

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



*Southern Reporter Office, Cork,
Friday, Nov. 5—9 o'clock. A. M.*
THE KING'S SPEECH ON THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The London Journals, just received, supply us with his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the opening of the Session, which with other important intelligence, we hasten to lay before our readers.

Consols, which had fallen as low as 83½, rose, after the King's Speech was known, to 83 7/8, and closed at that price.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

From the Courier of Tuesday Nov. 2.

At a very early hour this morning all the avenues leading to the House of Lords were crowded with well-dressed persons, anxious to witness the procession of the King on his way to open the Parliament. From the Horse Guards to the House of Lords the road was lined with carriages. The windows and house tops displayed immense numbers.

At two o'clock his Majesty's carriage, preceded by several carriages and four, and escorted in the usual way, passed through the Park into Parliament-street, and in a few minutes his Majesty entered the House of Lords, and delivered the subjoined Speech.

The Speech is chiefly remarkable for three points—the announcement of the intended recognition of the King of Portugal; the declaration of an intention to concert measures for the restoration of tranquillity in the Netherlands; and the patriotic surrender to the country of certain pecuniary rights enjoyed by the Sovereign.

On the subject of the outrages in Kent, the King declares his determination to use all proper means of repression.

The allusion to the state of France is general. In the present state of that Kingdom, it could not with propriety have been more particular.

We may congratulate the country on the announcement of an intention to persevere in all proper measures of economy and retrenchment.

THE SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is with great satisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, and that I am enabled, in the present conjuncture, to recur to your advice.

"Since the dissolution of the late Parliament, events of deep interest and importance have occurred on the Continent of Europe.

"The elder branch of the House of Bourbon no longer reigns in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the throne by the title of 'King of the French.'

"Having received from the new Sovereign a declaration of his earnest desire to cultivate the good understanding, and to maintain inviolate all the engagements subsisting with this country, I did not hesitate to continue my diplomatic relations and friendly intercourse with the French Court.

"I have witnessed with deep regret the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I lament that the enlightened Administration of the King should not have preserved his dominions from revolt, and that the wise and prudent measure of submitting the desires and the complaints of his people to the deliberations of an extraordinary meeting of the States-General, should have led to no satisfactory result.

"I am endeavouring to concert with my Allies, to devise such means of restoring tranquillity as may be compatible with the welfare and good Government of the Netherlands, and with the future security of other States.

"Appearances of tumult and disorder have produced uneasiness in different parts of Europe; but the assurance of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, justifies the expectation that I shall be enabled to preserve for my People the blessings of Peace.

"Impressed at all times with the necessity of respecting the faith of national engagements, I am persuaded that my determination to maintain, in conjunction with my Allies, those general Treaties by which the political system of Europe has been established, will offer the best security for the repose of the world.

"I have not yet accredited my Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese Government having determined to perform a great act of justice and humanity by the grant of a general amnesty, I think that the time may shortly arrive when the interests of my subjects will demand a renewal of those relations which had so long existed between the two Countries.

"I am impelled by the deep solicitude which I feel for the welfare of my people, to recommend to your immediate consideration the provisions which it may be advisable to make for the exercise of the Royal Authority in case that it should please Almighty God to terminate my life before my successor shall have arrived at years of maturity.

"I shall be prepared to concur with you in the adoption of these measures which may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the stability and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities by which the civil and religious liberties of my people are guarded.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have ordered the Estimates for those services of the present year, for which the last Parliament did not fully provide, to be forthwith laid before you. The Estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with that strict regard to economy, which I am determined to enforce in every branch of the public expenditure.

"By the demise of my lamented brother, the late King, the Civil List Revenue has expired. I place without reserve at your disposal, my interest in the hereditary Revenues, and in those funds which may be derived from Droits of the Crown or Admiralty, from the West India Duties, or from any casual Revenues, either in my foreign possessions or in the United Kingdom.

"In surrendering to you my interest in Revenues, which have in former settlements of the Civil List been reserved to the Crown, I rejoice in the opportunity of entrusting my entire reliance on your dutiful attachment, and my confidence that you will cheerfully provide all that may be necessary for the support of the Civil Government, and the honor and dignity of my Crown.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
I deeply lament that, in some districts of the country, the property of my subjects has been endangered by combinations for the destruction of machinery, and that serious losses

have been sustained through the acts of wicked incendiaries.

"I cannot view without grief and indignation the efforts which are industriously made to excite among my people a spirit of discontent & disaffection, and to disturb the concord which happily prevails between those parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to their common strength and common happiness.

"I am determined to exert to the utmost of my power, all the means which the Law and the Constitution have placed at my disposal, for the punishment of sedition, and for the prompt suppression of outrage and disorder.

"Amidst the difficulties of the present conjuncture, I reflect with the highest satisfaction on the loyalty and affectionate attachment of the great body of my people.

"I am confident that they justly appreciate the full advantage of that happy form of Government under which, through the favour of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed for a long succession of years, a greater share of internal peace, of commercial prosperity, of true liberty, of all that constitutes social happiness, than has fallen to the lot of any other country of the world.

"It is the great object of my life to preserve these blessings to my people, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity; and I am animated in the discharge of the sacred duty which is committed to me, by the firmest reliance on the wisdom of Parliament, and on the cordial support of my faithful and loyal subjects."

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Bute moved an address, which was an echo of the Speech, and was left speaking at post hour.

In the Commons, the address was moved by Lord Grimston and seconded by Mr. Dundas. The Marquis of Blandford moved an amendment, to the effect that instead of the House echoing the Speech, it out to expose the real state of the Country. Seconded by Mr. O'Connell.—The House was left sitting at post hour.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

Courier Office, Six o'clock.

We regret exceedingly to state that a riot of a serious nature occurred this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in St. James's street. It appears that two pickpockets had been taken into custody by two of the new Police, when a mob immediately attacked the policemen, and shouted "rescue for the prisoners!" A number of Policemen arrived to the assistance of their comrades, whose lives appeared to be in danger, and a general riot ensued. The mob threw stones at the Police; and when they could find no more stones, they took the dirt from the new pavement and threw it at them, for the purpose of blinding them, as a great quantity of lime was mixed with the dirt in question.

Lieut. Hill, of the Oxford Blues, then rode up, and at great personal hazard, assisted the Policemen in conveying their prisoners to the watch-house in Vine-street, where he found between three and four thousand people collected, who did not, however, attempt to prevent the prisoners being placed in the watch-house, although they at first declared they should not be confined.

Lieut. Hill then returned with the Policemen, but he had no sooner left, than the mob attacked the watch-house, and broke several panes of glass. In Bond-street another attack was made upon a party of Police, who had two persons in custody, and rescued one of them, after a ferocious and brutal assault upon some of the Police. The Policemen, however, with great courage succeeded in recapturing their prisoner, and lodging him, with others, on the premises of Messrs. Moore & Co. the hatters, in Bond-street, whose windows were on this account destroyed by the mob, who were attempting to seize the arms which hung in the window of Messrs. Moore & Co. being also military accoutrements makers. At this hour, six o'clock, the mob are still in great numbers opposite the house of Messrs. Moore & Co.

We are sorry now to say, that three of the Policemen have been very much injured by the ferocious multitude, and a strong reinforcement of Policemen has been sent for.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 22.—Mr. Rice appeared on the Treasury Bench in the seat formerly occupied by Sir Henry Hardinge. Sir Robert Peel shortly afterwards entered the House, and took his place on the opposition side, in the spot which Mr. Brougham had so long possessed. Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hume were in *statu quo*. The Ministerial Benches were very thinly attended; but the Opposition appeared to be more crowded than usual.—Mr. Hobhouse was also in his former place.

Mr. J. Wood said, though he was glad the late Ministry had been turned out of office, he could not help bearing testimony to the efficiency of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lowther, and Sir Henry Hardinge, in their present departments. Whilst on his legs, he begged to remind the present Ministry that much was expected from them by the people, and unless they came forward manfully in favour of those pledges which they had individually given, they would soon share the fate of their predecessors. If they were opposed in that, they ought at once to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people, who, he was sure, would support them; there was not, he knew, a borough where a popular voice could be heard that would not support them; but if they only adopted half measures, they would be sure to go out of office.

Mr. Spring Rice proposed that a sum of £25,000,000 sterling be voted out of the Consolidated Fund, for the use of His Majesty's Government.—Agreed to.

THE KING'S COURT.

London, Nov. 23.

His Majesty held a Court soon after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his Palace in St. James's.

The Field Officer in Waiting, and the Colonel of the Guard, had audiences of the King; the former made a report of the effective state of the three regiments of Foot Guards. The King gave the military pass word of the day.

At half-past one o'clock the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lyndhurst, Sir Robert Peel, and the other members of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, arrived at the Palace.

The King held a Privy Council, when Mr. George Robert Dawson was introduced, sworn in a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the King, and resigned the Great Seal of England.

The Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, and J. C. Herries, had all separate audiences of the King, and resigned their respective Seals of Office, and then left the Palace.

At half-past two o'clock Earl Grey, and the Noblemen and gentlemen composing the new Administration, arrived. They were introduced to His Majesty, and kissed hands upon their several appointments.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following List of the Administration is conformable to the London Gazette in every case where the appointments have been officially published. Such as have not appeared in the Gazette, we give from the most authentic sources:—

OF THE CABINET.
Earl Grey, *First Lord of the Treasury.*
Lord Brougham, *Lord Chancellor.*
Lord Melbourne, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
Lord Palmerston, *Home Secretary.*
Lord Goderich, *Foreign Secretary.*
Sir J. R. G. Graham, *First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Mr. C. W. Wynn, *Secretary of War, un-
Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Council.*
Lord Durham, *Lord Privy Seal.*
Lord Auckland, *Master of Mint and President of Board of Trade.*
Mr. C. Grant, *Pres. of Board of Control.*
Lord Holland, *Duchy of Lancaster.*
Duke of Richmond, *Postmaster General.*
Earl of Carlisle, *Without office.*

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Sir Willoughby Gordon, *Master General of Ordnance.*
Hon. Agar Ellis, *Woods and Forests.*
Mr. Robert Grant, *Judge Advocate.*
Sir F. M. Hardy, Bart., *Junior Lords of the Admiralty.*
Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, *Junior Lords of the Treasury.*
Sir S. J. B. Peckell, Bt.
Hon. G. Barrington, *Joint Secretaries of Treasury.*
F. Baring, Esq.
R. Vernon Smith, Esq.
Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, *Secretary to the Admiralty.*
Mr. Edward Ellis, *Under Secy Foreign Affairs.*
Hon. Captain Elliot, *Under Secy Home Department.*
Lord Howick, *Lord Steward of the Household.*
Hon. G. Lamb, *Master of the Horse.*
Marqu's Wellesley, *Lord Chamberlain.*
Earl of Albemarle, *Treasurer of the Household.*
Duke of Devonshire, *Master of the King's B. Hounds.*
Earl Jersey, *Paymaster of Forces.*
Viscount Anson, *Surveyor-General of Ordnance.*
Lord John Russell, *Commander of the Forces.*
Sir R. Spencer, *Vice Pres. Board of Trade & Treasurer of the Navy.*
Lord Hill, *Commissioner of the Board of Control.*
Mr. Poulett Thompson, *Private Secy to the Premier.*
Mr. Charles Wood, *Attorney-General.*
Mr. Denman, *Solicitor-General.*
Mr. Horne, *Viceroy of Ireland.*
Marqu's of Anglesey, *Chief Secy for Ireland.*
Hon. E. Stanley, *Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*
E. Pennefather, *Attorney General for Ireland.*
J. Doherty, Esq., *Solicitor General.*
Mr. Greville remains Clerk of the Council; Mr. Bernal will be proposed to the Commons as Chairman of Ways and Means.

The first Cabinet Council of the New Administration was held at the Foreign Office this day at three o'clock, the summonses for which were issued this morning.—After the breaking up of the Council his Majesty will hold a Privy Council, at St. James's Palace, when it is expected a Proclamation will be issued offering a reward for the apprehension of the incendiaries connected with the late fires in different parts of the country, and which in all probability will appear in the evening Gazette. The terms of the Proclamation may be inferred from Earl Grey's speech in the House of Lords last night, where he observed that prompt severity would be inflicted on all who would be found promoting the work of mischief and sedition throughout the country.—Sun.

We find it is not true that Sir Henry Parnell has been appointed Vice Treasurer of Ireland. An offer was made him of a seat at the Treasury Board, which he refused.

Mr. Brougham, we believe, will afford the first instance on record, of any man having risen from the Bar to the Woolsack, without having gone through an inferior grade of office.

The Lord Chancellor's patent, as Baron Brougham and Vaux, which it was impossible to complete yesterday, in time for his introduction into the House as a new Peer, had received all the necessary signatures by five o'clock.

The dignity is limited with remainder to the heirs male of his body alone. The Chancellor, at present, we understand, has only a daughter. Should a son not be born to him, therefore, the barony will of course become extinct at the decease of its present possessor.

House of Lords, Nov. 23.—The Duke of Gloucester rose and said—My lords, I have to acquaint your lordships that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honorable Henry Brougham, Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Great Britain, a Peer of this realm.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—With the exception of letters from Holland, we have no news of interest in the City. General satisfaction, amounting almost to joy, was felt throughout Holland, upon the resolution which was said to have been taken at Brussels, that no branch of the House of Orange Nassau, should ever sit upon the throne, as by that determination the Dutch would be freed from all connection with the Belgians, and they seem confidently to reckon upon a great increase and improvement in commerce generally, as the effect of such determination.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Some doubts exist whether Ministers will be able to carry through the measure of Parliamentary Reform, which it is their intention to propose, without a dissolution in Parliament.

We understand that the Duke of Wellington, notwithstanding his extravagant testimony to the merits of the English Parliament as at present constituted, and his declaration of uncompromising hostility to Reform, actually entertained a project of Parliamentary Reform, which he communicated to the great Borough-mongers, to whom he looked for support. Finding them determined against Reform in any shape, and that if he attempted it they would withdraw from him their support, he had then to choose between Reform with the support of

Whigs and Radicals, and hostility to Reform with the support of the party hostile to reform.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Ages of some of the present Ministers.—It appears from a statement in one of our contemporaries, that Earl Grey is 66 years of age; Lord Holland, 57; Lord Lansdowne, 50; Lord Melbourne, 49; Lord Goderich, 43; Lord Althorp, 48; Lord Durham, 38; Lord Palmerston, 46; the Duke of Richmond, 39.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.

Extract of a Letter from London, Friday, November 25.

"The state of England is such, that I believe the Ministers are determined not to be behind hand in conciliating Ireland.

"England is literally in a flame. The disturbances have appeared over most of the agricultural counties. If they begin once in the manufacturing districts, it is impossible to calculate on the result. How fortunate it is that the people of Ireland, with all their sufferings and wretchedness, are so peaceable, and that they are under the influence of their real friends, who clearly see that tumult and disorder would only tend to strengthen the hands of their enemies, and protract the blessings of a national legislature, which there is no doubt they must soon attain, by acting legally and constitutionally."

On Wednesday afternoon a detachment of the second battalion of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards mustered at the barracks, at Knightsbridge, and marched for Hythe, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

There is a rumour abroad to the effect that a number of respectable individuals in the City intend to offer their services to the Government as volunteers, at the same time recommending that in case volunteer regiments should be raised, none but respectable house-keepers should be allowed to serve in them.

We understand that upwards of 70 persons were apprehended on Wednesday at Kintbury, six miles from Newbury. Several of the leaders in the outrages committed there have been taken. They were in the act of dividing the spoil.

In Dorsetshire, the labourers, in considerable numbers, are going about as in other counties, demanding money from the farmers, and otherwise evincing a riotous and lawless disposition.

OXFORD, November 25.—The bad spirit of the times (which, for want of an early check, has been travelling at such a swinging pace in the southern counties) has extended to Oxfordshire.

SUFFOLK.—A correspondent at Ipswich informs us that a number of cards, of which the following is a copy, have been dropped through the gratings of the cellars in that town during the last week: One side, "We will not starve! therefore, we must meet on Rushmore Heath, Dec. 6, and vindicate our rights!" On the other side, "Remember, 6th Dec. Rushmore Heath. Remember Brussels and Paris! Imitate them on Dec. 6! Arm yourselves! Remember!!! Remember!!!"

At Newbury, seventy-eight of the rioters have been arrested with the assistance of the military. Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, and Berkshire, continue in a very agitated state. Disturbances have broken out in Dorsetshire.

SEVENOAKS, Monday.—On Saturday night, a large barn, belonging to Mr. Rigglesford, a miller, living at Riverhead, near this place, was discovered to be on fire; it contained a large quantity of corn, particularly wheat. The barn was burned down.

On Sunday evening, a fire broke out in the homestead of Mr. William Huckle, a large farmer at Wellingham, Cambridgeshire, which in a few hours laid waste five farm houses, with their barns, consisting of wheat and other corn, a number of out-buildings, upwards of forty stacks of wheat, &c. and ten or eleven cottages.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, Nov. 22.

The Right Hon. Henry Brougham (his patent as a peer not being yet made out) took his seat, as Lord Chancellor, on the Woolsack, at half-past three.

A few petitions pro forma were presented, after which their Lordships adjourned to five o'clock.

Their Lordships resumed at five.—Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Durham, and Lord Goderich, taking their places on the ministerial benches, while the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Rosslyn, and the Earl of Ellenborough, occupied those usually filled by the opposition.

Several petitions were presented against Negro slavery.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Extract from Earl Grey's Speech in the House of Lords upon his accession to Office.

The Marquis of Lansdowne preceded the noble Earl, by making a few observations in favor of Parliamentary Reform, and concluded by presenting a petition from Glasgow on that important subject.—Earl Grey then rose and said—

"That he had heard with much satisfaction the observations of his noble friend, and he felt inclined to take occasion of the presentation of this petition to state very shortly what he hoped would not be unbecoming in him to do, and to give in a few words a brief explanation of the principles on which, in obedience to the command of his Majesty, he had agreed to accept the high honor that he had conferred on him (hear, hear.). With regard to that most important question of parliamentary reform, to which the petition referred, it would not be necessary to say much, as his opinions on that subject were well known, and as it was not long since he had an opportunity of repeating them, on the first day of the session. On that occasion he had stated, as he was about to do at present, that it was essential that government—by whom alone, the question could be satisfactorily taken up—should take into consideration the state of the representation in Parliament, with a view to correct what was imperfect, and to re-establish the confidence of the public, which Parliament, in its present constitution, did not enjoy to a sufficient extent. On that occasion he had said, and he would now repeat it, that he was not one of those who was disposed to support any wild and fanciful plan of reform (hear, hear.). He had never supported those extreme principles of universal suffrage, and he had always considered that proposition as a wild scheme, alike unsuitable to the constitution as it was to the country. He was in favor of that reform which was founded on true principles, and in accordance with the settled institutions of the country; and feeling that some reform was necessary, the principles on which he would wish to regulate it by, were to do as much as was needful to secure to the people a full influence in that council where they are at present partially represented—a reform which would be extensive to that degree without which it would be inefficient—but a reform

limited by a due attention to the settled institutions of the country, without embarking in any sudden change, which would only tend to embarrass or to destroy (hear, hear.). He was only anxious to guard himself from being deemed favorable to that wild scheme which, if carried into effect, would, instead of re-establishing confidence, produce collision and counteraction, a scheme which he would neither propose nor support, and which he would be the last man to advocate. So much he had to offer in explanation of a degree of support which he intended to give that subject, and on which it was only necessary for him to add that, before he undertook to unite in his Majesty's councils, all that was open to him of the station and talent of the country, he felt that he could not have undertaken that task, or been induced to obey the commands of his Majesty, kindly and graciously as they were expressed to him, unless he had received his Majesty's permission to propose to him that a measure should be submitted to him, when its details were prepared, to carry into operation the principles of reform which he had now laid before the House.

It was only three hours since he and his colleagues had been installed—(hear, hear.)—and as in so short a period it was impossible for him to make himself acquainted with the official information accumulated by his predecessors, he could only promise the most unceasing application, the most uncompromising attention to his duty, with the hope of carrying the country safely through circumstances which were in his recollection, without parallel in history; and he intended to summon a Council that very evening, in order to proceed to those measures which were most pressing called for by existing circumstances (hear, hear.). He spoke on behalf of his colleagues as well as of himself, and he could assure their Lordships that they were all actuated by the most determined resolution, wherever outrage had broken out, to put it down with vigour, and where the occasion required, with severity, (hear, hear.). He felt that decision was necessary in the outset, as, while they were anxious to remove the causes of the distresses of the country, government would not be deficient in repressing those excesses which the people of England—not the people of England, God forbid he should say so! but a part of them—had been deluded into, and who, at the very moment they were coming to planning of the want of employment, had the folly to destroy the means by which employment could alone be afforded them, (hear, hear.).

To sum up the grounds on which he appeared before their lordships, and the principles on which the new administration was formed, he would say that they consisted of an amelioration of existing abuses, a system of rigid economy, and every possible endeavour to preserve peace consistently with the honour of the country (cheers.). He was at a time of life more suited to repose than to active employment; and he must be permitted to say, without any charge of vanity or presumption, that he had not solicited the situation, but he had accepted it in consequence of having been placed by accidental circumstances in a position, where, if he declined the task which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to impose upon him, he had reason to fear that any attempt to form a new government would have been unsuccessful (hear, hear.). At the same time he had to assure their lordships, unless he found that he could execute what he had undertaken in a manner satisfactory to those from whom he looked for support and to the country at large, if he found himself sinking under the load which he had taken on his shoulders he would be prepared to resign into the hands of his Majesty the important charge which his Majesty had so graciously and condescendingly confided to his care. It was only a week since he heard the speech of the noble and learned Lord lately on the Woolsack, and it could only be by the distinguished confidence of his Majesty that he was enabled in so short a space of time to bring forward a set of individuals, whom he had selected, as far as he had the power to select, not with any view to parliamentary influence, but with a view to the efficiency of the public service, (hear, hear.).

LORD BROUGHAM.—The Lord Chancellor of England has published an address to his late constituents, the Electors of Yorkshire, in which he gives the following reasons for accepting the high situation to which he has been elevated:—
"From the great station to which your unexampled kindness had raised me, I have been removed by the favour of our most Gracious Sovereign to a distinguished place in his Councils.
"I need hardly assure you that this event, which in so many other respects can only be the source of gratification, has given me a bitter pang, by rending asunder those ties which bound me to Yorkshire, and were at once the reward and pride of my life. But I still have the satisfaction to know that in serving the King, I shall serve the people over whom he bears a mild and truly constitutional sway; and that with his Majesty's approval, I am joined to colleagues whose principles give the surest pledge of a wise and virtuous administration of affairs.
"With them I shall labour unceasingly for peace; peace abroad and peace at home—for the reduction of all unnecessary expenditure; for such reforms as the admitted defects in the representation, and in other branches of our civil policy may demand; and firmly resolved, while we aim at improving the laws to make them also most strictly obeyed, we shall look with confidence for the support of our fellow citizens."

SIR R. PEEL.—The late Home Secretary, declined the Peerage which was offered to him by the King when he tendered his resignation; probably preferring at present to take part in the discussions of the lower house to enjoying a seat in the upper, where he and his antagonist, Lord Brougham, must have once more come into hostile collision. The late Home Secretary, when he declined the peerage, asked one favour of his Majesty, and that was, that his brother-in-law, Mr. George R. Dawson, should be nominated a Privy Councillor, which His Majesty immediately granted.—*Morning Herald.*

Tea trade.—By returns made out it appears that the exports from Great Britain, within the last ten years, are to the amount of about £256,440,000 or averaging £25,600,000 yearly. The exports on the annual average in the previous ten years were about five millions sterling higher.

Royal visit to the City.—The New Police.—His Majesty was to have dined, on Tuesday last, with the Lord Mayor elect, at his inauguration feast, but by the advice of his Ministers, his Majesty has postponed his visit to the City, lest it should be attended by a popular tumult and loss of life. There is reason to believe that the mob were preparing to make a murderous attack upon the new police, and that the King, by postponing his visit, had prevented frightful disturbances and much bloodshed. Of nearly 100 persons taken into custo-