

the power of performing the high duties required from him, without the free and independent exercise of his lawful prerogatives, in guarding the general interests of the State, in upholding its ancient institutions, and affording due protection of the rights, liberties, property, and lives of all his subjects. We feel it, therefore, to be the duty of Parliament, more especially of this House, to refuse to consign the country to so vast an untried change as is embodied in the present bill—a change of which it has been justly said by one of the most distinguished advocates for the second reading of the bill, that it is, in truth, a new form of Government, of which no one has ever pronounced that it would be practicable, and which, if practicable, would be pernicious.

“Secondly—Because, admitting it to be expedient to correct abuses which may have grown up under the present system of Parliamentary election, and to extend to large, populous, and wealthy towns the privilege of returning members to Parliament, we are bound to bear in mind that it has been also admitted by the authors of the bill, that notwithstanding any abuses, and any deficiencies, ‘the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is, above all other institutions of all other countries in the world, the institution best calculated for the general protection of the subject.’”

“Thirdly—because by this bill that scrupulous regard to the sacredness of chartered rights and vested interests which has always hitherto been deemed part of the essential policy of the British constitution, and a fundamental principle of British justice, is now for the first time utterly abandoned, the most ancient charters and the most valued interests are treated with reckless indifference, which (whilst it is unnecessary to the attainment of the proposed objects of the bill, the correction of abuses, and the improvement of the existing system) shocks every feeling of justice, and cannot fail to be made a precedent for still more fatal violations of those principles in future.

“Fourthly—Because, in contemplating the violence done by this bill to the great principle of prescription, we cannot disguise from ourselves the dangers which must arise to the most venerable of our institutions, which mainly rest on that principle;—above all, to the highest of all—to that one on which all others depend.

Fifthly—Because, even if the principles of the bill were consistent with the stability of the Monarchy and with the safety of our most valued institutions, yet the provisions by which it seeks to carry those principles into effect are, for the most part, unjust in themselves, partial in their operation, and anomalous in their character—ill adapted to their avowed purpose, and still more to the extensive and complicated interests of this mighty empire.

“A preponderating influence in the election of the House of Commons is conferred upon the lowest class of inhabitants in towns—thus virtually closing the doors of the House of Commons to the vast moneyed and colonial interests, and leaving but few opportunities of admission to the heads of the great commercial body.

“The landed interest, notwithstanding the professed intention of giving to it, an increase of representation commensurate with that given to the great towns, is left exposed, even in the elections for counties, to the influence of the trading and manufacturing classes of the very places which are themselves to return members to Parliament—an influence so great as must leave, in many instances, the representation of counties, and divisions of counties, in the power of voters from the towns.

“The populous suburbs of the metropolis have been subjected to the same innovating spirit which marks the operation of this bill in every other particular. Though it is manifest that this vast district, being connected in interests with the metropolis itself, and being the seat of Government and of Parliament, must command attention, whether immediately represented or not, and equally manifest that the only real danger must be lest the influence of the popular voice of the metropolis should be too powerful, yet it has been thought fit to aggravate this danger in an incalculable degree by creating new districts for representation, and virtually consigning the elections to universal suffrage: thus ensuring a perpetual recurrence of popular excitement, in

a quarter where, above all others, it is most to be deprecated, as injurious to the best interests of the industrious orders of the people, dangerous to the public peace, and hardly compatible with the free and independent exercise of the high functions of Parliament itself.

“Sixthly—Because the exorbitant increase of the democratic element of the British constitution designed by this bill must give additional strength and impetus to a principle which, while duly restrained and tempered by the checks provided in the existing constitution of Parliament, is the source of that genuine spirit of disciplined and enlightened freedom which is the proudest distinction of our national character, but which, without those checks or other equivalent restraints, could not fail to advance with augmented and accelerated force, till all other powers being drawn within its vortex, the Government will become a mere democracy; or, if the name and form of a Monarchy were preserved, all that could give independence to the Sovereign or protection to the subject would be really excluded.

“WELLINGTON.”

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.—The most extraordinary intelligence has reached the city this morning from the island of Teneriffe. An edict from the King of Spain, had been received, ordering all foreigners, British subjects, and others, to turn Catholics, to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Spain, or quit the island in two months. The British subjects met and sent a memorial to the Governor which, it was expected would occasion some delay, at least, in the enforcing this outrageous decree. All vessels from England are ordered off from the island on account of the Cholera Morbus.—*Globe.*

SPAIN.—The latest advices from Madrid give reason to hope for speedy assurances of a satisfactory neutrality on the part of Spain in respect to the impending struggle in Portugal.—*Globe.*

PORTUGAL.—The private accounts from Lisbon, of the 14th inst. are frightful. The arrests were still increasing, orders have been issued to apprehend any person who had not paid the forced loan, and direct him to a particular place of residence; about 100 eminent persons were in consequence in hiding places; when they were taken they were immediately sent to dungeons on the frontiers. About twenty Portuguese were nearly killed by the attendants of Don Miguel, his sacred Majesty having gone out in the evening, and not been recognized in due time.

Blockade of Maderia.—We have received intelligence from Maderia to the 11th inst. The island was blockaded by the squadron of Don Pedro, consisting of a frigate of 46 guns, a brig of 20, and a schooner of 4 guns, in the name of Donna Maria. The Consuls of England, France, and America, had been on board the Terceira fleet, but no official communication was made by them; the statements respecting the blockade vary; one account is, that no vessels are allowed entry into the port of Funchal—another that only the vessels of Don Miguel and ships with warlike stores and provisions are excluded; four American brigs with provisions were warned off on the 4th, and are reported to have sailed for other ports. The blockade fleet had taken possession of Porto Santo. The general opinion in the island was that it would surrender, as there were only two months' provisions, and the soldiers were in arrears. The quarantine is only enforced at Maderia when the ships arrive with a foul bill of health.—*Globe.*

GREECE.—The last advices from Corfu state, that a civil war between the contending parties in Greece has actually been commenced. Colletti, at the head of 2,000 Roumeliots, has taken the Castle of Lepanto, and is preparing to attack immediately the Morea Castle. At Patras the British Consul has deemed it necessary to advise the British and Ionian subjects to be ready to embark themselves and property at a moment's notice, as an attack by the Roumeliots was to be apprehended. His Majesty's brig Pelican was at anchor off the town.

CHOLERA IN AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The brig Transit put into Belfast harbour on Tuesday last. She had sailed from Warrenpoint on Sunday morning last, with 160 passengers on board, for Quebec. Soon after her departure, the cholera broke out on board, and

two women and a man died, ere her entrance into this harbour. The Captain, John Potts, died on Thursday, and an order having been received from Dublin, the vessel proceeded to the quarantine station at Milford Haven, having two medical men on board, with abundant medicines, &c. The emigrants will, of course, be well provided with provisions &c. at the expense of government, before the vessel sails for her final destination.—*Northern Whig.*

IRELAND.—There has been an anti-cholera riot at Belfast. Several members of the board of Health were pursued by a furious mob, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

Both houses of Parliament now stand adjourned to Monday, the 7th of next month. On the day following their re-assembling, Lord Althorp will move the appointment of a select and secret committee on the banking affairs of the country.

We believe that the reported restoration of Lord Cochrane to his rank in the navy, and the other honours of which his lordship had been provided, is premature.

We yesterday alluded to the express from Constantinople—the dates are to the 28th of March; the intelligence respecting the quarrel between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, is of the deepest interest; the special ambassador sent to the Pacha had returned with a complete negative to all the demands of the Sultan; the war assumes the most decided character. The accounts from Syria confirm the statement of the defeat of the Pacha's troops before St. Jean d'Acre, but the place was still invested. The expedition from Constantinople is on the most extended scale; the Sultan proceeds with it in person as far as Konia; the military commander has received a title, which only Princes of the blood have before obtained in Turkey, and is also to be appointed Viceroy of Egypt, if the expedition is successful. The English ambassador had an audience of the Sultan, and was received with the highest honors. The fleet at Constantinople is reported to consist of 3 three deckers, 2 two deckers, 6 frigates, besides small vessels and two steam boats.

The affairs of Greece are said to be in a state of favourable negotiation.

Lord Dalhousie, Commander in Chief of the army in India, has arrived in the Minerva: she sailed from Calcutta 7th January. His Lordship's health is stated to be much improved by the voyage.

The accounts from Glasgow are of the most gloomy description; several very extensive failures have taken place, and from the shock that credit has sustained in that quarter there is no calculating where the crisis will terminate.

TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held yesterday at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of excluding those members of the society who imbibed Mr. Irving's doctrines. After a warm discussion of six hours, a majority was found to be against the expulsion of those tainted with the poison of Regent-square. This circumstance is likely to cause the breaking up of the society. The secretaries have given in their resignation. The reporters were excluded. The principal speakers were Captain Gordon, Rev. H. Melvill, Rev. Mr. Brown, H. Drummond, Esq.; and the Rev. Mr. Hatchard.—*Times.* [The above is a result of precisely the right description. When the votaries of a religion of peace cannot, because of a difference in doctrinal point, be made to act together in the furtherance of an object allowed to be beneficial by all, it is a discredit to religion itself. The society above-mentioned, like the American squatters, took a remote position, and they are now annoyed by *illumines*, who choose to squat in *nubibus* behind them. A blessed spectacle!]

A rich French Duke, who fancied he had the cholera had a physician called in the middle of the night. The doctor soon satisfied his patient that he was in perfect health. The expected amount of fee was inquired—200 francs said the doctor; 200 francs! exclaimed the Duke—what would be your fee if I really had the cholera? I should readily have attended you without any fee. I am ever at the service of the sick; but when persons who have no complaint break my rest, and call me out of bed, I expect a handsome indemnity.