



He remembered the case of Mr. C. Wynn, which was in point. There, the House having expressed a desire to that effect, the whole of a very long pamphlet was read to it—This undoubtedly appeared to be a very inconvenient mode of proceeding, because it was almost impossible that Honourable Gentlemen could fix their attention with sufficient accuracy on particular passages, scattered through such a quantity of matter. He should consider that the best mode of proceeding on this occasion, would be, after disposing of the Resolution, to adjourn the further consideration of these Papers for a day, in order to allow Members an opportunity in the meantime of forming their judgment upon them. (Hear, hear!) He certainly, for his own part, could not see how any thing which they contained could so far vary their nature as to make them amount to any thing else but a gross Breach of Privilege—but he had only cursorily looked at them.

Mr. TIERNEY conceived that the whole question at present was to call upon that House to say whether the passages which had been read amounted to a Breach of Privilege or not? His own impression was, that they did amount to one. He thought no man could doubt the fact. It was, he presumed, the meaning of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Wynn, we believe) that, on examining them more particularly, it was possible something might appear to soften their character to some degree. Abstractedly considered, no one could doubt that these passages amounted to a Breach of Privilege; but if any circumstances of extenuation could be detected, by course it was proper that they should not visit the party so severely as they would otherwise do. If this was the case of a Breach of Privilege, he thought they must agree to the Resolution proposed by the Honourable Member for Exeter, as a very proper one. (Hear, hear!) It would be for them afterwards to consult what further they would do in the matter.

Mr. C. WYNN suggested, that in Mr. Hobhouse's case, which was one of a very gross libel on that House, the consideration of the subject was adjourned for a day, after its being first noticed by an Honourable Member.

The SPEAKER stated, that there was a great variety of precedents for dealing with these subjects in two very different modes; one of them was to move that the article or paragraph in question was a breach of the privilege of that House; then to call the party to the bar, so that he might admit or deny the matter charged against him; and afterwards to deal with the case accordingly. The other course was, where the House, before it decided whether the thing was or was not a Breach of Privilege, called the Party to the Bar, in order that it might hear from him any explanations which might have the effect of enabling it to ascertain whether it was or was not a Breach of Privilege; and so went on to deal with the case. Where the article or paragraph was so undoubtedly a Breach of Privilege as to be voted such in the first place, no subsequent explanation of the party when called to the bar could affect the question as to whether, *ye or no*, the matter amounted to a Breach of Privilege, though it might lead to very material alterations in the punishment which such an offence would *prima facie* incur. Every Member of the House must well know that the Privileges of Parliament were possessed by it as a high Public Trust, which that House would not unnecessarily interfere with.

Although they were from day to day shutting their eyes to Breaches of Privilege so clear that there could exist no doubt about their character, they might see no Public Advantage likely to arise, but they might anticipate much Public Disadvantage, as probable to result, from dealing too strictly with those Privileges; but this voluntary indulgence on the part of Parliament could not alter the nature of that offence which was a Breach of Privilege. What he wished the House to consider on such occasions was, to keep the question as to the fact of the Breach of Privilege distinct and apart from the propriety or impropriety of taking public notice of it. If they did this, they would injure both their own Privileges and the Public Interests, because in that case their declining to notice a Breach of Privilege might be construed into a doubt, on their parts, of the existence of that Privilege. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. W. COURTENAY concurred in this view of the subject. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, as their Privileges were violated, when any report of, or comment on, them, was published, there could be no hesitation in assuming a Breach of them to have been committed in the present case. But if there were any doubt as to the proceedings which were to follow their vote, it might be advisable to pause before they came to a decision.—The Noble Marquis proceeded to make some further observations in a very inaudible tone. We collected, that he thought it might be in the meanwhile proper for the House to desire the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Abercrombie) to attend in his place forthwith, and to require of him such a pledge that the House might feel satisfied no personal consequences would ensue upon this matter.

The SPEAKER expressed his concurrence in the suggestion of the Noble Marquis. No course, however, could be so satisfactorily taken as that which should be adopted after the House ascertained whether this was the case of a Breach of Privilege or not. The best mode in which the suggestion that had just been made could be effected, would be to direct the attendance of the Hon. Member (Mr. Abercrombie) in the House forthwith; and if that proceeding should not be

thought sufficient under the circumstances, then to come to a resolution expressive of the House's opinion, and mandating upon the Hon. Member, that no steps should be taken by him in reference to the remarks contained in these Papers. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. FEEL thought, that as far as any analogy could be furnished by the proceedings of the House, as between a Member and the Members, the last case, that of Mr. Hobhouse, was a case perfectly in point. The same postponement, and on the same principles, of obtaining every possible information, and of most maturely considering the subjects which were offered in that instance, he (Mr. Peel) should recommend on the present occasion. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. TIERNEY declared that the two cases which the Right Hon. Gentleman had thus assimilated, appeared to him to be as different as two things in this world could well be. Mr. Hobhouse's Pamphlet had no reference whatever to any thing said by any particular Member of that House. A great part of that publication might have been explained and accounted for by a variety of considerations—the House's general character—by the known political opinions of the writer—by the state of his mind and feeling at the time: it was altogether general in its application. But the present case was quite of a different kind. Here the House was called upon most pointedly to interfere. No man could at all doubt that this was a direct personal attack upon a Member of Parliament for having discharged conscientiously a painful duty. As to the course of proceeding which had, in so gratifying a manner been suggested by the Noble Lord (Hear, hear!) he hoped that Noble Lord would proceed in it without delay. Time was important; and he should be very sorry, if the House should not interfere soon enough to prevent any personal encounter between two persons, for one of whom he entertained a very sincere and very high regard. In twenty-four hours they might be too late. Suppose, that tomorrow his Hon. Friend (Mr. Abercrombie) should not be in that House—(Hear, hear!)—suppose he was not to be found in town, (Hear, hear!) what would be the feelings of the House if any delay should be imputed to its members? But it was said, they must first ascertain whether or no this was the case of a Breach of Privilege. He (Mr. Tierney) did implore the House, if they saw any ground or reason for saying that this was a Breach of their Privileges, to come at once to the Resolution proposed by the Member for Exeter; and to follow it up with that further step which he thought would prove so highly satisfactory to every Gentleman who heard him. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. W. WYNN said, that whether there was a Breach of Privileges or not, they could make an Order, that the Hon. Member should attend in his place forthwith, in order to present the consequences which were apprehended. This should be done forthwith, because while they debated it, information might be conveyed which would defeat their intentions. Lord BANKES conceived the present case to be quite distinct from that of Mr. Hobhouse, although it was certainly a gross libel on the House of Commons; but it was not a case of that clear and distinct Breach of Privilege which those passages contained; there could be no doubt of this being a gross Breach of Privilege, and that the House should declare it to be so at once; and he moved so accordingly.

The question was then put from the Chair, "That the said passages commenting on the Speech of a Member of this House are a Breach of the Privileges of this House." (Hear, hear!)

Lord BANNING could not allow that question to be put without wishing the whole of the letter to be read. Mr. Hobhouse committed a gross Breach of Privilege, by saying, that the Members of that House should be turned out, door locked, and the key thrown into the Thames; yet, in that case, time was given to inquire if there was any extenuation of the libel. The same should be done in this case. They should, therefore, make the Order for the attendance of the Hon. Member forthwith, and then adjourn the consideration of the Breach of Privilege.

Mr. BROUGHAM could not avoid considering the publication clearly a breach of privilege. Incidental to the main question was another matter introduced by the Hon. Member—the charge of a personal attack. The point to be dealt with by the House now, was the breach of privilege; and the incidental matter was to be regarded as an inducement to the House to treat the question of privilege with all possible despatch. There was a material difference between this case and the charge against Mr. Hobhouse; that was, general discussion; it might be a breach of privilege; it was undoubtedly extremely indecorous and highly to be reprobated; but it did not amount to so immediate and direct an act of obstruction. This was a direct and not a constructive obstruction, not only a number of Members, but of a single Member. Constructively and remotely, all might be considered as obstructions of Members. There was, however, a great difference as to the urgency of the one case and of the other; the one was merely of a general and consequential nature, the other was a personal attack upon a Member in the discharge of his duty. From the possible, if not probable peril of the party, there was here a paramount necessity to proceed without delay to declare in the first instance, that the publication was a breach of privilege; and in the next, to take the preventive step to avoid disastrous results. (Hear, hear!) Let the House look at the situation of his Hon. and Learned Friend, against whom (for against him it must be held to be) this

Charge was made. The House could not do so promiscuously in the breach of privilege, and then, as an after measure, require the attendance of the Hon. Member. He entertained a strong opinion both as to the urgency of the case and of the necessity that something like a unanimous opinion of the House should go forth to the Public, if for no other purpose than to show its firm determination, and with a strong hand to put down a system which went to the very roots, and would destroy every vestige of privilege. He hoped that there was not a shadow of ground for the comparison between the worst, the gravest, the most indecorous attack upon the House in its corporate capacity, and an attack upon an individual Member, singled out by two persons whose names had been brought under consideration. Men might go on faintly and boldly discharging their duty in Parliament in spite of any general libels—but if particular Members were to be picked out and selected because they gave offence to certain parties in the course of the discharge of their public avocations, he would not say that they could proceed quite fearlessly, or at least, as steadily and fearlessly, in any case, much less in one like that of his Hon. and Learned Friend.

Mr. C. WYNN fully concurred in all that had just fallen from the Hon. Gentleman. Among the most sacred and important duties which the House owed not only to itself, but to the Country, was that of preventing, by every means in its power, by every exertion of its authority, the practice of making Members responsible for words spoken within its walls. As to the distinction between instances where two Members were concerned, or only one, he might observe that Lord Russell had been ordered by the House to attend, and not to proceed to a challenge in consequence of a quarrel with a Peer (Lord Sunderland). He trusted that the House, without delay, would procure the attendance of Mr. Abercrombie.

Lord BANNING, in a low tone, intimated that he would not oppose the general wishes of the House.

Mr. W. COURTENAY said, that his only object in pressing for an immediate decision, was to avoid the great expenses to which attention had already been made. The question was then put, and carried *nem. con.* that the party read by the Clerk from the Letter signed "John Hope" were a Breach of Privilege.

Mr. C. WYNN observed, that it would be fit now either to adjourn this part of the proceeding, or to summon the Printer to attend at the Bar, in order that a knowledge of the Author of the Letter might be obtained.

The SPEAKER suggested that the better course might be to order the Printer to attend; then to adjourn that part of the subject; and lastly, to procure the presence of the Hon. and Learned Member.

Lord BANNING remarked, that the Printer of the Letter of Mr. Hope lived in Edinburgh.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that would require a delay of twelve or fourteen days, and therefore he would put it to the House, and the Noble Lord (Banning) whether there could be any doubt as to the Letter being written by Mr. John Hope.

Lord BANNING had no hesitation to say, that every word of it was written by Mr. Hope, and he would answer it at the Bar.

Mr. WYNN added, that when Mr. Hope was at the Bar, he might be shown the Letter; and if he acknowledged it, the difficulty would be at an end.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that after what had fallen from the Noble Lord, the House could proceed with all possible despatch. All that remained to be done, was to order the attendance of Mr. Abercrombie, and on a future day to summon to the Bar Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies.

Mr. BROUGHAM thought the Noble Lord had given an evidence quite sufficient for a Process. Verdict.

After a remark from Mr. W. COURTENAY and Mr. WYNN, which was not heard.

The SPEAKER put the question, "That John Hope, Esq. attend at the Bar to-morrow next."

Mr. ELLICE reminded the House, that in the case of Mr. Hobhouse, when he admitted that Gentleman was the author of the Pamphlet, the House had proceeded to commit him without requiring his appearance. Such seemed the more reasonable mode of proceeding now.

Mr. WYNN contended that the case were different. The Noble Lord had no doubt that the letter was that of Mr. Hope; but in the case of Mr. Hobhouse, the House had acted upon the supposition that the Hon. Member for County was authorized to sign the author of the pamphlet.

Mr. ELLICE admitted the distinction.

It was then put, and carried *nem. con.* that John Hope, Esq. do attend at the Bar of this House on to-morrow next.

Mr. HUSKISSON considered the offensive passages in that letter to be applied to the Editor of the Courier, and not to Mr. Abercrombie. The letter charged the Editor with stating a falsehood in a pretended report of a speech of Mr. Abercrombie, but he did not charge Mr. Abercrombie with uttering a falsehood. He confessed that he thought any man would be pained in an unpleasant situation, if, after seeing a report of a speech in a Newspaper, which went to affect his character, he should write to the Editor of that Paper, and that expressions in that letter addressed to the Editor, should be construed into a Breach of the Privileges of that House.

Mr. TIERNEY considered this in a different view from that taken by the Right Honourable

Gentleman. He considered the publication of this correspondence arising out of these circumstances as a Breach of Privilege; but this Gentleman accompanied them with a letter, charging, as the Right Honourable Gentleman says, the Editor of the Courier with inserting falsehoods. Taking it in the best point of view, it was saying this—You have published a report of a speech of a Member of the House of Commons, (and knowing as he (Mr. Tierney) did, the necessity of those words reported the proceedings of that House, he had no doubt that the report given was an accurate report of the speech delivered in that House.) and in that report are contained falsehoods, malignity, and scandal. He considered this case much worse than that of Mr. Hope. Could any one doubt the object of the Writer, or the Member to whom the passage pointed? If this were not a libel, he did not know what was. If there were any doubt as to the Author of this Letter, the House could order the Editor of the Courier to the bar, and he would at once tell them how the Letter came into his possession. He did not like special pleading in a case like the present, because he thought the first duty of the House was to protect a Member, when in the discharge of his duty as a public officer, for stated facts, of the truth of which he had no doubt.

Mr. HUSKISSON disclaimed any intention to call at the Papers before the House. What he meant to say was, that upon the Letter to the Courier alone, he was not prepared to admit a Breach of Privilege. If so, they would establish that no one could answer what was contained in the reports published by Newspapers, without committing a Breach of Privilege.

Mr. TIERNEY agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that this publication ought to be taken altogether, and that no particular part should be selected. He had not intended to wound the feelings of the Right Hon. Gentleman by any thing he had said.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was of opinion that the whole was rendered clear by the context. It imputed falsehood to the report of the speech, and he thought it rather for a constitution to make it personally offensive to Mr. Abercrombie.

Mr. TIERNEY by no means concurred—Mr. Menzies, in his Letter, asserted that the report was false, and he argued that Mr. Abercrombie by his Letter adopted the words of the Newspaper.

Mr. HUSKISSON had no doubt of the whole being a Breach of Privilege, but not that solitary passage.

Mr. W. COURTENAY then moved, that the Letter of Mr. Menzies to Mr. Abercrombie, and the comment attached to it, was a Breach of the Privileges of the House.

Mr. BANKES was desirous that the whole should be read.

The Clerk was beginning to read it accordingly, when

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY proposed that the order for the attendance of Mr. Abercrombie forthwith be first made.

Mr. TIERNEY expressed his approbation; and on the Motion of Mr. C. WYNN that question was put and carried.

The Correspondence between Mr. Abercrombie and Mr. Menzies was then read by the Clerk.

Mr. COURTENAY said, that it was necessary for him to say a very little upon this question.—Taking the whole of the Papers which they had heard read, into consideration, &c. also in manner in which they had been communicated to the Public, and the medium through which they had appeared there could be no doubt that they were intended to be read; and that amount to a breach of privilege. The circumstance of its being communicated by such a channel as a public Newspaper was a strong confirmation of the existence of such an intention.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, he had no hesitation in making up his mind regarding the decided breach of privilege; and under all the circumstances they ought to order the party to the Bar.

Mr. COURTENAY amended his Motion as follows:—"That the said publication taking notice of the speech of a Member of this House is a Breach of Privilege."

It was put and carried *nem. con.*

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that in such a case it was not necessary to entangle itself with forms, or lose time in an unnecessary examination of Printers.

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed the most ready acquiescence in the suggestion of the Noble Marquis; forms were the handmaids of justice, and ought to operate as an obstruction. The letter was signed by a Gentleman who was known, and who not only gave the street and town of his residence, but the number of his dwelling. In such a case the strength of the presumption entitled the House, for the exercise of its inquisitorial functions (for the object now was only to inquire) to summon Mr. Menzies to attend.

Mr. W. COURTENAY then moved, that "W. Menzies, Esq. be summoned to attend the House to-morrow next."—Ordered.

The SPEAKER at Arms here entered, and announced, that the Messenger who had been sent in quest of Mr. Abercrombie, was at attendance.

The SPEAKER put the question—"That the Messenger be called in," which having been agreed to, he immediately announced at the Bar.

The SPEAKER—What is your name? A. Sir, John Hope.

The SPEAKER—You carried the order of the House to Mr. Abercrombie's House? I did

not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once, without suffering the troops to march from place to place, and to follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out *Vive l'Empereur!* The *Monitor* account allows us sufficient ground for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it is willing to allow.

We have seen a circular letter, by which we find that another Lion has been contracted for by the Prussian Government for three millions and a half, to be applied to the taking out of circulation the Prussian floating debt of State Bonds, and to light up a canal in Holland. It must be confessed that we are a most disinterested, good-natured people, in this respect to the relief of other nations, in the midst of our own embarrassments. Where will this end, and how will it end?

Great energy was exhibited yesterday morning by large bills posted in various parts of the town, and particularly by one exhibited near the Stock Exchange. The crowd there was so great that it impeded the carrying down of the Barchinians. Various were the commentaries displayed by those parties who had an interest in the subject, which it related. The confusion it caused on the London Bourse, was such that at length it was pulled down. It ran as follows:—

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The Report on this Bill was received; the Amendments were read a second time and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half past one.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons last night, the Letters of Mr. Menzies, the Scotch Advocate, to the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, and to the Editor of the Courier, together with the letter of John Hope, Esq. to Mr. Abercrombie, were the subject of a long and interesting discussion—Mr. W. Courtenay having complained of them as a breach of the privileges of the House. The House decided that the Letters of Mr. Menzies and Mr. Hope were breaches of privilege, and ordered both those Gentlemen to attend the House next week. Mr. Abercrombie was also ordered to attend forthwith, but, upon a message being despatched to his house, it was found that he had left town in the afternoon for Scotland.

The absence of Mr. A. was made known to the House; but in the mean time Mr. Peel had introduced to the Speaker's Chamber, and there presented the requisite powers for the taking of the Lord Advocate's two Deputies into custody wherever they might be found, to secure their observance of the Peace. With such warrants the King's Messenger was sent to Scotland, and he was accompanied by Mr. Stein, a Messenger of the Commons, to serve the Order of the House on the two Advocates. Soon after the Messengers had left in a post-chaise and four, they were followed by Mr. Spiter, a Scotch Gentleman, who, together with the order of the House to be served on Mr. Abercrombie, to attend in his seat in Parliament forthwith. This Messenger also left London in a post-chaise and four; as that if the several Messengers are tolerably active, they may arrive in Edinburgh time enough to serve the Order, upon the three Gentlemen before their preliminary arrangements are completed which generally require such a breach of the peace as may be in contemplation.

The intelligence in the Paris Paper of Sunday is of more importance than it has been for some time past. The party of Bonaparte have not only abandoned all hope of destroying the present Government; and, though he is no more, they form projects, and make his name, *Vive l'Empereur!* There was an attempt, in the department of the Upper Rhine, to induce three regiments; the principal person concerned was Louis, Colonel Courcier, already implicated in the conspiracy of the 10th August, 1830, and a certain named Rousch. The account in the *Monitor* is a long one. They had previously made," says that Paper, "large distributions of money, and were continually giving out that they were acting by virtue of orders from a Central Committee established in the capital." We have no doubt they were—and in all these revolutionary attempts, we find that the conspirators are never in want of funds.—Whence and by whom are they furnished? However the conspiracy broke out on the 21st July, as had been expected. One squadron left Colmar, and another Non-Breisch, to meet at a central point—Rousch. Colmar had at first announced his intention of rebelling the Prisoners at B-fort, but postponed it until he had received reinforcements. Now, as this intention was so publicly known to the troops, they could not have supposed that his designs were friendly to the existing Government. When he arrived at Rousch, he cried out *Vive l'Empereur!* and led the squadron to Mayenbourg, where he found another squadron of chasseurs. He announced to them also, that he came to command them in the name of the Emperor. He then shaped his course to Eosheim, which he wished to enter, but was opposed by two Quarter-Masters, who reminded him that he had promised to conduct them to the residences of his associates.

The *Monitor* then closes its account abruptly with saying that Colmar and Rousch now took the alarm, and endeavoured to effect their escape, were arrested and carried to Colmar. Now, as the conspiracy was known before-hand, five or six Officers faithful to the King having marched in the ranks of the two squadrons as privates, we do

not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once, without suffering the troops to march from place to place, and to follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out *Vive l'Empereur!* The *Monitor* account allows us sufficient ground for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it is willing to allow.

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Great energy was exhibited yesterday morning by large bills posted in various parts of the town, and particularly by one exhibited near the Stock Exchange. The crowd there was so great that it impeded the carrying down of the Barchinians. Various were the commentaries displayed by those parties who had an interest in the subject, which it related. The confusion it caused on the London Bourse, was such that at length it was pulled down. It ran as follows:—

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The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half past one.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons last night, the Letters of Mr. Menzies, the Scotch Advocate, to the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, and to the Editor of the Courier, together with the letter of John Hope, Esq. to Mr. Abercrombie, were the subject of a long and interesting discussion—Mr. W. Courtenay having complained of them as a breach of the privileges of the House. The House decided that the Letters of Mr. Menzies and Mr. Hope were breaches of privilege, and ordered both those Gentlemen to attend the House next week. Mr. Abercrombie was also ordered to attend forthwith, but, upon a message being despatched to his house, it was found that he had left town in the afternoon for Scotland.

The absence of Mr. A. was made known to the House; but in the mean time Mr. Peel had introduced to the Speaker's Chamber, and there presented the requisite powers for the taking of the Lord Advocate's two Deputies into custody wherever they might be found, to secure their observance of the Peace. With such warrants the King's Messenger was sent to Scotland, and he was accompanied by Mr. Stein, a Messenger of the Commons, to serve the Order of the House on the two Advocates. Soon after the Messengers had left in a post-chaise and four, they were followed by Mr. Spiter, a Scotch Gentleman, who, together with the order of the House to be served on Mr. Abercrombie, to attend in his seat in Parliament forthwith. This Messenger also left London in a post-chaise and four; as that if the several Messengers are tolerably active, they may arrive in Edinburgh time enough to serve the Order, upon the three Gentlemen before their preliminary arrangements are completed which generally require such a breach of the peace as may be in contemplation.

The intelligence in the Paris Paper of Sunday is of more importance than it has been for some time past. The party of Bonaparte have not only abandoned all hope of destroying the present Government; and, though he is no more, they form projects, and make his name, *Vive l'Empereur!* There was an attempt, in the department of the Upper Rhine, to induce three regiments; the principal person concerned was Louis, Colonel Courcier, already implicated in the conspiracy of the 10th August, 1830, and a certain named Rousch. The account in the *Monitor* is a long one. They had previously made," says that Paper, "large distributions of money, and were continually giving out that they were acting by virtue of orders from a Central Committee established in the capital." We have no doubt they were—and in all these revolutionary attempts, we find that the conspirators are never in want of funds.—Whence and by whom are they furnished? However the conspiracy broke out on the 21st July, as had been expected. One squadron left Colmar, and another Non-Breisch, to meet at a central point—Rousch. Colmar had at first announced his intention of rebelling the Prisoners at B-fort, but postponed it until he had received reinforcements. Now, as this intention was so publicly known to the troops, they could not have supposed that his designs were friendly to the existing Government. When he arrived at Rousch, he cried out *Vive l'Empereur!* and led the squadron to Mayenbourg, where he found another squadron of chasseurs. He announced to them also, that he came to command them in the name of the Emperor. He then shaped his course to Eosheim, which he wished to enter, but was opposed by two Quarter-Masters, who reminded him that he had promised to conduct them to the residences of his associates.

The *Monitor* then closes its account abruptly with saying that Colmar and Rousch now took the alarm, and endeavoured to effect their escape, were arrested and carried to Colmar. Now, as the conspiracy was known before-hand, five or six Officers faithful to the King having marched in the ranks of the two squadrons as privates, we do

not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once, without suffering the troops to march from place to place, and to follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out *Vive l'Empereur!* The *Monitor* account allows us sufficient ground for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it is willing to allow.

We have seen a circular letter, by which we find that another Lion has been contracted for by the Prussian Government for three millions and a half, to be applied to the taking out of circulation the Prussian floating debt of State Bonds, and to light up a canal in Holland. It must be confessed that we are a most disinterested, good-natured people, in this respect to the relief of other nations, in the midst of our own embarrassments. Where will this end, and how will it end?

Great energy was exhibited yesterday morning by large bills posted in various parts of the town, and particularly by one exhibited near the Stock Exchange. The crowd there was so great that it impeded the carrying down of the Barchinians. Various were the commentaries displayed by those parties who had an interest in the subject, which it related. The confusion it caused on the London Bourse, was such that at length it was pulled down. It ran as follows:—

To the Moral Interest of Great Britain in general.

Englandmen—Forty millions of British money are already involved in foreign bills of exchange, and 15 millions more on the brink of the precipice—Amplified and frightful risk! Any sudden change in public opinion, which the successful state of Europe may effect, from day to day,