum, and her apprehension and arrest is vigilantly sought. Skirmishes more or less serious are continually taking place, and in all probability the next accounts will bring us intelligence of the whole of the South as well as the West of France being in a state of Insurrection.

In Paris, it appears, something like a co-operative revolt by the Carlists had been intended; but the police fully informed of their movements, arrested 30 of the chiefs on Friday last, seized vast quantities of arms, ammunition of all kinds, shells, and other projectiles. A gunpowder factory, at full work, was also discovered.

The Messenger des Chambres announced the fall of Jean d'Acre.—Forty-four of the principal Carlists had been arrested at Paris.—General Lamarque died on Friday:

The Marquess of Ormonde it is said, is to succeed the Marquess of Anglesey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Captain Markham, of the 58th Regt, was shot dead on Thursday morning by Col. M'Donald, of the 92d, in a duel. The dispute, which terminated so fatally, occurred in the Mess Room at Fermoy, Ireland, the night before.

CHOLERA AT LIVERPOOL.—The number of cases from the 1st of May to the 4th instant, was only 79, deaths 30.

In the event of Lord Hill retiring from the office of Commander of the Forces, Lord Howden is named as his Lordship's probable successor.

The unsettled state of things in France has alarmed some of the French Capitalists; during the last few days there have been some large investments in our Funds on account of Frenchmen.

FALMOUTH, JUNE 9.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, half-past 7.

Insurrection in Paris.—Another revolutionary movement took place in Paris on Tuesday evening, in which the republicans and Carlists united, on the occasion of General Lamarque's funeral, who died a few days since, invoking a change in the spirit, not only of the complete independence of the French nation, but of triumph over the despotic principles of other governments. It appears that the people desired that the body of the General should be conveyed to the Pantheon, which being refused, the people called out "Vive la republique!" "Vive General Lafayette!" Troops were sent for, and these being pelted with brick-bats, &c. by the mob, who were driven back, but rallying, a desperate conflict took place. The mob now became furious, but the troops of the line and the national guards remaining true to the government, they were, after several encounters, defeated at all points, A telegraphic dispatch announces that the king on Wednesday placed himself at the head of the national guards, and a despatch dated this morning says,

"Order reigns in all Paris. The united factions have been crushed. The government takes decisive measures against the authors and instigators of the insurrection. The national Guards of Paris and the precincts, as well as the troops of the line have admirably done their duty.

Royal Assent to the Reform Bill.—The House of Lords met at half past three o'clock this afternoon, and the House of Commons having been summoned the Speaker and about 100 members appeared at the Bar, when the Lord Chancellor said,—“My Lords and Gentlemen, his Majesty not finding it convenient to attend here to-day, he has, by royal commission, authorised us to give his Royal Assent to a Bill, entitled ‘An Act to Amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales.’” The royal assent was then given in the customary form, and the Commons withdrew. The Marquisses Wellesley and Lansdowne, Lord Holland and Lord Durham.

It is said that Rear Admiral Parker now commanding in the Tagus, whose flag is flying in the Asia, 84, will succeed to the command on the South American station, and that the Vernon, 50 will be the ship to relieve the Wasspite, 76, at Rio de Janeiro.