

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in presenting a petition from Rochester on Thursday evening, in support of the Bill for limiting the hours of juvenile labour in cotton, woolen, and other manufactures, delivered a short speech, which does infinite credit to his humanity and enlightened perception. After briefly referring to the statements contained in the petition of the handloom weavers, which children have been subjected to under the factory system, his Grace observed, "it ought to be recollected, that with children up to the age of fourteen or fifteen the time was that of innocent pleasure and enjoyment, whereas, under this system they were confined for a most unreasonable number of hours each day at their labours, without time for relaxation or even for proper refreshment, and that, too, with very few holidays in the year. The effect of this was pernicious to their health, and it ought also to be recollected, that it was attended with most serious injury to their morals. It was a disgrace to a Christian and civilised community to allow such a system to continue merely for the sake of putting money in the pockets of the master manufacturers." There is much sound philosophy in these brief sentences, and it is certainly the duty of the Government to take the most effectual steps for the suppression of the evil. To confine children of tender age, for sixteen hours a day, to the close and heated atmosphere of a factory, is a species of slow murder, that ought not to be tolerated, if prevention is possible. To say nothing of the misery endured by the little ones—to pass over their deprivation of that exercise in the open air—these helpless gamblers in the green fields—those joyous juvenile sports, which men in after life are wont to regard as the happiest scenes of existence;—and to pass over the loss of education, when hours that ought to be engaged in the improvement of the mind, are devoted to severe bodily labour, it is dreadful to reflect on the ruinous effects of the factory system, in bringing thousands to a premature grave, and filling our manufacturing towns with pale, debilitated, and haggard wretches, the living skeletons of the once robust and hardy English people. A nation's strength must depend in a very material degree upon the health and bodily vigour of its population—were our armies, for instance, recruited exclusively from the manufacturing districts, and their ranks filled with beings whose stamina had been early wasted in the factories, the British charge of bayonets would be no longer irresistible; but we must depend upon foreign auxiliaries for protection—a sure indication of impending ruin. Nor is it on this account alone that the country is bound to prohibit a system that produces a numerous race of degenerated and rickety beings, the mind suffers with the body, and weakness of intellect generally accompanies the imperfect formation of the outward man. Gross sensuality and reckless vice, and thievish dispositions may be expected, as a matter of course, among unhappy beings, who, to use the emphatic expression of a Manchester manufacturer, "have no leisure to be wise, and have only the form of their species."

The statements too that have been made, and that still stand uncontradicted, of the cruelties inflicted on the poor infants condemned to the almost unceasing drudgery of the factories have excited a commendable desire on the part of both legislators and people, for the immediate relief of the sufferers. We have no hesitation in saying, that West Indian slavery is far less atrocious than the slavery of English children in factories. It is terrible to hear of mere infants, male and female, under ten years of age, being allowed but six or seven hours rest out of the twenty-four, and severely flogged—yes, flogged—if, under the exhaustion of severe labour, they sleep half an hour beyond the time named by the taskmaster for the commencement of their daily and hopeless toil. Can the records of negro slavery produce any case of persecuted suffering more pathetically affecting than that of the poor little girl as published a short time ago in this paper? Bearing to trust her heavy eyelids in repose as the morning drew nigh, and remembering the severe punishment that awaited her if she slept but a few minutes too long, she is represented repeatedly raising her head to enquire, "Father, is it time—father, is it time?" and thus day by day deprived of needful rest—dragging her weary limbs through the wintry morning's cold and rain to the distant factory—badly clad and thinly clad, till she sunk, absolutely worn out, into an early grave. Is not this "grinding the faces of the poor," with a vengeance? The case of the poor girl referred to is not a solitary instance of the misery and destructive effects of unrestricted infantile labour in woolen, cotton, and silk factories. We rejoice, therefore, that the Bill for regulating and limiting the hours of toil in such places is likely to pass into a law. It is at least gratifying to find that the legislature will attempt to remedy the lamentable evils complained of. But we fear that the proposed measure will not prove effectual: it will soon be partially evaded, and most probably ere long forgotten, for it cannot be supposed that a reduction in the quantum of labour in factories will not be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the amount of remuneration. No law can compel the manufacturer to pay a child the same sum for twelve hours' work, that has been hitherto given for eighteen. The real cause of the severe toils of the young English factory slaves consists in the miserable poverty of their parents, till they can be able to earn enough to support their families, we have too much reason to fear that children will still be over-worked. For a long time past the population of this country has been accumulating in large towns: this is no longer an agricultural, but a manufacturing nation. The large farm system—the destruction of cottages—the use of machinery—the starvation inflicted upon our peasantry, have driven them to seek employment in towns. For a time better wages were obtained by factory, than by farm labour, but the rage for underselling foreigners—for rendering this country the workshop of the world, and the competition among English masters themselves have gradually reduced the remuneration of the working manufacturer to the minimum ratio by which human life may be supported. Some men may have made splendid fortunes by the system, but we question whether the country itself has derived benefit from the change; while the mass of suffering inflicted upon the unhappy beings who have been obliged to produce the goods that England is so proud of exporting to all parts of the earth, is shocking to humanity, and alike destructive of the happiness and the morality of millions. In truth, there has been too little attention paid to the well-being of the laboring classes. Legislators boast of our national prosperity on the strength of our vast imports and exports, and seem to forget while "wealth accumulates," that "men decay." We trust that the

discussions that have taken place on the Factory Labour Bill, and more especially the Speech of his Grace of Canterbury, are faithful indications of a better feeling, and that more care will be henceforth taken of the industrious classes.—*London Weekly Despatch.*

The approach of the discussion in the House of Lords absorbs the passing interest of the proceedings on the bill in the Commons. Even the extraordinary motion of the Marquis of Chandos, on Tuesday, appears to have passed off without such agitation amongst those whom it was intended to affect. Perhaps a more extravagant proposition was never before submitted to the legislature; but it must be admitted, that his lordship acquitted himself with skill, and good taste, and sound discretion. The grounds upon which his lordship and his supporters argued the impropriety of giving new members to London, were the preponderating influence it would occasion at elections. The remedy they proposed was to unite the new constituencies to places that already return representatives to Parliament; as if by that means the influence of the votes would be destroyed, or the turbulence of the elections evaded. We believed, that whatever arguments might have had a colour of justice in them with respect to other places, there did not exist any that applied with equal force to the populous and wealthy districts of the metropolis, and a careful examination of the debate confirms us in our opinion. If numbers, intelligence, and wealth ought to constitute the basis of representation, then, surely, London ought to be represented. But other places measured by their relative importance, why deny the application of the test to London? But the question is finally set at rest by the vote of the Commons. It was the last struggle of a party; and it like the final effort of the expiring candle, it burst out with renewed force, it was but as the strong throb before dissolution.—*London Atlas.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 12.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (after having had the first report of the Time Committee read) brought forward his promised motion on this subject; and in doing so, his Lordship declared that he thought the time had arrived for the recognition of the principles contained in this report. This was not only his own opinion, but that of a large portion of the very experienced members of their Lordships' Committee. His Lordship described the open outrage and violence that had long existed growing out of resistance to the time, since opposition to the law that had been carried to such an extent that many of the Clergy had been deprived of the means of existence; where they had succeeded, it had been by means to which the Clergy ought never to be compelled to have recourse. All the evidence adduced by Magistrates and Clergymen proved that the tithes could not be collected except at the point of the bayonet. After such evidence, the Ministers left themselves warranted in proposing resolutions (founded on the evidence and the report) for adoption of the House. The object was—to secure immediate relief to the poorer Clergy; to provide, by investment or rent-charge, provision for the Clergy; to suggest means by which the collision between the Clergy and the people should be prevented. The immediate relief to the Clergy to whom arrears of tithes are due to be secured by an issue from the Consolidated Fund; and the Government to be empowered to adopt measures for the recovery of those arrears of tithes. The resolutions also express the expediency of instituting a rent charge or investment on the land, as a permanent commutation of the tithes now chargeable. The Earl of Widdow expressed his regret that a better plan had not been devised; he had expected a much more satisfactory measure.

The resolutions, after some further discussion were eventually adopted. London, March 14.—Ministers are looking anxiously at the diminished receipts of the Revenue; it is expected that in the quarter ending the 5th April, there will be a considerable deficiency as compared with the produce of that ending 5th April 1851. We still continue to expatiate the effects produced on our commerce during the last year by the unsettled state of the political horizon, and from the ravages and hindrances of the cholera.

If any one wishes to ascertain this, let him visit our commercial docks; he will learn that at no period during the last 15 years has so little business been doing there as at present. Yet this is the spring time of commercial adventure, as it is of the year. Let him visit the seats of our iron manufacturers—the low price of iron, the languid demand for every article of which forms the principal part, will strike the most superficial observer. If he pushes his way to those towns where other manufactures are located, we fear he will make the same discouraging discovery.

Is it not time that the cause of this universal depression should be ascertained? The agricultural interests are necessarily dependent on the prosperity of the trading members of the community. Should not our rulers volunteer to undertake the task—manfully to make a clear exposure in Parliament, where, and where only, they can derive all the advantages that can be obtained from the collision of conflicting opinions, and from the collective wisdom of the Senate?

The people, the suffering many, are quiet and resigned at present, contenting themselves with preferring urgent entreaties for inquiry. Does not humanity prompt, and policy prescribe, a compliance, an assurance, that every possible means shall be employed to relieve their distresses? Would not a Committee of the whole House to inquire into the state of the nation, be advisable? One has been granted in circumstances less urgent than the present.—*M. Herald.*

London, March 19.—We announced on Saturday the safe arrival of Don Pedro at St. Michael's and have since learned from most respectable sources that his force and equipment are on a footing that promises the most satisfactory result. Many Portuguese officers are in command who acted under the Duke of Wellington, and all is hope and confidence among them. We hear also of certain marks of an intention to secure a retreat in Portugal in case of the worst, which shows the fears of the usurper. We have reason to believe that if no untoward accident happens, the conflict will be little more than nominal; but some time may elapse, as it is wished that the equinoctial gales should subside before the expedition sails to its ultimate destination.

March 24.—We learn from a private source, on which we have reason to rely, that, notwithstanding the assurances of the Spanish Ministry to the contrary, it is intended, in the event of the invasion of Portugal by the force under the command of Don Pedro, that the Spanish troops, now on the frontier as an army of observation, shall enter Portugal for the purpose of aiding Miguel in his endeavours to retain a usurped Crown.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that a cordial

understanding on the subject of Portugal exists between the French Cabinet and our own. The veteran Lafayette, in the course of an admirable speech in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th instant, observed in reference to the question:

"France and England happily agreed on many other points, are particularly so as to the question of Portugal. I do not speak of Lord Aberdeen, although he called his friend cowardly and cruel; but when Lord Palmerston, whose former admirable speech will be recollected, lately renewed the expression of these sentiments, and when the French government, official at this tribune, gave the title of Monster to Don Miguel, the feelings of our two Governments with regard to this execrable tyranny, may be imagined."

But the journals state that the King of Spain is taking measures to assist his brother, for it is his brother, just as there is a relationship in their family. When by a generous enterprise, the Portuguese are occupied in re-establishing their charter and their constitutional rights, and in France by the recognition which she experienced, it is necessary that we should recollect our principle of non-intervention, and that our ambassador should declare to the King of Spain that we will not allow his armed gendarmes to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, and oppose her deliverance."

It is fortunate for the interests of humanity that this understanding exists between Great Britain and France; and we sincerely trust that advantage will be taken of it to prevent Spain from giving assistance to one of the greatest despots on earth, and one of the most abominable systems of Government with which a people can be cursed.—*Courier.*

We have reason to think that the opposition in the House of Lords will not be so formidable as some of our contemporaries have anticipated. It is generally expected that the arrangement with the different parties, or by the power of the Ministers, does not as yet distinctly appear. The committee is said to be the scene of action. It is there that the anti-reformers will put forth their greatest power. Lord Grey, it is said, will wait for that opportunity to ascertain the force of his opponents, before he determines to avail himself of that exercise of the prerogative which it must be his wish, if possible, to avoid. Amongst other reports which were current in the political circles, yesterday, was one more favourable to the prospects of reform than its advocates have for some time indulged. It was said that Ministers calculated on an addition of 20 to the Peers, as all that would be necessary, even if they should be obliged to resort to new creations. It is indeed the fact, many converts must have declared themselves for whose admission the public have not been prepared. We give the rumour, without vouching for its authenticity—though the justice of the cause would seem to warrant a calculation to that effect. One thing, however, seems to be agreed on all hands, and that is, that the Bill is destined to experience a more respectful consideration than the one which was so peremptorily dismissed before.—*Morning Herald.*

St. James' Palace, March 22.—This day Martin Van Buren, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had audience of leave of His Majesty; on his recall. To which he was introduced by Lord Viscount Palmerston, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon General Martin Hunter, Military Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

War Office, March 22.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 25th Regiment of Foot, or the "King's Own Borderers," which on its formation in the year 1659 was called the 2nd Lincolshire Regiment, (it having been raised in the short space of a few hours, for the purpose of guarding the city of Edinburgh), to bear on its colours and appointments, the arms of Edinburgh, with the motto, "Nisi Dominus frustra," also to retain the motto, "In veritate religionis confidit," which was authorised by his late Majesty King George the third, in reference to the badge and motto above specified. This motto to be placed under the crown supported by a lion, in two corners of the regimental colour.

A detachment from the depot of the 22d regiment, consisting of two officers and 135 men, and another consisting of three officers and 53 men from the depot of the 53d (the latter in this garrison), are ordered to embark at Plymouth on board the Romney, to join the service companies of their regiment at Jamaica. The Romney will convey the 27th from Bermuda to Jamaica.—*Parliamentary paper.*

Trincom.—A meeting of the owners and occupiers of land of several adjacent parishes was held on Tuesday, at Cat Green, Cornwall, to petition the legislature on the subject of the present system of tithes. As this is the first meeting of the sort in England, we give the petition, which was unanimously adopted:—

"That your petitioners, being impressed with the many and grievous evils arising from the present system, do earnestly implore your right honourable house to remove so intolerable a burden. That the present mode of paying the clergy by tithes is injurious to religion, and contrary to social policy. That your petitioners are fully persuaded that tithes are public property, and may be disposed of in any way the Legislature may deem fit. Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray your right honourable house to restore to the people of England their ancient and legal rights. Your petitioners also most humbly pray your right honourable house to remove all ecclesiastical from political power—to disunite Church and State; allowing every parish to choose its own Minister. That your petitioners hear with regret that coercive measures are in contemplation to be enforced against the tithe payers in Ireland. Your petitioners therefore earnestly pray your right honourable house to suspend all proceedings against their Irish brethren respecting tithes."

It gives us great pleasure to learn that our gallant and chivalrous countryman, Lord Cochrane, will be immediately restored to his rank in the navy. This will be received as a boon by every individual in that branch of the public service.

There is no class of persons suffering more at this moment from the pressure of the times than what may be called the middle class of retail traders, whose distress might be very much relieved if the custom of the higher classes was more equally distributed. Ladies in particular might do much to benefit this class, if instead of making it the fashion to deal at one of two shops for every thing they were to distribute their favours where they would be quite as well served and quite as gratefully received.

We hear that Mr. Maule, solicitor to the Treasury, will be in Bristol next week, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements preparatory to the judicial inquiry about to be instituted into the conduct of the Magistrates of that city during the late riots. A report, it is said, will shortly appear from a committee of merchants and bankers, who have undertaken to investigate the means possessed by the corporation towards liquidating the damages occasioned by the late riots. The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, at their regular monthly meeting, held on Monday, resolved on addressing a memorial to the Magistrates, praying them to postpone making their report until they had first published their accounts. It is said that 120 actions have been brought against Bristol, for damages, in one shape or another, and that the total amount sought to be recovered is stated to be about £150,000.—*Bath Herald.*

Lord Brougham.—Should his health permit, we suppose the Lord Chancellor will undertake the management of the reform Bill in the committee of the House of Lords.

The Bishops.—We understand the reform Bill will pass through the second reading in the House of Lords, by a very considerable majority, and that the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London and Litchfield, with nine other prelates, will certainly vote for it. The Archbishop of Canterbury and some others will, it is said, absent themselves from the House during the discussion.—*Globe.*

Cholera.—In London the disease has spread to the following parts:—Tower, Limehouse, Thadwell, Ratcliff, Poplar, Bermondsey, Southwark, Newington, Butts, Camberwell, Lambeth, Christ Church, Westminster, Chelsea, St. George, Hanover Square, Whitechapel, St. George's, Old Brentford, Wandsworth, Abchurch Lane, Old St. Paul's, and the River. Total number of cases in the 24th March, 1260—deaths, 680; of which number 506 cases and 252 deaths, had occurred in Southwark alone.—On the Surrey side of the water the disease is said to be diminishing.

At Ely, Cambridgeshire, on 22d March, 15 cases 6 deaths—South Shields, 22d, 17 cases 8 deaths—Coldstream, 21st, 113 cases, 33 deaths—Hertford, 17th, 6 cases, 1 death—Tadto Bello, 20th, 35 cases, 20 deaths—Water of Leith, 21st 48 and 24—Bournemouth, 21st, 4 and 1—Greenock, 21st, 40 and 21—Glasgow and suburbs, 21st 423 and 144—Pollockshaws, 21st, 8 and 3 Falkirk, 21st, 34 and 16—Total, 1058 cases, 522 deaths. Total from places where the disease has ceased, or from which no returns have been received, 5726 cases, 1647 deaths.—Grand Total (exclusive of London) 6784 cases, 2169 deaths.

London, March 22.—It will be perceived by the following letter from our Dublin correspondent, that the cholera has at length made its appearance in Ireland. It is obvious that it will, in a modified form, at least make the whole tour of Europe.

Dublin March 20.—I regret to state that dreaded disease the cholera has at length reached this country. Letters received from Belfast this morning mention that on Thursday last a man named McKeown, employed about the shipping in that port, was seized with cholera. He lingered in great agony until the Sunday following, and died. His wife and son were seized with the disease the same morning the son died in a few hours afterwards, the woman it is hoped will recover. A brother of McKeown's has also been attacked and is now in the cholera hospital. A report from the Board of Health has been made to the Lord Lieutenant. Their last official report mentions four cases, three deaths and no recoveries.

The following is the official report of the

Board of Health Belfast, March 18, 1832.

"Sir.—It is with great regret that we acquaint you for the information of the Merchants and the town at large, that the Indian cholera has manifested itself in this town. Four cases have occurred in the last three days, two of which have been declared this day to be decided cases of Oriental cholera, by the medical members of this board." (Signed by the Members of the Board.)

Edinburgh.—This city has been entirely free from cholera for the last eight days.—The disease has also been totally extinct for a week at Musselburgh. In the other villages in the same neighbourhood it is rapidly subsiding.

The disorder is stated to have appeared at Perth. One remarkable appearance was observed by Dr. Vates, in the eye of those who died of cholera in the Isle of Ely, which is a black mark under the corner.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 22.

Reform Bill.—Third Reading.

Lord John Russell rose and said, that it now became his duty to move the passing of the bill.—(Loud cheers.) It was not his intention to enter into any argument on the merits of the Bill, which had been so long, so frequently, and so elaborately discussed, with great talent, ingenuity, and ability; but he trusted that he should not be thought to presume too much on the indulgence of the House, if he said a few words on this, the last occasion, expressive of his deep sense of the support which the promoters and supporters of the bill had received from the majority of the House;—a majority composed, he felt bound to say, in consequence of what had been stated to the contrary, of a greater number of independent men than had ever supported a great measure brought forward by Government. The supporters of this measure had frequently been accused and taunted with supporting the details with a kind of blind adherence to the propositions of Government; but it was not to be denied that those who were really, heartily, and cordially attached to the cause must think it necessary to support every part of the measure by which that cause was forwarded, without distracting the attention of Ministers by pressing any particular views of their own, and thus endangering the success of the great cause itself. By such assistance and forbearance on the part of the supporters of the bill the Government had been enabled to carry it through the Committee little changed and not at all impaired; and they were now about to take it up to the other House of Parliament, as complete in its integrity, and as full in its efficiency as when it was first introduced to the notice of the House. He thought it necessary to say thus much, because he knew that the support thus given, so constantly and so independently to Ministers, had been given not to themselves but to the measure with which they were connected, and which they had submitted to the consideration of Parliament. Of the measure itself he would only say this, that after the repeated discussions which it had undergone, it seemed to him still, as it seemed at the commencement, a bill founded on the original principle of the constitution, and conformable to the ancient and inherent rights of the people of England, which granted, or rather confirmed those rights to the people, who, being entitled to them, were also worthy to exercise them; and lastly, tended to satisfy the wishes

and desires of the nation, which it would be impossible for any authority of King, Lords, and Commons together much longer to withstand, and at the same time preserve the peace, tranquillity, and confidence of the country. The bill, then, effecting these objects, and by being based on the principles of the constitution adapted to the circumstances of the present day and tending to satisfy the desire of the country was in his opinion, a measure which it became the House of Commons to pass, and which all who desired the safety and future good government of the country ought to wish to see established the law of the land. The discussions which had taken place in that House with respect to the future effects of this measure all turned upon this point.—That the opponents of this bill and of reform in Parliament, in general conceived that the representation produced by the present construction of the House was better than a representation of the people; and that the advocates of reform on the other hand, conceived the representation of the people better than the present constitution of the House.—In short, that the one party thought the present system better than the people, and the other believed the people to be better than the present system. (Cheers.) In the latter opinion he felt more and more confirmed, and when he looked on the one hand at the abuses and corruptions which had crept into the present system, and on the other to the intelligence and love of liberty which characterized the people of this great community, he felt persuaded that the bringing of them into more direct connexion with that House by representation would tend to the better government of the country, to the purity of our political system, and likewise to a great moral check, which, so long as the present corruption in our system of elections existed, could never hope to be established. (Hear.) These anticipations might be sanguine and ungrounded, but they were anticipations which he was convinced he did not feel alone. They were felt, not in that House only, but throughout the country; and he was persuaded, that there was in this consideration, that the country whose desire it was to see pure and good government established, did by that wish alone show itself a great degree worthy to exercise the power which it was proposed to give it. (Hear.)

He trusted that he had not said any thing calculated to excite debate, and still less to inflame feeling. For his own part he believed that the greater number of those who had opposed the bill, had done so from the conviction that the present system of government, whatever might be its faults in detail, was yet, on account of the blessings which it had bestowed on the country, entitled to permanence in its present state. They thought that those blessings were endangered by any change in the House of Commons; and though he differed from them on that point, he felt bound to give them full credit for the sincerity of their convictions, and he felt now as he always had done, that however impressed himself with the wisdom and necessity of this reform, there was in political measures so much to be considered with respect to the abstract questions of expediency and right and with respect to the practical question of the immediate circumstances before them, that he would not venture to pronounce who, at this moment was in error.

With respect to the expectations of the Government, he would say, that in proposing this measure they had not acted lightly, but after much consideration, which induced them to think, now more than a year ago, that a measure of this kind was necessary, if they meant to stand between the abuses which they wished to correct, and the convulsions which they wished to avoid. He was convinced that if Parliament should refuse to entertain any measure of this nature they would place in peril that party which, on the one hand, opposed all reform in the Commons House of Parliament and that which, on the other, desired a reform extending to universal suffrage. The consequence of this would be, that much blood would be shed in the struggle between the contending parties, and he was perfectly persuaded that the British constitution would perish in the conflict. (Cheers.)

Mr. Goulton rose and said, that after the observations of the Noble Lord, he could not refrain from rising to express his sense of the talents and independence displayed by the opponents of the measure, amidst the jeers and scorn of a large portion of the House. If he were called upon to give his conscientious opinion on which side victory in the debate belonged, he must say that it was to that party which had left their duty strenuously to oppose the measure. The difference between the Noble Lord and himself had not been about the representation of the people, and the representation of the House as distinguished from the people; but the question between them had been—who are the people? The Noble Lord said that he approved of the bill, because it was calculated to put an end to the corruption of that House, and to the bribery and perjury of the present electing system. Now he could not subscribe to that opinion of the Noble Lord. He did not believe that the system of representation which this bill was intended to destroy, led either to the corruption of the electors, or to the bribery and perjury of the electors. If he could bring himself to entertain that belief, he should have much less objection to this bill than he had at present. He had spoken, he admitted, upon this occasion under considerable restraint, for he considered this bill to be pregnant with danger to almost every interest in the State. Indeed, the only chance of salvation which the country now had was, that this bill, though sent from the House of Commons, might never pass into a law in the assembly in which it was now going. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.)

"The effect of a 'Question' then became incessant. The Speaker put the question from the chair, 'that the bill do now pass.' The yeas were given in one loud continuous volley; the noes in a sharp snappish tone of dissent. The speaker declared that the yeas had it—555 to 259."

The speaker then put the question.—"That this be the title of the bill, A bill to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales." This motion was carried by acclamation. As soon as it was declared from the chair, a long, loud, and exulting cheer burst from the supporters of the bill.

It was then settled that the Scotch Reform Bill should be read a second time on Monday evening.

COLLEGE RENTS.

ALL Lessees of the College are requested to pay to the Subscriber the amount of their rents, due up to the 24th day of March, instant, without delay; and notice is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be forthwith taken against all Tenants from whom more than one year's rent is due, unless the whole is immediately paid up.

GEO. F. STREET,
Treasurer of the College.
Frederickton, 26th March, 1832.]