GREAT-BRITAIN, &C.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

This morning, at an early hour, the streets leading to the House of Lords were crowded to excess to see the ceremony of His Majesty's opening the Parliament. All the house-tops, and every accessible place where men could get, were crowded with people to see the procession; and, if His Majesty take delight in smiling faces, he must have been amply delighted by the multitudes that waited on his passage in the early part of its progress.

At ten o'clock in the morning the usual search, at the opening of a session of Parliament, took place in the vaults and cellars under the House of Peers.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the doors were opened, and the House of Peers began gradually to fill with those ladies whose good fortune it had been to obtain tickets of admission. At half-past one o'clock her royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived with the Princess Victoria. Their royal highnesses were received by the Deputy Great Chamberlain and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and by them conducted to seats upon the woolsack.

The benches on the left, nearest to the throne, were appropriated to peeresses and foreign ladies of distinction. The Corps Diplomatique stood within the usual space for ambassadors, on the right. Prince Talleyrand, occupying a conspicuous place, was in the full costume of the Legion of Honour.

By two o'clock the house, being occupied by ladies in full dress and the peers in their robes, presented an imposing spectacle. At this moment a royal salute announced the arrival of His Majesty. At a quarter past two, his Majesty, after robing, entered the house, and took his seat upon the throne, surrounded by his great officers of State. His Grace the Duke of Wellington bore the sword of State. The Deputy Great Chamberlain, kneeling, received His Majesty's commands to direct the Black Rod to summon the Commons. During the pause that intervened between the summons and the arrival of the Commons, it was observed, that his Majesty called the Princess Victoria to him, and spoke to her in the most affectionate manner. The Lord Chancellor then presented to His Majesty the declaration against transubstantiation, which His Majesty read and signed.

On the arrival of the Commons, his Majesty delivered the following

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 [illegible] Countries. I lament of the affairs in [illegible] Administration of the King should have been overturned by a popular 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, in concert with my Allies, to devise such means of restoring tranquility 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 assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, justify 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 those 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 evincing 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 and 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 all 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."

His Majesty, after delivering his speech in the most dignified and impressive manner, left the House, attended in the same manner as upon his entrance, amidst the applauses of an immense concourse of spectators.—His Majesty appeared in the best health and spirits.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 2.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Mr. Brougham said, that he would take this opportunity of giving notice, that on this day fortnight he would submit to the House a proposition on the great and important question of Parliamentary reform.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—He would take this opportunity to observe, that a very erroneous opinion had gone forth as to his opinion respecting reform. It had been supposed that his plan was one of a very limited nature; but such was not his plan. He should not be satisfied unless he effected a very great reform in the representation of the people. He wished it, however, to be a great, and not a revolutionary operation, and one calculated to restore the glories of our ancient constitution.

NOVEMBER 5.

KING'S PRINTER.

Mr. Hume moved for the production of the Patent of the King's Printer. The monopoly cost the public £786,000 per annum. A committee reported that 40 per cent. might be saved in this department; and it might be proved that every sheet of Acts of Parliament, for which the printers charged 2½d. could be done by contract for three farthings per sheet. One part of the contract by which the patent was held was, that one of the partners should sit in the House. He was, of course, never known to vote otherwise than for the Ministers. He had been taunted with a sordid economy, but it was not a sordid economy to endeavour to cut down this and other such extravagant items in the public expenditure.—Mr. Spottiswoode vehemently denied that he had contracted to vote with ministers. If he differed from the House, that difference was not to be imputed to corruption.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated the discussion of the subject before the patent was produced.—Mr. Hume's motion was agreed to.

NOVEMBER 8.

WEST-INDIA TRADE.

Mr. Herries announced that the long-pending dispute with the United States had at length been settled on the basis of the Act of Parliament of 1825, and in a manner affording satisfaction to both parties. He gave a history of the dispute, and stated that the object of the British Government, which had hitherto, in consequence of the restrictive system of America, been to create a circuitous trade, would now be to encourage a direct one. He intended to lay before the committee a printed schedule of the duties proposed, the object of which [illegible] supply of the West India Islands by the British North American colonies rather than by the United States, or any other country.—Mr. G. Robinson said this was not a proper time to make such an important concession without demanding, as a compensation, permission to introduce British manufactured goods into the United States. The consequence of this measure would be to throw into the hands of the United States an undue proportion of the trade possessed at present by Great Britain, and give a great preponderance to their shipping interests in that quarter. He complained that our North American colonies had been taken by surprise, and said, that from the moment of the measure coming into effect, the intercourse between the United States and our West Indian colonies would be free, and as no rise could take place in the West India market of which the Americans would not be aware one month before our merchants here could be apprised of it, America would reap all the advantage, and our merchants could not be expected to undertake the long voyage, as it was called, from England to America, and thence to the West Indies, (yet by such voyages alone was it pretended that British shipping interests could be assisted, in consequence of the change) our merchants would not do this when they were sure that America, by the proximity of her situation, could defy all our competition. The fact was, the competition would be between the United States and our North American colonies. He argued that our shipping interests in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick would be destroyed. It appeared that the tonnage engaged in those quarters had, within a single year, increased to the extent of 60,000 tons. The amount of British tonnage now engaged in the North American trade was little short of 1,000,000 tons. He argued that the greatest injury would be inflicted upon this interest by the change; that our shipping intercourse with North America and the West Indies would be supplanted; and that the shipping engaged in this trade would be laid up and sustain the same inconvenience and losses as had already affected the shipping interests generally in all parts of the United Kingdom. It appeared to him that Ministers had been overmatched by American negotiators.—Mr. Hume said that the whole of our system with respect to America was wrong. Whatever was the policy of America, even if she adopted a measure of total prohibition of British produce, it was our policy to take hers if we could get it cheaper from her than from any other country. But America never put a duty of 1,200 per cent. upon any article of our produce, which we put on tobacco. These high duties injured only the country in which they were exacted, and it was well known that the restrictions put in America on our produce had injured that country more than it did us, and one consequence of it was, that smuggling was carried on there of British produce to a very great extent.—The resolution was agreed to, and it was ordered that the report should be received on Wednesday.

IRELAND—REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. O'Connell presented a petition from Waterford for the repeal of the Union.—Mr. Doherty asked when the Honourable Member meant to bring a substantive motion before the House, instead of making vapid speeches on the presentation of petitions.—Mr. O'Connell said he should not do this until the number of petitions showed that the measure was one emanating not from individuals, but from the people of Ireland.—Mr. Brownlow and Mr. Shaw said the sentiments of their constituents were unanimous against the repeal of the Union.—Mr. G. Dawson made a personal attack on Mr. O'Connell, and amonst the charges against him, said Mr. O'Connell had stated that Lord Fitzwilliam had driven eight hundred families from his estates in Ireland, under the Subletting Act, which assertion was characterised as a gross falsehood by Mr. Challoner, Lord Fitzwilliam's agent.—Mr. O'Connell replied in a similar spirit, and said that he had stated that there were eight hundred persons, and not eight hundred families, ejected.—Lord Althorp said that he had learnt from Lord Fitzwilliam's agent that there were only four families under notice to quit on the whole of his estates in Ireland.—Mr. Dawson, on whom Mr. O'Connell had commented in severe terms, said that the honourable member would not have dared to utter a tenth part of the calumnious assertions against him (Mr. D.) had he not covered himself with the shield of a most disgraceful indemnity. *(Order, from the Chair.)*—Several other members spoke in condemnation of the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, and their observations were received with much cheering.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8-16.

It is said that the King, although quite agreeing with the Duke of Wellington as to the general character of the legislature, is rather inclined to favour the idea of allowing Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow, to send members to Parliament.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We have it communicated to us, from a source which is entitled to implicit reliance, that the Premier intends to resign should there not be a majority in favour of ministers, on Mr. Brougham's motion for reform, which comes on this evening (Tuesday.)

We are informed that Mr. Brougham is certain of obtaining 260 votes in favour of his motion for reform, and that it is confidently expected ministers will be left in a minority.—*Sun.*

The King told the Lord Mayor of Dublin that he would visit Ireland in the course of next year. The Queen announced her intention of accompanying his Majesty.

It is understood that Sir Henry Hardinge is about to proceed against Mr. O'Connell by a civil action for defamatory libel.

It is said that Miss Fitzclarence is about to bestow her hand, with his Majesty's perfect approbation, on Viscount Falkland, who is stated to be an accomplished young nobleman. His lordship's father was killed in a duel with Mr. Powell, in 1809.

Alderman Key was sworn in Lord Mayor on Tuesday, before the Barons of the Exchequer. His Lordship went in his private carriage, without any state. He was accompanied only by Sir C. Hunter, locum tenems for Alderman Crowder, the sheriffs, and the recorder. The Lord Mayor was addressed by the Chief Baron in the usual terms, and he returned quietly to the Mansion House about eleven o'clock.

The demand for cloth at Manchester be[illegible] since the panic [illegible] has not been equal to that which was experienced six weeks ago, but considering the season the business has fully answered the expectations of the manufacturers. The prospect also is much better than it was twelve months ago. The stocks of power-loom printing-cloth have accumulated, and in some descriptions a slight reduction in price has been experienced.—*Manchester Chron.*

We understand that the Queen has, with a view to the encouragement of the manufactures of the west of Scotland, given directions for procuring patterns of the shawls made in Glasgow and Paisley.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Irish Government have issued another proclamation, preventing the meeting of O'Connell's new agitation society, the Irish Volunteers, to which he attempted to attach a *rent*.

It is stated in the Irish papers, that the communication between Valentia, in the county of Kerry, and the West Indies, by steam vessels, will commence soon after the meeting of Parliament.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Newfoundland held on the 15th of September, it was resolved to petition his Majesty to grant them a colonial legislative government, which petition is to be presented by Lord Holland and a deputation.

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 custody for the recent attack on the Police, the greater number turned out to be notorious thieves, pickpockets, and persons of bad character, and the rest were idle boys and apprentices. The fact goes far to explain the origin of the hostile spirit manifested against the police, who seem to have performed their arduous duties in the most exemplary manner. The pickpockets, burglars, and other friends of the old system, by inflammatory placards, and other means, have left nothing untried to excite the mob against this devoted body. We are no friends to any thing bearing the remotest resemblance to military domination; but we must say that the new police appear to have performed their duties well and faithfully.

The following is a copy of the notice of the committee, and the letter of Sir R. Peel:

"*Guildhall, London, Nov. 7.*

"The committee appointed to conduct the entertainment proposed to be given on Lord Mayor's day next, on the occasion of their Majesties honoring the city of London with their presence, deem it their duty to give publicity to a letter received at nine o'clock this evening by the Lord Mayor from the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy:—

"'*Whitehall, Nov. 7.*

"'MY LORD,—I am commanded by the King to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's confidential servants have felt it their duty to advise the King to postpone the visit which their Majesties intend to pay to the City of London on Tuesday next. From information which has been recently received, there is reason to apprehend that, notwithstanding the devoted loyalty and affection borne to His Majesty by the Citizens of London, advantage would be taken of an occasion which must necessarily assemble a vast number of persons by night to create tumult and confusion, and thereby to endanger the properties and lives of his Majesty's subjects. It would be a source of deep and lasting concern to their Majesties were any calamnity to occur on the occasion of their visit to the city of London, and their Majesties have, therefore, resolved, though not without the greatest reluctance and regret, to forego, for the present, the satisfaction which that visit would have afforded to their Majesties.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL.

"'*The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*'"

NOVEMBER 23.

THE KING'S COURT.—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.—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, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Right Honorable 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 Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot had an audience of his Majesty, when he resigned the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and delivered his seals of office.

Lord Holland had shortly after an audience of the King, when his Lordship kissed hands upon being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and received the Seals of Office.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Wellesley, the Earl of Albermarle, the Duke of Richmond, and the Duke of Bedford.

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 Althorp,	*Chancellor of Exchequer.*
Lord Melbourne,	*Home Secretary.*
Lord Palmerston,	*Foreign Secretary.*
Lord Goderich,	*Colonial Secretary.*
Sir J. R. G. Graham,	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Mr. C. W. Wynn,	*Secretary of War.* [uncertain.
Marquis of Lansdown,	*President of the Council.*
Lord Durham,	*Lord Privy Seal.*
Lord Auckland,	*Master of the Mint and President of Board of Trade.*
Mr. C. Grant,	*President of Bd. of Controul.*
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 T. M. Hardy, Bart.	*Junior Lords of the Admiralty.*
Hon. G. H. L. Dundas,	
Sir S. J. B. Pechell, Bt.	
Hon. G. Barrington,	
Lord Nugent,	*Junior Lords of the Treasury.*
F. Baring, Esq.	
R. Vernon Smith, Esq.	
Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, Esq.	
Mr. Edward Ellice,	*Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.*
Mr. Spring Rice,	
Hon. Capt. Elliot,	*Secretary to the Admiralty.*
Lord Howick,	*Under Secty Foreign Affairs.*
Hon. G. Lamb,	*Under Secty Home Depart.*
Earl of Albermarle,	*Lord Steward of Household.*
Duke of Devonshire,	*Master of the Horse.*
Earl Jersey,	*Lord Chamberlain.*
Viscount Anson,	*Treasurer of the Household.*
Lord John Russell,	*Master King's Buck Hounds.*
Sir R. Spencer,	*Paymaster of the Forces.*
Lord Hill,	*Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance.*
Mr. Poulett Thompson,	*Commander of the Forces.*
Sir James M'Intosh,	*Vice Pres. Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy.*
Mr. Charles Wood,	*Commissioner of the Board of Controul.*
Mr. Denman,	*Private Secty to the Premier.*
Mr. Horne,	*Attorney General.*
Marquis of Anglesey,	*Solicitor-General.*
Hon. E. Stanley,	*Viceroy of Ireland.*
* * * *	*Chief Secty for Ireland.*
E. Pennefather,	*Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*
J. Doherty, Esq.	*Attorney-Gen. for Ireland.*
* * * *	*Solicitor-General.*
	Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

Mr. Grenville 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 will be 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 were found promoting the work of mischief and sedition throughout the country.—*Sun.*

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 become extinct at the decease of its present possessor.

In the House of Lords, last night, (23d,) 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."

Lord Rosse has vacated the Postmaster-Generalship of Ireland.

It is reported that one of the first measures of the new administration will be to separate the political from the judicial duties of the Lord High Chancellor, and thus prevent the great inconvenience and expense to which suitors in this court are exposed from a change in ministers.—*Stand.*

Earl Grey is as much opposed to the doctrines of free trade, of which Viscount Goderich is a principal teacher, as the wise and eloquent member for Newark (Mr. Sadler) can be; and opposition cannot be stronger than that which subsists between Sir J. Graham and Sir H. Parnell on the currency question.—*Ibid.*

His Majesty, who is an early riser, is to be seen nearly every morning, at about eight o'clock, promenading to the Park, Pall-mall or St. James's-street, unattended; this is a convincing proof that he entertains no fear from his subjects, as some people would wish to make it appear.—*Globe.*

Most of the ex-Ministers have already made great reductions in their domestic establishments. We hear that Lord Ellenborough purposes spending a considerable time on the continent.

One of the earliest measures, which, it is said, will be adopted by the new Ministry, to render themselves popular, will be a remission of taxes to the extent of four or five millions, to be followed by a funding of Exchequer Bills. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, from his conduct on the Finance Committee, seems pledged to the former.—To supply a portion of the deficiency in the finances, a total suspension of the purchases of the Sinking Fund Commissioners is spoken of in the City.—*Dublin Warder.*

THE QUEEN.—*Irish Manufacture.*—Our most gracious Queen Adelaide has ordered four dresses of velvet for her Royal person, from the Earl of Meath's Liberty.

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 polity 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.*

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Marquis of Anglesey will, it is expected, arrive in Ireland about the middle of the ensuing month. The Duke of Northumberland will embark for England on or about the 13th; previous to which his Excellency will swear in Lords Justices.

DUBLIN, NOV. 29.

Extract of a letter from London, Friday night.

A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon at the Foreign office, which was attended by all the Ministers. The members of the Cabinet sat in deliberation for an unusually long period, and it was understood had under consideration the measures of prevention of the incendiary spirit evinced in various parts of the country. The subject of foreign politics also attracted attention, as well as is said, some plans for the abolition of some of the assessed taxes.

The public securities have left off heavy this afternoon, produced by the statements put forth of the condition of the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Winchester and Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and different parts of Sussex. At Marlborough the peaceable inhabitants were kept in the greatest state of alarm by the numerous attacks made on property by the peasantry.

A reason for the gloomy state of the Consol Market, was the tenor of the private advices from Paris and St. Petersburgh. At the former there were some indications of an opposition to the government of the new King; this, coupled with a further decline in the funds, made a pretty strong impression, though we must observe that those letters which we have perused, induce us to believe that there is much exaggeration on the affairs of France, and that, up to Wednesday, the capital remained apparently tranquil with, however, a diminution of confidence among all classes. There were reports too, of further changes in the Ministry circulated immediately; it was officially known that the Duke of Wellington was out of office here.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

The intelligence from different parts of England is very alarming, and appears to have created a strong sensation. The well disposed classes of society are driven to associate for self-defence against a system of plunder and devastation almost unprecedented in the annals of England. The following communication is from a London Correspondent, dated Tuesday night:—

"At Andover, yesterday, the stage coach to town was stopped, and most of the passengers robbed of nearly all the whole of their money, by a lawless mob, who collected in the place. At Dorking, Epsom, and other places there have likewise been large assemblages."

The following accounnt of disturbances at Hungerford, yesterday, is handed to us by one of the gentlemen who was molested by the mob at that place, on his arriving in his carriage:—

"He informs us, that after leaving Marlborough, on his way to Hungerford, they observed many groups of country people collected in the fields, which induced them to imagine that there was something wrong. On the arrival of the carriage at Hungerford, for the purpose of changing horses, it was surrounded, together with the coach from Bath, by three or four hundred people, many of them armed with bludgeons, who declared that they were starving, and demanded money not only from the gentlemen in the carriage, but also from the passengers in the Bath coach, from whom something was given. The gentlemen in the carriage only gave the mob, which threatened them a mere trifle.

"Some delay took place in putting the horses to the carriage, as also the stage coach. The mob, in the mean time placing themselves in such a manner as if they intended to detain both unless more money were given them. At length the post boy mounted the box of the carriage, and the driver of the stage coach having his horses put to, started at the same moment, and both vehicles being abreast of each other, succeeded in making an opening in the people, several of whom aimed blows not only at the carriage, but likewise the drivers and horses.

"No further molestation was offered to the travellers. On their arrival at Reading, they found the place filled with military, and Mr. F. Palmer, M. P. actively engaged in ascertaining the particulars of the disturbances, but was not acquainted with the situation where they occurred, until made acquainted by the two gentlemen to whom we have referred, who were requested to wait on the Marquis of Downshire, then sitting at the Quarter Sessions. From him they received a letter addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, (Lord Abingdon,) which they immediately delivered to his Lordship on their arrival in London, who proceeded to the home department with the above particulars.

"We omitted to state, that the troops which were stationed at Reading were sent in the direction of Hungerford as soon as it became known that the people had assembled there, and it is fully expected that they would have been dispersed in the course of yesterday."

Effectual measures have been adopted in various parts of the metropolis to repress any disposition to riot and tumult. On Tuesday a great number of the most respectable merchants and shop-keepers in the Borough of Southwark, attended voluntarily at Union Hall, for the purpose of being sworn in to act as constables, in order to preserve the peace. Those gentlemen, one and all, expressed their willingness to act in the above capacity as long as their services were required to assist, and they moreover stated that their relatives and dependents were quite ready and willing to be enrolled, to aid and assist in quelling riot and disturbance that might occur in that portion of the town. Several respectable inhabitants of the parish of Lambeth also came forward in the same manner to offer their assistance in the event of disturbance.

A mob of about 1500 persons paraded the west end of the town, on Monday evening, and threatened to make an attack upon the residency of Earl Bathurst in Downing street. They were not dispersed without a severe struggle. The streets were afterwards patrolled by the police. There have been nightly assemblages of the people since.

KENT.—A considerable portion of the peasantry of Kent is in a state of reckless insubordination. Outrages on property, of the most alarming description, are manifestly on the increase. Bodies of men almost nightly, and, of late, even by day, assemble and proceed from one farm-house to another, destroying, in the most open and daring manner, the agricultural machinery on the premises; and, far worse, the secret incendiary plys his dreadful occupation with a frequency and success that must, if continued, ere long desolate the whole country. Alarm naturally prevails all around. No man, who possesses and dwells amid property of this description, can lay his head on his pillow without the frightful anticipation of being roused to witness its destruction, and endeavour to rescue his dwelling and his family from the flames.

Incendiarics.—The incendiary system has spread from Kent to Sussex and Surrey, in both of which, houses have been burned down, and agricultural produce destroyed; but there is reason to believe that the fires are caused by strangers and do not originate with the peasantry, who, in most instances, have shown themselves anxious to afford every assistance in their power for the extinction of the flames.

BOLTON, NOV. 6.—The working class of people are throughout this part of the country in a very unsettled state, most particularly so the colliers, who have in most instances obtained an advance of 100 per cent. and in one or two cases 150 per cent. upon their wages. This, of course, has been followed by a corresponding advance in coals.

Upwards of £8000 worth of property was destroyed by an incendiary at Willingham, 10 miles from Cambridge, on the night of the 21st instant.

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 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."

Extract of another letter, dated "London, Nov. 26. (7 o'clock, evening.)—The frightful state of things in England is now the all-engrossing topic of conversation here. The fire of disaffection has been mouldering for a long time, and at length the flame has broken out. But the evil does not lie in what has taken place, so much as in what every man whose mind is not shrouded in prejudice, fears will take place. A sullen, silent discontent is worse at all times than the mere ebullition of dissatisfaction. That sullen discontent pervades all England. Antipathy to landlords, hatred of tithes, and deep enmity against the oligarchy, exist in every shire in Britain. And yet, no coercive measures are even talked of. The notion of dragooning the machine breakers and incendiaries of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Cambridge, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, &c. as used to be the fashion in Tipperary, is out of the question.—The new Administration is likely to be very popular. Should Lord Grey and his colleagues be thwarted in any of those measures of retrenchment, economy, and reform, by the underlings of the late Cabinet, who sit in Parliament for Treasury boroughs, there will be a dissolution, and the hacks will be sent adrift, and from a place which has been polluted by their presence. This I can inform you, *pro certo*, is the intention in a high quarter.—I understand some troops have been ordered hither from Ireland. If the order has not gone, it is to go. Red coats and bayonets are more required in England than beyond the channel at this moment."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Liverpool Courier, November 17.*)

We have received the French papers of Tuesday, which are perfectly occupied with debates in the Chambers. The decision of the Chambers in the affairs of the press, is giving great dissatisfaction. The proceedings in the trial of the ministers are going on, seven witnesses having been examined on Saturday, and seven more on Tuesday last. Part of the report against them has been already read.

A letter from one of the leaders of the insurgents at Brussels, has been received in London, in which it is announced that several discussions have taken place lately, in which the prevailing voice appeared to be for a Sovereign from the Orange family, but with this preliminary, which would be insisted upon, that Antwerp should be rebuilt at the expense of the King of Holland.

The future boundaries of Greece have been provisionally marked out, but as yet they have not been finally adjusted. The delay is understood to be occasioned by the absence of the French commissioner. There is to much reason to apprehend that Candia will again be the scene of a sanguinary and protracted struggle, The Sultan has assigned that ill-fated island to the Pacha of Egypt, whose authority has been already set at defiance by the high-spirited people.

Gen. Gurrea, the constitutionalist, who entered Spain through the Eastern Pyrenees, is making progress. He has beaten a corps of Count D'Espana's army, near Urgel, and D'Espana is said to have been mortally wounded.

We have received letters from Madrid of the 4th instant, and from Barcelona of the 1st. It would appear from their contents, that the Constitutional cause in Spain has lost every chance of success for the present, by the failure of the first attempts on the frontiers. The partisans of a representative form of government, however, have not given up all hopes, and their number is likely to go on increasing rapidly. The number of executions ordered in Galicia since the failure of the late invasion, is said to surpass all belief. A mere suspicion cast on individuals of entertaining "liberal opinions" is sufficient to call on them the last punishment of the laws. In Catalonia, it appears that the most perfect tranquility