

did put it to the Right Reverend Bench to look at the state of the country carefully, and to consider well before they decided how they should vote, but this he had done, not in the language of insult and outrage, but in terms of the greatest respect, and as a decided friend of the church. He absolutely could not conceive what the Right Rev. Prelate meant when he said that he had addressed them in the language of insult. He had put it to them whether they ought not to vote for the great measure of reform; and had expressed his joy at the circumstance that some of themselves had appreciated the times, and had introduced measures of reform and amendment. If the right reverend prelate had stated his objection at the time, he would then have answered and explained; but instead of that the Right Rev. Prelate had said nothing at the time, but came down afterwards with a general charge, which was nothing better than a calumnious aspersion, for which there was not the slightest foundation in any thing that he (Earl Grey) had ever said or done.

The Duke of Wellington said nothing could be more unfair than to take every occasion, even on presenting petitions, to throw out these charges against so respectable a body of men as the Bench of Bishops and the Clergy.

The Duke of Newcastle asked whether those who had voted against the bill were to have protection for their property? He himself had been assailed by a mob, and had applied the Office of the Home Department for protection, but found no one of authority at the office. He thought it the duty of the head of that department to take care that some one high in office should be always in attendance. He had then applied at the head police office, and there had received proper protection. But in reality there was no Government, or rather they were under the government of the mob. He had heard of collections of persons who had done him and others much mischief, but he only mentioned the circumstance for the general good.

The Marquis of Londonderry.—He was not much inclined to trouble the House with any thing personal to himself; but as the subject had been started, he would mention what had happened to himself. The police stationed about the Houses of Parliament did not extend further up than George-street. As he was coming down Parliament-street, at Whitehall, a mob assailed him, and a strong fellow gave him a violent blow on the arm, and he and others attempted to pull him out of his cabriolet, and if they had succeeded he believed they would have murdered him; but the cabriolet was driven on and he escaped. He thought the persons and the property of those who voted against the bill ought to be more effectually protected. All the windows of his house, which had been spared by a mob on the former night, had been broken by a mob last night. He was indifferent, however, about that, but unless their persons were more effectually protected noble Lords would carry arms to protect themselves; and if lives were lost, the Government who did not protect them would be answerable. For his part, he would protect himself, if he should not be protected by Government. He hoped Ministers would take more precaution; for, if the Police had been extended up Parliament-street to Whitehall, he would not have suffered under the affliction of a dastardly mob.

Lord Melbourne.—It has been the endeavour of Ministers to afford every practical protection to person and property, and they had particularly in view the protection of the persons and property of those who were most likely to be obnoxious to the people. He deeply lamented the agitation which prevailed, and was very sorry that the noble Marquis and others had suffered by it, and he had directed a strong body of police to be ready to afford protection wherever it was wanted. He would be one of the last in the world to encourage such proceedings, and had used every means in his power to prevent them.

Lord Wharncliffe gave great credit to the people for the peaceable manner in which they had conducted themselves, which he owned, had caused him some surprise, considering the great excitement which was kept up by the press of the Metropolis. The people had not done anything to disgrace themselves. Indeed he was surprised at their peaceable behaviour.

From the London Times, Nov. 3.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that by ac-

counts which left Bristol at one o'clock yesterday, all symptoms of disturbances were at an end; and from the number of troops which had poured into the city, as well as from the preparations made by all classes of men of property, who had begun to associate for the maintenance of public order, there was not the slightest chance that the tranquility thus restored would undergo further interruptions.

City, Twelve o'clock.—The Continental arrivals, with the exception of the division in the Chamber of Representatives in Brussels having terminated in favor of the adoption of the articles proposed by the Five Powers, are quite uninteresting, as at Paris it was a close holiday at the Bourse on Tuesday.

PORTUGAL.—We understand, from undeniable authority, that a private arrangement has been come to between the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, on the subject of Portugal. It has been positively decided, that the present system of misrule shall not continue. Don Pedro is now on his way to England. He has received an assurance from the French Cabinet, that they will concur in every thing to which our Ministers may agree.

The Gazette de France of the 29th Oct. says—"Letters from Marseilles give an affecting account of the state of Egypt. From the 19th of Aug. to the 1st of Sept. above 9900 persons have died of the cholera at Cairo.—The Harem of the Viceroy has been attacked by it. Ibrahim Pacha was gone to upper Egypt. The Viceroy was on board of a man of war at Alexandria, where the disorder broke out on the 20th of Aug. there were only 1000 or 1200 deaths."

The effigy of the Marquis of Londonderry has been paraded through the streets of Sunderland on a pole, and was burned in the High street, amidst the groans and hisses of a numerous concourse of spectators.

Private accounts from Lisbon of the 22d of Oct. are not otherwise important than as expressing a general wish that Miguel's usurped authority should be superseded by the constitutional regime of Don Pedro. Tranquility prevailed after the late numerous executions, but discontent was very general, and trade in an utterly depressed state. The repair of the fortifications was going on.

"THE BILL."—Let us suppose, that by dint of Political Unions, newspapers, and political violence, the Bill passes, and then trace the consequences. The towns will send 400 members out of the 600, which the new Parliament is to consist of. The town members will be elected mainly by the £10 voters, and what description of members will be sent under such a constituency? But it may be said that wealth will still exercise its influence, and the moneyed aristocracy will buy up these poor voters, and return their own members.—If this be done what will England gain by the change? What will the Political Union say to this? Will they not again embody themselves and demand redress which redress will be a still greater extension of enfranchisement by a reduction of the qualification to £5; 40s, and at length to nothing. Surely Lord Grey must begin to see the error of some of his plans—we trust he does; and that he will speedily make a compromise with the Tories, and form such an union with them as will give strength to his cabinet, and heal the divisions which now unhappily distract the country.—We repeat, that if he employs the Radicals, whose power is now advancing with rapid strides, will in turn destroy the Whigs, and all the institutions of the country.

Shortly after the loss of the Bill, Mr. Place, a Westminster tailor, Dr. Carpus, a teacher of anatomy, and several others waited on the Premier, without introduction or previous notice, at eleven at night, and demanded in the name of the people, that the intended prorogation of Parliament should continue for 7 days and no longer! His Lordship was certainly taken by surprise, and a first felt disposed to give the worthy deputation a little of his "lofty civility."—But they had other demands to make, and after admonishing Lord Grey to make no alteration in the Bill, and calling on him to create the requisite number of peers, the parties separated. Can not Earl Grey make the signs of the times in all these warnings?—New-York Albion.

GLASGOW PETITION FOR A MODERATE REFORM.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Sire—We, the undersigned, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens of Glasgow, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly crave permission at this momentous crisis to approach your Royal presence, in order to convey to your Majesty an assurance of our unshaken and invincible attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person, throne, and family.

While the Reform Bill, submitted to Parliament by your Majesty's present advisers, remained under discussion in the legislature, we refrained from publicly declaring our sentiments regarding it, content to leave the question of its merits or defects to the wisdom of Parliament; but now that the House of Peers has thrown out the Bill, we feel it our duty to implore your Majesty, as the father of your people, to reject the counsels of those, who, either at this or any future period, may recommend to your Majesty, by any undue exercise of the Royal prerogative, to nullify the functions of the higher branch of the Legislature, or to set aside its grave and deliberate decision.

Placed, by our invaluable constitution, as a conservative barrier between the impatience of a free people, and the encroachments of sovereign power, it is on the wisdom and firmness of the counsels of the House of Peers that mainly depend the safe adjustment of the conflicting elements of political power, and the preservation of the just and necessary balance among the three great constitutional estates of the realm: and, therefore, it is at periods of the highest popular excitements that the importance of the House of Peers to the stability of the constitution—on which depend the best interest of the people—is most sensibly felt, and that its independence ought with the utmost jealousy to be guarded.

While we were satisfied that the provisions of the late Reform Bill were, in many respects, objectionable, we are, at the same time, sensible that some imperfections in the constitution might be removed, without hazarding its stability—the right of sending representatives to the House of Commons from this and other great cities, might be conferred with decided benefit—and that an extension of the elective franchise, suited to the increased population and wealth of the present age, and fixed on such safe, intelligible, and comprehensive bases, as the wisdom of Parliament, uncontrolled by threats or by popular pledges, may determine, would be gratefully received by us from your Majesty and from the Legislature.

In conclusion, we implore your Majesty to bear in mind that this is a commercial nation, with dealings to an extent and amount unexampled. The history of every nation and every age has shown that commerce cannot exist amidst political agitation, dispute and violence. If such, therefore, be longer continued in this country, about theoretical and speculative points of legislation and government, the consequences must be that trade and commerce will seek other shores were they can flourish in peace and security. The result of this change must bring misery upon the people, destroy the finances, paralyse the power, and dismember the proud empire of Great Britain, for which so many heroes have shed their blood, and for whose liberty and prosperity Nelson triumphed, and Wellington conquered.

That your Majesty may long continue to reign over a free, contented, and loyal people, is our earnest prayer.

PRIVILEGE OF SUFFRAGE.—The editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser remarks:

"In England, doubtless, an extension of this privilege, can be made with less danger to the ancient and well established institutions of the realm, than in any other nation. But even there, we are free to declare our opinion, that the late Reform Bill went too far. We have even here, extended the elective principle much too far; and the diminished respectability of our governments, state and national, and the reduction of talents in public life, tell too plainly how much we may yet suffer for it. Still, with our habits and ideas of government, we can get along pretty well under an extension of the elective principle, that would overturn the ancient government of England, with all its boast-