

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—OCTOBER 8.

REFORM—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Plunkett, Lord King, and others, supported the bill; and Lord Elibon, Lord Lyndhurst, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, spoke against it.

The Duke of Sussex— I think (said the illustrious Duke) that the Noble and Learned Lord, (Lord Lyndhurst) in stating the origin of the other House of Parliament, laid down his position fairly; but I differ with him in his conclusions. The House of Commons, I think, was raised up in the room of a balance against the power of the aristocracy; but the power of the Crown has, for many reasons, become much less since that period. I impute no undue motives to the Noble Lords who oppose this bill. I certainly have party feelings, but those feelings do not prevent me from respecting those who differ from me. But, my Lords, whether the nature of this bill? Your Lordships have received from the House of Commons a bill, which they submit to your consideration. In favor of that bill numbers petitions have been presented; and I say, therefore, that the bill is in conformity with the opinions of the people. It has been the fashion with some Noble Lords to tell the people with disrespect. I cannot agree with the Noble Lords in that sentiment. I know the people better than many of your Lordships do. My situation, my habits of life, my connection with many charitable institutions, and other circumstances, on which I do not now wish to enter minutely, give me the means of knowing them. I am in the habit of talking with them from the highest to the lowest. I believe they have confidence in me, and that they tell me their honest sentiments; and my firm conviction, arising from the strong feelings which I have heard expressed on the subject, is that it is absolutely necessary that the bill should be adopted to meet the improved condition of the people. My Lords, I have visited several mechanic societies, both in London and Nottingham, and elsewhere, and I can assure your Lordships that many of them possess libraries equal to any nobleman's, replete with works calculated to instruct, and to form the heart. Have they not as good judgment as I? and if they have, have they not a right to use it? My Lords, I value a nobility; but education endows a man more than anything else. Increasing knowledge, and increasing affluence, is not fitting that the rights of the people should be extended? Upon this subject I feel great to be compelled to differ from the Noble and Learned Lord opposite, who has stated that he himself sprung from the common class—a circumstance which does not Noble and Learned Lord honor, high as his character deserves stands in the country. Why, when the people have so great an increase of wealth and knowledge, they should not have a greater share of the representation, I am at a loss to conceive. One part of the opposition to the bill, if I may use an expression not very courteous but rather strong, appears to me to be a humbug. (A laugh.) I mean the alleged apprehension that the people of this country are disposed to take a leaf out of the French constitution. I am sure they are too good to do so. They wish the new measure to be constructed on the basis of our own constitution. They want renovation, not innovation. How the boroughs of this country got into the hands of certain Peers, I do not pretend to say; but I say they have no right to them. I certainly have less interest in the subject than some Noble Lords, having no pretensions to borough property; still, however, I participate in the odium under which the aristocracy labours in that respect. My Lords, I was exceedingly surprised at the comparison which one Noble Lord made between the Peers of England and the nobility of the ancient French regime. It is our duty, as the aristocracy of England, to take care that the rights of the people are not invaded, and at the same time to guard the rights of the crown. If, unfortunately, the present bill should not be carried, I trust that the people will see that there will wait with patience until a similar measure be carried, which eventually it must be. To your Lordships I will observe, that if this bill should not pass, some other bill must soon pass, and it may be one of a less favorable nature, and brought forward under less advantageous circumstances. My Lords, I feel thoroughly convinced that my vote this night, both as I am a member of the Royal Family, and as I am a Peer of England, is of vital importance. The Noble and Learned Lord opposite, has stated his apprehension that the bill would subvert the constitution and destroy all the benefits of the revolution. My Lords, that I deny. One of the principles of the revolution which placed the present family on the throne, was the establishment of a free and full representation of the people. On that principle I take my stand. I certainly lament that other individuals, with whom I am personally connected, do not see the same as I do. I do not deny the utility of their motives. As for myself, I always was a reformer, I am a reformer, and I shall always be a reformer until this bill, or some measure of equal efficiency, is passed. But at the same time, I am most anxious that the object of reform should be obtained by constitutional means, and that no act of violence should be resorted to with a view to its attainment. If they should, I shall certainly feel it my duty warmly to support his Majesty's Government in repressing them. I trust, therefore, that if this bill should unfortunately be thrown out, the people, though firm, will be tranquil. The noble and learned Lord opposite is proved to be a fact, that 191,470 men were to leave London for the country every week. My Lord—under all these circumstances, I feel it my bounden duty to vote for the second reading of this bill; and in taking that step, I conceive that I am doing the best for the benefit of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey— It had been said that he attacked the Noble Duke and the late Government. He denied the assertion; all he had contended was, that the late Government had fallen because it was unwilling to meet the House of Commons on the subject of reform. They had been beaten, it was true, on the question of civil list, but they resigned, as he understood the Noble Duke, because they were unwilling to embarrass the Government, as they must have done by opposing the question of reform.

The Duke of Wellington said, that once for all, he must deny that reform had any thing to say to his resignation. Earl Grey then said he did not know why they had resigned, unless it was on that question. The question of the civil list was not of sufficient importance to cause the breaking up of a Government. The Noble Duke then proceeded to contend, that at the time he would not look for an administration there was an absolute necessity of making the question of reform a condition of his acceptance of office. He also contended the introduction of reform was the consequence and not the cause of the excitement. The measure was recommended from the Throne, as one by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people would be equally secured. That that recommendation spoke also the sentiments of the people was asserted—that it was answered by the unanimous voice of the people of England who were now troubling for the success of the measure which they believed to be necessary to the prosperity of the country, and lest its rejection should be productive of those evils which he should be accused of threatening, if he mentioned, but which he durst not think of as the result of so fatal a determination. It was said that there were only six Peers opposite who possessed nominations to boroughs. He rather thought the number was twenty-one. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to say that the votes of those Noble Lords were influenced by the possession of such nominations; but that the fact of their existence less unaccountable. It was said that the people did not understand these things. No doubt they did not understand them as parts of the constitution; but they understood them in the same sense in which they were understood by Locke, and Blackstone, and Chatham, and Fox, and other great and constitutional authorities, that nominations to seats in the other House were hostile to the principles of the constitution. A Noble Lord had said, that the bill was full of anomalies—that it would lead to immorality as much as the present system; and the Noble Lord had made an appeal to the Right Rev. Bench not to sanction such immorality by adopting the bill. (Earl Grey) would make no appeal to them on the subject, but he would ask, were the Right Reverend Prelates prepared to sanction the immorality of the present system?

Even if it was admitted that the system worked well for the country, were they prepared to support the principle that evil might be done that good might become of it? (Cheers.) Would they support a system which encouraged fraud, and hypocrisy, and perjury? Would they admit that the money-changers had taken possession of the temple, and that not only were they to be allowed, but were to be maintained, and supported, and defended? (Hear, hear.) The Noble Earl then took a review of the details of the bill, and of the defects which it would cure, and the manner in which it would cure them. The rejection of the bill would produce general dissatisfaction and discontent amongst the people. He, however, felt confident that notwithstanding their sufferings, they would not enlarge the public peace. He hoped also that they would not resort to that sort of passive resistance which involved the refusal to pay taxes, for that was contrary to the spirit of the constitution. After some further observations, the Noble Earl said that it appeared to him that a considerable degree of party spirit had been exhibited on this occasion. (Cheers.) He had observed symptoms of an intention to attack the Government with a view of overthrowing it. All that he could say was this, that in this measure, or to a measure of the same extent, he was pledged. A Noble and Learned Lord had said that if he abandoned office it would be on his part a culpable abandonment of the King. It was for him to consider what he would do. (Cheers.) He certainly would not abandon the King as long as he could be of use to him. (Loud and repeated cheers.) He was bound to the King by obligations of gratitude greater, perhaps, than any subject ever owed to a Sovereign, for the kind manner in which he had extended to him his confidence and support, and for the indulgence with which he had accepted his offers and best endeavours to serve him. Whilst his services could be of use to his Majesty, he would never be a reproach to him that he had abandoned his Majesty. (Cheers.) He could only be a useful servant to the King whilst he was able to carry measures which were necessary for the security of the country. (Cheers.) Measures with which his own character as well as the security of the country were connected. If he should once lose his character, the King had better have any man in the world for his servant rather than him, for to his abilities, he pretended not to them, or to the other qualifications which long habits of office gave. All that he could pretend to was an honest zeal, a desire to do his duty in the King's service, and to his deficiencies, but feeling that there were no personal sacrifices with which he was not bound to make for his King, whose kindness to him could never be obliterated from his heart, whatever might happen, to the last moment of his existence. (Cheers.) Place was not sought for by him. It was offered to him under such circumstances that nothing but a sense of duty could have induced him to accept of it. He needed no professions. He could appeal to the history of his whole life to prove that he desired no office. (Hear, hear.) He found himself placed in a situation in which he thought that he could not shrink from serving his country and his King, and he accepted of the office very much against his inclination. He had lived a long life of exclusion from office. He had no official habits conferred. He was fond of retirement, and in domestic life he lived happy in the bosom of his family. Nothing could have tempted him to embark on these stormy seas.

“Bankrupt of life, but prodigal of ease.” Nothing but an overflowing sense of the duty which he owed to his country. He had performed his duty as well as he was able. He should still continue to do so, and if Parliament and the country should withdraw their confidence from him, and he should find that he could no longer be a useful servant to the King, he would resign office, and in retirement he could at least look back with the consciousness of having done his best to serve both the King and his country. (Enthusiastic cheering, accompanied with clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and other demonstrations of applause. The cheering lasted for several minutes.)

The Duke of Wellington said, that when he recommended to their Lordships to keep themselves free from any pledge upon the question of Parliamentary Reform, he looked upon the state of the question to have been quite altered by his Majesty's speech at the opening of the present session, from which it had been when he retired from office. (Hear, hear.) He would not complain of any thing personal that had been said of him, and he was sure that the Noble Earl (Grey) would do him the justice to say, that he had rendered the Noble Earl's Government any assistance which could be given consistently with his avowed sentiments. (Hear.)

Lords Grey and Lyndhurst mutually explained, amidst loud cries of Question. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, when their Lordships divided— For the motion—Contents, Proxies 128 30 Non Contents, Proxies 150 49 Majority against the second reading of the Bill 199 31 Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock.

Courier Office, 2 o'clock. M. Nov. 8.—LORD GREY WILL NOT ABANDON THE KING AND THE PEOPLE. As to the line of conduct to be adopted, much will depend upon the House of Commons. A meeting, consisting of the greater part of the Reform Members, is at this moment assembled at Willis's Rooms.

CITY.—The rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords last night has created feelings of great anxiety, discontent, and fear, on the minds of all persons in the City and a consequent depression in the Consol market of nearly one per cent. from the closing price of yesterday.

OCTOBER 8.—Immediately after the division this morning, orders were issued to prepare the House of Lords for the reception of his Majesty, and it was very generally believed that Parliament would be prorogued this day. It is, however, as we have before said, not probable that the prorogation will take place until Thursday next, even if it should so soon. A messenger was despatched to Windsor to convey the intelligence of the rejection of the Reform Bill to the King. A Cabinet Council is summoned for 3 o'clock, but up to the time of our going to press no instructions had been issued for summoning a Privy Council, which must be held previously to a prorogation, or, at all events, that ceremony has hitherto been deemed indispensable.—Standard.

A considerable additional force of the new police have been on duty since Monday, at the west end of the town. Patrols of small parties perambulate the principal thoroughfares, and are in constant communication with the stations, at which a number of men are kept ready to act at a moment's notice. A few men are placed in the immediate vicinity of the mansions belonging to those noblemen who are known to be opposed in opinion to ministers.

On Saturday the 90th regt. marched from Winchester for Gosport, where it was embarked immediately for Leith. The regiment, which marched in two divisions was ordered not to rest on Sunday, but to continue with all expedition. It was generally understood that the apprehension of disturbance in Scotland caused this order.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 2 o'clock.—(From the Examiner.)—The excitement in the city has never been surpassed. The National Association is about being formed by the different parties in London, to which the whole country are invited to send delegates, for the purpose of supporting the Ministry and of procuring Troops patrol in every quarter. No tumult is apprehended.

The Belgian armistice has been prolonged from the 10th to the 25th. (From the Times.) The debate is over—the decision is made. May it not be the beginning of the end? Who can help the exclamation:—“What is this fearful crisis to result in? Is any man on earth prepared to conceive what will take place in England before this day week?”

It is now half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning, that, in announcing the majority of 41 against the bill, we make these remarks on what we will not still call the fatal issue of the measure. The death would be the constitution of the country, to the people's rights, to a free representation in Parliament, and supported, and defended? (Hear, hear.) The Noble Earl then took a review of the details of the bill, and of the defects which it would cure, and the manner in which it would cure them. The rejection of the bill would produce general dissatisfaction and discontent amongst the people. He, however, felt confident that notwithstanding their sufferings, they would not enlarge the public peace. He hoped also that they would not resort to that sort of passive resistance which involved the refusal to pay taxes, for that was contrary to the spirit of the constitution. After some further observations, the Noble Earl said that it appeared to him that a considerable degree of party spirit had been exhibited on this occasion. (Cheers.) He had observed symptoms of an intention to attack the Government with a view of overthrowing it. All that he could say was this, that in this measure, or to a measure of the same extent, he was pledged. A Noble and Learned Lord had said that if he abandoned office it would be on his part a culpable abandonment of the King. It was for him to consider what he would do. (Cheers.) He certainly would not abandon the King as long as he could be of use to him. (Loud and repeated cheers.) He was bound to the King by obligations of gratitude greater, perhaps, than any subject ever owed to a Sovereign, for the kind manner in which he had extended to him his confidence and support, and for the indulgence with which he had accepted his offers and best endeavours to serve him. Whilst his services could be of use to his Majesty, he would never be a reproach to him that he had abandoned his Majesty. (Cheers.) He could only be a useful servant to the King whilst he was able to carry measures which were necessary for the security of the country. (Cheers.) Measures with which his own character as well as the security of the country were connected. If he should once lose his character, the King had better have any man in the world for his servant rather than him, for to his abilities, he pretended not to them, or to the other qualifications which long habits of office gave. All that he could pretend to was an honest zeal, a desire to do his duty in the King's service, and to his deficiencies, but feeling that there were no personal sacrifices with which he was not bound to make for his King, whose kindness to him could never be obliterated from his heart, whatever might happen, to the last moment of his existence. (Cheers.) Place was not sought for by him. It was offered to him under such circumstances that nothing but a sense of duty could have induced him to accept of it. He needed no professions. He could appeal to the history of his whole life to prove that he desired no office. (Hear, hear.) He found himself placed in a situation in which he thought that he could not shrink from serving his country and his King, and he accepted of the office very much against his inclination. He had lived a long life of exclusion from office. He had no official habits conferred. He was fond of retirement, and in domestic life he lived happy in the bosom of his family. Nothing could have tempted him to embark on these stormy seas.

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Our Ministers have so grievously tarnished the honour of the flag of England by lending it to a service of such inglorious folly. It would be easy to remove the uncertainty of this matter by a question in the House of Commons; but our liberal politicians in the present House seem to think our foreign relations unworthy of their notice, and the opposite party seem to have all their sympathies monopolized by the case of Don Miguel.—Morning Herald.

We received last night Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. They contain several notices of Polish and other continental affairs, which, though lengthy, are late in point of date; and as to domestic news, the leading feature of a political nature appears to be the debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of the Peerage. This discussion, however, proceeds languidly, and the interest which it excites is represented as greatly inferior in intensity, to that entertained throughout Paris for the fate of our Reform Bill in the House of Lords. It is now hinted that the French Minister's Bill upon the subject may be lost in the Chamber. It certainly suffered a severe shock from the vigorous attack of M. Thiers, on Monday last, who, in a speech of great power, reasoned that a hereditary Peerage was a necessary adjunct to a Monarchy.

These papers mention with some surprise, and not a little indignation, the reception given by the Pope, to an Ambassador from Don Miguel. This, they say, consists but abhorred with the professions of liberality and abhorrence of cruelty which the Holy Father so lately expressed. The Journal des Debats contains a rumour that the Prince Frederick of Holland, so well known by his gallantry in the capture of Brussels, is very likely to go to Greece as King *permissu superiorum*. The Prince's pretensions are fairly stated in these few words; he is 34 years of age and son-in-law to the King of Prussia. However, he is likely to put an end to the dreadful distinctions of Greece at this moment must be regarded with favour.

We have received in the course of yesterday, German and Brussels papers and letters to very recent dates. The former undertake to promise the Poles, but apparently without any substantial warranty, mild treatment from their conquerors. Time alone can give to these anticipations any importance.

UNITED STATES. From the Boston Messenger, Nov. 10. MADAWASKA.—It would seem from the following paragraph, that the Executive Government of Maine now feel the embarrassment in which they are involved, by the impudent measure of incorporating a town within the limits of the territory hitherto under the jurisdiction of the province of Nova Scotia, and sending agents thither to induce the inhabitants to organize the town under that act, in direct violation of the understanding between the British Government and ours, that the occupation should remain unchanged so long as the negotiations for the adjustment of the boundary were pending. We do not perceive that there is but one course to be pursued by the Government of Maine. That is to indemnify the sufferers under the act, in the best manner they can, and to urge the general Government to take immediate measures for the adjustment of the dispute. We cannot imagine what apology can be given for the neglect of this subject for so long a period, since the decision of the umpire to whom the question was referred.—Why has not that decision been either accepted or rejected?

From the Portland Daily Courier. MADAWASKA.—The Executive Council, who were called together yesterday by the Governor to deliberate on the subject of our border difficulties, are still in session. We have not learnt whether they have yet decided upon any course of measures or not. Indeed we do not see what the Executive of the State can do, unless it is to renew their appeal to the General Government, and perhaps make provisions for the comfort of the families of the prisoners in case they need assistance.

Mr. Deane, one of the agents of the State who visited the Madawaska settlement the past summer, arrived in town last night, probably to make reports to the Governor and Council. There are various opinions expressed by the different papers in the State, and by individuals, with respect to the proper course to be pursued. While some think it best to keep cool, and wait the motions of the general government, others, and apparently a large majority, appear to have their patience exhausted, and are for driving the State to assert its own rights and protect its own subjects. They admit that the State has no constitutional authority to invade the British territory, but they suggest that it has the right and the power to exercise the law of retaliation.

We can make reprisals upon some of his Majesty's lige subjects, and they contend that we should forthwith arrest some of them, say twice as many as there are of our citizens confined at Fredericton, and imprison them till the difficulties are relieved. The matter is now in a very perplexing situation, and it is very difficult to decide what course this State ought to pursue. That the general government has been guilty of a gross negligence in relation to the subject seems now to be pretty generally admitted. It is stated in the Argus, we suppose on the authority of Judge *Wheeler*, that in January last the British government officially, but secretly, made known to the King of the Netherlands its entire satisfaction with his decision, and that for more than six months the government of the United States have been in possession of this fact. And yet for that whole six months the government has folded up its arms and preserved an unbroken silence.

From the Portland Argus. We have received the following official account of the proceedings of the Governor and Council, at their recent session, for publication:— STATE OF MAINE. In Council, November 7th, 1831. Present.—The Governor; Messrs. Lano, Howard, Prince, Cobb, Smith, Johnson.

The Committee of the whole Council, to which was referred the subject of the recent transactions at Madawaska, ask leave to report: That, in common with their fellow-citizens, they view with feelings of just indignation, the unavailing and oppressive acts of the authorities of the British Province of New Brunswick in invading the territory of this State with a military force, and arresting a number of our peaceable citizens, compelling others to conceal themselves in the wilderness, and abandon their homes in order to escape the violence with which they were threatened.

In this violation of the sovereignty of the State, we perceive the continuance of that system of encroachment, which, by our forbearance, the Provincial Government have long been enabled to practice for the purpose of extending their possession, and afterwards relying on that possession as the only foundation of the extraordinary claim they still preserve in making to a considerable portion of the State. In virtue of a warrant from a magistrate of the county of Penobscot, the inhabitants of Madawaska, on the 20th day of August last, assembled at a place southward of the St. John river, on this side of the line designated by the Arbitrator as in his opinion a suitable boundary between the two governments, and proceeded peaceably to organize themselves, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of Maine, incorporating the town of Madawaska.

On the 10th day of September last, they held a town meeting for the purpose of electing a Representative, as required by the laws and constitution of this State. For these acts, four of our citizens have been arrested by the authorities of New-Brunswick, carried out of the State, and three of them, Barnabas Hamawell, Daniel Savage, and Jesse Wheeler, are now confined in jail in Fredericton, in execution of a sentence pronounced against them, after the form of a trial in a court of that Province.

As these citizens were arrested by a foreign power, at a place which is claimed and known to be within the limits of this State, and for the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to every citizen, we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that the State is bound to adopt all proper and constitutional means within its power, to procure their release. It appears by documents in the office of the Secretary of State of this State, that immediately on receiving information of these transactions, the facts were communicated by the Governor to Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, with an urgent request that the proper measures might be adopted by the General Government to procure the release of our citizens, and to protect our territory from invasion.

To this application an answer was duly received from Mr. Livingston under date of the 21st of October last, stating the Executive desire of the Executive of the United States, to conform with scrupulous good faith to the arrangement made with the Minister of Great Britain for preserving the state of things as it existed on both sides, until a final disposition could be made of the question, and it was distinctly understood that no exertion of the State authority in the parts of the disputed territory which were actually held by the British should interfere with this arrangement. It further appears by the documents communicated, that although the proceedings of the inhabitants of Madawaska were supposed to be a violation of that agreement, yet prompt measures were adopted by the President through the interposition of the Representative of the British Government, at Washington, to procure the release of the persons who had taken part in these transactions.

We have caused an examination to be made, but no copy of the arrangement referred to can be found among the archives of the State. And though an intimation is made to such an arrangement, the Secretary of State of the United States, and the late Governor Lincoln, it was at that time asserted to have been violated by the British Authorities, and we are satisfied that in numerous instances, it has been totally disregarded by them.

In order to show the views of the General Government with regard to the measures to be adopted by this State, which are now the subject of our consideration, we refer to the following extracts from Mr. Livingston's letter before referred to. “The President desires me to reiterate to you, his anxious desire that you would use your authority and influence to prevent any further collision with the British authorities, in the firm persuasion that the wisdom of Congress will direct such ultimate measures, as will bring the controversy to a close, consistent with the interest and dignity of the United States, and particularly of the States interested in the question. He receives the strongest assurances from the Representatives of the British Government, that no innovation will be countenanced on the part of its Provincial functionaries; and on our part, good faith as well as the protection of the frontiers, from unauthorized mutual incursions, require the same course of conduct.”

In a previous letter to the Governor, dated Oct. 5th, Mr. Livingston observes “The President directs me to say, that he relies on your Excellency's prudence to avoid any unnecessary exertion of authority over your own people, and to represent, as far as lies in your power, all such acts as may endanger the quiet of the bordering territory.” “Congress will meet in the course of a few weeks, and it will be a source of deep regret if the moderation and forbearance, which have hitherto characterized the government and people of Maine, should cease to guide them, when the further continuance for so short a period is of such consequence to the nation.”

After a full consideration of all the facts and circumstances within our knowledge in relation to the subject submitted to us, we are of opinion that every proper and constitutional means at present in the power of the Executive of this State to procure the release of our citizens confined at Fredericton, has been adopted. And if the Committee have forbore to recommend more efficacious means for their immediate release, it is because they believe the State is not in possession of the Constitutional power to exert them without the concurrence of the General Government.

Believing that Congress, which is soon to meet, will adopt the necessary measures to bring this controversy to a close, consistently with justice, the peace of the nation, and the constitutional rights of the State, which we believe will never be voluntarily surrendered, and from a desire to conform to the wishes of the General Government, we do not deem it expedient at this time to recommend measures which might lead to collision with the British authorities.

But from the exposed situation of our frontier settlements, and the dangers to which they are subjected by encroachments from the neighbouring Province, we recommend that the Governor be advised to issue a general order requiring the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness to meet such requisitions as the President may deem necessary, to protect our territory from invasion and our citizens from capture. ISAAC LANE, Per Order.

In Council, Nov. 7, 1831. This report, on being read, was accepted by the Council and by the Governor approved. Attest: R. G. GREENE, Secretary of State. A true Copy Attest: R. G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE. HEAD QUARTERS, Portland, Nov. 8, 1831. General Order.—The security of our rights as citizens of a free State, being dependent on our Military establishment, it is not less a duty than the privilege of the Citizen Soldier to be at all times prepared to repel the invasion of those rights, and afford his aid in the due execution of the laws of his country. The exposed situation of the frontier settlements of this State, and the dangers to which they are subjected by continual encroachments from a power, having in the opinion of the Executive Council, rendered it necessary that events might occur which would require the services of the Militia. Orders are therefore issued to the several Divisions of the Militia to be in readiness to meet such requisitions as circumstances and the laws of the State may require, and as the President of the United States may deem necessary, for the protection of our citizens and territory.

The Major Generals will cause this order to be promulgated throughout their respective Divisions. By the Commander-in-Chief. SAMUEL G. LADD, Adjutant General.

Extraordinary subscription.—The (New-York) Christian Advocate and Journal, being the official organ of communication between the officers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and their people, has at this time a subscription list of twenty-five thousand. It is the largest newspaper subscription in the world. The Advocate is printed weekly.—N. Y. Gaz.

COLONIAL. QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—The parts of the grain crops threshed out, are less productive than was expected. Oats prove very inferior, and have greatly risen in the market. The intelligence from England of the abundance of the wheat crops there, has put an end to purchases for exportation, and the home consumption will hardly occasion a rise in price.

The Meeting of the Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company, which took place to-day, to take into consideration the subject of sending the Royal William to England, adjourned sine die without reporting.

The official returns of the Customs, up to this day, make the number of arrivals 1010, tons 261,218.

The week, and ended. La however did to the north with snow. Earthing, son, brought things, which doubling the instances, a family, circulation, to the amount he ought to an end to it.

EMIGRANTS. Europe, in the season, Majesty's ships, 500 persons, of St. Giles, population, the return, Fzampton, unprecedented, month of several, floods which ed many of Inverness, in that quarter. Some E, but the good ground, crested the per and La, the number per Canada, who lands to that P, other part description, body of La, different de found in the pursued to blished the per Canada, body of La, New-Jersey, have com-mer, gene-mer, with stock to be on a description c expected.

ST. J. The En night, and month, for News Jour the morning doles, a motion, “months,” 138; a major, wholly oc-ants, the con- chipping of Times; y- lities; per- tion of P- tion of P- present in- tion of P- without ge- to other p- ters will source of- sively y- such as to- and it is a- cile the co- dion Press- tive pub- ed views, -formist in- pre- through ne- PLORES o- that on t- house the- 537 W- RES, the speech of hereafter.

BARBAR beginning, to the go- of our work ex- exertion numerous have so m- ceedings of Mosaic ex- example t- followed P- Apathy of the People's slumbers of con- fear of con- four or ne- ousness t- ing its ze- cald the f- fact that- inst-ant, is- required, cannot— since 183- by—July- let. Let- by to sub- ers—but- plores, un- sent is of- lation—F- not be— “On- An- By—

WEATH- had scarce- nature, ad- caused a- River, as- bers had- large quan- suing spr- rimers-tr- rived—ad- decision