The Waterford Mail.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

VOL. IX.—No. 847. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1831. PRICE 6d.

NEW WOOLLEN HALL, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD.

PAUL MURPHY

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has OPENED the above Establishment in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Custom-house Quay, for the

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Hats, Corduroys, Waistcoating, Velveteens, Merinos, Scotch Plaids, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.; and in soliciting the attention of the Public to his present Stock of Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care, and purchased on the best terms, he trusts, on comparison, that his prices will be found as low as any house in the City, which, combined with his determination of asking

BUT ONE PRICE,

And that marked in plain figures on each article, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage and support.

Custom house Quay, Sept. 15, 1831.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining the appointment of CONSTABLE, or SUPERNUMERARY CONSTABLE, by applying at the Chamberlain's Office, in the Town Hall, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock on the 29th and 30th instant, and the 1st of October, may be informed of the particulars of the situation, and of the time and manner in which the appointment will be made.

By order of the Council,
RICHARD COOKE,
Town Clerk.

Waterford, 27th Sept., 1831.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ADJOURNED SESSIONS for receiving the Returns of the Population from the Enumerators of this County, will be held on the 14th OCTOBER next, at SAINT PATRICK'S HALL.

By Order,
BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Waterford, 26th Sept., 1831.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

30th August, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on Friday, the 19th of August instant, about the hour of six o'clock, P.M., Mr. Thomas Gregory, a respectable Attorney, who resided in the town of Carlow, was attacked by a party of persons, near his farm of Ballylehane, in the Queen's County, on the borders of the County of Kilkenny, in the direction of Castlecomer, who discharged a shot at him, which severely wounded him, of which wound he has since died; and that the said party severely beat a clerk who accompanied him.

His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS,

to any Person or Persons, (except the Person or Persons who actually fired the shots) who shall within Six Months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of all, or any of the persons concerned in this daring Outrage and Murder.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. GOSSET.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

LIST OF NOTICES SERVED ON THE CLERK OF THE PEACE FOR REGISTRY AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, TO BE HELD AT LISMORE, ON THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1831.

1. Thomas Fudge, Rocklodge, lands, barony of Decies within Drum, townland of Ballyillenane—yearly value, £20.
2. John Fudge, Ballyillenane, lands, barony of Decies within Drum, townland of Ballycurreen—yearly value, £20.
3. Richard Walsh, Turin, house and lands, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Turin—yearly value, £10.
4. Daniel Iveis, Commons, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Boula—yearly value, £10.
5. Thomas Dunn, Newtown, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Boula—yearly value, £10.
6. William Murray, Monaberry, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Boula—yearly value, £10.
7. Edmond Walsh, Monaberry, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Boula—yearly value, £10.
8. James Morrosey, Monaberry, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Boula—yearly value, £10.
9. Denis Morrosey, Monaberry, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Boula—yearly value, £10.
10. Bartholomew Leahy, Monaberry, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Boula—yearly value, £10.
11. Patrick Fitzgerald, Monaberry, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Coolbeggan—yearly value, £10.
12. Timothy Crowley, Coolbeggan, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Coolbeggan—yearly value, £10.
13. John Crowley, Coolbeggan, house and land, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, townland of Coolbeggan—yearly value, £10.

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

LIST OF NOTICES SERVED ON THE CLERK OF THE PEACE FOR REGISTRY AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, TO BE HELD AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ON THE 14TH OCTOBER, 1831.

1. Pierse M'Guire, Woodstown, lands, barony of Upperthird, townland of Donnebratton—yearly value, £20.

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford—29, Mountaincastle; Oct. 3, Ferrypoint, Ballykeerogue.
County Tipperary—29, Cappagh, Toomevara; 30, Ballicleriihan; Oct. 4, Thurles.
County Kilkenny—29, Fiddown; October 3, Kilmurry, Mullinavat.
County Wexford—28, Camolin; 29, Ballyhack, Birchgrove, Oulart; 30, Harrow; October 1, Taghmon; 3, Moneyhore, Tintrin.
County Limerick—29, Ballyscanlan; October 1, Kilteely, Knocklong, Newcastle; 4, Castleconnell.
County Carlow—29, Tinnehinch; October 3, Orchard; 4, Borris.

LAW KALENDAR.

Waterford City Sessions—October 7.
Do. Publicans' Sessions—October 6.
Do. Population Sessions—October 1.
Do. Court of Record—October 1.
County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, Oct. 14; Lismore, 17.
County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, Oct. 17; Clonmel, 23.
County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, Oct. 18; Thomastown, 24.
County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, Oct. 17; Ross, 22.

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PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

23d—Velocity, Dyer, Archangel, gen. cargo—William, Walff, ditto, ditto.
24th—St. Day, Lancaster, Falmouth, ballast.
25th—City of Waterford, (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—David, (pleasure yacht), John Congreve, Esq. from Cowes.
26th—None.

SAILED.

23d—Gipsy, (steamer), Keay, Liverpool.
24th—Nora Creina, (steamer), Stacey, Bristol.
25th—Hercules, Harries, Milford, ballast, from Ross—Providence, Jones, Swansea, do.—Resolution, Fisher, and Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Williams, Cardiff, do.—Emelie, Chultz, St. Ubes, do.—Susan and Jane, Lodwig—and Fame, Philips, Bristol, grain—Ruth, Harris, Falmouth, flour—William Black, Darley, Cork, wine, &c.—Renown, Evans, London, grain.
26th—Bothal, Ballast office yacht, with stones for light houses—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, provision and grain—Caledonia, Hurst, Cork, herrings.
27th—Two Brothers, Pearse, Portsmouth, grain—City of Waterford, (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo, and passengers.

Wind—N.N.E.

SHIP NEWS.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 19—Wind W. fresh breeze. Last night, the Lord Melville Packet arrived from the Brazils; left Rio de Janeiro July 25, Bahia August 1, Pernambuco August 9, left at Rio his Majesty's ships Druid, Tribune, and Tyne; Sept. 11, lat. 48 long. 18, spoke the American brig Fame, of Duxburry, from Liverpool; passed the squadron under Sir E. Codrington, standing to the westward. A disturbance took place at Rio a day or two before the Packet left, and several lives were lost in the streets; the rioters were disarmed. Arrived on the 19th the Marlborough Packet from Lisbon, in 15 days; left in the Tagus his Majesty's ships Briton and Dispatch, French ships Melpomene and L'Egle, and Sandwich Packet and Belem Castle merchantman. The Portuguese Government are very active in fitting out all the men of war the French left them, and Admiral Roser had been sent for from Oporto to command them. All the forts on the Tagus are also put into the best state of defence, from which it is thought the Government expect an attack. Sailed on the 4th instant—the Camilla, Douglas, from the Coast Troy. Off port, the Mary Clark, Battershall, from Port-an-Prince.

The following copy of a notice was posted in the village of Loughmen, near Templemore, county Tipperary, a few days ago, and handed by Mr. Kennedy (the person threatened) to the Police:—

"There are spies throughout the Parish looking on to see who dare pay one shilling tithe to any man whatsoever; any person violating my rules and regulations will receive the most rigid punishment. I caution Mr. Kennedy to have no more to do with the tithes of this parish, or any man whatsoever, if they do, let them mark the consequence. If Mr. Kennedy insists on driving, or distraining the parish, I will come at him very easy—all the military in Templemore will not save his life. Given under my hand,

(Signed) "Captain Kill Proctor."

Privy Council.—At half-past four o'clock on Saturday the Privy Council assembled, and the Right Honourable the Commander of the Forces was sworn one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 28.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	86 0	to 89 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	30 0	to 31 0
Wheat, per brl.	24 0	.. 28 6	Pork, do.	00 0	.. 00 0
Oats, ditto,	9 6	.. 10 6	Heads, do	20 0	.. 21 0
Barley, ditto,	13 0	.. 14 6	Offal, do.	19 0	.. 20 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	12 0	.. 13 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 4	.. 6 7
Flour, per bag,			Beef, per lb.	0 4	.. 0 5
2ds,	35 0	.. 37 0	Mutton, do.	0 5	.. 0 6
3ds,	28 0	.. 32 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 6
4ths,	16 0	.. 20 0	Potatoes, per 14lb.	0 3½	.. 0 4
Indian Corn, do.	18 0	.. 20 0	Coals, Newport,	2 6	.. 2 8
Meal, do.	18 0	.. 20 0	Swansea,	2 6	.. 2 8
Rice, per cwt.	00 0	.. 00 0			

The receipts of corn from farmers continue in tolerably good supply—prices remain nearly as last quoted. Butter is in fair supply, and has risen 2s per cwt. within the last two days; yesterday the highest price given was 89s per cwt; 2d quality, 87s: inferior descriptions in proportion. Weighed on Monday 285; yesterday 400 firkins.

Cork, Sept. 26.—BUTTER: To the merchants, first quality, 83s; second quality, 84s; third quality, 77s; fourth quality 73s; fifth quality 69s; sixth quality 57s. To the country, first quality 78s; second quality 75s; third quality 68s: fourth quality 64s; 5th quality 60s; sixth quality, 47s. Whiskey 6s 2d to 6s 7d per Irish gallon.

Clonmel, Sept. 23.—Butter, 83s to 84s 6d; oatmeal, 13s to —s per cwt. Flour, seconds, 36s to —s; households, 34s to —s; thirds, 28s; fourths, 16s per bag. Bere 10s 6d to 11s; barley, 12s to 15s per barrel; wheat, 1s 3½d to 1s 5¼d; oats, 8¼d to 8½d per stone.

Wexford, Sept. 23.—Wheat, 25s to 27s; barley, 14s to 16s 3d; oats, 9s to 10s 6d; beans, 19s to 20s; butter, 80s to 82s; potatoes, 3d per stone.

Dublin Corn Exchange, September 23.—There was a good supply of wheat at market to day, which was taken off at about same terms as on Tuesday; but oats were dull and rather lower. No change in bere and barley. Wheat, red, 24s to 28s; ditto white, 28s to 30s; oats, 11s to 12s; bere, 12s 6d to 13s 3d; barley, 14s to 16s.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, For the Week ending Friday, September 23.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
4378 Wheat, per brl. 20 stone	20 0	32 0	27 0
901 Bere, do. 16 do.	12 0	13 6	13 1
49 Barley, do. 16 do.	15 0	00 0	00 0
4592 Oats, do. 14 do.	9 0	14 0	10 10
9707 Flour, per cwt.	5 0	24 0	0 0
320 Oatmeal, per do. 8 do.	10 0	13 0	11 5
Sold to Bakers only.			
8327 Cwt. of Flour	14 0	24 0	18 9¼

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 46s 8d per sack of 20 stone.

Receipts of Flour .. 9363 } 1st. from 22s 0d to 24s 0d
Sales .. 9707 } 2d. from 14s 0d to 21s 0d; 3d. from 6s 0d to 10s 0d

Quartern Loaf, .. 9d. | Half Quartern, .. 4½d.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 23.—The supplies of English wheat continue to be large, but they come to hand so cold and damp that no sales can be effected, and the wheat trade in particular is extremely dull. Oats are in good supply, with but little demand. Fresh samples of barley continue to arrive, but the quality is generally inferior, and the trade is very heavy. Prices are nominally as on Monday.

Corn Averages—The following is the official return of the average of grain up to Saturday, Sept. 16:—Imperial weekly Average—Wheat, 63s 7d; barley, 37s 4d; oats, 24s 2d; rye, 35s 3d; beans, 41s; peas, 41s 11d.

THE ARMY.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday.)

The Commander of the Forces, Sir H. Vivian, dined with the officers of the 50th regiment at Templemore on the 9th inst., and reviewed the regiment on the morning of the 10th, when their fine appearance under arms, the steadiness with which they executed their various evolutions in the field, as well as the cleanliness and regularity of their barracks obtained his entire approbation.

Sir Hussey Vivian, with some members of his family, and their suite, arrived on Tuesday evening from Bandon, at Cork. Next morning, at 10 o'clock, the General, accompanied by Sir George Bingham, proceeded to the barrack, when the depots of the 56th and 69th regiments with a detachment of the 36th were inspected.

The barracks and hospitals were then closely inspected, and Sir H. Vivian expressed his perfect satisfaction with their orderly state. Shortly after he left for Ballincollig, and in the evening was entertained by Sir George Bingham.

On Thursday, the depot of the 86th was inspected at Spike Island, and yesterday the Commander of the Forces left Cork for Fermoy, where a numerous body of troops are collected.

Yesterday the 5th regiment were inspected at Buttevant, and this day the troops at Fermoy were inspected by Lieut. General Sir H. Vivian. The 17th Lancers and 69th return to Cork on Monday.

The 64th regiment have received the letter of readiness, preparatory to their leaving Belfast for Birr. This gallant corps has been stationed there for the last 14 months.

Two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and 100 rank and file, from the 65th depot at Kinsale, are ordered to embark for the West Indies.

Detachments for the several regiments in the West Indies are ordered to assemble, on the 4th of October, for embarkation.

The regiments in the West Indies are the 1st, 19th, 22d, 25th, 35th, 36th, 65th, 77th, 84th, 86th, 91st, and 93d.

All officers in future are to give stamp receipts for their half pay. This order will be productive of great inconvenience, and create much delay in the quarterly payments, while the addition to the revenue by this step cannot exceed a few hundreds.

Michael Haunen, private of the 30th regiment, and servant of Captain Andrews, of the same regiment, left Dublin on Tuesday night, taking a silver hunting watch of superior description, London made, a fine gold chain, three yards long, a diamond ring, and an enamelled ring, set with pearl at each end, a sapphire brooch, a ruby pin, a mocho brooch, and a small mother-o'-pearl box, containing small stones of considerable value, and has not since been heard of.

The detachment of the artillery, for several months quartered in Clonmel, have received a letter of readiness, preparatory to embarkation for Barbadoes.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Sept. 20, 1831.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Capt. A. T. Maclean to be Major, without purchase, vice Bowers, deceased; Lieut. T. Rosser to be Captain, without purchase, vice Maclean; Serjeant Major C. Floyd to be Adjutant, with the rank of Cornet, vice Rosser, promoted.

12th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. E. Senior, from the half pay of the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Clarke, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

44th do—Lieut. H. L. Layard to be Captain, by purchase, vice Connor, who retires; Ensign W. H. Hadfield to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Layard; F. M. Wade, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hadfield.

46th ditto—Ensign J. Campbell, to be Adjutant, vice French, promoted; Ensign E. Bayly to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, appointed Adjutant; W. R. L. Bennett, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bayly.

49th ditto—Ensign J. T. Grant to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice R. T. Sparks, deceased. Gentleman Cadet J. Heatley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Grant, promoted.

53d ditto—Ensign H. Walsh to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Burges, who retires; A Levett, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walsh.

55th ditto—Ensign H. M'Caskill, from the 89th Regiment to be Ensign, vice Poppleton, who exchanges; Ensign W. Hope, from the 89th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

89th ditto—Ensign W. A. Poppleton, from the 55th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice M'Caskill, who exchanges; Ensign P. L. Campbell, from the 55th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Hope, who exchanges.

A Chamber of Commerce and Commercial news room is to be opened on the Quay of Wexford this week.

Three Governors of the county of Carlow, twenty-two Justices of the Peace, and five Protestant Clergymen, with the Dean of Leighlin at their head, have come to a resolution similar to that which we lately published from an equally respectable body in this county, stating that the maintenance of the yeomanry force in Ireland is necessary to the peace and good order of the country. They also bear testimony to the respectability and uniform good conduct of that force.—*Wexford Herald.*

LONDON.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.

We have received Dutch letters and papers of the 21st. Their contents are not important, but Holland appears seriously inclined to war. All the Dutch journals are full of taunts against the cowardly Belgians.

The German mail does not communicate any intelligence from Poland. The troops, formerly under the command of General Gielgud, which had taken refuge in Prussia, are distributed in small bodies in cantonments throughout that kingdom. Of the fate of the main body of the Polish army, we are not informed from any quarter.

From Turkey we learn that a bloody civil war is carrying on there, but the particulars, as detailed in the German Papers, are very confused. It would seem as if the Turkish empire was on the eve of falling to pieces. The cholera continues to make progress on the continent.

Lisbon Papers to the 12th have been received. Much disturbance prevails in Lisbon. Private letters state, that upwards of 100 soldiers have been shot, and more executions expected to take place. The adherents of Miguel are determined, it appears, to oppose Don Pedro's pretensions at all hazards.

The cholera is causing the utmost alarm in Berlin, and the King of Prussia is taking active precautions against it. Private letters describe the terror prevailing in all parts of Prussia as excessive. Every person who could leave Berlin has done so, and the poverty and distress of the lower classes is so great that an insurrection is expected. The government depends upon the allegiance of the army; but if the panic of cholera spreads among the soldiery, as some persons anticipate, the consequence may be most disastrous.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The embarrassing position of M. Sebastiani, Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, is rendered additionally perplexing, by the arrival at Paris of Count Guilleminot, ex Ambassador at Constantinople. Count Guilleminot, though born in Belgium, belongs to a French family, and distinguished himself during the campaigns of Napoleon, as one of his ablest and most enterprising Generals. During a portion of his life he was, however, under the displeasure of Bonaparte, and this secured to him subsequently the favour of the Duke d'Angouleme. In 1823 he was named chief of the Etat Major of the Duke, and in this quality made with him the campaign in Spain. There he acquired so completely the affection and confidence of the Prince, that, although he was an avowed republican, and an enemy to all priests and all religions he became the friend and confident of both the Duke and the Duchess. The Duchess d' Angouleme used always to call him "My little republican," and subsequently obtained for him the appointment of Ambassador to Turkey. This appointment was fully concurred in by both the court and the Romish clergy, as they wished to separate him from the Duke d'Angouleme, and to prevent him from pouring into the ear of his royal master those liberal counsels to which, perhaps, if he had partially attended, he might have averted, by wise and moderate concession, the tragedy of July, 1830. After the revolution of the three days, Count Guilleminot continued Ambassador at Constantinople—and, having learnt from the French government, that both Austria and Russia were indisposed to recognize the new order of things in France, that the Polish revolution had broken out, hastened to persuade the government of the Porte to adopt the cause of the Poles, and to aid in establishing a powerful kingdom between Russia and Turkey. The Sultan, surprised at this step, forwarded the next day a copy of these despatches and counsels to each of the representatives of his allies, residing in Constantinople—and in a few weeks Russia, Prussia, and Austria, demanded the recall of Count Guilleminot. M. Sebastiani, on these applications being made to him, stated to the respective courts that he was as much surprised as they could be at this step of Count Guilleminot, especially as he had addressed a despatch some weeks before, stating that the system of the French government was to be peace and non intervention. Count Guilleminot stated that M. Sebastiani ante dated this despatch—did not send it off until after the whole affair had been complained of at Paris, and that in acting as he did with reference to the Porte and Poland, he had attended to the spirit of the despatches he had received, and had, in fact, complied with the wishes of the government of Louis Philip and his three republican advisers. Count Guilleminot's charge against M. Sebastiani is, therefore, one of a most serious character, and goes to attack the honour and integrity of the Cabinet. It is also said that the Count comes back possessing papers of considerable importance, relative to the embassy of Sebastiani himself at Constantinople, who was sent there by Bonaparte after the battle of Austerlitz, and who, our readers will remember, induced the Sultan to put the capital into a state of defence at the moment he was affecting to enter into negociations for peace, with the British fleet in the Dardanelles. It is said, that these documents will prove that M. Sebastiani, during his stay at Constantinople as Ambassador, counselled the Turkish government to make no concessions to the Hellenists, and was their most determined and bitter enemy. Thus, when "Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," and when rogues fall out, honest men profit by their disputes.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Sept. 21, 1831.

Paris is once more comparatively calm, and although groups continue to assemble in the Palais Royal and in various parts of the city, yet they confine themselves to reading aloud the newspapers, and remarking upon the different passages of the speeches, either approving or disapproving the observations of the orators. It is, however, most lamentable to read the accounts and letters published in the opposition journals of the number of persons killed and wounded, but the popular party appear wholly to forget that the mobs are the illegal measures, and that their suppression is a legal act. No government, be it monarchical, constitutional, or republican, can exist, if, because a minister is unpopular, we are to have barricades, murder, and pillage. Although, however, the external appearance of Paris is less agitated, it is not less really tranquil. Party spirit runs higher every day, and four and twenty hours never pass over my head without my observing that political differences have made fresh breaches among friends and in families. All the pleasures of friendly and social intercourse are for the time suspended. This disorganisation of society is an immense evil. It lowers the character as well as condition of men and of nations, and its results are not only immediate, but permanent. The minister yesterday maintained his ground, or rather gained fresh ground, in the Chamber of Deputies. The speech of General Lamarque was not listened to, whilst that of M. Thiers produced a profound impression. We must not, however, forget that this M. Thiers, who is now for "order," established the journal called the *National* in the reign of Charles, and for the avowed object of overthrowing the Bourbon and establishing a republican government. M. Thiers is now a placeman, and having obtained his first price, and being in a fair way of procuring a better, he finds every thing perfect, and lauds M. Perier to the skies.

This state of things cannot go on much longer. Some party must triumph, or France will be inevitably ruined. It is, therefore, much to be desired that the Chamber of Deputies should, by a decided vote, either determine for or against the administration of M. Perier; and either invest him with its confidence, and enable him to move onwards, or withdraw that confidence by a vote, which would call the extreme left to office.

The latest letters received from Berlin state that the negociations between the Polish army and the Marshal Paskewitsch have concluded satisfactorily, and the army has been disarmed and surrendered to the Emperor. I am not, however, by any means assured that the writers of these letters were well informed; and though I have seen two letters from Berlin announcing the same fact, yet I give you the account with suspicions of its accuracy. The French government has not yet received the particulars of the capitulation of Warsaw, except those published by the journals I inclose; and we are quite in ignorance of the terms on which the Poles are to be treated by the conquering army of the Russian autocrat.

From Greece we have terrible accounts of insurrection and civil war; and unless the affairs of that country be speedily arranged, the inhabitants will bitterly rue the battle of Navarin.

In several arrondissements in Paris, the National Guards are signing petitions to the Chamber and to the King, against the continuance in office of M. Casimir Perier, and against the system of peace he has hitherto pursued. Party spirit is evinced in every form, and with increasing violence, and the government is watching with unparalleled assiduity the movements, and even the private residences and thoughts, as well as actions of all foreigners.

The tumult in the Chamber to-day has been terrible. At the time your reporter left, nothing could exceed the disorder.

HOUSE OF LORDS—SEPT. 22.

FIRST READING OF THE REFORM BILL.

Long before five o'clock there was a very numerous attendance of their lordships, and the space in front of the throne was crowded with members of the House of Commons. The Lord Chancellor had no sooner taken his seat on the woolsack, than the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar and announced "a message from the Commons." The lords were collected in groups in various parts of the house, and many of the peers seemed, by the expression of their countenances and earnestness of manner, to be engaged in speculations of no ordinary character. Each noble lord hastily took his seat, and a perfect stillness prevailed throughout the house, when the doors were thrown open, and upwards of 100 members of the House of Commons, with Lord Althorp and Lord John Russell at their head, made their appearance at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor came to the bar with the usual formalities.

Lord J. Russell, in delivering the bill to the noble and learned lord, said—"This, my lord, is a bill to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales, which the House of Commons have agreed to, and to which they desire the concurrence of your lordships."

These words were followed by a cry of "hear, hear," from the members of the House of Commons who had come up with the bill, and this unusual proceeding was met by a cry of "order," from some of the lords.

Instead of retiring from the bar, which is usual in such cases, the members of the House of Commons maintained their position.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, from the woolsack, communicated to the House the nature of the message from the Commons, with unusual solemnity of tone and manner; and the words of entre ceremony, which are repeated upon the bringing up of every bill, were listened to with breathless silence.

Earl GREY, who soon after entered, said—"My lords, I was not present when the bill for effecting a reform in the representation of the people was brought from the Commons. I beg, however, now to move that the bill be read a first time. In moving to fix a day for the second reading of the bill, I have no other wish than to consult the convenience of your lordships. It will perhaps suit the convenience of all parties if I fix the second reading for Monday se'nnight" ("hear, hear," from all parts of the house.)

The bill was then read a first time without comment, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday se'nnight.

Earl GREY—"If the second reading should be carried, as I have every reason to hope it will be, I trust that there will be no objection to take the committee with as little delay as possible" ("hear, hear," from all parts of the house).

The members of the House of Commons now retired from the bar.

NEUFCHATEL.

The questions raised by the insurrection in the Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, are likely to embarrass the French minister. Neufchatel is, as our readers are aware, a canton situate between the lake bearing its name and the frontiers of France. It is 36 miles from north to south, and 18 miles in its greatest breadth. This territory was formerly a principality, and in 1707 became annexed to the crown of Prussia. In 1806 the Prussian government ceded it to Napoleon; but in 1814 it was restored to Switzerland, and formed into a Swiss canton, but subject to the sovereignty of the King of Prussia. This sovereignty is in some respects little more than nominal, except that it yields some £10,000 or £12,000 sterling of revenue to Prussia, and his Majesty has the right of requiring to be supplied with a certain number of troops. The persons employed in the administration are nearly all Swiss, and as the inhabitants of the canton are Protestant as well as the King of Prussia, no disputes have arisen on the subject of religion. Since 1814 we have not heard of any complaints having been made by the inhabitants of Neufchatel, either of the paternal Suzerainte of the King of Prussia, or of the local government, except those general complaints which are always made in all countries by the governed against those who rule over them. Indeed, the completion of many public works in the capital of Canton since 1814—the new town-house, and the superb causeway leading towards the valley of St. Imier, abundantly prove that the Canton has gained as much in prosperity as in real independence, since its separation from France. It is also worthy of remark that, during the insurrections which took place in nearly all the cantons of Switzerland at the close of the last and the beginning of the present year, although all the neighbouring cantons were in a state of revolt, that of Neufchatel remained perfectly tranquil. Of a sudden, however, the inhabitants of the country have risen, the local governments have been deposed, and a provisional government has been established, which refuses any longer to recognize the claims of the King of Prussia. His Majesty is before this apprised of the conduct of his subjects, and will refuse to acknowledge a revolution which can count but a few hundred partisans. Yet he will be unable to re-establish and enforce his rights without resorting to an armed force, and this armed force will be unable to enter Neufchatel, without passing either through France, or through other Swiss cantons. The French government is prepared to object to the former course, and the other cantons of Switzerland would not consent to the entry of foreign troops into any part of the territory of the Confederation. The King of Prussia is, therefore placed in a difficult position, especially as the sending of a Prussian army to Switzerland, even through the Swiss cantons, would on more accounts than one be objected to by France, as, independent of the temporary violation of the neutrality of the Swiss territory, there would be the almost certainty of the introduction of the cholera morbus into Neufchatel, which is too near France to be submitted to without opposition. It is probable that the King of Prussia will, in the first instance, endeavour to obtain the re-establishment of order, through the influence of the Helvetic Confederation, but should this fail, it can scarcely be doubted that his Majesty will resort to other means to enforce his rights.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sept. 20.

REFORM BILL.

Mr. MACAULEY said that he now, in the last stage of these proceedings, gave his cordial support to a good and salutary measure, which he doubted not would lay the foundation for others. To the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, and those who maintained with him that this bill would not realise any of the benefits that were anticipated from it, he could only say that the end of any or of all governments, was not to make the people rich, but to protect the people in making themselves rich (hear). The members of his Majesty's Government were reproached with being theorists, when, at the same time, all opposition offered to them upon the present measure was purely theoretical (cheers). He utterly denied that, in the event of this bill being carried, improper or unworthy persons would be returned to the house. Upon this point he was completely at issue with the honourable member for Cockermouth, and others who advanced the same opinion. Let hon. members only look at the persons returned for Leicester and Nottingham, which were large and populous places, and then say whether those places were not properly represented. Let them look at the metropolis, and say whether it was not properly represented (shouts of dissent from the opposition side. There was no right to suppose that more democracy would proceed from a general franchise of ten pounds, than had long prevailed in Westminster and Southwark. But was it necessary for him to say that some of the greatest men that the country had ever seen were returned for both these places? He believed that the fact could not be disputed when he named Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Tierney, and Sir S. Romilly. With respect to Sir S. Romilly, he might pause and ask whether he was ever known to be a hustings man or a mob orator? (hear and cheers). When he (Mr. Macauley) first voted for this motion, his sole reason for doing so was the danger likely to result from neglecting it, and that danger was not yet diminished. He was well aware that reform was hated by some persons because it would correct abuses, and by others because it would avert anarchy. The right honourable gentleman, the member for Tamworth, told the house that a reaction had taken place in the public mind, and the fact was reiterated in all the literary organs of the Tory party, from *The Quarterly Review* to *The Morning Post*; but nothing could possibly be more erroneous than such an idea. The public showed a zeal proportionate to the occasion, and after having made the most triumphant struggle, then returned to a state of repose, as it had before done previously and subsequently to the motion of General Gascoyne in a former parliament on the self same question. There was but too much reason to infer that the enemies of reform were but indifferent observers of the many demonstrations which had been made, and ignorant spectators of the crisis which was approaching them, and in which they would be called upon to act an independent, liberal, and conscientious part. Public opinion on the subject was settled, and liberal, and decided. A great mistake had gone forth on the subject of a celebrated revolution. He believed the events of last August in Paris were not the cause but the effect of our long cherished sentiments on the subject of government. The people had been previously excited by the long debates which they had heard in that house in the year 1830, of which, by the bye, he knew himself nothing. He could never credit the assertion that, from the debates of that period, and the refusal of the house to inquire into the necessity of granting or refusing to agricultural labourers the honest meed of their toil, had arisen the eager demand for reform, or that such small drops should have occasioned so signal an overflow of popular dissatisfaction, if it had not been previously full to repletion. He could trace this feeling to an origin of no very recent nature. It was well known that several times within the last thirty years of George III. the question of reform had been agitated by very distinguished individuals in that house, and supported by highly respectable minorities. The question won its widening way each time it was advocated within those walls. The French revolution, however, intervened soon after, and the public were too deeply interested in the state of our foreign relations, to interest themselves very actively in the pursuit of reform. First the peace, and next the Catholic question, hid and obscured the nation's vision on the subject of reform. Now its energies were concentrated, its hopes sanguine in the extreme. For himself, he anticipated no re-action, any more than he would have done had he lived in the times when the acts of parliament for the burning of witches, or the trial of innocence or guilt, by walking over red hot ploughshares, had been formally repealed. The victories of reason were gained for ever, and the calmness of the public at the present moment, after their extraordinary excitement, might be fairly construed to arise from the confidence of hope (hear). He regretted to have heard it almost asserted in terms, by the hon. and learned member opposite (Mr. Pemberton) that the purity of the House of Commons was incompatible with the existence of the House of Lords (hear, from the ministetial benches)—and that if they wished to retain the House of Peers, they must be contented with a mock House of Commons (hear, hear). He would ask such if they had ever visited Paris, and witnessed the desolation and decay of that quarter of the city, Saint Germain's, the wonted residence of the proud nobility of France prior to the revolution, which hurled them from their palaces to miserable exile. Had they ever contemplated the speaking ruins of an aristocracy as proud and elevated as ever lived, driven forth from their ancestral seats to implore charity from a rival nation, and the professors of an hostile religion? And why was this change—why this confiscation—this expatriation? Or why were their palaces given to strangers, or exposed to sale in the vulgar mart? He would answer, because they had been deaf to remonstrance, and had shown no sympathy with the people (loud cheers from the ministerial benches)—because they refused all concession to the wishes of the great mass of the population of France. For himself, he felt no alarm at making the concession (hear, and a laugh from the opposition). The best guarantee of the safety of the concession, as respected the House of Peers, was to be drawn from the enumeration of the names of its supporters in that house: of which those of Cavendish, the princely house of Howard, that of Marlborough, and of Derby, stood in the foremost ranks. These were the strongest pledges that could be given that the peers of England would reject the advice of injudicious and dangerous counsellors. But should they be unfortunately otherwise persuaded, let them not imagine, though they might defeat this bill for the present, that they would enjoy anything more than a short respite. Let this house, too, recollect that they had privileges to preserve and property to defend. Let them dread to return to that state which they had witnessed on the close of the career of the last administration, who went out, in fact, leaving every thing in confusion, and the different counties in the west of England lighted up by the fires of the incendiaries. If such were the horrors of the day of their flight from office, he would leave it to the imagination to contemplate what might be the alarm which would invade all ranks of society on their return to those seats, which they had abdicated because they were incapable of compliance with the wishes of the enlightened part of the community? Never had there been witnessed more marked unanimity throughout England since the day each British heart was banded to that of its fellow, when the vaunted Armada sailded up the British Channel; or since, in our own times, the safety of our country had been menaced by the army of invasion collected by Bonaparte at Boulogne. If the efforts of the enemies of the bill elsewhere were, as he could not imagine it possible they should be, successful, they would only have the melancholy triumph, he believed, of dragging down on their heads the ruins of society. In such a crisis, he was, at least, gratified to reflect this house had boldly placed itself in the van of the nation, and the cause it advocated; and he was not without a very confident hope that in the hour of trial its virtue, wisdom, and energy, would be the happy means of the salvation of the nation (loud cheers).

Mr. CROKER rose, and said he would maintain that one part of the hon. member's speech carried with it its own refutation; for in his (Mr. Croker's) opinion, the peers of France had made extravagant concessions to the people; and it was those concessions which had involved them in ruin. Was not the hon. member for Calne aware that the peers of France had conceded the point *Tiers Etat*? Was he not aware that it was a Montmorency who proposed the abolition of nobility; and a Noailles that moved for the destruction of signorial rights, whilst the Archbishop of Paris brought forward the plan for the yielding up the tithes—a measure so strong, that even the Abbe Gregroire considered it too bold for him to support? The French Revolution could not, therefore, be attributed to any resistance which the peers had made to the wishes of the people. The British house of lords was a bulwark of the constitution—it stood as an isthumus between the ocean on one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other. The hon. and learned gentleman said, that the lords would exercise their undoubted privilege—the same privilege which that house exercised, of deciding for themselves respecting the policy of this measure—were setting them up against the wishes of the people, and pretending that they would never be themselves, unless they maintained a mock house of commons (hear, hear, hear). But it was this mock house of commons under which England had so long flourished. The hon. and learned gentleman had said, that the people of England were still enamoured of the bill; that it was the same bill under whose banners they had arranged themselves, and that they looked at it with the same quiet approbation as before. He (Mr. Croker) could only say, that if the people of England did think so, the people of England must have lost their common sense; for any two things more different than the bill as it is and as it was, it was not possible to conceive. The hon. member proceeded at great length to deprecate the changes made by the bill, and contended that it would increase instead of diminish county elections. The hon. member, in allusion to the commissioners under the bill, said, the church, the bar, the horse guards, had been ransacked for them; and last of all, as if this house was to be attacked on a point of the greatest delicacy, upon which it was most jealous, and upon which it had never allowed either King or Kaisar to whisper an opinion, the last commissioner to whom he should allude was the clerk of the house of lords. If he were to go through this bill, and were to examine narrowly into that part of it which related to the bar, he would undertake to prove that if ever there was an attempt made to bring the honorable profession of the law into subjection to the government of the day, that attempt was made in this bill. The right hon. gentleman, after pointing out the great addition which such appointments would make to the influence of the crown, proceeded to contend that this bill would overturn the ancient constitution of the country. He was satisfied that if they passed the present bill, and if the house of lords should be intimidated into the adoption of it, they would have arrived at that period which at the outset of his speech he had called the evening of insanity (cheers). The revolution would have commenced, and a republic would be near at hand (cheers). Let him not be understood to say, that a republic could be established in this country—no such thing; he only meant to say, that a republic would be attempted, and would fail (cheers from the opposition). But in that failure what might happen—

"Through what variety of untried being—
Through what new scenes and changes might we pass?"

There might be blood, there might be plunder (loud cheers from the opposition). He believed there might be both. An hon. gentleman had expressed great surprise at his making an allusion to such contingent dangers. He could only say in reply, that the allusion originally was none of his. He only echoed the words which had fallen from the noble lord opposite. He repelled the supposition. He believed that there was safety for England even though the reform bill was rejected (loud cheers from the opposition). It was not the humble individual who was then addressing the house, but the noble lord opposite, who had conjured up the present danger (cheers from the opposition). It was the vote of the house of commons in the late parliament—it was the vote and voice of the King—which had created the present excitement (great cheering from the opposition). The people of England, he begged to observe, were not turbulent; they were only obedient to a misguided cause. The people of England were not revolutionary; they only followed the commands of the constitutional authorities. The people of England were not inclined to blood and plunder; but they were told from that house, and they were told from the throne, that their enthusiasm was patriotism, and that their violence in support of the reform bill was an imperative duty (cheers). If the two houses of parliament should do their duty—and WE have already performed ours (great cheering from the ministerial benches, re-echoed for some time from the opposition benches, which prevented the speaker from finishing the sentence)—yes, they, the gentlemen on the opposition side of the house had performed their duty; they had been here night after night fighting against majorities perpetually fluctuating, but of which he would only say, that he would rather be in the minority for ever than form part of them, when they voted first for keeping Aldborough in schedule B, and then within five minutes afterwards voted in a manner diametrically opposite, in order to keep Dowaton in schedule A (cheers from the opposition). He admitted that if the members of those majorities wished to carry the bill, they must not examine too closely into the details. If they wished to concur in their votes upon it, they must consent to shut their eyes and not open their mouths, for if they did either the one or the other, in all probability a collision of opinion would take place among them. To-night, when the padlock was removed which had been set on the mouths of the hon. gentlemen opposite, several members who had voted in the different majorities had come forward to express their sentiments; but with one exception, not one of them had declared himself satisfied with the bill. His hon. friends near him had performed their duty, and he had no doubt that the House of Lords would perform theirs in spite of the dangers with which weak minded individuals were attempting to terrify them (cheers from the opposition). So far was he from saying to the House of Lords that by succumbing they would save themselves, that he would go so far as to say that if they did succumb, he should be opposed to the House of Lords (cheers from the opposition). For what purpose was it that they had hitherto preserved that house—for what purpose was it that they had attended its growth, and given to it the dearest pledges of their love and confidence? Why was it that, until the last few days, every public man had looked up to a seat in it as the greatest triumph which he could achieve—as the greatest reward which could be tendered him for his services to his country? Was it not because the House of Lords was looked upon as a conservative branch of the constitution, and as its surest protection against the madness of temporary violence, and the enthusiasm of reckless innovation? He had been educated in the principles of the constitution, and had been taught to revere the House of Lords with the same respect which he paid to the sovereign. He would, therefore, say to their lordships, "Now or never must you make your stand" (great cheering). What, he would ask, was the use of the House of Lords? Was it to register the edicts of the Commons, or to give a blind assent to their resolutions? If it had a will of its own, and could differ from the Commons, when was the time for expressing that difference of opinion? Was it only to arrive when they could differ with safety? On the timber duties, on the wine duties, in a mere turnpike bill, the House of Commons allowed the House of Lords to throw out any bill of which they disapproved; but it was not, forsooth, to allow the House of Lords such an exercise of its undoubted privileges when a question of important magnitude was brought before it—a question which had occurred in his day—a question on which public opinion was so nearly balanced, that out of 36,000 voters who polled at the last election, there was only a majority of 1,600 found in favour of it—a question on which the House of Commons was divided to an extent to which it had never been divided previously—a question on which the late parliament was divided in the proportion of 302 to 301, the unit by which the majority was gained being of a character on which, if this were the time, he had much to say—a question on which the minority was still unexampled in amount, although they had been sent to their constituents with the King's name used against them—a question which was more important than any which had come before parliament since the questions of the revolution and of the Hanover succession (cheers from the opposition). He said that this question was more important than either of those two great questions, for they were two temporary questions connected with the natural lives of men which must of necessity soon pass away. They are gone, and we are going (loud laughter from the ministerial benches). Yes, he would repeat the words, they are gone, and we are going; but let us take care that we leave the country unimpaired behind us (cheers)—let us take care that we leave to our children the same liberty, the same glory, and the same prosperity which our fathers left to us—let us take care that we be not called, as a Parliament of ancient times was called, a *Parliamentum insanum* (cheers from the opposition). If opprobrium were to attach to any portion of that house, it would not be to himself and his his hon. friends near him, who, without any prospect of place—without any hope of popularity—without any expectation of any other reward than the approbation of their own consciences, had defended to the uttermost the Constitution of their country, which had been sanctioned, linked, and bound together with its prosperity for the last century and a half. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to express his belief, that if this bill came back to the house from the Lords, modified in all its objectionable parts, the house of commons, influenced by its constitutional affection to the ancient institutions of the country, would say, "This bill, so modified, we will not reject; for if we deprive the Lords of their privileges, the mob will soon deprive us of our privileges as a House of Commons" (cheers). Depend upon it, that any violence which that house might exercise against the House of Lords, would only be the prelude to a similar example of violence exercised upon the House of Commons. Shut up the House of Lords, and it would not be long before the mace now on the table will be carried away as a mere bauble. For there is no instance to be found in history in which, after a body of men had excited the mob to violence, the mob had not subsequently turned upon the agitators, and pulled down those who, at the commencement of their misconduct, deemed themselves superior to all external violence (cheers). If this bill should be returned to them from the House of Lords, modified, as he had before mentioned, he was sure that the people of England would pay the same constitutional obedience to the house of Lords which they now expressed themselves ready to pay to that house. We should have peace and quiet in the land; for there always had been peace and quiet in it, when a majority of the House of Commons had willed that there should be (cheers from the opposition.) Alarmed as he was at the present prospect of the country, he was still not despondent, because he saw the star of the constitution still bright about us; and he hoped that by fixing our eyes upon it, and by steadily pursuing the course which it directed, we should still weather the storm which was howling around us. He concluded by stating his determination to vote against the motion that this bill do now pass. The right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheering, which lasted for some minutes.

Mr. STANLEY said, that though he differed from the right hon. gentleman who had just sat down upon most of the topics which he had introduced into his very eloquent and discussive speech, there was one declaration in it with which he most cordially agreed; and that declaration was, that though the prospect around was dark and lowering, the star of the constitution was still shining above us and about us, and that by following its guidance we should still be able to weather the storm and to ride safely at last at our wished for haven. He believed that these expectations of the right hon. gentleman would be fully verified, and that they should be verified as soon as ever it was decreed that this bill should pass into a law (great cheering from the ministerial benches). He did not know any process by which the right hon. gentleman could so construe the orders of the house as to reserve to himself a right of discussing these points on the third reading of the bill, but the fact was, that the bill had been read a third time already, and it was now quite hopeless for the right hon. gentleman to carry any amendment on the bill, inasmuch as the question now was, that this bill do now pass (cheers from the ministerial benches). In this dreadful state of the question, it was some satisfaction to see the right hon. gentleman, after all his pathetic declamation on the grave perils which at present surrounded the state, able to turn his attention to such light subjects as those which he had introduced into a discussion to which they did not belong, and not unwilling to give the house a merry tune upon his fiddle, even though he stated that Rome was burning. If any stranger had walked into the house, and had listened to the two first hours of the right hon. gentleman's speech, could he have imagined, from the comic gestures and buoyant tones in which he delivered his speech, that he was discussing the last stage of a measure which he considered more important even than the glorious revolution of 1688? (laughter). There was one feature of the right hon. gentleman's speech which he could not very easily reconcile with the character which he had been pleased to ascribe to this atrocious and revolutionary measure. They were now discussing the very last stage of the bill so denounced, so vituperated, and yet the right hon. gentleman had been so facetious upon the subject that one would have concluded that he was analysing the unimportant details of a mere road bill or a turnpike bill (laughter)—and not a momentous national measure of policy on which the hearts, and minds, and affections of the people of England were irrevocably fixed (hear, hear). He had talked of changes, important changes, which had been introduced into the measure since it had first received the sanction of the public, but how was that assertion sustained? Was schedule A changed? Had schedule B been altered? (hear, hear). And was not the franchise to be extended as at first proposed to the great towns, to which hon. gentlemen opposite would not concede the privilege, when they found that it was impossible any longer to withhold it? (hear, and cheers). The right hon. gentleman had concluded his address with a petty appeal (hear), not to that house but to the house of lords, whom he conjured to reject or neutralize the bill; and then proceeded to prophesy what that house should do when the bill, pursuant to his prediction, should be sent back to them from the lords, with considerable amendments. He had apostrophized the French nobles too, by way of enforcing his appeal, but those nobles, he would tell him, had been destroyed by their own vacillating conduct, and by want of due firmness when called upon to act (hear, from the opposition). There was a great difference, however, between firmness and obstinacy, between dignity of resolve and tenacity of grasp, which was in the end compelled to drop powerless and paralysed, although it would never have relaxed of itself, how strongly soever urged by expediency to do so (hear). The noblesse granted when too late, and that not at the instance of reason, at the call of argument, but under the influence of direct intimidation (cheers from the opposition). The people of England were attached to a monarchical form of government—they revered aristocracy generally, but looked up to their own aristocracy in particular, because here there was no line of demarcation drawn between the aristocratical classes of society and the people themselves, properly so called. Of their privilege of legislation the people by no means desired to deprive them; but the result of their rejection of this bill, which he could not contemplate—would be a constant pressure on the peers as a body. Instead of being venerated and esteemed as the safeguards and ornaments of the country, they would be regarded with aversion and distrust; no longer esteemed the patrons and benefactors of the poor, they would be looked upon as hard and oppressive task-masters, who wrested from the people a power which they had no right to enjoy, and assumed that which they were not entitled to claim (hear and cheers). Whatever might happen—and he trusted ere six months to see the reform bill the law of the land, cementing all ranks in peace and unity one with another, thus establishing the empire on a solid and permanent basis—whatever might happen, he repeated, the satisfaction of the right hon. gentleman at the part which he had performed could not be greater or more comfortable to the conscience than that of those who had brought forward this mighty and most salutary measure, in the humble confidence that, by so doing, they were most effectually consolidating the liberties of the people (general cheering).

After a few words in explanation from Mr. Croker, Colonel Sibthorp moved an adjournment of the debate to next day, which was immediately acceded to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sept. 21.

REFORM BILL.

Sir C. WETHERELL commenced by observing that, instead of any adherence to moderation by gentlemen on the other side, a departure from that course had been provoked by their manner of proceeding. Language had been used which, though confined within the bounds of parliamentary practice, had been insulting to the honour, integrity, and independence of members who had found their way into the house for what were called nomination boroughs. Even the King's Attorney General had most provokingly charged hon. members with wishing to create a vexatious and frivolous delay. He felt rather surprised that at so late a period his Majesty's ministers had thought fit to come forward with so impetuous a torrent of eloquence, that, after having observed a very intelligible silence during the antecedent stages of the bill, they had suddenly taken off the embargo, and assailed the house with a *torrens dicendi copia* sufficient to strike terror into those who doubted the efficacy of the plan (a laugh). He had, before the bill was read a third time, taken the liberty to represent to the noble lord (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) that he considered the reduction of the members to be one of the most unconstitutional parts of the bill, and he wondered how his Majesty's government could, consistently with the cheered opinions which they had delivered in the progress of the measure, act upon such a principle. There was a regular phalanx of Catos among them. The First Lord of the Admiralty was a Cato; the Attorney General was a Cato; the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a Cato; the Secretary for Ireland was a Cato; and the Paymaster of the Forces was a Cato. There were five Catos to superintend the course of this admirable measure (a laugh from the opposition). A new channel had been discovered through which the public opinion was hereafter to flow to the aid of the House of Commons in the £10 tenancy (a laugh). The £10 voters were henceforward to constitute what was called public opinion, which, until now, was an aggregate of the sentiments and interests of the component parts of the House of Commons. His hon. friend had often spoken of the "moderation" existing among the mass of the people upon this question. Where, he asked, was that moderation exemplified? Was it in the public papers? (hear from the oaposition). Was it to be found in the pamphlets with which the metropolis abounded? (cheers from the opposition). Was it to be seen in the "moderate" pamphlet designated "What will the Lords do?" What is in the press the moderation, which was known to be violated, was preserved? He thought that, if the noble lord (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had witnessed the attacks which were made upon the House of Peers—if he had read the threats of personal vengeance against that house, he would alter his opinion as to the moderation with which the subject of the reform bill was treated. Had the noble lord chanced to meet with any published menace against the lords, in the event of the defeat of the bill in the upper house? Had he heard that mutiny and treason to the peers had been recommended out of doors by the supporters of his Majesty's ministers? (great cheering from the opposition). The noble lord and his coadjutors shook their heads. They had before them their reform bill, with its thousand and one amendments to it to bear them out in the course they had pursued. Had, he would ask, his Majesty's ministers read in a paper, the avowed organ of the government, and to which it was admitted men of great eminence were contributors—had his Majesty's Attorney General, he would ask, read in that paper a direct invitation to the army to treason and mutiny? (immense cheers from the opposition). Had he read in that paper, and in another, an address to that unhappy class of men who had laboured but a short time ago under an awful delusion, encouraging them again to light up the torch—again to burn and destroy the property by which the community was sustained? Was this the moderation of which the advocates of the bill boasted? And would the law officers of the crown allow (to use a cant phrase) the friendly assistance of such persons as he had described in passing the bill for the reform of parliament? One of the out-of-door friends of the bill had declared that if their lordships would not pass the bill, he hoped they would be shoved into schedule A—thus pretty intelligibly explaining the sort of vengeance to which he would wish the upper house to be consigned (a laugh and cheers from the opposition). But his Majesty's Attorney General must, by and by, say that it was too bad to let the lords be subjected to such atrocious public attacks, to allow the vials of the public wrath to be emptied upon their heads, if it were not intended to establish a reign of terror in the land. The French peerage had not been destroyed for resisting the popular wishes, for they gave up every thing that was required. It was not, therefore, because of their resistance that their estates were confiscated, but for their facile concession. How did those peers fare that trusted to their popularity to save them in the scenes that followed? The English peers would do well to remember the fate of Philip Egalite, who was at the summit of popularity. He it was that had persuaded many peers to join him in giving way to the proposition of merging the peerage in the Tiers Etat—he had taken up every step in advancing the cause of the people, as it was called, and what was the result? Why the people did him—yes, the people did him justice (much laughter). They paraded the head of this example for British imitation, adorned with leaves of poplar trees instead of bays, and elevated as the capital of a pike (hear, hear). It was this concession on the part of the peers that led to the destruction of the French monarchy; and after forty years of struggling, he might confidently assert that they had never realised the same degree of wealth, honour, comfort, security for property, civil liberty, or independence, that they had possessed under what was termed the unmitigated French despotism which had previously existed (hear, hear). He would tell the bishops that the French bishops gave up their station and their emoluments and tithes; and yet they were, notwithstanding, sent to prison, and many of them to the guillotine—not for resisting the popular wishes, but for conceding to their demands. He protested against the appointment of barristers by the Lord Chancellor, who would be endued with power under this bill to influence the elections throughout the country. Let no one suppose that the peerage of England would be preserved if this bill passed. What was now doing by the Spencers and Russells, would be continued by others with different views, and occupying a different station. They were travelling one road, and the radicals another; and what was only half done in 1831 would be completed in 1832 (hear, hear). The contest was yet to come, but he feared it might terminate by the annihilation of the estates of the country gentlemen, and the ruin of all it was their interest and duty to protect. Cromwell's republican parliament was more free and independent, as well as less revolutionary, than that now about to be established. It guarded the landed interest, instead of leaving it in a minority of one to two and a half. His judgment was never more convinced than that this bill necessarily laid the train for evils which those who introduced it never contemplated. For his part, he should never stand on a hustings to make promises which he could not fulfil. He should never pander to popular clamour—he should never endeavour to find his way into that house by the surrender of truth, or of his own judgment. If this was the last sentiment he should utter in the House of Commons, he must state that, in his sincere and honest judgment, the bill now about to pass was calculated to subvert the throne, the monarchy, the church, and ultimately the liberties of the people. (The hon. and learned member sat down amid loud and repeated cheers from the opposition benches.)

Lord ALTHORP—Most of the arguments that had been used appeared to him to go against representation altogether, for it was contended that every class was already represented in that house; but it did not follow that, because they had representatives from among their own class, they had also representatives of their interests. He thought it was a strange argument to say, that because the people would be disappointed hereafter by the passing of the bill, it would be better to disappoint them now by refusing to pass it (cheers)—and even supposing that the people should be disappointed in the result of the measure, he thought that they would be better disposed to bear that disappointment under members of their own choosing, than under members with the election of whom they had nothing to do (cheers). It had been assumed throughout these discussions, that the bill was

calculated to introduce a democracy into the State. But the constitution, it was to be observed, would still be in the King, Lords, and Commons; neither did he believe that the influence of property would be diminished; and, indeed, he did not believe, that any act in this country could be framed or supported, that had the diminution of the influence of property for its object. It was also said, that, under this act, it was impossible that the house of lords could stand, and that there was no instance of a purely popular assembly co-existing with the aristocracy and a King. But the answer to that was, that the experiment had never been tried (cheers). He, therefore, could not agree, that because this house was to become the real representation of the people, its future object would be to overcome the established institutions of the country, which had existed so long, because they were approved of, and because they had given satisfaction to the country at large (cheers). The power of the Lords, like any other power, consisted in the hold on public opinion: he was aware that, constitutionally speaking, it depended on the knowledge that the people had of the advantages that accrued from it to the well being of the State; and, therefore if the present bill were to pass, he saw no reason to believe that the House of Lords would lose that influence and that power which, he trusted, it would always possess in the Government of the country. He trusted generally that the world was progressing towards that period when the good sense and intelligence of mankind would render them less eager to engage in wars. The bill would prevent bribery by shortening the duration of the poll; and augmenting the number of polling places would operate the same way, by making bribery more difficult. It was stated that the bill would not be final, and his right honourable friend complained of it as being too extensive; but a less extensive change would not be permanent, and the moderate reform recommended by his honourable friend would certainly not answer that purpose. He hoped the people would have confidence in the government, and not again call for further changes. If there were danger in concession to the people, there was great danger in resistance, and giving way to them at last. That only excited the indignity of the people, and afterwards provoked them, by a display of feebleness, to exert their strength. When it was found necessary to disfranchise a certain number of places, members were given to large bodies of constituents, and popular influence was thus increased, and therefore it was not to be expected that the opponents of the measure should have reproached the ministers with not having also increased the number of members of popular places. The excitement was as great, he believed, during the discussion on the Catholic question as at present. The government could not control all the expressions of authors. The *Times* was ably written, but the expressions were sometimes imprudent; but he must say, not more violent than he had known expressions to be used on a former occasion. They were now at the close of the discussion, and the ministers had been accused of having used violent language, but he would say that no such important measure was ever before discussed with less violence. Hard words had been undoubtedly used, but as much on the other side as on the side of the ministers. It would not be, he was afraid, possible too govern the country unless the state of the representation was placed in harmony with the wants of the people, and made to conform in practice to the theory of the Constitution (cheers). He cordially approved of the measure, as liable to effect this great and important object. Feeling assured that the system of the government went to give the power and influence which were due to the masses of the people, while it did not deprive the country gentlemen of either power and influence; and feeling more than ever assured of the final success of that great measure, he felt great satisfaction that it had at length reached its last stage in that house, and was then to be concluded (cheers).

Sir R. PEEL hoped that if any angry expressions had been made use of in the course of the discussion on the bill, they would be forgotten. He must say at this stage of the bill he had expected that one of the noble lords opposite would at least have informed the house what were the practical evils which this change in the constitution was intended to remedy (hear). If ever there was a change which tended to increase democratic influence by positive addition on the one hand to that influence, and on the other by removing every check which had hitherto controlled that influence, it was the change which was now proposed. It was the greatest change that ever was deliberately made in the constitution of any country, and from his conscience he believed made with the least necessity (continued cheers(. While the promoters of this bill increased the democratic influence on one hand, they on the other removed those countervailing restraints by which popular will received a salutary check. Besides this bill before the house, there were two others, which greatly changed the system of representation in two other parts of the United Kingdom. In Ireland the system of representation, on which were founded the security of property and the Established Church, was to be changed. The influence of the peerage in that house was also to be destroyed. Did not this show the progress of—he would not say revolutionary opinions, for he did not wish to give offence by calling hard names—but did it not show the progress of opinion amongst men, when one of the sworn legal advisers of the Crown gave it as his deliberate opinion, that the house of commons was competent to act without the house of Lords (cheers from the opposition)—and that if the Lords should exercise their independant judgment and reject this bill, the house of commons should advise the Crown to dessolve Parliament, and to omit to send writs to any number of boroughs it should think fit, and that it was competent to the crown to act on that advice? The restraints which the influence of the house of Lords and the Crown had through that house upon the vehemence of public feeling were all to be removed. What the effect of such removal would be, he would not then venture to predict. Unless the house was convinced that what the people desired was for the national good, the fact that they desired it ought not to induce them to concede it, for the moment they yielded implicitly to the commands of the people, that moment they resigned their character and functions as a deliberative body (hear, hear, hear). It was easy to say that the people would not desire any thing that was not for their own good, and it was unpopular to deny it, but he did not deny it (cheers). But what reason had been urged for this total change in our system? They were told that the present system was full of anomalies—that nomination by Peers was an anomaly. Many of those things which were called anamolies had so interwoven themselves with our habits and feelings, and even with the state of property in the country, that they were no longer looked upon as anomalies; but if he were to make choice of anomalies—and it was admitted that there were anomalies in the new Constitution as well as in the old, in that which we are about to receive as well as in that which we were about to give up—he would prefer the ancient anomaly, that which had worked well for centuries, to that of which he had yet no experience (hear, hear). He could not consent to the change which the bill proposed. He had nothing to do with the other measure of reform. He had none to propose himself. He opposed the bill because it would effect too extensive a change. It was not making an addition to an existing structure to accommodate an increasing family, but uprooting all the foundations of an ancient edifice, and attempting to construct a new one. He did not believe that the new structure would be permanent. The arguments which were now adduced in favour of change would in seasons of distress be applied with equal force against the new system. The instruments of destruction had been employed with complete success against the constitution; but he would implore those who had used them, before they retired from the entrenchment from which their fatal attacks had been made, for God's sake! to spike their guns, and to remove from the sight of the future occupiors of those places every instrument of destruction by which the success had been obtained; for there was not one of them, from the highest to the lowest—from the 24 pounder to the lowest sparrow-shot—which might not be applied against the new system which was to be created by the bill (hear, hear). He felt it his duty to continue at the last stage of the bill the opposition which he had offered to it at the commencement. Already there were indications throughout the country, and even in London, that the feeling in favour of the bill was not so strong as it was. He would ask the people of England to look at the example of France. The National Guards were compelled to hold the implements of their trade in one hand, and the sword in the other. How did this state of things arise? From having once unsettled men's minds with respect to the government. It was difficult to re-establish authority when it was once suspended; it was not easy to re-illume the magic lamp to which the Noble Lord opposite had alluded. He differed from the people on this question, and he must submit to the penalty which that difference of opinion would subject him to. With reluctance he surrendered the hold which he had on the people's esteem; that was a penalty which they had a right to inflict, but they had no right or power to compel him to acquiesce in their error, for he believed them to be in error. He would not be involved in the responsibility of the measure, and being with others a life renter only in the admirable constitution which had hitherto secured the peace and happiness of his country, he would not be instrumental to cutting off the inheritance of those who were to succeed him (continued cheers).

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, expressed his conviction, that the measure now proposed, so far from creating disorder in the frame of society, would add to its future welfare and security (hear, hear).

The cries of "Question," and "Divide," now became overwhelming. The gallery was cleared for a division, and, after a very long pause, the numbers were declared to be—

For the question—"That this bill do pass"	345
Against it....	236
Majority in favour of the bill	109

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and at half past five o'clock on Thursday morning the House adjourned.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From *Galignani's Messenger* of Tuesday, Sept. 20.)

The Disturbances.—The agitation of the public mind continued throughout yesterday; but it was the agitation of anxious curiosity rather than of any other feeling. Dense crowds were collected in the neighbourhood of the Chamber of Deputies, but their demeanor was generally peaceable, and the numerous bodies of military were allowed to patrol to and fro, without being greeted by any cries or other manifestations of feeling. Some young men in the Place Louis XV. threw down an omnibus to impede the cavalry, but it was instantly removed. During the whole afternoon the quays presented a highly picturesque appearance, from the undulations of the crowd, as the various troops forced a passage through them; every variety of uniform was congregated; the 3d and 7th Legions, and the cavalry of the National Guard, the infantry of the line, the Hussars, Dragoons, and Cuirassiers by turns proceeded along the quays, and guarded the approaches to the Chamber. At the close of the sitting, a few cries were heard as the ministers passed, but no violence was attempted, and the military had very little trouble in keeping the assembled crowds in order. The privileges of the Chamber were, however, invaded in somewhat a ludicrous manner. A party of deputies (among whom was General Subervie) passing through the Place de la Concorde in a rather numerous group, and discussing the proceedings of the day with considerable animation, were taken by some of the over zealous guardians of the public peace for a *rassemblement*, and charged upon with such vigour, that they were fain to make a precipitate retreat under the colonnades of the Minister of Marine; and we understand that one of these honourable gentlemen was actually arrested before the mistake was discovered. The galleries of the Palais Royal were open all day; but piquets of the infantry of the line were stationed in the gardens and Cour Royale, where they beguiled the time with rustic games to the great amusement of the crowds in the galleries, who stood looking through the railings with the most perfect good humour. In the course of the day, the King addressed the crowd from the balcony, exhorting them to preserve order. He was received with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" At a later hour, however, some of the mob blocked up the Galerie d'Orleans, shouting "A bas le Roi;" on which the troops of the line charged them with fixed bayonets, and we regret to learn that in the confusion arising from the dense masses attempting to escape some lives were lost. In the evening a few groups, on leaving the vicinity of the Chamber, proceeded towards the Place de la Bourse and the neighbouring streets, where they were dispersed by the armed force, and several arrests made; but the heavy rain which came on in the latter part of the evening completely dissipated the assemblage, and by 11 o'clock all was quiet.

A notice from the new Prefect of Police, on coming into office, has been placarded, but it contains nothing beyond the usual exhortations to order and tranquillity; and Marshal Lobau has issued an order of the day, expressive of his warm approbation of the conduct of the National Guard.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, SEPT. 19.

M. Berenger brought up the report of the committee on the peerage.

POLAND.

M. Mauguin, in rising to demand explanations of ministers, said—I demand an account from ministers of their political conduct. It is now a month since, on the discussion of the address, you made known your solicitude for Poland. Poland has perished; and I am desirous of knowing whether that grievous loss is the work of the ministry, through its weakness or its policy. I am aware that whenever Poland has been mentioned ministers never failed to declare that to undertake its defence would be the means of bringing on a general war. At a distance of 400 leagues from its frontiers, and separated from it by Germany, what could we do for it? I know not how the King's ministers could address to us such questions. You had various means of assisting Poland. Gratitude, which would have opened to it a communication through Prussia, would have doubled the courage of the Poles. You could intervene between Poland and Russia as mediators; could you not have sent secret assistance in the shape of money and arms? And why secret assistance? Had you not fleets? Had you not the Baltic and the Black Sea? (Signs of dissent). Why these marks of incredulity? When the insurrection broke out in all the Russian provinces, did they not possess sea ports? You would thus have aided the insurrection, doubled the force of the Poles, and saved Warsaw. If she has fallen, is it not because Russia found assistance, subsidies, provisions, and arms in Prussia? And the army of Paskewitsch, trusting to that alliance, and obtaining from it additional force, has been enabled to enter Warsaw, and not been forced to retreat. Could not an account have been demanded from Prussia of that perfidious neutrality? Instead of looking for enemies to Russia, the Ambassador who endeavoured to give us Turkey for an ally has been recalled. As for me, I honour M. Guilleminot; he acted as a good Frenchman. But that is not the most serious reproach: arms and money were refused to Poland, as was the guarantee for the loan she wished to contract. If the Polish agents are to be believed more would have been done—Polish courage would not have been extinguished. It is related that on the 23d June the French ministry made insidious promises to Poland. It was only asked that she would not engage in a general battle. The General waited, and Poland fell. What matters it? Order reigns in Warsaw! (sensation). In the Belgian question you seriously compromised the interests of France. After the Belgic revolution, it was necessary either to reunite Belgium to France, or to render it an independent state. But it was especially necessary to hinder it from falling under the influence of Russia, Prussia, or England. The issue of the affair was easy. The Belgians at first desired to remain Frenchmen. The hon. deputy here spoke of the negociation relative to Belgium, and entered into a detail of facts already known. Thus, continued he, after having exhausted all the views suitable to Belgium and to France, a prince was at length chosen of the house of England (murmurs). The hon. deputy proceeded to show that no reliance could be placed upon the good dispositions of the other powers. "Would you know," said he, "why Holland commenced her proceedings without waiting for the rest of Europe? Because a movement was about to break out at Brussels—because the Carlists were about to move in France, and because a Prussian corps was ready to support the movement of the Carlists (hear, hear). The government ought to lay before us the defensive state of France. Well: I will declare that our army is not what it ought to be. Would you know what is the condition in which our most important frontiers at Besançon and Marseilles are left? We have only thirteen regiments of infantry and four of cavalry." (Hear. A member said, "but that is something.") "Yes," continued M. Mauguin, "that is something, but have you considered the extent of that frontier, Besançon, Dijon, Lyons, Marseilles, Perpignan, and yet there are only 17 regiments. This is said to be something. But what are the effective numbers of these regiments? Austria is but a short distance from Lyons or Marseilles. she might, therefore, easily cut off part of our provinces, and you would have nothing to oppose to her marching 200,000 men into France. Piedmont has now a nominal force of 100,000 men, which was but 80,000, and the King has effected a loan. Austria might in this direction send in upon us 150,000 men. You see, therefore, it is not aggressive war I demand, but only sufficient defence. In Italy and Spain in 1823 a party declared that we should have no war, and yet those countries were invaded. The same has been renewed in Belgium. Last year we had Italy, Poland, and Belgium for our allies, but now we stand alone, while the English aristocracy is endeavouring to foment plots against us. The government must at length awake, or we shall be forced to take other means." (The Chamber was greatly agitated after this speech.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in rising to reply, said—It is not without deep emotion that I appear at this tribune; if I speak with grief of the disasters of Poland, I shall be accused of being wanting to the truth; and if I render an account of facts with simplicity, I shall be charged with dryness. I am about to lay before you the documents and the facts. Vague accusations are out of the question, and we must have a decision of the Chamber. If ministers are culpable, you have the terrible right of impeachment; if they are unskilful, the way to the throne is open before you;—pronounce. Last year, as at present, France was divided between two systems—peace and war. We chose peace, and you will see whether we did well or not. The revolution of July created a powerful sensation in Europe. In Russia it was received with dissatisfaction; but this dissatisfaction soon diminished (hear). Shortly after the revolution in Belgium broke out. The kingdom of the Netherlands had been set up against France, and fortresses had been erected there with the money of all the powers. I speak of a time of adversity and of painful events which will not be renewed if France be prudent (agitation). No one has more respect than myself for France, or knows her forces better. I have long served in her army, and only quitted a military career when there were no more enemies to combat. The minister then recapitulated the early events in Belgium and Poland, and the first diplomatic relations of France with the divers states of Europe. The language of the other governments was firm and conciliatory. But the government will never forget that Poland was a state of three millions of men, without ports, without mountains, and without means of defence. Overtures, nevertheless, were made at Petersburg. The Emperor of Russia was made to feel that there were two questions in that of Poland, one a Russian question, and the other a European one. The cabinet of St. Petersburg promised that the kingdom of Poland should be preserved. This promise has been lately repeated. All the great powers of Europe are in accord upon this question.

Here General Sebastiani read the following despatches, which prove that the government has claimed the strict execution of the treaties of Vienna upon the kingdom of Poland; and that in this respect the most positive assurances have been given by Russia. The first, dated St. Petersburg, Aug. 31, says—

"The ambassador has already stated to your Excellency with what moderation the Russian cabinet had viewed the entrance of the French into Belgium. It was natural to see the inhabitants of this capital express their pleasure at the first news of the success obtained by the Dutch army over the Belgians. This predilection of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg for an army commanded by the brother-in-law of the Emperor is easily accounted for. The retreat of the Dutch before your army increases the hope of removing, by negociations, difficulties which might have become fatal to the peace of Europe. Your Excellency must have already been acquainted with the operations of the Russian army, related in the annexed bulletins. Faithful to the instructions which have been given me by his Majesty's ministers, I shall continue to claim the strict execution of the treaties in favour of Poland. The Duke de Mortemart has received the most positive promises on this point; and, like him, I shall always represent how much it will be in the interest of Russia and that of justice to fulfil those promises religiously."

The following document is dated Sept. 2—

"The Chamber, in expressing in the name of France the assurance that the nationality of Poland should be secured to that heroic people, intimates a wish which is founded on the formal and reiterated promises of the Emperor. The Duke de Mortemart has taken with him on this subject the most positive assurances. In his conferences with the Emperor and Count Nesselrode, he never expressed the least doubt of the promises being about to be realized. These promises, moreover, are guaranteed by that memorable expression, that the word of a sovereign should be inviolable as the decrees of Providence (cheers from the centres.) These are our principles. In the meanwhile, I have had an interview with M. de Nesselrode, to remind him of the assurances of the Prussian government, and induce him to use all his efforts in favour of the Poles, so as to effect their independence, as guaranteed by existing treaties. He confirms the repeated assurances, and causes the King to continue in his dispositions on this subject. He stated to me that there was every reason to trust to them, as the Emperor Nicholas had expressed his positive intention to concur with Prussia and England, as interested Powers, in the measures to be taken for the pacification of Poland."

"You see, gentlemen," continued the minister, "that the policy of France was candid. The government did not stop there, but offered its mediation. The answer given was, that the language of peace must also be made heard elsewhere. Applications were made to all the great powers, but these considered that the moment had not yet arrived. Let me be allowed here to mention an historical fact that is well known to the Chamber. When in our war of 1792 the democratic party of the United States demanded that we should be supported by that country, Washington opposed it, and would only occupy himself with his own country. This opposition rendered him unpopular, and he died unpopular: but his memory has been avenged by the suffrages of the United States and the whole world (hear). It has been asserted that we promised to acknowledge Poland. This is untrue. It has even been asserted that we counselled Poland to abandon the offensive, and thus caused the brave Polish army to lose the advantages it had obtained. This is equally false." To support these denials the minister read a report made to the diet. "A government," he added, "cannot answer for the military faults of a foreign nation for checks experienced on the banks of the Vistula. If such was the responsibility of a minister, I confess that I would take care not to accept it." The minister next sought to prove that it was impossible to succour Poland. The Baltic had no port, and the Black Sea could not be entered without the consent of Turkey. The recall of M. Guilleminot was conformable to the system pursued by the administration. "Our system," said he, "was a system of peace. We thought it, and we still think it, consistent with the true interests of France; and our instructions to all our ambassadors have been in conformity with it. Our ambassador in Turkey learned that a misunderstanding existed between Austria and France, and might also break out between France and Russia. He immediately delivered a note to the Divan, calling upon Turkey to take up arms and to avenge the affronts she had sustained. Turkey, in alarm at the communication, the next day placed the note in the hands of the representatives of all the other powers. He had spoken, it must be confessed, to a lifeless body. The hon. member had confessed that all political measures depended upon circumstances; and ought not the Ambassador to have made himself acquainted with what it was in the power of the Turk to do before he delivered his note? The note, gentlemen, was dated on the 25th; on the 26th it was in the hands of all the Ambassadors; and in the evening of that day it was sent off to each of their cabinets. The French government was soon made acquainted with it, but the ambassador had sent two subsequent despatches, dated the 30th and 31st, without making any mention of it. The French government, therefore, treated it as a fable, not doubting that if it had actually existed, the Ambassador could not have failed to inform them of it. In a few days afterwards, however, they learnt that it was real. The recall of the Ambassador was not required by any one of the Powers; but France conceived that her Ambassadors were bound to follow their instructions (hear, hear). God forbid that any attempt should be made to tarnish the honour of a brave, enlightened, and experienced officer. He was deceived, and who might not be deceived when at such distance? This, however, was not a sufficient excuse to the cabinet, which did that which it was their duty to do" (hear). The minister then argued that the acknowledgment of Poland would have led to no favourable result. It would merely have compromised us without utility. The invention of Prussia in the affairs of Poland is complained of, but at the same time it is asked why he did not intervene? Prussia maintained her neutrality, but only in preventing succour being conveyed to the Poles across her territory. General Sebastiani next entered into an explanation upon the affairs of Belgium. It had been erroneously stated that the government hindered that country from constituting itself a republic or giving itself to France. The Belgians exercised their independence. The accusation of having delivered up Belgium to an English Prince was equally unfounded. To ascertain what influence prevailed in Belgium, it would suffice to read the English journals and the speeches of King Leopold. From these, it appeared clearly that it was France that exerted influence. As to the Duke de Nemours, he was elected in spite of the French cabinet. The then President of the council (M. Lafitte) will attest this. His election was refused to avoid a war for merely family interests (cheers). The minister replied also to the questions with respect to Holland and the neutrality of Belgium. Good faith hath induced them to send troops into Belgium to ensure its independence, and, acting with the same good faith, those troops had been withdrawn, but the dictates of no one had been yielded to. It had been asked what were the assurances of peace? They were founded upon the most positive promises of disarmament, which was so much in the interest of France (hear, hear). It had been said that the Austrian army was within five days' march of Lyons, whereas it was 20 days' march from thence. The Austrian army, instead of being 200,000 strong, consisted of only 80,000 men, and Sardinia had no more than 70,000. The new levy had been disbanded. Thus the French Cabinet had not only done all that was required for the maintenance of the honour of the country, but at the same time to keep up its own influence. (This speech was received with loud and repeated cheers.)

M. Mauguin, on rising to reply, said that he heard a deputy say, as he passed to the Tribune—"He wants to excite a riot." He was astonished that any member should use an expression; and not avow it openly (agitation.)

M. de Rambuteau declared that no such words had been heard.

The President of the Council—We should have been glad if M. Mauguin had brought forward on Saturday the questions which he has now put; for probably we should have been spared the agitation prevailing in the capital (violent interruption from the extremes). Allow me but a few minutes' silence. France and all Europe should hear the defence as well as the accusation. It may be seen that France has done all that it was in her power to do to indulge her feelings in favour of Poland. I entreat the chamber to go through the whole of the accusations to-day. Before the cry of "Vive la Pologne," every true Frenchman will cry, "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Fraide!"

Several members immediately repeated "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la France!"

M. Mauguin—It has been said that if these explanations had been required on Saturday, the disturbances would not have taken place. I regret them extremely. No one can blame more than I do those who go into the public places to demand that justice which they ought only to seek for through the laws.

M. Dupin—I call upon the hon. deputy to explain the sense in which he uses the word justice.

M. Mauguin—That word does not perhaps express my meaning correctly. I meant to say that no one can blame more than I do those who, by seditious cries in the public places, demand that which they ought to seek only from the government. I know nothing that can do a greater injury to the cause of the revolution of July than public riots, and perhaps there may be some truth in the accusation that they have been excited by certain authorities.

The President of the Council, with warmth, replied—When it is insinuated that riots are promoted by the government, we in our turn have a right to demand an explanation.

M. Mauguin—I never assert a fact without being able to prove it (prove, prove.) The chamber shall have the proof if it will order an inquiry. In several of these riots the agency of the police has been traced (redoubled cries of prove, prove.) The hon. member then endeavoured to establish that the riots arose from the system of the ministry.

The Keeper of the Seals rose at six o'clock, and replied to the accusations of M. Mauguin with considerable force and spirit. He then commenced the question of the insurrections, and confined himself to showing that they all arose from one cause. The orator read several letters, and some papers of the society of the friends of the people, several numbers of a journal called *Mayeux*, and some Carlist verses, all of which were the cause of the disturbed state of the mob. He argued that these facts clearly proved that the remedy lay in the prompt and bold measure of the Chambers, in concert with the government. Now, therefore, was the time for the Chambers boldly to declare their intention; any delay and uncertainty would prove fatal (cries from all directions "to-morrow! to-morrow!").

HABITS OF THE MOCKING BIRD.

The plumage of the mocking bird, though none of the homeliest, has nothing gaudy or brilliant in it; and, had he nothing else to recommend him, would scarcely entitle him to notice; but his figure is well proportioned, and even handsome. The ease, elegance, and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the intelligence he displays in listening and laying up lessons from almost every species of the feathered creation within his hearing, are really surprising, and mark the peculiarity of his genius. To these qualities we may add that of a voice, full, strong, and musical, and capable of almost every modulation, from the clear mellow tones of the wood thrush to the savage scream of the bald eagle. In measure and accent, he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression, he greatly improves upon them. In his native groves, mounted on the top of a tall bush, or half grown tree, in the dawn of dewy morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises preeminent over every competitor. The ear can listen to *his* music alone, to which that of all the others seems a mere accompaniment. Neither is the strain altogether imitative. His own native notes, which are easily distinguishable by such as are well acquainted with our various song birds, are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of two, three, or at the most five or six syllables; generally interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with great emphasis and rapidity; and continued, with undiminished ardour, for half an hour, or an hour, at a time. His expanded wings and tail, glistening with white, and the buoyant gaiety of his action, arresting the eye, as his song most irresistibly does the ear, he sweeps round with enthusiastic ecstasy—he mounts and descends as his song swells or dies away; and, as my friend Mr. Bartram has beautifully expressed it, "He bounds aloft with the celerity of an arrow, as if to recover or recall his very soul, expired in the last elevated strain." While thus exerting himself, a bystander destitute of sight would suppose that the whole feathered tribes had assembled together, on a trial of skill; each striving to produce his utmost effect; so perfect are his imitations. He many times deceives the sportsman, and sends him in search of birds that perhaps are not within miles of him; but whose notes he exactly imitates; even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by this admirable mimic, and are decoyed by the fancied calls of their mates; or dive, with precipitation into the depth of thickets, at the scream of what they suppose to be the sparrow hawk.

The mocking bird loses little of the power and energy of his song by confinement. In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by uninterested. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings, and bristled feathers, clucking to protect its injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheelbarrow, follow with great truth and rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quiverings of the canary, and the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale, or red bird, with such superior execution and effect, that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and become altogether silent; while he seems to triumph in their defeat, by redoubling his exertions.

This excessive fondness for variety, however, in the opinion of some, injures his song. His elevated imitations of the brown thrush are frequently interrupted by the crowing of cocks, and the warblings of the bluebird, which he exquisitely manages, are mingled with the screaming of swallows, or the cackling of hens; amidst the simple melody of the robin, we are suddenly surprised by the shrill reiterations of the whip-poor-will; while the notes of the killdeer, blue jay, martin, baltimore, and twenty others, succeed, with such imposing reality, that we look round for the originals, and discover, with astonishment, that the sole performer in this singular concert is the admirable bird now before us. During this exhibition of his powers, he spreads his wings, expands his tail, and throws himself around the cage in all the ecstasy of enthusiasm, seeming not only to sing, but to dance, keeping time to the measure of his own music. Both in his native and domesticated state, during the solemn stillness of night, as soon as the moon rises in silent majesty, he begins his delightful solo; and serenades us the livelong night with a full display of his vocal powers, making the whole neighbourhood ring with his inimitable medley.—*Constable's Miscellany.*—*Wilson's American Ornithology.*

A fine young lad aged about ten years, son of Eyre Massey, Esq. of Carmoyle, and grandson of the Rev. J. Bruce, of Springfort, on Wednesday swallowed, in a mistake, more than a table spoonfull of laudanum: an emetic failing to relieve him, and the poison beginning to act on his frame, he was subjected to the operation of the stomach pump, by Dr. Bernard, of Charleville, which completely emptied the stomach of the laudanum and its contents. He has been quite well since.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Irish Consistency.—Mr. O'Connell last week objected, on the presentation of a petition against the yeomanry corps of Ireland, "that the government, could not more effectually expedite a Repeal of the Union than by keeping embodied the yeomanry corps." If this is the case, we may ask O'Connell, why he is night after night found pressing for their abolition, and at the same time professing himself the great advocate for a Repeal of the Union? But this is more of his consistency.—*Ibid.*

Accident from fire Arms.—On Wednesday an unfortunate accident occurred to Mr. Lapigan, gunsmith, College-green, Dublin. Mr. L. was examining a gun which happened to be loaded and it went off, wounding Mr. Lanigan so severely in the thumb, that it had to be amputated.

BARBADOES IN RUINS.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN THE ISLAND OF BARBADOES.—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

By the arrival of the Hannah, Captain Home, at Dublin, from Antigua, after a short passage of 30 days, we are in receipt of the *Antigua Register* of the 23d ult., by which we are enabled to lay before our readers the following melancholy details of the frightful ravages of a hurricane in the island of Barbadoes on the 16th ult., which presents a scene of devastation and loss of human life unparalleled in the history of the West Indies. The number of the killed at the time the Hannah left was not ascertained, but it was supposed that not less than 6,000 human beings had miserably perished. Four days before the Hannah sailed, a government vessel with the disastrous intelligence had been despatched for London.

(From the *Barbadoes Mercury* August 16).

It having pleased Almighty God, in his divine dispensation, to visit this island with one of the most awful, tremendous, and destructive hurricanes ever perhaps experienced in this or any other part of the world, it becomes our painful and melancholy duty to give a brief detail of some of the particulars of the awful scenes which even at this moment surround us, and to convey to the distant reader, if possible, an adequate idea of those witnessed on the night of the awful visitation. On Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, about seven o'clock, the wind very fresh at North, the clouds began to collect in thick masses in the S.E., passing away in scuds as fast as they collected with a rapidity of motion almost incredible, and they continued to do so until about nine o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past ten o'clock the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from S.W., shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N.W., and increasing in violence every instant, and continued until about five o'clock the following morning (by which time the work of destruction had been completed), when it again shifted to the S.E., and blew exceedingly strong until about half past eight, when it somewhat abated in violence, and gradually died away, leaving the whole island one unvaried and general scene of desolation and distress. In Bridge Town there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins—others unroofed and partially thrown down, so as to be completely untenantable. Trees of immense size and strength either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle Bay were driven from their moorings and thrown on shore. At the Out Ports—in Speight's, the Hole, and Oistin's Towns, every house has been either thrown down or rendered untenantable—many of their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is completely changed—on the plantations, without almost a single exception, the buildings, mills, and negro houses are destroyed, and many of them suffered materially in slaves and cattle. The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed, as scarcely to leave a vestige behind—and to add to the heart rending and distressing picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can, indeed, convey a just idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island—one vast scene of desolation is spread around, and whichever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim, and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer classes, by the melancholy catastrophe, have been thus driven out destitute of a covering—many who, but the day before, were surrounded by their families and their comforts, have not where to lay their heads. Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures, who have been inhumed in their fallen dwellings, taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been as yet discovered, have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, boxes, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Flanner, who, with his wife, four children, his niece, and his two servants, were all buried under the ruins of their dwellings on Wednesday night, and from which they were not taken till the following morning—the unhappy wife and two of the children only having survived. At St. Ann's, many of his Majesty's troops have been killed, and upwards of one hundred wounded by the falling of the barracks. The seat of Government—the custom house—the girls' central school (the boys' school only partially damaged,) and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several Speights' boats returning to leeward, from this, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned—amongst whom, we sincerely regret to say were our fellow labourer, the joint proprietor of this paper, Mr. J. W. Wooding and his brother, Mr. Thomas Wooding, who perished, with fifteen others belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday. We cannot conclude this heart rending and appalling account without here observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done the island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the idea of the reader than anything we can say, the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted eight hours only, when the duration of that of 1780, is supposed to have been forty eight hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and which came with a force not to be withstood. Hollow, subterraneous noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

All the information that we have been able to collect, only adds to the imperfect account we gave in our Gazette of Saturday last, of the melancholy loss of human life, and the destruction of property, occasioned by the late storm. Three vessels more than we then stated, were either driven ashore in the Bay, or sent into the Careenage—the Edward Wason, Caroline, and Demerara Packet. The schooner Endeavour, Captain Mann, escaped getting on shore, by putting out to sea about 10 o'clock, and encountered the storm, but was very seriously injured in masts and rigging. The loss of seamen, we are happy to say, was comparatively small, but the troops of the garrison suffered very materially. Of the 35th regiment, seven privates and the Serjeant-Major were killed—of the 36th, it is not possible to calculate accurately, as a number of the privates are at this time missing, who, in addition to those discovered as yet, it is supposed are buried under the ruins of the fallen barracks. Such of the churches as are standing throughout the island, although much injured, have been thrown open to the homeless and unfortunate, the maimed and wounded. Our own Parish churches exhibit scenes of suffering mortality, calculated to harrow up the feelings of the most obdurate; here, a broken hand or leg—there a fractured scull—on one side the dying, on the other, the agonized groan wrung from the very heart of the tortured victim. As much as it was possible, their sufferings have, however, been alleviated by the kind attentions of the surgical and other professional gentlemen of the town, who, with those feelings of the heart which characterise the Christian, have one and all not only given their time and attention to the calls of the distressed, but rendered every other assistance in their power. We cannot omit also to notice the benevolent contributions of many of the Commercial body, who, although sufferers, have not withheld the hand of relief to those in a worse condition than themselves.

From the country also, the accounts which momently reach us are of the most afflicting nature. Whole families, consisting of some pieces of six, some eight, and some ten, have been at one fell stroke, swept from the book of life, and consigned to a premature grave. In hundreds of cases the husband has become a widower, the wife a widow, and the child fatherless.

Extensive and fatal as this calamity has been, it is incalculable what further devastation and ruin must have ensued to the town, had the pier been less faithfully and substantially built. This structure, with the recently repaired wharfs, has in fact, by resisting, not only the conflict with the winds and sea, but also that of an overwhelming and continued rush of water from the country, preserved the foundations of our buildings, and the very site on which the commercial part of the town stands. The injury to the pier itself is very trifling, and confined entirely to the head, where a few stones only have been dislodged. The wharfs that have just been repaired have not suffered at all.

It is, indeed, impossible to dwell on a subject teeming, as this does, with so much human misery and distress, as the inhabitants of this once favoured and happy little isle are now weighed down by, without participating by a secret sort of sympathy in the condition of all, whether it be on account of the loss of property or the deprivation of relatives or friends. With respect to the latter of these afflictions, it may be remarked that although many more have been killed by the late storm than that of 1780, yet the difference in the extent of populations is so very great as to account for the melancholy fact, the town inhabitants at the time of the storm of 1780, being estimated at 7000 only, and at the present time 25,000. The same argument holds good with respect to the loss of property—an increase of the extent of the town—many parts of which were last week thickly populated and had lofty buildings, which were then overspread with bushes and weeds—nor were there so many plantations. Much, however, as we have suffered in these respects, we are indebted to an all-wise Providence for his goodness in not entirely depriving us of the means of subsistence—there are some provisions in the country, and if it shall have pleased Heaven to confine the affliction to this spot, and to have spared the neighbouring colonies, the relief they may afford us will be some comfort to us, under our present sufferings; that the parent government will lose no time in doing so, we readily believe; and from the United States we may expect the same kind, liberal, and effectual relief, which marked their conduct to us on a similar occasion.

The following vessels were driven on shore where they still remain:—Barques Irlam and Arethusa: brigs Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Kezia, Alliance, Antoinette, Horatio, Nelson, and Eliza: brigantine Samuel Hinds: schooners Ark and Perseverance: mail-boats Barbadoes and Montague.

The brigantine Heroine was in the Careenage, where she remained in comparative safety, having suffered only in her rigging. The schooner James was likewise in the Careenage, and sustained little damage, except the loss of masts.

The merchants of this town, although sufferers themselves to a considerable extent, have spurned the opportunity of demanding an increase in the price of provisions.

A letter received from Dominica last Friday night, informs us that the effect of the late gale was felt in that island, but no lives lost, nor any very serious injury sustained—the town of Roseau was, however, almost inundated by the breaking in of the sea.

The schooner Perseverance returned from Guadaloupe on Saturday morning. The gale was felt in that island also, and some trifling damage done.

A severe ground swell was experienced at St. Kitt's, on Thursday night, 16th August, which threw on shore and totally wrecked, the sloop Rambler, and schooners Greyhound and Eight Sisters, of this port, and the sloops Dispatch, of Nevis, and Industry, of Statia; and we painfully record as a consequence, the loss of three lives—the captain and two of the crew of the sloop Industry; the bodies of the former, and one of the latter have been found.

STATE OF THE WEATHER DURING THE LATE STORM.

At ten o'clock the Thermometer was at 84 deg. Barometer 28 15 in. As soon as the gale began, thermometer, 72, barometer 25 in. Three o'clock barometer scintillating from 25 to 27; at intervals in the same state—never rose until half-past six, and then only half an inch—thermometer standing at 78.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter signed 'Enumerator' has been received, but too late to be attended to in this publication.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

The English Reform has been finally carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 345 to 236. It has been brought up to the Lords, and will come on for debate in that assembly on Monday next. The Scotch Reform Bill was read a second time in the Commons on Friday.

"What will the Lords do?" is a question more easily asked than answered. If we were to judge from the tone of the reform press, we would say decidedly that they will throw out the bill—as we invariably take violence and bluster as the sign of a bad argument and a weak cause. The Reform newspapers are stirring heaven and earth to get up a movement, and of course they look upon the Lords as adverse; otherwise there would be no occasion for such fuss. We don't find that the people are answering to the call of these journals with the desired alacrity; at the same time we are not disposed to think that the indifference to the subject is so great as some of the journals on the other side would have us infer. We have conversed with a gentleman who has just returned from a very extensive tour in England and has had much opportunity of judging of the popular sentiment; and he assures us that Reform is a subject from which the people neither are, nor will be readily diverted. But granting that such is the case, this feeling cannot ensure us against a decision in opposition to it from the House of Lords, unless by some unconstitutional violence which all respectable people must deprecate; neither does it follow that this feeling would fail to be satisfied by some other measure than the Reform *Bill* with all its alphabet of schedules and cumbrous machinery, with the precise nature of which very few people indeed are acquainted. The people of England are not easily brought up to the Parisian Fahrenheit of "movement," and since the expulsion of Charles *dix*, revolutionizing has been rather too unfortunate a game to attract adventurers in any immediate scheme.

THE CHRONICLE.

As we are about to close our gentle passage of arms with the Chronicle for the present, we think it not amiss to submit the following abstract recapitulatory of the combat.

The *Chronicle* first entered the lists on Tuesday week, and taking up his position in our front, threw down his gauntlet in the shape of an article couched in these terms:—

"We find that the brother-in-law of our county representative (Mr. Power) has been created a baronet. Now, we are really not aware what may be the claims of this gentleman to his new title. We should like to know whether Mr. (we beg his pardon, Sir John) Humble has earned his honours by his eloquence, public services, or political honesty, for really we are altogether ignorant on what ground he rests his claim to a patent of nobility. *In point of property*, we believe he only ranks as *a third or fourth-rate person in our county*, but then to be sure, *his brother-in law is one of our County Members*, and by the bye, will the county place more implicit confidence in him, or consider him in future *par excellence* an *independent* member, *because ministers have paid him in advance for his future services by dubbing his brother in law a baronet*. We think not. As to the new baronet himself, *we consider him as fully entitled to his honours as most of the little ignorant squireens in our county, who fancy themselves men of consequence, because their few half clothed and worse fed tenants show them that sort of grovelling respect which a dread of oppression wrings from the wretched of all countries*. Having already professed our ignorance of this gentleman's claim to nobility, we shall be grateful to any of our correspondents who can inform us whether they are grounded upon, his deep learning, scientific researches, or, travelled information, or whether he has ever made *one single exertion for his country, advocated any public principle, or supported any cause in which his own family interests were not immediately concerned*."

He concludes by saying that distinctions such as that of a baronetcy are honourable, but only so, "when they are conferred upon men of talent, patriotism, or public virtue, *but when bestowed upon ignorance, or purchased by intrigue, they only cover with contempt the wretched creature they are conferred on, and make his nothingness more notorious.*"

The observations called forth by this attack are before our readers in the *Mail* of Wednesday.

On Thursday the Chronicle changes his position, and makes several movements of an undecided character. He, however, blackens his fire considerably in front, and makes an attempt upon our left wing. He says "had the *Mail* answered our article by any thing like argument, or showed us that we had formed an erroneous estimation of Sir John's claims, we should be the first to acknowledge our error"——"if our contemporary thinks that when a man thrusts himself forward as a candidate for public honours, that the *mediocrity of his fortune*, or *imbecility of his mind*, should screen him from public observation, he is altogether mistaken."

A retrograde movement then follows in these terms:—

"The Editor of the *Mail* must be responsible for every thing which appears in his paper, *as we also*, must be for every thing which appears in ours—*and if such was not the case, we could make a very feasible excuse indeed for falling into error, if we have done so, relative to Sir John Humble.* The Editor of the *Mail* is perfectly aware, that we have not been more than six months in Waterford," &c.

The enemy here appears to be evidently preparing for flight. He determines, however, that it shall be in the Parthian fashion, and before he retires gives us a parting shot in the passage following:—

"Since writing the above, we have made some further inquiries into the character of Sir John Humble, and that from a gentleman who would be incapable of misleading us or any one else, and *so strongly has his information impressed us with the* CORRECTNESS *of our conduct in writing the article which appeared on Tuesday, that we shall probably make some slight* ADDITION *to it in our next.*"

The "next," however, came without any addition whatever, great or small, unless we except indeed, an article in the shape of a letter from some correspondent, confirming exactly the statement contained in the *Mail* of the same day regarding Sir John's claims to a Baronetcy on the ground of descent and hereditary right.

We have now arrived at the *Chronicle* of yesterday, which contains the following passage conclusory:—

"As it appears from the letter signed 'J. D.' which we published in our last, that Sir John had a better title to his baronetcy than either the editor of the *Mail* or we were, or could have been, aware of until Friday last, we of course do not intend to enter into any further discussion about Sir John, and we have done with that part of the subject."

Now as the Chronicle in this sentence announces himself done with "that part" of the subject, namely, that which relates to Sir John Humble, we see no reason why we should not have done with the whole of it. The *Chronicle* it is true having done with "that part," rigmaroles at tremendous length and indulges in a desperate volley of abuse directed against our humble selves. For one who is such an enemy to personalities on principle, of a truth we wonder at his practice; for there is a marvellous discrepancy between them. As we "gentlemen of the press" however belong in some degree to the *genus irritabile* we ought perhaps to be indulgent to a brother of the quill. He requires, however, he says, *three* months to work off his spleen. If so, Heaven help his readers! For our part, justly appreciating the humbleness of our pretensions, we shall do nothing to add to the notoriety intended for us, and in general loving a quiet life in preference to the clang of arms and all the 'pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,' we shall be passive spectators of our cotemporary's exploits, and abstain from all notice of them that might in any degree draw us forth more widely from that retirement which is congenial to us.

REFORM.

The Dublin Mail of Monday says:—His Majesty has declined to dismiss Lord Winchester from the Royal Household at the solicitation of Lord Grey, although the former has avowed his determination of voting against the Reform question. We have also to congratulate the Protestants of Ireland on the cheering fact that all our letters and every intelligence we have been able to collect, concur in the certain defeat of the revolutionary measure in the House of Lords. The King has, in fact, positively refused to manufacture any more Whig Peers, notwithstanding the earnest solicitation of the Premier.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

The Lord Lieutenant left Kingstown on Saturday for London, for the purpose of taking his seat in the House of Lords—and giving his support in person to the measure of Reform, for which the Noble Lord has already made so many sacrifices. His Excellency's friends and the friends of Ireland will be glad to learn, that at no period for years, has his Excellency been in better health. He was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Sir Frederick Stoven, and his consulting Physician, Doctor J. Murray.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Passage, Sept. 21, 1831.

Sir,—Permit me, as a subscriber, through the medium of your independent columns, to advert to the present shameful violation of the fishery laws, and which is continued year after year, as if we lived under no legislature—that of keeping the netting on the *salmon weirs* in this season, and often to the middle of November—by which destructive, but, for the moment, advantageous custom, we are obliged to pay double, at least, the value of salmon in April and May, when it really is in season.

I trust this appeal to public feeling will meet the eye of your worthy mayor, under whose jurisdiction, I rather think, the fishing of the river comes.

I am, Sir, your well wisher,

A LOVER OF SALMON.

P.S.—The names of the lawless shall appear in my next appeal, if this is unattended to.

"The O'Connell Brewery."—In consequence of the Messrs. Guinness having lately declined proceeding to the extreme lengths counselled by the *Agitating* faction, they have resolved, we understand, as retaliation, upon the novel expedient of starting a brewery in opposition to them, under the attractive firm of *"Daniel O'Connell, jun. and Co."* by which they vainly hope to destroy the trade of the Messrs. Guinness; but we learn that this respectable firm is beyond the reach of their enmity, being principally engaged in the export trade.—*Dublin Paper.*

THE REFORM BILL.

(From the *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday.)

PASSED—by a majority of 109, in a house consisting of 581 members; there being for the question—"that this bill do now pass"—345; noes, 236. The Commons adjourned at half-past five in the morning, and in twelve hours after it was presented by Lord John Russell, accompanied by three hundred members, to the House of Lords. After the interval of a few moments, Lord Grey moved that it be read a first time—which motion was put and carried without an observation. His Lordship then appointed Monday week for the second reading, for which day their Lordships are summoned.

The interval will be the most anxious of any recorded in the history of England: intrigue will be more busy—conjecture will be more active, and hope and fear will furnish a larger supply of pabulum to credulity than at any other period since the revolution.

"WHAT WILL THE LORDS DO?" This is a question that has almost become a joke by its constant recurrence; but it is, after all, the gravest, the most momentous question that ever was asked in England, for upon the reply will depend the peace of Europe and the salvation of the Empire. "What will the Lords do?" May not this be answered by another question, What *can* the Lords do? The Commons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have declared for Reform, nay for the Bill. The King is a consenting party—all the Counties of the Empire are pouring in their petitions upon the table of the house—and the question is, *Can* the Lords resist the overwhelming weight of opinion—of *determination*, with which the measure will be pressed upon their justice, upon their understanding, and upon *their fears*?

Common sense, and prudence would be disposed to negative this question. But prudence and common sense are not always the attributes of a Senate. Pride and interest, ill understood, more frequently bear away in public bodies, than reason; and the man who would calculate on the operation of the former, would rest, we are afraid, his reasoning on a surer base, than he who relying upon the policy of the measure, would be disposed to give the parties credit for sound discretion.

But will the Lords venture upon a collision with the people? That apprehensions of this kind are felt we know, and we can state that the leading members of the House of Commons, backed by the most active political men in the kingdom, have already resolved to assume a position of constitutional resistance. On Thursday there was a meeting of the Reformers, on the summons of Lord Ebrington, at his father's mansion, the Earl of Fortescue. Several plans were discussed, but the members did not resolve upon any particular plan, in the existing circumstances. In the course of the discussion, Lord Milton said he was prepared, in the event of a defeat, to recommend measures which he should not be deterred from doing, *even though they should be characterised as revolutionary.*

We *know* that it is the *determination* of the *majority* of the Cabinet, not to desert the country, if the *majority* of the House of Lords should decide upon a struggle.

Those, therefore, who calculate upon a change of Ministry, in the event of the bill being thrown out by the House of Lords, will find themselves mistaken.

If Peers are not made in the interim, we *may* have a short prorogation. But we shall not anticipate.

SIR A. B. KING, BART.

It will be recollected that the case of Sir A. Bradley King was recently brought under the consideration of the House of Commons by Mr. Dawson, and that Mr. O'Connell, the old and inveterate political opponent of Sir A. Bradley King, then supported the claims of that gentleman to a compensation for his Patent. He has since become a bankrupt, and the greatest sympathy for him and his numerous family has been felt among all classes in Ireland. A very strong feeling has been entertained, and among many of the Irish members particularly, that a hard measure has been dealt to Sir A. Bradley King, and we understand that a meeting on that subject was held yesterday at Mr. O'Connell's house. It was, we learn, first proposed that Mr. O'Connell should bring the matter forward, in the shape of a motion, in the House of Commons; but it became the unanimous opinion of all parties present, that if Lord Althorp was made acquainted with the real state of the case, and that if it could be shown to his satisfaction that he had been led into error, he would, with his usual candour and anxiety to do justice, uninfluenced by party feelings, sanction the reconsideration of this case. It was, therefore, agreed that a deputation should wait upon Lord Althorp, and the following gentlemen, Mr. Leader, Mr. Shaw, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Ruthven, and Mr. Lefroy, volunteered to perform this mission of justice and charity. Recollecting the high station the unfortunate gentleman once filled, pitying the deep distress in which his large family are now involved, knowing too the unfounded outcry raised by some parties in Ireland, that Irish petitions meet with cold answers from English boards, we do hope that Lord Althorp may be satisfied that he is only administering justice in mercy when granting the compensation for which Sir A. Bradley King prays.—*Courier of Wednesday.*

The ball at the Assembly Rooms of Kilkenny on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the charitable and benevolent societies, was very well attended. Mr. Goodman's professional assistance, given gratis, together with the delightful band of the 70th regiment, essentially contributed to enhance the pleasures of the evening.

Paganini played in Cork on Saturday evening to a most fashionable and crowded house. The applause with which he was greeted was unbounded.

Paganini netted no less a sum than fifteen hundred and sixty pounds by his visit to Dublin.

Sir Edward Codrington's fleet arrived in Cove on Saturday. The fleet is composed of the following vessels:—Caledonia, 120, Capt. E. Curzon (bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Codrington); Britannia, 120; Revenge, 76; Talavera, 74; Wellesley, 74; Barham, 50; Galatea, 42; Tweed, 20; Victor, 18; Recruit, 10; Brisk, 10; Charybdis, 10; Royalist, 10; and Viper schooner. The gallant Admiral is to be entertained by the corporation of Cork on to-morrow evening with a public dinner.

Sir Patrick Bellew will be returned without a contest for Louth, Sir Harry Goodricke having resigned.

Wreck of the Rothsay Steamer.—Beaumaris, Thursday.—Two flats and a steamer have been employed some time in taking up the wreck and machinery. They had yesterday brought up the two boilers and some part of the engine, and this morning they expected to be able to sling up the engine, by which the body of Mr. Foster would be disentangled, and a coffin was taken down to the wreck for the purpose of receiving his remains. Last night the body was taken up and brought to Beaumaris, but in a very mutilated state. Part of the remaining wreck has been brought to Beaumaris; the rottenness of it proves the unsound state in which the vessel was.—*Carnarvon Herald of Wednesday.*

The Dey of Algiers.—In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, the Dey of Algiers took his seat in the tribune reserved for the corps diplomatique. Although punctual to the hour of noon, his highness had found the front seats occupied by a row of ladies connected with the different embassies; but without abandoning any place, they contrived to make way for the old man between two of them, while his dragoman, M. Joannin, and his faithful and inseparable Mustaplia, were seated immediately behind him. The presence of the Dey afforded the topic of animated conversation among the group of deputies assembled in the middle of the chamber, as well as along the public galleries. The words "sugar," "cotton," "colonization," were pronounced on the one side with becoming emphasis and appropriate gesticulation; on the other, "England and war," "peace, silence and famine." The lady on the right of the Dey was the *Principessa di Bellegerd*, the celebrated *conspiratrice Italienne.*

LISBON.

Private accounts state that 100 persons, engaged or suspected to be engaged in the movement of August 21, are ordered for execution by Don Miguel. Eighteen were executed on the 10th inst. on the Quay, within gun shot of the French corvette; they consisted of 16 soldiers, 1 ensign, and 1 cadet—all shot. On the 11th, twenty more of the soldiers were to be shot, and six civilians hanged. The French corvette, and all the ships of war in the river, had their colours half mast high during the disgusting butchery. The letters state that unless some Christian Power interferes, which they hope will be England, the inhabitants of Lisbon will continue to be exposed to the most frightful cruelties. It is proper to state that all the condemned are Portuguese subjects.

LAUNCH OF THE THUNDERER.

On Thursday their Majesties went to Woolwich dock-yard, to witness the launch of a ship of the line of the first class (the Thunderer). Long before their Majesties set out from the palace, there was scarcely an unoccupied part of the whole line by which they were to proceed. The dock-yard at Woolwich was the great scene of attraction. Within the entrance a large body of marines and artillery, under arms, lined the way from the royal pavilion to the Royal Sovereign yacht, which was moored in the new basin. Stands for the reception of their Majesties, the nobility, and gentry, were erected alongside the dry dock in which the Thunderer was built, and were fitted up with great taste and elegance—the posts and scaffoldings were covered with naval ensigns, of which also was a handsome awning. The gay and diversified scene on the water was excellent; the brilliant appearance of the crowds on the shore—on the hills over the dock yards—in the dock yard itself, and the stands near the launch. Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to perform the ceremony of christening the ship, by casting off the bottle of wine and breaking it on her bows. Their Majesties then took their seats, the signal was given, and the Thunderer, amid loud shouts, majestically moved toward the river. It was intended that the Pluto steam-vessel should take the launch in tow, and bring her into the new basin. This, however, was rendered unnecessary, for she had not got more than half a cable's length from the slips, when she took the tide, and as if she knew her way, made so near the entrance of the basin, that, without requiring the aid of the steamer, she was warped into it by a hawser from the pier. The new basin, now first opened, is a vast addition to the docks. The Thunderer is built on Sir Robert Sepping's plan of the round stern, but has also many other recent improvements in her construction. She is 120 feet in length in her keel, 50 feet in the beam, and 22 feet depth in the hold. She registers 2,330 tons, but we presume, from her build, that she would carry some hundred tons more. After the vessel was moored, the royal party sat down to a cold collation on board the Royal Sovereign, of which several of the distinguished naval officers present also partook. Their Majesties remained on board until half past four o'clock, when they took their departure for London.

On Sunday morning last, about the hour of six o'clock, as Edmund Toppin, steward to the Rev. D. Seymour, upon his farm at Lismany, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway, was walking only a few yards from the dwelling-house, two armed men approached him, one of whom discharged a gun at him, and lodged the contents in his abdomen, which caused such a wound that his bowels immediately protruded, whilst the other fired a pistol and shot him under the left eye as he lay upon the ground. Strange to say, the poor man lived for about two hours, when he expired in great torture, declaring to his master that he did not know either of the men who shot him.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

On Monday one of those disgraceful scenes, a prize fight, took place at about five miles north of Doncaster, which we should not have noticed, but that it promises to be the last which will take place. The fight was between Sampson and Brown, and after a warm contest, Sampson had so much the worst of the battle, that his partizans broke in the ring, and Brown, while he continued the fight in the confusion, was severely struck on the head with sticks, and kicked, till his friends, seeing he could not be permitted to win, took him away. Sampson claimed the stakes and received them, but the betters refuse to pay—and the manifest rascality of the whole business bids fair to put an end altogether to the abominable system.—*London Paper.*

The Ruling Passion.—A short time ago a Jew insured his life in one of the insurance offices in the city, on being informed by a physician that he was dropsical. Having made himself up for the occasion, he presented himself to the surgeon of the institution, who did not discover his complaint, and the Jew insured his life for £1000. His illness increasing rapidly, he went, in about a fortnight, to the doctor, who pronounced his case desperate, and being pressed by his patient, he told him that he could not survive the approaching February. "My Cot," exclaimed Benjamin, "how lucky." "Lucky!" responded the doctor, "pray what do you mean?" "Oh," said the Jew, "I have insured my bad life, and von't have to pay the office any more monish, and my vive will get the one tousand pounds."

BIRTHS.

On the 22d inst., at Corbalton Hall, county of Meath, Lady Killeen, of a son.

Sept. 20, at Cove, the lady of J. P. Sargeant, Esq., R.N. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Sept. 22, at St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, Mr. James Carroll, of Waterford, to Miss Mary Magill, of Suffolk-street.

At Dungarvan, H. K. O'Dwyer, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Captain Kennedy, Waterford Militia.

On the 17th instant, at Kinsale church, by the Rev. James T. Browne, Edward Gillman, eldest son of Henry Gillman, of Rockhouse, in the county of Cork, Esq., to Eleanor Mandeville, daughter of John Hackett, late of Clonmel, county Tipperary, Esq.

DIED,

At Falmouth, Peter Jacob Hodgson, Esq., for many years Deputy, and latterly Principal Comptroller of Customs in the Port of Dublin.

On Wednesday last, at Bargy, county Wexford, Mr. Patrick Devereux.

At Cahirtown, county of Kerry, after a few days' illness, of fever, Sir Robt. Blennerhassett, Bart.

At Roseneath, the seat of William Morris Reade, Esq. county Kilkenny, on Sunday, the 18th inst., Jemimah Sheil, wife of John Sheil, Esq. of Castle Dawson, county Derry.

Friday, at Clonmel, Mrs. Morton, lady of the Rev. James Morton, and daughter of the late Mathew V. Sankey, Esq., of Coolmore, county Tipperary, Esq.

A few days since, in Clonmel, rather suddenly, Mr. James Kearney, son of Mr. Michael Kearney.

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