

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.
1st MARCH, 1831.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord John Russell said he rose with feelings of deep apprehension to bring forward a question, which, unparalleled as it was in point of importance, was equally unparalleled in point of difficulty. That measure was the deliberate measure of the whole cabinet, agreeing unanimously on the subject, and resolved to place it clearly before the house in redemption of the pledge which they had given to their Sovereign, to the Parliament, and to the Country. Ministers were convinced that if they did not satisfy the public mind, they would endanger our settled institutions. (Hear, hear.) They were satisfied that those institutions, resting originally for support on the love and attachment of Englishmen, must continue to rest on the same foundations; and whilst they discarded the notion of compliance with the extravagant demands of any party, they were prepared to place before the house a measure with which they trusted that every reasonable man in the country would be satisfied when it was passed into a law. They wished to place themselves between two hostile parties, agreeing neither with the bigotry of the one, that no reform was necessary, nor with the fanaticism of the other, that only one plan of reform could be beneficial, but taking their stand between these two points—the institutions which they wished to amend, and the convulsions which they hoped to avert. He would shortly state the principal grounds on which the reformers rested their case. In the first place, the ancient constitution of the country acting on the principle that what concerns all should be judged of by all, says in direct terms, that all laws in England are made by consent of the whole community of the realm of England. In the next place, the same language is used in the well-known statute "de tallagio non concedendo," on which, though some historical doubts rest, there was no doubt of its legality. This assent of the whole community—or, as it was styled in another statute, of all the freemen of the realm of England—was given by them at a very early period of our history by means of their representatives in Parliament. There could not be any doubt, that at a very early period of our history representation in parliament was considered as the right of all the people of England. That representation, as it existed at present, was not an actual and real representation of the people of England. Representation being therefore a question of right, it became clear that the reformers had right in their favour. If then, they went from the ancient constitution of Parliament to that which was recent, it would appear quite impossible for them to remain with that constitution in its present condition. A stranger who was told that this country was unparalleled in wealth and industry, and was more civilized and more enlightened than any country ever was before it—that it was a country which prided itself on its freedom, and that once in every seven years it elected representatives from its population to act as the guardians and preservers of that freedom—would be anxious and curious to see how that representation was formed, and how the people choose those representatives, to whose faith and guardianship they intrusted their free and liberal institutions. Such a person would be much astonished if he were taken to a ruined mound, and told that that mound sent two representatives to Parliament,—if he were taken to a stone wall, and told that three inches in it sent two representatives to Parliament,—if he were taken to a park, where no houses were to be seen, and told that that park sent two representatives to Parliament; but if he were told all this, and were astonished at hearing it, he would be still more astonished if he were to see large and opulent towns, full of enterprising industry and intelligence, and containing vast magazines of every species of manufactures, and were then told that such towns sent no representatives to Parliament. But he (Lord J. Russell) would not stop here. Such a person would be still more astonished if he were taken to a place where there was a large constituency, and he saw no reason why he should withhold the name of the place to which he was alluding,—he meant Liverpool,—and were told, "Here you will have a fine specimen of a popular election." What would be the result? He would see bribery employed to the greatest extent in the most unblushing manner—he would see every voter receiving a number of guineas in a box as the price of his corruption; and after such a spectacle, he would no doubt be much astonished that a nation, whose representatives were thus chosen, could perform the functions of a legislature at all to enjoy respect in any degree. He said, then, that if the question then before the house was a question of reason, the present state of the representation was against reason. The people in all parts of the Empire called loudly for reform. The confidence which existed formerly in that house was now completely gone. [Loud cries of "No."] Whatever might be thought of particular acts of that house, he would repeat, that the confidence of the people in its constitution and construction was entirely gone. [Loud cheers from the ministerial, and repeated cries of "No"] from the opposition benches he met, then, this argument thus:—If representation be a question of right, then the right is in favour of reform; if it be a question of policy and expediency, then did policy and expediency both loudly call for the extension of reform. (Hear, hear.) Next came an explanation of the measure which he, representing the Ministers of the King, was then about to propose. Those Ministers had felt—that to satisfy the public mind, it would not be sufficient to propose a measure which would lop off some part of the present system to cure its notorious defects, and which would therefore leave the battle of reform to be fought over again presently. No; they were convinced that no partial measure—no trifling or paltry reform—could give stability to the throne, strength to the Parliament, or satisfaction to the country. (Immense cheering.) Let the House look, then, to what the complaints of the people were. The chief grievances of which they complained in the present representative system were—first, the nomination to that house by individuals; and thirdly, the expense of elections. The noble lord then proceeded at great length, to develop the principles which had guided ministers in the plan of reform which he was about to submit to the House. [Here follows a list of sixty boroughs sending one hundred and nineteen members to the House of Commons, which it is proposed utterly to disfranchise.]

With respect to the question of shortening the duration of Parliaments, and that of the vote by ballot, the noble lord said they formed no part of the proposed plan—ministers left them for further consideration. Respecting the vote by ballot, there were, no doubt, some heavy arguments to recommend that mode of election, whilst it might in some degree favour the conscientious voter, afforded at the same time a cover to fraud and much crime—it exposed a man to the influence of bad passions; and if it prevented bad influence over the good, it would also assuredly prevent good influence over the bad. [Loud cheers.] The noble lord then proceeded to combat some of the arguments that might be urged against the measure, and concluded a particularly able speech by bespeaking for it the favourable consideration and support of the country. Ministers, he said, thought that the plan they had proposed was the only thing calculated to give permanence to the constitution, which had so long been the admiration of foreign nations [hear, hear] on account of its free and popular spirit, but which could not exist much longer [cheers,] except by an infusion of new popular spirit. By these means the house would show to the world that it was determined no longer to be an assembly of the representatives of small classes and particular interests, but that it was resolved to form a body of men who represented the people, who sprung from the people, who had sympathies with the people, and who could fairly call upon the people to support their burdens in the future struggles and difficulties of the country, on the ground that those who asked them for that support were joining hand and hand with them, and like themselves were seeking only the glory and welfare of England. [Hear, hear, succeeded by loud cheers.] The noble lord sat down amidst prolonged cheering from every part of the house.

Sir J. Seligson seconded the motion.—Sir R. Inglis described the plan as wild and impracticable. The boroughs, he said, had been created for the purpose of giving support to the Crown; in this way most of the Cornish boroughs had been brought to existence. The proposition of the noble lord was revolution, not restoration.—Sir C. E. Smith approved of the principal of the plan, although the details did not meet his wishes.—Mr. H. Tuiss described the plan as absurd and unjust. The extension of the franchise to 101 householders would only promote the influence of shopkeepers and country attorneys, men, of whom it was stated in the book of Ecclesiastics, "that they should not be sought for in the public councils, nor placed in the seat of judgment." He contended that the parties whose interests would be represented under the proposed change would be those shallow, but dogged politicians and the support of public credit and national faith was nothing—who looked upon rent and tit as only a useless incumbrance.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that the House of Commons should be under the influence not of aristocracy, Government nor the crown, but under that of the great body of intelligent and respectable classes of the country—the large majority of the people coming under that distinction. [Cheers.]—Lord F. L. Gower opposed the measure at some length.—The debate was then adjourned to five o'clock on Tuesday.—Adj. 20 m. before one o'clock.

March 14.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Robertson moved an address to His Majesty, for a Copy of the decision of the King of Holland, concerning the boundary question on the north-west coast of America.

Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, on the ground of the transaction not being as yet completed.

Mr. Robinson withdrew his motion.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 17.

To day, at noon, the deputation of the National Congress of Belgium repaired to the Palais Royal.

The President of the Congress delivered the following speech:—

"Sire,—The legal organ of the Belgian people, the sovereign Congress, in its sitting of the 3d of February, elected and proclaimed King, His Royal Highness Louis Charles Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Nemours, your Majesty's younger son, and has intrusted to us the mission to offer the crown to His Royal Highness in the person of your Majesty, as his guardian and King.

"This election, which was hailed by the acclamations of a free people, is a homage rendered to the popular royalty of France, and to the virtue of your family: it cements the natural union of the two nations without confounding them. It reconciles their wishes and their natural interests with the interests and the peace of Europe, and by giving to the independence of Belgium a new support, that of the French honour, it ensures to other states a new element of peace and tranquility.

"The constitutional compact on which the crown of Belgium rests is finished. The nation whose independence is recognized, expects with impatience both the Sovereign of its choice, and the benefits of the constitution to which he will take the oath. The answer of your Majesty will fulfil its well founded expectations, and our just hopes. Your accession has proved that you know all the power of a truly national wish, and the sympathy of France is a pledge to us of its ready assent to the suffrages of Belgium.

"We deliver into your hands, Sire, the official decree of the election of His Royal Highness the Duke of Nemours, and a copy of the constitution decreed by the Congress."

The President of the Congress then read the act of the Congress.

The King answered to the Deputation.

"Gentlemen,—The wish which you are commissioned to lay before me in the name of the Belgic people, on presenting me with the act of election which the National Congress has just made, of my second son, the Duke of Nemours, for King of the Belgians, fills me with sentiments which I request you to express to your generous nation. I am profoundly affected that my constant devotedness to my country has inspired you with this wish.—I shall always be proud that one of my sons has been the object of your choice. "If I listened only to the inclination

of my very sincere desire to yield, to the wish of a people whose peace and prosperity are equally dear and important to France, I should readily accede to it.—But whatever may be my regret, whatever may be the affliction which I feel in refusing you my son, the strictness of the duties which I have to fulfil imposes upon me this painful obligation; and I must declare, that I do not accept for him the crown which you are commissioned to offer him.

"My first duty is to consult, above all things, the interest of France, and consequently not to endanger that peace which I hope to preserve for its happiness, for that of Belgium, and for that of all the states of Europe, to which it is so invaluable and so necessary. I exempt myself from all ambition, my personal wishes agree with my duties.—It will never be the thirst of conquest, or the honor of seeing a crown placed upon the head of my son, that will lead me to expose my country to the renewal of the evils which war brings in its train, and for which the advantages which we might derive from it, however great they might otherwise be, cannot compensate.—The examples of Louis XIV. and Napoleon would suffice to preserve me from the fatal temptation of erecting thrones for my sons, and to make me prefer the happiness of having maintained peace, to all the splendour of the victories which in case of war French valour would not fail again to secure to our glorious standards.

"May Belgium be free and happy! Let it never forget that it is to the concert of France with other great powers of Europe that it owes the speedy acknowledgment of its national independence; and let it always rely with confidence on my support to preserve it from every external attack, or from all foreign intervention; but let Belgium also secure itself against the scourge of internal agitations, and let it preserve itself from them by the organization of a constitutional government, which may maintain a good understanding with its neighbours, and protect the rights of all by insuring the faithful and impartial execution of the laws.

"May the sovereign whom you shall elect consolidate your internal security, and may the choice of him be at the same time a pledge to all the powers of the continuance of peace and general tranquillity! May he be fully sensible of all the duties that he will have to perform! and may he never forget that public liberty will be the best foundation of his throne as respect for your laws, the maintenance of your institutions, and fidelity in observing his engagements, will be the best means to preserve it against every attack, and to save you from the danger of new convulsions.

"Tell your countrymen that such are the wishes which I form for them, and that they may depend upon the sincere affection which I bear to them. They will find me always eager to manifest it to them, and to maintain with them these relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which are so necessary to the prosperity of the two States."

By the arrival of His Majesty's Packets, Reindeer and Opossum at Halifax, the former in 54 and the latter in 25 days from Falmouth with the February and March mails, we are put in possession of London dates to the 15th ultimo. The intelligence brought by those conveyances having reached us yesterday we can only give our readers a condensed view of the state of affairs on the Continent of Europe.

The ministerial plan meets with universal approbation among the friends of reform. It has exceeded the expectations which were generally entertained as to extent and efficiency, and at the same time is as little open to the objection of disfranchising existing voters, as any measure can be which gives the elective franchise to persons who are fit to exercise it.

There can be no doubt now of the universal feeling of satisfaction with which the measure of reform has been received throughout the country. There is unanimity among those who were never unanimous before. We believe the ministers have granted a reform sufficient to unite all parties of reformers;—but still not more than was necessary to unite them. Lord Howick moved a resolution on the 16th February, "for altering by Bill the provisions of the Act of the 14th Geo. III. relative to the appropriation of duties in the Colonies"—which His Lordship was of opinion, would "remove and settle all the existing restrictions upon the subject." Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, and others, approved of the measure, and promised their support to it—and from the sanguine manner in which Lord Howick expressed himself, it is evident His Lordship considered it would tend to reconcile all differences in Lower Canada.

This arrangement our readers are aware has not been complied with by the Assembly of that Province.

In the House of Commons on the 1st of March, Lord John Russell brought under consideration the important question of Parliamentary Reform which was generally well received, and will no doubt be adopted.

The abolition of the Coast Blockade service is ordered to take place immediately after the expiration of the present quarter, ending 31st March.

The Duke of Norfolk, in the House of Lords, expressed the great gratitude he felt towards His Majesty's government for having brought forward so effectual a plan of reform as was now under discussion in another place. He was persuaded the measure would tend to allay those troubles which the country had been labouring under (hear), and that when it was passed into a law England would again see golden days. As an individual he might be supposed to sustain some loss from this measure; on that score he had no regret (hear), if it were ten times as much he should glory in the sacrifice, if it tended to the liberties and happiness of the people. (Hear.)

Poland has fallen before the armies of the Czar; and all hopes of her establishing independence are at end. The Russian armies, to

the amount of 170,000 men, having approached Warsaw, with but very slender opposition—were there bravely and devotedly opposed by the Polish force, which it appears only numbered 70,000. Severe engagements took place on the 19th and 20th—when an armistice was agreed to, which continued till the 24th.

France is still in a very unsettled state. It is thought that a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies will shortly be tried—as it appears to be almost impossible to carry on the Government without an appeal to the people. His Majesty had formally refused the honor intended to be conferred upon his son by the Belgian Congress. This measure, which shows that Lewis Philip is acting with great prudence, gives a faint hope that the peace of Europe may yet be preserved; or that war, if it should arise, must spring from some other cause, than the convulsion of the Netherlands. This determination of the French Government has given mortal offence to General Lamarque and the war party, who contend that if France was to join heartily with Poland, Italy and Belgium, she might drive the northern powers into concessions, and form a bulwark to European Liberty.

The insurrectionary movement in Lisbon, which broke out on the 8th inst. seems to have utterly—some will add, unfortunately—failed. The plan seems to have been extensive and formidable. The Lisbon mail, which has arrived this morning brings a document which shows that the attempt has created alarm, and called forth the severity of Don Miguel. He has issued a special commission, and ordered the sentences, which he anticipates, to be executed within twenty-four hours; but, with characteristic though unnecessary humanity, he specially directs that the victims shall have spiritual comfort.

We are now furnished with details of the commencement of the revolutionary movements in Italy, though there are still some points not free from obscurity.

The first events in Modena were on the 3d—On the 4th, while the Duke of Modena was publishing a proclamation, congratulating himself on the suppression of the insurrection—Bologna, which is not far from Modena, though in the States of the Church, was revolutionized without much resistance: the Legate, or Pro-Legate, of the Pope withdrawing without a contest, and giving up the City to a Provisional Government. The authority of this government has been recognized by several other cities of Romagna, and it is said that the "Cispadane Republic" has been proclaimed.—Bologna is, at any rate the centre of the Italian revolution.

There is no positive information of any movement in Austria Lombardy, or in Piedmont; but there is great excitement. The Duke of Modena, too, it is to be recollected, is a Prince of the Austrian family.

We lament to state, that the Infant Son of His Excellency Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland, died on Friday evening last. On Monday morning, he was interred in a vault under St. Paul's Church. The Funeral Service was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis.—Hal. Royal Gaz.

The Steam Boat from Saint John arrived here yesterday about 1 o'clock being her first trip this season.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was prorogued on the 31st ult.

KING'S COLLEGE AT FREDERICTON.

At a meeting of the College Council, held on Tuesday, the 29th March last, a Scholarship of £25 per annum was founded in the College, which is to be open for competition to all Candidates for Matriculation from any of the Grammar Schools in the Province or elsewhere, without restriction, and will be granted to the Candidates who shall pass the best examination in Mathematical as well as Classical Subjects.—The first competition to take place when there shall be three or more Candidates prepared for examination in the first 12 Books of Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Cyropædia, The Odes of Horace, the first four Books of Euclid, and the first part of Algebra. The Scholarship to be held three years if the Scholar remains so long at College; but to be resigned in the event of the same person obtaining another Scholarship in College.—The time for such competition to be on the third Saturday in February, whenever the Scholarship shall be vacant.

By order of the Council,
G. F. STREET, Registrar.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications lately which we must lay aside for the present, as our columns are fully occupied with more important matter.

FESTIVAL



St. George.

THOSE Members of the Fredericton Society of Saint George, who intend to join the dinner on the 23d instant, are recommended to take out their Tickets without delay; as no person can be admitted without a Ticket.

Dinner to be on the Table at half past 5 o'clock precisely.

By order of the President,
G. F. S. BERTON Secretary.
Fredericton, 18th April, 1831.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ROBERT RANKIN & Co. offer for sale upon highly advantageous Terms several LOTS OF LAND.

in the Parishes of Kent, Wakefield, and Woodstock; and also that well known, excellent stand for Business, in the lower part of Fredericton (Waterloo Row), where Mr. Oliver Smith now resides. Persons wishing to purchase any of the said Property will please apply to WILLIAM J. BEDELL in Fredericton.
20th April 1831.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL 50,000—SHARES £10, each.
AN Act for the Incorporation of the above Company having passed the Legislature at their last Session, Notice is hereby given that Books are open at the Stores of Messrs. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, JOHN KERR, and JOHN HAMMOND, for the purpose of receiving the names of those Persons wishing to subscribe thereto.
St. John, 6th April, 1831.

CASH.

TO loan about EIGHTY POUNDS, from the 24th June next on good security by bond and mortgage, being part of the funds of the Corporation of Christ's Church, Fredericton. Any person wishing to loan the same will leave an application in writing at the Subscriber's office, in which the property offered in security must be very particularly described and duly certified to be free from any incumbrances.
H. G. CLOPPER.
Fredericton, 16th April, 1831.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

[From the first day of May next]
A LOT of Ground, on the upper part of King Street, the Buildings are of Wood, and in good repair. If let to a good tenant the terms will be very low; And if sold, the purchaser will have five years credit.—For further particulars enquire of
THOS. TIERNEY.
Regent-st. one door from King-st.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE of Hand, signed by James McNaughton, Samuel Movers, and Nathaniel Movers, in favor of Stelson Sole, dated in March 1830, payable in June following, as the greater part of the value of said note has been paid. The said note was granted for two horses, stage bottom and harness, on which the duties have since had to be paid.
Blissfield, Northumberland,
16th April, 1831.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office,
St. John, N. B. April 11, 1831.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 10th of May next, at noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract to Supply for the Use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz:

Fort Campbell	20
St. Andrews	—
Fredericton	—
St. John	—
WOOD, Cords	40
COAL, Chaldrons	250
For such quantities of best PORPOISE OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for One Year from the 1st of July next, at St. John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors.	12

For such quantities of FRESH BEEF, as may be required for One Year from the 1st July next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of St. John, Fredericton, and St. Andrews.

For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at St. John, on or before the 30th day of June next, Ten Barrels of Prime Mass Irish PORK, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 30th day of June 1832.

For the Baking of BREAD, for One Year from the 1st of July next, for the Garrison of St. John, from Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores; the Bread to be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer.

The rate of Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood Coal, Oil and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these supplies exceed One Hundred Pounds Sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissariat to pay in Bills of Exchange at the rate of One Hundred Pounds for every One Hundred and One Pounds Ten Shillings due upon the Contract.

It is distinctly to be understood that the Beef to be supplied is of the best Marketable quality of Ox or Heifer Beef.

That no crooked or rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to Market, will be received, the Cord to be of English measure, viz.—four feet high, four feet in width, and eight feet long. The Coal to be of the best quality of Liverpool, Newcastle, or Cape Breton, and none other will be received.

No tender will be noticed, unless accompanied by a letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. John, signed by Two respectable persons offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be written upon the back, "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be.—Persons tendering, or agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 10th of May next, at 12 o'clock.

Terms of the Contract may be seen and every information obtained, on application at the respective Commissariat Offices in the Province.

AUCTION.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
On Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock (noon) will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, at the Market House in Fredericton,
The Celebrated Imported Horse

CANNON BALL.

THE character of this Horse is now so well established as to render a particular description of him unnecessary, and the stock that has been raised from him, is generally allowed to be of a very superior quality.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and if not then sold, he will stand for the coming season at Kingsclear, and in the course of the ensuing summer will be sent out of the Province.
WM. TAYLOR Auctr.
Fredericton, 13th April, 1831.

TO LET.

THAT Convenient and pleasantly situated HOUSE and premises, on Westmorland Street in which the Subscriber now lives.

—ALSO:—

THE STORE presently occupied by Mr. Wm. Miller, on Phoenix Square; with ROOMS over the same to accommodate a small family if required.—Please apply to
THOS. C. EVERITT.
Fredericton, 13th April 1831.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received per late arrivals from Scotland, and for sale at the store of the subscriber, an assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds.
March 30
FRANCIS BEVERLY.

TO LET.

IN the house occupied by the subscriber, Four or Five ROOMS well adapted to the convenience of a small Family, together with a part of a Cellar and Stable. THOS. T. SMITH.
April 13th 1831.
[3w.]

AN Apprentice in the Royal Gazette Office, a Boy from the Country will be preferred provided he is properly qualified.
Fredericton, 12th April, 1831.