Imperial Parliament. HOUSE OF LORDS. was secure when they were sweeping away near 100 borough & almost all the corporations in the county of this or the other borough and the corporations in the county of this or the other borough and the corporations in the county of this or the other borough and the corporations in the county of this or the other borough and the corporations in the county of this or the other borough and the corporations in the county of this or the other borough and the corporations in the county of the corporations in the corporation of the corpo boroughs & almost all the corporations in the conntry because they had a notion that those who were try because they had a notion that those who were connected with them had not executed their trust connected with them had not executed their trust of the same of connected with them had not executed their trust properly? Would they thus proceed on more allegant to the same of the property? Would they thus proceed on more allegant to the proposition. never perore thought of moing; would they protween party and party? Would they not hear the that and on every other question according to his as the question was relieved from the asperities tween party and party: would they not near the own sense of what was right or wrong. [hear.] and difficulties which surrounded it—In that individuals against whom the allegation was made, as well as those who made it? Would they not hear the matter argued in their presence, and allow the right of calling witnesses, on whose evidence they might decide? [hear, hear.] This new dectrine, he repeated, effected every species of property which any man possessed in this country, It was heretofore the glory of this country, that they would not legislate with respect to property without giving those who were concerned a full opportunity of being heard. They allowed ajudicial proceeding in aid of their legislative proceeding .-But what were they now doing? They were about to condemn without giving the accused parties and to contend that either case, he should have this consolation, opportunity of being heard. [hear, hear.] With considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at that time in the considering what was passing at the considerin to condemn without giving the accused parties an opportunity of being neard. [near, near.] with considering what was passing at that time in during the few remaining years he had to live, respect to borough rights, it had been asserted France.—considering what was passing in this opportunity of our fights, it had been asserted respect to borough rights, it had been asserted by no sinister motives (hear, hear,) the boroughs of this country got into the hands radical—the term was not then invented or the boroughs of this country got into the hands radical—the term was not then invented or the boroughs of this country got into the hands radical—the term was not then invented or the borough rights, it had been asserted known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whig, but a staunch thick of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say, but I known; he was no whigh the boroughs of this country, where seemed to say, but I known; he was no whigh the boroughs of the mitting for a moment that they were a mere trust, still he was yet to learn that because they only constituted a frust, they were authorised to take away the use of that trust without proof of its mal-administration. This doctrine might be treated as the opinion of a doting old lawyer, but still he would adhere to it while he found it supported by such men as Coke, and Hale and Pollexten, and all the most learned professors of the law. [hear, hear,)-This, he contended, was not only a franchise, but a right of property-a right of property next to that of land. [hear, hear.] Now those who had a right of land ought to be cautious before they countenanced the sweeping away of Gop knew how many boroughs, without being aware that any one of them-and certainly with the moral conviction that not all of them-had been guilty of a mal-administration of trust. [hear, hear.] If such proceedings were admitted, what security would there be for property in land? (hear, hear.) He had heard, in the course of the last two or three months, a good deal about close corporations. -Now he would say, that close corporations were hereditary rights, held by charter from the Crown and they had as good a right to hold their charters under the great seal, as any of their lordships had to the title of their peerage. [hear, hear.] Now be would ask one and all of them, to say how they would maintain their right to keep their peerages, it an existing majority in that house should say, on the creation of other peers, " We will not do so unconstitutional an act as to allow you to be introduced into this house to secure a majority over us," (Cheering.) He imputed to no individual any intention of doing such a thing. [hear, hear.] Hewould not object to the courtesy of creating peers on the occasion of the coronation. He should, on the centrary, be happy to see individuals introduced to that house, if the members so created had not already voted for the Bill in the other house, and then came here to vote for it again. (bear, hear.) He did not, however, think that any man, any freeman that he should not vote for the borough or set of men, would dare to counsel such a proceeding under the present circumstances of the country. By such a proceeding the real sense of that house might sooner or later be overruled .--(hear, hear.) He respected the whole house of Hanover,-He respected the King on the throne, -he was anxious to support his authority, and to forward the general interest of the state, but he believed nothing would be so subversive of the rights of any set of men deliberately to effect that proto him on this important subject; but his mind was and miserable delusion to say that any Governto him on this important subject; but his mind was and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe to him on this important subject; but his mind was and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe to him on this important subject; but his mind was and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen—[Loud and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject into our kitchen and miserable delusion to say that any GovernThe total subject fare of the country, than to leave it in the power ceeding to which he had alluded. (hear, hear.)-He did not believe that the noble-earl whose political opinion he admitted, was the individual who would recommend a measure which, if the bill were in consequence passed, would amount to neithermore or less than this -the total annihilation of [hear, hear.] If such a measure were contemplated, he hoped that that house would, before their lordships stripped off their robes, approach their Sovereign, and respectfully express their sentiments to him. [hear, hear.] Were their lordships to do away with all corporations throughout the country, he would ask any man who remembered the men whom some of those corporations, had sent to Parliament, whether he thought that the abelition of all these corporations would be an advantage to the country? What did the bill propose? It went, in the first instance, to abolish the franchise of the boroughs in schedule A-then it partially disfranchised those in schedule B; and if it did not destroy all other corporations, it introduced other places to share the right of voting, which had no other claim or right of the borough. The effect of thus throwing open those corporations could be no otherwise than greatly injurious to them. He was a freeman of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and he looked upon it as a high honor. It was one of the proud distinctions of this country, that, by the aid of those corporations, young men of even moderate talent, with industry and perseverance, might risc to the highest honours of the state. He was proud to acknowledge that he had had his education in the grammar-school of Newcastle. As the son of a freeman of that town, he was entitled to it. He of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) always looked back to that period of his life with But, having been disappointed in that wish, he the radical party, the enemies alike of rank and no little pride and pleasure, and he had hoped that hoped, after the splendid display of argument talent. Now did not the noble lord st engthen when lying in his grave, as he now must soon ex- and of eloquence which they had heard in the that party which he soon would have to resist? pect to be, that he should leave behind him some course of the debate, that he would be consider- Let the radicals themselves answer the questestimony to the merit of that school-one of ed as acting most properly both to their lord- tion. They said "Give us this much and we whose scholars had risen to the high office of Lord ships and to himself if he trespassed on their at- will secure more." Did noble lords believe opportunity of addressing your Lordships. High Chancellor of England. The corporation tention as briefly as possible at that very late these radicals? if not, what was the ground of that town consisted of about the electors, and hour. He meant to comme miniscrit to a few he need only refer to the members who had been words, and he would not trouble the house eof that town consisted of about 700 electors, and hour. He meant to confine himself to a few of their disbelief? sent from it to Parliament within the last 30 years | ven with these, it he did not deem it necessary, the illustrious Duke) that the Noble and learnto say that those members would have been an in justice to himself, to state his opinions and ed lord, (Lord Lyndhurst,) in stating the orihonour to any place. But those electors, were feelings on the general subject of reform. gin of the other House of Parliament, laid down honour to any place. But those electors, were feelings on the general subject of reiorin.—
how to be mixed up with 2,700 of 3s. 6d. a week Most sincerely as he admired our happy constihis proposition fairly; but I differ with him in might be called, was characterised by a classiWhen it comes into the lords—(loud cheers, co-voters. Were their lordships to assent to this tution, still he did not carry his veneration so his conclusions. The House of Commons, I cal purity of diction, and allusion, which did co-voters. were their lordships to assent to this tution, still ne did not carry his veneration so thick, was raised up by the Crown, as a ba- high honour to his taste and erudition. It was (which, by-the-by, shows it was in the Committee they to take away the rights which far as not to allow that it had its defects and think, was raised up by the Crown, as a ba- high honour to his taste and erudition. It was (which, by-the-by, shows it was in the Committee they to take away the rights which far as not to allow that it had its defects and think, was raised up by the Crown, as a bathese voters had exercised so long and so in- anomalies; neither had he such a strong predithese voters had exercised by his own imagina- anomalies; neither had been a strong proved lection for things as they were as not to think the power of the Crown has, for many reasons, on a thesis suggested by his own imagina- Russel's Bill the noble lord alluded to)—when dependently, without any thing being proved lection for things as they were as not to think against them? He would assert, that if their that improvement was desirable and might be became much less since that period. I impute that improvement was desirable and might be became much less since that period. I impute the lords (the note of the allusions) it does come into the lords (the note of the allusions). against them. The design of the allusions are introduced in it could be a been introduced in its could be be a been introduced in its could be a been introduced in its co tions, did so without hearing the parties in their own defence, they would inflict a greater injury on a nation's privileges than ever the safe and constitutional remedies. (hear, hear,) specting those who differ from me. But my passed their loruships have received from the House of Com- cupiditate of revolution—of anarchy. In these noble and rearmed for the constitution, he professed himself mous a bill, which they submit to your consitered, terse, clasical, or, indeed, time in so very low a tone, and with his face far lencies of the constitution, he professed himself mous a bill, which they submit to your consitered and with his face far lencies of the constitution, he professed himself mous a bill, which they submit to your consitered and with his face far lencies of the constitution, he professed himself mous a bill, which they submit to your consitered and with his face far lencies of the constitution, he professed himself mous a bill, which they submit to your consitered and with his face far lencies of the constitution, he professed himself mous a bill, which they submit to your consitered and the constitution of the time in so very low a tonia, and make instance in the most part turned towards that side of the house a sincere friend (hear, hear,) and, amongst the deration. In favour of that bill numberless pe- a more eloquent address—though this was certhe most part turned towards that side of the mouse at which he spoke, and not even the import of his right reversed prelates who sat on the bench titions have been presented; and I say, there-tainly not an exercitation which admitted of the remarks could be collected below the bar. We near him, he did not believe there was a single fore, that the bill is in conformity with the opiremarks could be conserved using the remainder of individual who did not concur with him in mions of the people. It has been the fashion ed from the pen or the diction of man's brain, the noble baron (Wharncliffe) denies that the may here observe, that during the remainder of individual who did not concur with him in mions of the people. It has been the fashion ed from the pen or the diction of man's brain, the noble baron (Wharncliffe) denies that the the noble and learned lord's speech, he was from that sentiment. [Hear, hear.] He had heard with some noble lords to treat the people with In the whole of that essay he assumed that the same cause, very frequently altogether maudis with great satisfaction, in the course of this de-disrespect. I cannot agree with the noble lords change and revolution were the subject of inthe same cause, very trequently according to the people better vestigation, and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation, and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation, and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation, and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation, and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation and the people better vestigation and then proceeded to prefect upon for reform. The people better vestigation and the people derstood him next to observe, that when called up opposition to this bill, because they had declar- than many of your lordships do. My situation, the subject suggested by his imagination. Now derstood him next to observe, that when carried up opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance to a measure of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and other circumstance of reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, not a my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and the my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and the my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and the my habits of life, my connection with many characteristic and the my habits of life, my connection with my habits of life, my connect on to give his assent to a measure or reform, or to ed that their opposition was directed, the general ritable institutions, and other circumstances on with revolution except in so far as it is expressly suggestion, by which your lordships may hap a change, or alteration,—for reform was not negainst the principle of the bill or the general intended and framed to prevent it—fa laugh)

of its necessity. He stood with respect to this red with them. (Hear.) He could not neep me, and that they ten me their monest and my firm conviction, arising from the gine, were brought in and carried through the in the same situation as he should stand with respect to this discussion that the result of this discussion which I have beard expressed House without being subjected to an expression and the expres in the same cituation as he should stand with respect to some change strong feelings which I have heard expressed or alteration? But if there were no attend or alteration? pect to 10 other measure. He was to judge of sion might be an union of men of all parties strong leenings which I have heard or alteration?! But if there were no other relief by its own merits, without any pledge before having the same great object in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessative measures are the subject in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessative measures are proposed to measure the subject in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessative measures are the subject in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessative measures are the subject in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessative measures are the subject in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessative measures are the subject in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessative measures are the subject in view—the good on this subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good of the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view—the good on this subject is a subject in view and the good on this subject is a subject in view and the good on this subject is a subject in view and the good on the good of the good on the good on the good of t it by its own merits, without any pledge before having the same great object in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessarily in the same great object in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessarily and that this bill should be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the project in view—the good on this subject, is, that it is absolutely necessarily that this bill should be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from calls and from candles, it would be adopted that on one occasion he fought uniting, they would prepare some measures for uniting, they would prepare some measures for the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two for the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two, for the taking off the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two for the duties from candles, it would be adopted, to meet the gulations in it than those two for the duties from candles, it would be adopted. well remembered that on one occasion he included they would prepare some measures for have visited several mechanic societies, both in be a budget distinguished from all other budunder the banners of no less a man than Mr. Fox, the consideration of Parliament, so cautiously Lordon and Nottingbary and clearly and Lordon and Lor under the banners of no less a man than Mr. row, the consideration of Parliament, so cautiously in support of this proposition—that it was an in- worded, as to tranquillize the fears of those lordening that many of them kable exemptions from imposts the consideration of Parliament, so cautiously London and Nottingham, and elsewhere, and I gets by this mark, that it contained two remarks the consideration of Parliament, so cautiously London and Nottingham, and elsewhere, and I gets by this mark, that it contained two remarks are consideration of Parliament, so cautiously lordening the consideration of Parliament, s in support or this proposition that worded, as to tranquillize the fears of those justice to disfranchise a borough even when a majuration, and, at the same time, proposition and the same time, and elsewhere, and kable exemptions from imposts on necessaries who dreaded agitation, and, at the same time, proposition and the same time, a justice to disfranchise a borough even when a many who dreaded agitation, and, at the same time, can assure your forded to any nobleman's, re- of life—fire and light—[hear] My noble friend possess libraries equall to any nobleman's, re- of life—fire and light—[hear] My noble friend possess libraries equall to any nobleman's, re- of life—fire and light—[hear] My noble friend possess libraries equall to any nobleman's, re- of life—fire and light—[hear] My noble friend Jorney or its electors was proved as interrupted when he was further, for he maintained constitution, who, while they desired to have plete with works calculated to instruct the mind it will be recollected, was interrupted when he constitution, who, while they desired to have plete with works calculated to instruct the mind it will be recollected, was interrupted when he constitution, who, while they desired to have plete with works calculated to instruct the mind it will be recollected, was interrupted when he y? Would they thus proceed on mere allefor such was the course pointed out.

On that occasion be voted against every political creasing in affluence, is it not fitting that the law written down "change, all change, all change, all change, all change, and the creasing in affluence, is it not fitting that the law written down amongst other law. I have written down amongst other law. I have written down that opinion. He thought that opinion. He thought that opinion. He thought that opinion. He thought that opinion. friend he then had in favour of that proposition. Kind was enimerical and futile. He was not of rights of the people should be extended? Up- revolution, amongst other law"—[hear.] that opinion. He thought that, on each side; on this subject I regret to be compelled to dif- was the more surprised, because on the subject I regret to be compelled to difrough, but he would not have sat a moment in the feelings and prejudices might be sacrificed; and, he must have something stronger before him to in- and temperate course command and receive the duce him to assent to the proposition that the gratitude of the country. [hear, hear.] mere allegation that it was expedient that it should would only add, in conclusion, that, if it were be disfranchised; for he would repeat, that it their lordships' pleasure to pass this bill, in shedules A and B without inflicting the most seri- himself if the apprehensions which he enterons injury upon property of every discription. The tained of its effects should turn out to be groundas we could collect the import of his observations threw out this measure, and popular violence, to allude to the question of reform brought forward which he did not expect [hear, hear'] should their own delegates with France,-if the Government of that day had listened to the question of reform-if it had not taken active measures to secure the peace of the country, their lordships learned lord next adverted to the late war, the expense of which, though he would admit it was enormous, had saved this country from the danger of becoming a republic. If they sacrificed one atom of the constitution, the rest would soon be He would ask, would their lordshipsknew they would make any sacrifice rather than run | kind of satisfaction experienced, were, tnew what the entire system proposed was, and until it was explained to him how it would work. When he saw that the question of reform had been one of doubt and difficulty for the last fifty years, he must pause befere he consented to the measure now before him. To go to a committee on a bill to one clause of which if their lordships had read it he was sure they could not assent, would be wholly useless, and worse than useless. The Bill went to disfranchise a large number of the boroughs of England, without any abuse proved. Was this law, or justice ! Was it not a principle, which it applied to any other right, would render the property of every individual in the kingdom insecure? The noble and learned lord next adverted to that part of the bill which disfranchised the non-resident freemen and contended that it was absurd to say to 7 miles and a furlong distant.

not at that time in a fit state to enter upon a more lengthened discussion of this the most important subject that had ever been submitted to the consideration of Parliament. He would only add, that if their lordships assented to this measure, they must prepare themselves for making still greater concessions; they must make up their minds to yield universal suffrages, annual Parliaments, and the vote by ballot : for this bill would necessarily from the opposition.) lead to the introduction of these innovations; but what was infinitely worse, it would lead to the inthe best and most ancient institutions of the coun- of qualification now in use. try. It would be destructive of the House of Peers and in his conscience he believed would end in the destruction of the monarchy itself. On these grounds he should give it his strenuous opposition.

at an earlier hour this evening. and, if he had he greatly desired to have entered into a full statement of the reasons which imposed upon to resist further encroachments. (Hear, hear. recommendation of His Majesty's Government, and which had been carried by a majority cessarily one or the other—but in giving his as- principle of reform, (hear, hear,) and they had which I do not now wish to enter minutely, give intended and framed to prevent it—[a laugh]. sent to either of these, call it by what name they expressed their willingness to accede to a mea- me the means of knowing them. I am in the The Noble Earl had taken objection to the whole

ding to the grounds which were laid before him [Hear.] In that sentiment he entirely concur- the lowest. I defleve they have confidence and providence and the story of Mr. Pitt's budgets—none of which, I strongly image of its necessity. He stood with respect to this red with them. (Hear.) He could not help me, and that they tell me their honest senti- pitt's budgets—none of which, I strongly image of its necessity. He stood with respect to this red with them. (Hear.) He could not help me, and my firm conviction arising from the gine, were brought in and carried at the stood with respect to this red with them. would be impossible to disfranchise the boroughs shouldisincerely rejoice, and no man more than noble and learned Lord next proceeded, as well less. If, on the other hand, their lordships in the year 1793, which though by no means so unfortunately follow, he would be content to sweeping and extensive as the present, was reject bear his share in the general calamity; but, in which had constant communications by means of but that he had opposed the bill because he thought that it was mischievous in its tendency, and would be extremely dangerous to the fabric of the constitution. (hear, hear.) Earl of Harrowby,-Had the noble ear brought a rational plan he would have secured more solid weight to his administration than this wild scheme could secure him. "It was a bold measure," said the noble earl; to that he (Lord Harrowby) agreed. So bold a measure had never been brought forward by any stateswould his fellow-subjects through the country- man in any country under Heaven. (hear have young Napoleon as the sovereign of the coun- hear.) It was said it would satisfy the people. try, or a member of the House of Hanover? He The sort of people who were satisfied, and the risk of being made an appendage to any state of thought, strong arguments against the mea-Europe; but if that sacrifice had not been made sure. Restoration was boasted of. He would in the expense of the late war, the independance of however desire the noble earl to point out to this country would have long since been lost. him the time when the constitution bore any [Here the noble lords's tone became so low, that | resemblance to the constitution which would be for some moments he was again wholly inaudibie.] created by the bill (Loud cheers from the oppo-We next understood him to say, that he would sition.) Authority, it was said, was all on the not offer a word for or against reform, until he other side. He could quote if it were necessary the opinions of Mr. Pitt, delivered at a period when age had matured his experience; he could quote the opinions of Mr. Burke, of Mr. Wyndham, of Mr. Canning. Could he mention the names of any men who united with greater talents, greater knowledge of human nature, or a more intimate acquaintance with the workings of human society? Mr. Fox's historical philosophy stated, that the practice of the constitution was admirable, but its theory miserably defective. The noble earl was at present endeavouring to bring back the constitution to that theory which the great political prototype had declared it to be so defective, and was throwing away all the advantages of that practice which he so much admired. When Parliament would abdicate its functions and become of which he was an elector, because he lived more the government party-(hear, hear.) - when it than 7 miles from it. It was a most rediculous should be guided by the Northern Association, sert of legislation to say that one man should be al- the Birmingham Union and the Manchester lowed to vote if he lived within 7 miles, and that Political Institute—(Loud cheering from the opanother should be deprived of his vote if he lived position.)—then he supposed would this people, so wretched and misgoverned, be restored to a The noble and learned lord then apologised to state of sound government and political happitheir lordships for the length of time during which ness. (Great cheering from the opposition.) he had occupied their attention. He would not Then, he supposed the people would have fewnow detain their lordships farther by going into a er taxes—then, as they had been often told re-(rom the opposition.) Yes, a reformed Parliament could, and he was afraid would reduce it; but it could only reduce it by making a sacrifice of the faith, the honour, the credit, and the resources of the country .- (Great cheering

Again, wherefore the deluge of voters? troduction of a system which would be absolutely Look at regenerated France. Her electors Lords as a branch of the Legislature. He was 200,000, and the population of France was pect before him, he solemnly declared his convic- 500,000 voters. The uniformity of system in of reform and the present bill. tion that the effect of the bill would, if it received the present panacea, was, he thought, infinite-

He respected the noble earl's talents and trusted to the purity of his motives. He would The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was rather trust Earl Grey of 1831, than Mr. his intention to have addressed their lordships Grey of 1793. He had the power to have reconciled all parties by a measure on this very had an opportunity of doing so, he would, as question. The conservative party he would have found ready to rally round his standard which came before that house with the strong the dead—The noble earl had, however taken in my determination, still I cannot concur in confessed himself friendly to the measure. If He might have stood between the living and a different course. It was with sorrow that he stated this. He reminded Earl Grey that Mr. Pitt had long ago warned him against joining

who has stated that he himself sprung from the ble Earl was with them. The Noble Earl has common class—a circumstance which does that asserted the changes recommended by his Manoble and learned lord honor, high as his cha- jesty's Government are neither recommended racter deservedly stands in the country. Why, by authority, or by the force of great genius. when the people have so greatly increased in or a master mind on the part of those who comwhen the people have so greatly and knowledge, they should not have a pose the Cabinet. As far as the assertion goes greater share of the representation; I am at a that it is destitute of ancient authority I beg to loss to conceive. One part of the opposition to say he is mistaken. For the spirit of the meathe bill, if I may use an expression not very sure comports with the opinion of a writer with courteous but rather strong, appears to me to whom my Noble Friend must be supposed to be a humbug. (A laugh.) I mean the alleg- have no ordinary sympathy—I mean that sined apprehension that the people of this country gular writer Swift, who satirized man under the are disposed to take a leafout of the French name of a being who never had an existence. constitution. I am sure they are too good to In this way the noble Earl has satirized this do so. They wish the new measure to be con- measure of ours under the aspect of a thing, or structed on the basis of our own constitution. being, suggested merely by his own imagina-They want renovation, not innovation. How tion. The Dean, it will be recollected, was no the boroughs of this country got into the hands radical—the term was not then invented or have less interest in the subject than some noble the absurdities in our political system in his lords, having no pretention to borough property; time, and expressly says, that he thinks it ab. still, however, I participate in the odium under surd that the borough which had then decayed which the aristocracy labours in that respect. should not be altogether extinguished-or, as My lords, I was exceedingly surprised at the we say in our own phrase, put in schedule A: comparison which one noble lord made between the Peers of England and the nobility of the represent nobody. He states, in the same ancient French regime. It is our duty, as the place, that he considers it absurd that the large aristocracy of England, to take care that the towns should not be represented, although they rights of the people are not invaded, and at contained great numbers of wealthy merthe same time to guard the rights of the crown. If unfortunately, the present bill should not be their ingenuity, industry, and enterprize, added carried, I trust that the people will see that materially to the strength, wealth, and power there is much good-will felt towards them, and of the state-[hear.] If this were the language that they will wait with patience until a similar which had been adopted in the glorious period measure be carried, which eventually it must of La Hogue and of Blenheim-by Swift, the this bill should not pass, some other bill must of Marlborough-what will the noble Earl ble nature, and brought forward under less ad- the intelligent men amongst the party whose thoroughly convinced that my vote this night, was prepared to go even further, and said, 'I and as I am a Peer of England, is of vital im- liaments when they were no longer than a portance. The noble and learned lord opposite | year. [loud cheers.] All these men of that day, has stated his apprehension that the bill would these ancient lights and authorities, which subvert the constitution and destroy all the have been in this day set down for radical rewhich placed the present family on the throne, measure; and then, after asking if this was a was the establishment; of a free and full repre- great remedy, and a great cure, lamented the nected, do not agree with me; but I have no have listened with attention to these debates. myself, I always was a reformer, I am a reform! tions it was fair enough to reply, who are they er, and I shall always be a reformer until this who resist the measure? I cannot exactly folthe benefit of the country. [hear, hear.]

give his support to a safe, moderate, and constitu- to the society of which we form a part. The tional reform, but would vote against this measure | Commons might, if very lucky, taste it; but I as revolutionary and dangerous.

readiness to vote for the second reading.

strong sentiment in the country in favour of reform | tion the merits and the weight of the opinions now so far advanced in years that he must soon \$2,000,000; while England unregenerated, and and it would at lenth prevail; but there was a of others, what are their own merits and their be called to his account; but with that pros- with a population of only 22,000,000, had only great difference between such expressions in favor pretensions? I will put it to the House, are

sons to vote in favour of the bill.

shall, therefore, begin with addressing myself

eds to sense animover of the day for a Modeling but an everyone time or the might, he must give or withold that assent accor- sure of gradual, temperate and safe reform habit of talking with them from the highest to of the budget because it had been considered nemight, he must give or withold that assent accor- sure of gradual, temperate and safe reform habit of talking with them from the highest to of the budget because it had been considered necessary to alter it: What would he say of Mr.

The form the lowest. I believe they have confidence in the lowest and the same their honest sentiline the line their honest sentiline the line their honest sentiline the line their honest sentiline the line the lin because, as he says, these decayed boroughs chants, manufacturers and artizans, who by To your Lordships I will observe, that if friend of Godolphin, and Addison, the Eulogist soon pass, and it may be one of a less favoura- think of the light which was then broke in on vantageous circumstances. My lords, I feel tenets form his own political creed. But Swift both as I am a member of the Royal Family, have a great regard for the old duration of Parbenefits of the revolution. My lords, that I formers. The noble earl next proceeded to indeny. One of the principles of the revolution quire into who are they who have proposed the sentation of the people. On that principle I want of master minds in its concoction, and of take my stand. I certainly lament that other eloquence in its desence by Ministers, a charge individuals, with whom I am personally con- which must be peculiarly intelligible to all who doubt of the purity of their motives. As for (hear, hear.) But to those asking these quesbill, or some measure of equal efficiency, is pas- low the noble earl in all his similies, or rather sed. But at the same time, I am most anxious | allegories, especially when he got into that of that the object of reform should be obtained by the ship, which for want of a steamer, I teared constitutional means, and that no acts of vio- he never would have got to the end of; but lence should be resorted to with a view to its one of them very much reminds me of the sinattainment. If they should, I shall certainly gular assurance of that landlord, who gave you feel it my duty warmly to support his Majesty's for dinner viands you cannot make use of, and Government in repressing them. I trust there- when you exclaim, Why do you give us such fore, that if this bill should unfortunately be trash?' says, 'Really you are very hard to thrown out, the people, though firm, will be please, why dont you eat what's placed before tranquil. The intelligence of the middle clas- you? But this was not my Lords, a case of ses is proved by the fact, that 191,170 news- dinner to their palates, but a case of other cooks ment, even under a reformed Parliament, could week. My Lords, under all these circumstan- laughing on the Ministerial benches.] The reduce the taxation of the country. (Cheers ces, I feel my bounden duty to vote for the se- whole was a case of rival cooks on different sides cond reading of this bill; and in taking that of the Woolsack; but here is the difference bestep, I conceive that I am doing the best for tween us and all other cooks-that we are preparing a dish which we cannot, must not even The Duke of Gloucester stated his willingness to taste, or else we break our contract, our duty would explain to my Noble Friend what are The Marquis of Hastings, although he did not the objects which he and others have in getting approve of all the provisions of the bill, stated his into our kitchen, and what they are about to do when they get there. I ask too, in estimating the incompatible with the existence of the House of were 80,000. The Democrats only asked for The Earl of Harewood believed there was a value of those who set themselves up to questhese noble lords persons, whose objections are Lord Barham, amidst much confusion, and loud such as can be expected to conciliate candid, imthe sanction of the Legislature, be destructive of ly less likely to succeed than the varied system and reiterated cries of "Question," stated his rea- partial, and reflecting men? There are but the noble and learned lord and the noble Duke The Lord Chancellor-I have listened with who profess themselves against reform, or who, the most profound attention to the arguments to speak more accurately, will plead guilty to made use of in the five days of debate which what it appears now amounts to a charge. I have taken place, and having heard a vast va- do credit to the noble and learned lord's moriety of objections taken to the bill before your five. I believe him to be most sterling and Lordships, I must say-careless whether I give incorruptible in principle and in sentiment. offence by the delivery of such opinion—that The question is one of safety in thus acting in though I have been so far moved by what I a legislative proceeding. It has been treated have heard, that I am ready to re-consider in as a pregnant mischiel by another noble early some instances what I had thought was fixed and vet four or five months ago the noble ear the result is they have left my mind altogether call on, you to pause before your lordships lisuninfluenced as to the bulk of the arguments ten to this cry of alarm thus inconsistently raised brought against the measure. If I were to go by a noble earl, who, on the twenty-fourth of into the details of those arguments I am consci- March, 1831, is reported by a particular friend ous I should appear tedious, and the task of mine to have said, "They have not got the would be superfluous, a waste of your valuable reform question carried yet. His Majesty's time, and would deprive others of the valuable Ministers appear to me entitled to the thanks of the country, and Earl Grey leaves behind him at an immeasurable distance those who ato the arguments of a Noble Peer who conten- bandon their principles in this instance. and reconnoitering the Bill at a distance, may Does the noble earl deny the fact? Certainly, be said scarcely to have approached its out- the noble earl did not, in this eulogy, mean to works. That Noble Lord's speech, if speech it characterise the Timber Bill-(a loud laugh. cious practice, ne was anxious to correct by specting those who differ from me. But, my this Bill. It was a species of essay on a gene- we are asked "Who are you?" instead of safe and constitutional remedies. (hear, hear.) specting those who differ from me. But, my this Bill. It was a species of essay on a gene- we are asked "Who are you?" instead of this bill. sale and constitutional remedies. Incar, near, n well entitled to say "Who are you who oppose this measure," not "What is the measure you oppose." I say, therefore, my lords,

See second page.

that looking, amongst other things, to the ge-

nerally improved state of information, although

admits that there is a general and universal call