ENGLAND.

Emperial Parliament. HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, Oct. 3.

not but feel agitated respecting a measure is to be be proposed, it will not be by me. best institutions of the country. He, however, the bill be now read a second time. considered that such was not its character ; secure; and that it would give the cheapest one he had proposed to supercede it. their lordships to allow the bill to proceed, Lords would be nothing, and it would be well vails in the borough representation of England ous for this measure said ? [Loud cheers.] is not upheld by any of the writers on our con- They felt that this reform, as it applied to their all authority, by all reason, by the statutes, and knew that, all checks upon the popular power by the common law of the land. The removal being removed in the House of Commons, every opinion, would tend materially to improve and these supporters of the bill who imagined that (Hear, hear.) strengthen it. And here, my lords, this brings it was the ultimate object of their deme to consider how much the continuance of sires. The tranchise was too democrathe system of nomination boroughs contri- tic, and too many members were given to butes to the real weight and influence of this the manufacturing countries, such as Lanhouse. In the first place it is to be considered cashire and Yorkshire. All large towns had that the power of nominating members to sit no right to representatives. He would te in parliament is not enjoyed by this house in those who denounced the peerage as unnecesgeneral-it is not enjoyed by your lordships as sary, that if it were anomaly in the constitutia body in the state-but is enjoyed by a few on of this country, it was an anomaly useful to wealthy individuals amongst you, who exercise the state. To them the people, he sincerely the power for the improvement of their own se- believed, owed that share of liberty they posparate interests. (Hear.) The power, there- sessed. They had never found the House of fore, is exercised and enjoyed only by a few, Peers enemies to the liberty of the people of whilst the odium talls upon the whole body. England. They had however, been denounced The system is odious to the people, and shocks and menaced on different sides, more particulartheir senses, and on your lordships, as a body, ly by a part of the press, by threats of revoluthe odium rests. By getting rid of the system, I tion, and openly told to mind what they were then, you remove the odium, and the peerage, about, lest they should be cashiered. The as a body, loses nothing. As I said before, language though coarse, was intelligible.-If only a few of your lordships exercise this pow- the people were tired of the House of Lords, er of nomination; and the power is not exer- in God's name let them say so, and they would cised exclusively by peers; other wealthy per- be realy to walk out of that house. [Loud sons possess it, and share it sometimes with cries of "no no," from all sides. ] Thus much loan contractors or speculating attorneys, who however, he would say—the country looked up all parliamentary reform. (Hear, hear.) I as to show that the people are, as nearly as The Marquis of Stafford is the wealthiest of make use of the power with no other object but to that house, and expected would do its duto promote their private advantage. Then the ty. He fearlessly left to their decision his conpower of nomination is liable to continual duct on this occasion; and now moved, for transfer and change. It may leave your lord- an amendment to the motion of the noble lords ships hands altogether, or it may accumulate that the words "now read a second time," be in the hands of an individual to such an extent, erased from the motion, and the words "be that this power would not only become odious now rejected," inserted in their stead .- (Hear.) to the country-for that it already is-but it | Earl Grey-I hen the noble baron's motion might become inconvenient to the government is to the effect that the bill be rejected altoof the country, by rendering it, in a greater gether. degree, dependent upon the person who possessed this power. By getting rid of this no- fact. mination system, then, you lose nothingnone of your independence as a body in the the bill, maintaining that those who resisted it state, and no part of your legitimate influence second reading were prepared to tell the people part of your legitimate power or influence ? jecting the bill. God forbid! The respect due to your rank, and Lord Wharncliffe wished to withdraw his the influence which, from property you neces- amendment, as apparently offensive to the sarily possess, will belong to you after the pas- House of Commons, and substitute "the Bill sing of the bill as fully and in as great degree be read a second time that day six months." as they now do. The peers of this country A long conversation ensued, but the amendhave not, and I thank God that they have not, ment was ultimately admitted, and the debate any of those exclusive immunities or privileges adjourned to Tuesday. which belonged to the old nobility of France. The nobility of this country is mixed and blendtain the nomination boroughs, the whole voice The Marquis of Salisbury asked if the noble ject my lords, to the uniformity of the consti- now 802 3, which is a fall of two per cent., you now possess for the maintenance of your ing held in a square; and a petition signed by grounds for the exertion of that committee rights and your property be shaken. It is not 17,600. quite so great a sacrifice as some would repredious, unjust, and unconstitutional; and by re- meeting was called by public notice, and the pe- election. But my lords, I also object to this have no foreign intelligence of the slightest imbe shaken. His lordship then proceeded to Lord Holland said that the petitions from the division of counties. (hear.) I say that traordinary ability which the Peers have disshow that the voice of the nation was in favour meetings publicly convened, and to which there the landed interest is very imperfectly reprecitizen of a free state, and feeling that freedom | sent the places from which they came. is essentially connected with order, I resist violence. As a member of the government it is the signs of the times. They must be consci- which had made England the happiest nation latior possessing houses at all, they beign a!ous that there are at present many questions in in the world. welfare, the decision of this house should, by sent agitation, he apprehended nothing danger- menial offices of life. And can it be supposed persons engaged in trade and commerce begin tween his case and those that have gone before feelings and wishes of the country. I will not Lord Melbourne contended that the question stituency generally, and through it, the very tical factions, and the strongest preparations to give way to the people, and that in all other

the administration the effect which the reject which they were all now anxious to abandon. In this country according to bate upon the peerage law; but I have no anxious to abandon. Which government has been conducted up to bate upon the peerage law; but I have no anxious to abandon. Which government has been conducted up to bate upon the peerage law; but I have no anxious to abandon. Which government has been conducted up to bate upon the peerage law; but I have no anxious to abandon. Which government has been conducted up to bate upon the peerage law; but I have no anxious to abandon. tion of the bill may have is a matter of com- He implored of their fordships to consider—and parative insignificance. I have declared before, he would not address to them a topic at all deand I now again declare—and I am not a man rogating from their dignity—but he implored agree with my noble friend who spoke from Times. apt to recede from what I say-that by this them to consider the situation in which they this side-that your lordships will do no good measure I must stand or fall. (Loud cheers.) were placed, and the probable consequences of by going into committee on this bill. You If it should be rejected, the question of my con-If it should be rejected, the question of my con- rejecting this bill. The would refer their ford- cannot be shown took place on the 11th after "two days blook that the pass, and therefore I say you fighting in the neighbourhood as blook. ABRIDGED DEBATE ON REFORM BILL.

Linuing even for another nour in onice must ships to a question which as you days blood.

Several petitions having been presented re
depend upon my seeing any reasonable prospect their consideration, namely, that of admitting ought to vote against the 2d reading, (Cheers fighting in the neighbourhood, during which several petitions having been presented redepend upon my seeing any reasonable prospect their consideration, married by assault all the entrench.

of being able to effect a measure to which I am Roman Catholics to a full participation in the opposition side.) It is quite obvious the Russians carried by assault all the entrench. tive to reform. or being able to enect a measure to which had been raised to protect the city rose to move the second pledged, as I think, by every tie of private hother than the only from these measures but from the second pledged, as I think, by every tie of private hother than the only from these measures but from the second pledged, as I think, by every tie of private hother than the only from these measures but from the second pledged, as I think, by every tie of private hother than the only from these measures but from the only from the EARL GREY rose to move the second pleaged, as I think, by every the or protect the city of the opinions of various noble lords expressed in ty." We have still our hopes that the disast reading of the English reform bill. The nour, by every obligation of public duty to my serve that their lordships were placed, with rereading of the English reform bill. The nour, by every obligation of public dity of this house, that not a great period of time will spect to this question, in a wholly different sitation will again come ungreat, the important day, however, had so sovereign and my country. (Loud and protection, in a wilding distinctly understood nation. They had it in their power to agree elapse before this question will again come until control the sentential the sentential the sentential the sentential the sentential to the bill mithautity and the sentential the sen extraordinary effect upon his Lordship, that ged cheers.) I wish to be distinctly did stated, and which seemed for some time he was unable to proceed. Have my lords, as I have stated, and which seemed to this bill without the reproach of inconsistent of the french cap. for some time he was unable to proceed. Have my lords, as a nave stated, and which seemed cap, in deciding this tal.—The people there feel an intense interest interest in the cause of the Poles and will be received with a degree of eagerness. I cy. (Hear, hear.) They might come to an you, therefore, my lords, in deciding this tal.—The people there feel an intense interest interest interest interest interest in the cause of the Poles and will be received with a degree of eagerness. I cy. (Hear, hear.) They might come to an you, therefore, my lords, in deciding this in the cause of the Poles and will be received with a degree of eagerness. I cy. (Hear, hear.) They might come to an you, therefore, my lords, in deciding this in the cause of the Poles and will be received with a degree of eagerness. I cy. (Hear, hear.) They might come to an you, therefore, my lords, in deciding this late.—The people there feel an intense interest in the cause of the Poles and will be received with a degree of eagerness. I cy. (Hear, hear.) They might come to an you, therefore, my lords, in deciding this late.—The people there feel an intense interest ing rallied, his Lordship appologised for the course of the Poles, and will not we appolice of that anxiety which he owned certainly do not think that the mistakes which impartial judgment, for they were bound by no question, not to pledge yourselves upon any in the cause of the Poles, and will not we appoint the course of that anxiety which he owned certainly do not think that the mistakes which impartial judgment, for they were bound by no question, not to pledge yourselves upon any in the cause of the Poles, and will not we appoint the course of catholic emans donsequence of that anxiety which he felt on the present occasion; for having we have made, and the dangers we have incursubmitted the question repeatedly to the other red, can be obviated by any measure of less effihouse, and now that the whole burden of it ap- cacy than this. (Cheers.) I distinctly stated rejections. (Loud cheers from the ministerial ministers, or by any other persons. house, and now that the whole nurden of tappeared to rest on his own shoulders, he could before, and I now repeat, that if such a measure benches.) He would then pray their Lordpeared to rest on his own shoulders, he could before, and I now repeat, that if such a measure benches.) He would then pray their Lordpeared to rest on his own shoulders, he could before, and I now repeat, that if such a measure benches.) He would then pray their Lordpeared to rest on his own shoulders, he could be to be to

Lord Wharncliffe observed that the noble that this bill was absolutely requisite; that earl had applied himself to abuse the present

Lord Wharncliffe intimated such to be the

The Earl of Mulgrave strongly supported

Tuesday, October 4.

of the United Kingdom will be raised against Earl knew what the population of Liverpool tuency made through all the towns of the since Monday last. Exchequer Bills 6 to 8 Then, indeed, will that security which was, since he laid so much stress on the meet- kingdom. By this arrangement you afford which is a decline of 2 to 3.

sent that you are now called upon to make. the extent of the population, and knew that passes, the committee will again exercise their nothing else is either thought or talked of. You are asked only to give up that which is o- all the people could not be present; but the powers, (hear)—to the injury of the freedom of Indeed there is nothing else to discuss, for we

REFORM, --- ADJOURNED DEBATE, The Earl of Winchelsea, in opposing the my duty to maintain tranquility; but as a citi- measure, was free from all private influence. zan, as a member of the government, and as a In his opinion, the great principle of civil and lamented friend, the late Earl of Liverpool, to have fair play.—Morning Herald. statesman, I am bound to look at the conse- religious liberty had been broken in upon by that Scotland is the happiest, the richest, and quences which may flow from rejecting this the measure of Catholic emancipation, and the the most prosperous country in the world. measure. And although I do not state, as the result was, that the hands of demagogues and (hear.) Then how will the measure affect form question took place last night, after a discus- which had not one sound argument to support measure. And artifold it and artifold it and artifold it and artifold it it is a sound and artifold it is a sound artifold it is a sound and artifold it is a sound and artifold it is a sound arti gection of the measure will lead to a civil war He had long been convinced that reform was which were in the reign of James 1. 12 of opponent of the Bill, and Lord Plunket its most were entitled to renounce its allegiance to the I trust it will not produce any such effect—necessary, particularly with respect to the in- which are now remaining for the support of distinguished advocate. It is now generally sup- house of Nassau, so was Luxemburg; and the yet I see such consequences likely to arise from fluence possessed by individuals in the return of the protestant religion, these bodies will be posed that their Lordships will divide to-night, or attempted distinction between them only serit as make me tremble for the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of the security of this members. He was also for giving representation of the security of house and of the country. (hear, hear,) I beg tives to large manufacturing towns, and of this allowing householders to vote in the way pre- and conjecture still inclines to favour the opinion matters of truth and reason, very little people. now to take the liberty of addressing a few part of the bill he approved; and he also approsed by the bill. This measure gives to that the Bill will be lost. We cannot, however, But the distinction once taken, it was natural words to the right rev. bench near me. I can ved of giving additional members to large count the roman catholic an advantage over the without doing violence to the respect in which that the King of Holland should insist on its say, and proudly say, that they have not a more ties. But though he was not for increasing protestant. Whilst the constituency of the we hold the Upper House, subscribe to this opin- being adhered to, and that, when it was depardevoted friend than I am. Let me entreat the number of members, he could not assent to Irish portion of the new House of Commons ion. The course which the debate has hitherto ted from, he should complain. In point of fact them—if this measure should receive a nega- so sweeping a measure as the disfranchisement was to consist of £10 freeholders, returning to taken, and the triumph which the friends of re- the Allies—that is, four of them—promised the tive from any narrow majority of lay peers of schedule A. Neither could be consent to give parliament not less than 105 members, can it form have had from the first, no argument would King more than they had to give when they if any such majority should unfortunately pre- representatives to towns not known as places be doubted that this contribution will aggra- seem to favour an inference more consonant to the promised him Luxemburg. vail, which I should very much regret, and if the distinguished for manufactures. He objected vate the violent and democratical nature of the wishes of the reforming party. We hope, therequestion is to be decided by their votes, let me en- to giving votes to £50 tenants, and the ten united parliament, constituted as it was to be fore, in spite of some prospects to the contrary, he demanded what they had no power to pertreat them to consider what may be their posi- pound clause would convert the constituency by this bill. In England too, it will be found that the bill will be read a second time, and that form. It seems to have been with a view to tion. They have already shown that they can into a mere democracy. For these reasons he that, in many of the counties, particularly in recording on the next of ministration and convince them that the Belgians were not so read the signs of the times. (Hear, hear,) They would vote against the second reading, because Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Kent, the couhave, I say, already shown that they can read the bill would destroy that happy equilibrium stituency will consist of the whole of the popu-

most all, at the least, houses of £10 rental. motion which may take a fatal direction, if, The Earl of Harrowby opposed the bill in a the consequence will be the introduction into upon a question which is interesting to the long speech. It would, if carried, convert the the constituency of waiters, hostlers, and the feelings of the people, and still more to their constituency into a democracy. From the pre- whole train of persons performing for us the mg every day additional public confidence; all a similar predicament. The only difference be-

press this matter further, except to repeat that was, whether they were to have any kind of constitution of that have, I made stand, been completed at the instances the people have been compelled to

the administration the effect which the rejec- which they were all now anxious to abandon. in this country according to the principles on ever, is threatened during the approaching deships to use that liberty which was in their pow- and the Marquis of Landsowne, the house adwhich some deemed to be subversive of the Lord Chancellor put the question that er, and to come to a decision free from fear, journed at a quarter past one. free from menace, and free from that fear to which noble and generous minds were most subject, and which was most apt to lead them reform Bill, we would earnestly entreat ou without it the country would not be tranquil & system, but had said nothing in behalf of the into rash and unwise conduct, namely, the fear countrymen to abstain, not merely from all of imputation of fear. (Long and continued acts of violence and outrage-for their love of and best security the country could possess. The people, notwithstanding the number of cheering.) It had been said that the measure order and respect for the laws will be sufficient His lordship stated that when he took office he petitions, were far from being unanimous, and of the catholic emancipation, had not answered to ensure their doing that—but still farther, to stipulated that he should be allowed to make he contended that the bill would ultimately the views of those who had advocated the mea- abstain from such demonstrations of their feelthe reform measure a government question—a lead to a republic. By the regulations of this sure; but its non-efficacy might fairly be attri- ing as might in any way afford our enemies the condition with which his Majesty most gene- bill the whole strength of the legislature would buted to its not having been passed at a much slightest pretext to complain that any argurously complied. He then strongly urged be in the House of Commons. The House of learlier period, when its results would have ments but those of reason and discussion, are contending that the question would no longer lifthe crown itself could stand before it. [Cheers however, its being efficient was to be attributed Thus, on Monday next, whatever persons may admit of delay with any thing like safety to the from the opposition.] Did he make these statecountry; and he warmly maintained that ments merely from his own authority? Would all its proposed beneficial effects, he had only to liament house, as the intense interest taken in there was nothing in the measure calculated the noble earl and his colleagues use their eyes say that that one man was the creature of the question may induce many to do, we beto endanger the institutions of the country. and ears? Would they see, and hear, and their Lordship's own hands. (Hear, hear.) seech them to refrain from all cries and out-The system, continued his lordship, which pre- read, what the people who were most clamorby delaying the measure; - (loud cheers) - a manly and dignified silence, and so deprive they had built up his constituency; and he their foes of the boroughmongering faction of stitution. On the contrary, it is reprobated by wants and wishes, was nothing; but they begged to caution them against now falling in any ground of embatrassment to the ministers. to a similar error, by which they would build by asserting that the peace of the metropolis is up obstacles to the tranquility of the country, not strictly preserved. The public, we know, of this vicious and corrupt system, so far from thing would be in their power, nothing could the erection of which they might have reason confide in us, and will listen to our advice. We tending to endanger the constitution, in my stop in front of the people. They laughed at afterwards deeply and severely to lament. repeat then—be silent and orderly—show no The Duke of Wellington then rose, and to our Kirg and a reforming Ministry, and let

spoke as follows :- My Lords, I entirely, con- us await with calmness and patience the result. cur in what has fallen from the noble lord who The noble Lords shall suffer no molestation of has just sat down, that this measure is a most any kind, but may quietly proceed to discuss (Hear, hear.) When the noble earl did me mitted for their legislative sanction. the honour to quote my language, used twelve monthsago, he should, at all events, have quotthat "I approved of the constitution of Parliawhich property should have a prepondering in- will certainly burn their fingers. fluence." Those were the words I then made It is to be remarked, that to the petitions above alluded to would require the whole of the also, as minister of the crown, that I resisted places the signatures have been so numerous extracts only to be sufficient. ed reform. ("hear, hear") the noble earl paltry and abortive attempts to get up counter states that this sentiment, thus delivered by petitions. There has been no instance of any me, created that spirit of reform which has since public meeting-(and this is most remarkable pervaded the whole country. I must beg his in a country, where the people are so various pardon there-I contend that the spirit of re- in their inclinations and opinions, so constant form originated last year, on the breaking out even in their prejudices, so resolute in their paof the French revolution. (Cheers from the radoxes, and where sects run so much through political disturbances arose in any neighbour- the private and clandestine petitioners are miseing country, a desire of reform instantly mani- rably few. fested itself in this. (hear, hear.) But I con- Anti-Reform Meeting .- This day a "hole in Ireland, and that the application has been —and you gain what is of infinite value—the of England that they resisted all reform. The tend that neither what occurred in London in and corner" meeting was held at the City of successful."

tribute what occurred in November to my state- Exchange gentlemen. ments relative to reform is utterly inconsistent with the fact. The state of mind in London, buted to the breaking out of the French revo- The Bishop of Durham has taken his seat. lution, and also to the revolution in Belgium, and not to the question of parliamentary rewhich was formed in this city to conduct and sented at this moment by the return of county we have no fear for the House of Lords.

(From the Morning Chronicle.) On the occasion of the second reading of the symptoms of anger or of condemnation. Trust extensive one, for it goes to overthrow the with all the gravity and solemnity befitting the whole representative system of the country. occasion, the all important measure to be sub- very particularly into the cause of such failure,

Lords are a fine commentary on the assertion ed it accurately. (Hear, hear.) I then said that the people are cooling in their attachment fraud, not to grant a certificate. to reform There is a degree of cold which in ment, and I said that if I had to invent a con- its operation on the human body produces the motion was made to relax the rigour of a rule stitution, I would not say that I would adopt same effect as heat, and frozen quicksilver burns of Court, the strict observance of which would the same constitution over again, for the inven- all who incautiously touch it. If those who it was stated, be attended with ruinous extion of man could not equal that which existed, calculate on the aftered temperature of the peo- pense. A bill had been filed, in behalf of an but that I would adopt something like it, in ple handle the people on this supposition, they infant, against the executors of his father, a

use of; and afterwards the noble marquis op- from Edinburgh, Leeds, and other important father's books to be transcribed into the answer site (Landsowne) expressed himself nearly of places, there have been actually affixed more which would extend it to the number of nine the same opinion; for he said that property in signatures - in some cases by many thousands hundred thousand folio sheets, and require the land, and learning also, should have a prepon- -than to the petitions presented to the com- payment of 30,000t. in stamp duties! The derating influence. (Hear, hear.) I stated mons before the dissolution. Indeed, in many Lord Chancellor granted the motion, allowing spoke as a minister of the crown.—(Hear, people ever can be, unanimous; and this is all the European Nobility : histincome exceeds hear.)—and as a minister of the crown I resist- perhaps, still more conclusively shewn by the 300,0001. opposition.) Ever since the American war the towns and districts, as in England) -in which mind of the country has been occasionally dis- a petition against the bill has been agreed to, turbed by the spirit of reform. Whenever any or even proposed with any decent support, and

estimation of the public, Though I am the Earl of Mansfield succeeded and resisted the November, nor the resignation of the then mi- London Tavern, Wm. Ward, Esq. ex M. P. last man then to propose to retain the influence measure as one that was calculated to disturb nistry, was at all owing to the question of re- for the city, in the chair, to petition against the of Queen Anne's, there appears to have been which enables any member in this house to in- all the institutions of the country. Lord King form. ("hear, hear," from the opposition reform bill. The only notice given of the a defalcation on the part of the late Treasurer, terfere in the election of members of the house lamented that the bill was so resisted, for the benches.) The statement I made was on the meeting was in an anti-reform paper of this John Paterson, of 11,544l. 8s. 11d. The Archof commons—an interference that cannot be too country could put no other construction on second of November, and I heard of what oc- morning. The number of persons present did bishops and Bishops, who are acting Goverstrongly condemned—yet, do I not propose such opposition, than their lordships were curred on the 5th, being the following Friday. not exceed one hundred! Resolutions, and a nors, have come to a resolution to contribute that your lordships should be deprived of any against all reform—they were for utterly re- I reported the case to his Majesty, and receiv- petition against the bill, were adopted. A large the annual sum of 1,100l, until the deficiency ed his commands on the Friday, so that to at- proportion of the persons present were Stock shall have been made up, and have taken steps

The death of the Bishop of London's father |. The Irish reapers who have attempted to obwill probably prevent his attendance in the tain employment in England and Scotland and all over England, was entirely to be attri- House of Peers to vote on the reform bill. have been very roughly handled in many pla-

" City, Half past one o'clock .- The Money three men have been committed to prison charform. This measure, my lords, goes to estab- Market is in a very severish state this morn- ged with the offence. Several petitions were presented in favour of lish a totally new system of election through- ing on account of the uncertainty as to the reed with the people. (hear) The odious pow- reform, and among others the Liverpool Peti- out the country. There is not a single inter- form bill, and the agitation of the public mind. er which is possessed by some of your lordships tition, by the Earl of Sefton. It deserved, he est, of any description, of the old system, re- Consols for account opened at \$1 to \$1\frac{1}{3}, and on its way by the Prince Regent coach from does not help to increase that legitimate influ-said, more than ordinary attention, for out of maining in the country, either in town, county immediately dropped to 80\s, on account of a Glasgow to Edinburgh, has been executed at ence which I have endeavoured to describe; 800 merchants who frequented the Exchange or borough—either in England, Ireland, or prevailing opinion that the reform bill will be Edinburgh. Scotland, except the two universities. Lob- thrown out of the Lords. The quotation is

CITY - Thursday Evening, Oct. 6. The Earl of Seston was publicly aware of superintend the election. As soon as the bill topic in the city. As we intimated vesterday plan of reform on another ground-I object to portance. Every body is struck with the exmembers, but it will not be improved in that are satisfied whatever convulsions may haprespect by the bill. With respect to the re- pen in this country, that the House will representation of Scotland, I do not profess to be main a permanent establishment, provided the either ought to have interfered in the dispute thoroughly conversant, but I believe, with my real Aristocracy—the Old Peers—are allowed between the King of Holland and his subjects,

OCTOBER 7. proceeding on the part of ministers to overcome formidable as they were supposed to be, that the reluctance of the House. But the hour certainty on a subject so interesting to the community at large .- Mor. Herald.

such a course may be followed by the most se- reform. (Cries of "No, no.") Such he re- the measure proposed by this bill would not War-Onice, to put down all attempts to give way to kings. "Every dog has his day." rious consequences. W ith respect to myself or peated, was the purport of the amendment enable the King to carry on any government renew popular commotion. The latter, how- If the Allies do not come out of this squabble

(From the Sun.) " A morning contemporary mentions the City, 12 o'clock.-The most unwelcome

fighting in its environs, with the storming of the Polish entrenchments by the Russians. The fate of the brave, but unfortunate Poles is in general deplored throughout the city some faint hopes are expected from the Polish army, who have made good their retreat to wards Plock; no doubt the Emperor of Rus. sia will grant, them favourable terms, which they must accept as their point d'appui-Warsaw is lost-we must now look to Paris and the French nation, how they will receive this sad catastrophe, and the effect it will have on the Ministers of the King of the French it will no doubt cause a great sensation throug. out France; but it is too late the die is cast In the Stock Exchange they do not give implicit credit to the fall of Warsaw, and we wish it was in our power to contridict it. Up to the present time it has not had much effect on the

BANK Notes .- The highest amount of Bank Notes in circulation from April 10, 1830, to July 30, 1831, was, in the week ending July 2 1830-22,612,106l. 2s. 5d. The smallest mount in the same period was, in the week ending June 18, 1831-17,449,5917 198, 11d showing a difference of 5,163,514l. 2s. 6d. between the two periods. -Parliamentary Paper.

The Lord Chancellor has made an order that the Commissioners of Bankrupts do, where a person becomes a bankrupt twice, enquire and the time since he was bankrupt before, and The petitions which are pouring in on the certify the same to him, his Lordship being determined, where there shall appear the least

In the Court of Chancery the other day a mercantile man; and, in strictness, the rule

A young gentlemen, of Brunswick square, lost on Friday night, the whole of his fortune upwards of 22,000l. in money at play !-- Morning paper.

The following extraordinary statement is extracted from the Roman Catholic Magazine, for August 1831, under the head "Rome," p. 442. "We have heard from good authority that His Holiness has, through the Nuncio, Monsignor Spadaccini, applied to the British Government for permission to raise a body of 10,000 troops

to prevent any similar occurrence.

ces. Near Kelso, we are sorry to hear, one Irishman was so ill treated, that death ensued;

George Gilchrist late convicted of robbing

Wm. Jennings, the man convicted of arson and burglary, at the late Essex Assize, has been executed at Chelmsford.

The question, whether the Dutch or the Belgians, or lastly, the Allies, were most to blame for the recent eccurrences, has been keenly agitated in the British Parliament and newspapers. The Belgians we think, must stand acquitted in any court. Their interest was to make the even to Limburg. We said if they held out, the; would get both ; and we believe they will. The only fault of the Allies, again, was in their taking up a false position at the first. They or they ought not to have interfered on principles of a large and enlightened policy-not on

he broke or ended the armistice. But he forgot the party that were at the back of the Belgians. He must now submit, and comfort himself as he best may with the consideration such a circumstance must not affect the con- to rally against the incessant agitation of poli- it is, that his is an instance of a king compelled

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