

BRITISH NEWS.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—It is exactly 150 years since, in the reign of Charles II. during the ferment occasioned in the public mind by the struggle for privilege between the Lords and Commons, in the celebrated impeachment case of Fitzharris, that the Parliament was unexpectedly dissolved by the King in person. The history of England relates the circumstance in the following remarkable words: "The secret was so well kept, that the Commons had no intimation of it, till the Black Rod came to their doors, and summoned them to attend the King at the House of Peers."

The London Morning Herald of April 30, says:—"All the election returns hitherto show that disloyalty and corruption have 'it' luck." Hitherto the members actually returned to serve in the new Parliament are all reformers. Several nobly led the way;—the men of Kent, which, in the Commentaries Caesar writ, is termed the civillest place of all this isle, laid aside their civility, and kicked out that fastidious of the boroughmongering faction, Sir John Rae Reid: London and Southwark followed, and put Mr. Ward and Sir Robert Wilson on the shelf for ever. Lewis has discarded Sir John Shelley; and several other places have dispensed with the proffered services of the conservatives, and chosen men who are pledged to Reform. Not a single anti-reformer has yet been returned; and though, as the matchless Member for Preston-and-all-England said, the people are 'mad,' it must be confessed their madness has method in it: a method which, it is devoutly to be hoped, will speedily cleanse the Constitution of that perilous stuff which has so long been depressing its energies, and placing its very existence in jeopardy. Hitherto, we repeat, not a single anti-reformer has been returned;—we wait with anxious curiosity to record the name of that place which shall first distinguish itself by returning an opponent to the King, his Government, and Reform."

LONDON, May 8.

His Majesty, we regret to state, is labouring under an attack of the gout.

H. M. S. Pallas, Capt. Dixon, is under orders for Halifax, and will sail in a fortnight—she takes out Specie for the Commissariat.

A very numerous meeting of Dissenters was held at the London Coffee House, to take steps for securing the return of Lord John Russell for the county of Devon.

The elections in Ireland, are terminating, to use the language of several London journals, 'gloriously.' Mr. Spring Rice, a reformer, has been returned for Limerick without opposition. The Dublin election was going forward—it was stated the Reformers were sure of success. Mr. Le Roy, an anti-reformer, has been returned for Dublin College, by a majority of 8. The Frisco was compelled to read the riot act, and the scenes in the Senate House, are represented as the most tumultuous ever witnessed upon a similar occasion within its walls.

It will no longer, we presume, be deemed necessary to show that the King is not a Tory. If further proof were wanting, it might be found in an extremely wise and judicious observation, which, we understand, his Majesty to have made at dinner the other day, in answer to an individual who appeared disposed to point the conversation in this particular direction—"I have no politics out of my closet."

The monarch's dignified and happy reproof.—Windsor Express.

A notice has been received at the Custom House of the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to reduce the salaries of the commissioners. It has been already announced that the Ministers give up £20,000 a year of their own salaries.

Chatham.—The Lords of the Admiralty have determined not to build any more ships of the line at present in the naval yards. The vessels on the stocks of that description are to remain in an unfinished state for an indefinite period. By this arrangement the works of the Waterloo, 120 guns; London, 90 guns, and Monarch of 84 guns, at this yard, are suspended for the present.—Kentish Gazette.

Chelsea Pensioners.—A number of Chelsea Pensioners are about emigrating to Van Diemen's Land, and others to the United States. Those who wish to emigrate receive instructions, and different papers from the Commissioners, and after being filled up, and signed by the Captain of the ship, they receive the amount of two years pension at Chelsea, after deducting the freight, and on their arriving at their destination another full two years' pension will be paid them, making in all four years' pension; after which all future claims on Government for their past services will terminate. A number have already sailed from the London Docks. There are now four ships lying in the St. Katharine Docks, two for Van Diemen's Land, and two for the United States, where a number of pensioners are daily engaging for berths.—London paper.

We have the satisfaction to announce, with a conviction of its truth, a report that Sir E. Codrington has been appointed to the command of a Squadron of Observation destined for the Tagus. Eight Ships of the Line, Twelve Frigates, and several Sloops are fitting out at Toulon.—Destination not known.

Don Miguel has prudently yielded to the French demands, and his throne is secure for a while longer.

London was splendidly illuminated on the 27th April. Mobs patrolled the city, and in opposition to all the efforts of the police, demolished the windows of several noblemen and others, whose houses were not illuminated; the Marquis of Londonderry's were shivered to atoms, sashes and all.—Regent-street from Oxford-st. to Pall Mall, very near a mile in length, and ten rods wide; St. James-street, Piccadilly from Coventry-st. to Park, Bond-st. for the whole length, were one mass of heads. There could not have been less than three or four hundred thousand of the gentlemen reformers.

Damage done computed at 10,000, to 15,000.

A Windfall.—A private soldier, named Badman, in the 70th Regiment, stationed in Dublin, and his three brothers, have got within the last week, a property of £1200 a year, and nearly £300,000 in cash. Badman has obtained his discharge from the Regt.—Irish paper.

MEMBERS RETURNED.—Aldermen Wood, Waltham, Thompson, and Venables, for the city of London; Messrs. Borrett and Hobhouse, for Westminster; W. Brougham and Calvert, for Southwark; J. E. Baillie and E. Protheroe, for Bristol; Paul Thompson and Capt. Stanhope for Dover; Hunt and Woolf, for Preston; G. Schommar and W. B. Wrightson, for Hull.—The University of Cambridge has returned Messrs. Goulburn and Yates Peel, against Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish. Lieut.-Col. Fox, has been returned for Caith.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.

The Liverpool Election terminated on the 4th inst. General Gascoyne, and Messrs. Ewart and Denison were the candidates. The two latter gentlemen (both Reformers) were returned. The Tory General Gascoyne, who, on the close corporation interest, was returned by that great borough for six and thirty years, has been compelled to resign the ineffectual struggle. There never existed a Member of Parliament more indebted for fortuitous connexion, and less to personal distinction of any kind for his long hold of that seat which yielded him such men as Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson for his colleagues. On the late occasion of his motion against Ministers, the old General and his cronies reckoned on a total discomfiture of the bill and of the King's Government. The dynasty of the boroughmongers was to have been restored by his prowess.—His whole air was that of a conqueror. What is the result? He forced the dissolution of Parliament, and the utter extinction of his party, with that of the system by whose instrumentality they had flourished. The public may judge of the public feeling at Liverpool from the numbers which voted for the respective candidates. While Messrs. Ewart and Denison had about 1900 each, General Gascoyne mustered exactly 610.—Times.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the people of Ireland, in which he says:—"There ought, in my humble judgment, to be but one principle of action throughout Ireland at this approaching election. It is this—to reform, free of expense or trouble, every man who has voted for that great chaos of thery, the Reform Bill. Make no inquiry beyond the one question—the Reform Bill. Whoever voted for that ought to get the entire popular support—Whoever voted against it, ought to be treated with the entire popular odium. Let nobody deceive you, and say that I am abandoning my principles of anti Unionism. It is false—I am merely of opinion that the repeal of the Union is the only means by which Irish property and Irish freedom can be secured. I will shortly publish my plan for such repeal, which will, I think, prove to the people of England, as well as of Ireland, that the objects which I have in view will not only secure content and comfort to the people of Ireland, but place the connection between the two countries on a basis of the most perfect security, and also of the utmost utility to England. But it is only in a reformed Parliament that this question can be properly, coolly, and dispassionately discussed."

Mr. Rice has been appointed by his Majesty a Privy Counsellor of Ireland.

One sentence will comprise the state in which the South of Ireland is now placed. It is in open rebellion, and in the indisputed possession of the insurgents.—Dublin Eve. Mail.

Horrible Murders.—We are given and horrified at being compelled to state, that the reward of Mr. Ven detour, of Rinaline, near Newmarket on Feisgun county Clare, was murdered yesterday by a party of the peasantry. Mr. Wheeler, the agent of Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Smith, who shared a similar fate near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.—Dublin Eve. Post.

Twelve murders have been committed in Clare within three months, and all the murderers are at large in the country!

We are happy to announce that no new outrage has occurred in the county of Limerick this week.—Limerick Chronicle.

The amnesty humbly granted by government to the insurgents at Clare, who surrender their arms against to-morrow, has been attended with no success.—Ibid.

It is very generally reported that a special commission will immediately issue for the trial of persons concerned in the recent outrages, tearing up of ground, &c. in the south and south west of Ireland.—Dublin Register.

We last week stated how much O'Connell had been able to pocket from this distressed country, and we now find that the subscription for the Mayo sufferers amounts to only £1,763, 1s. The O'Connell Journals complain of the want of charity evinced by the higher classes upon this occasion; but how, we ask, can sympathy be reasonably demanded for the sufferings of a portion of population, who have just contributed £24,000 as a reward for the misnamed services of a factious agitator.—Dublin Journal.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

AN APPEAL TO THE NATION ON BEHALF OF REFORM. (From the Scotsman.)

It is a striking fact, that general discontent producing sedition, and calling for measures of severity, was unknown in this country from the close of the rebellion in 1746, when the hopes of the Stuarts, till the year 1792, a period of nearly half a century. During all that time, it was never found necessary to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, or to resort to any other means of preserving the peace of the country, than such as the ordinary laws and powers of the Government afforded. An act ever since required, for a moment, to the following imperfect catalogue, hastily made, of the various acts and proceedings emanating from the Government, composing the system of coercion and terrorism, within the period alluded to.—

1792, May 21.—A Proclamation was issued against seditious meetings and publications, an act ever memorable, as the commencement of the struggle between the House of Commons and the people.

1793, Dec. 1.—A Proclamation calling on the militia, and announcing 'danger to the Constitution,' from evil disposed persons acting in concert with persons in foreign parts.

1793.—The trials of Muir and Palmer.

1794, May 12.—A green bag containing charges against seditious societies—Habeas Corpus Act suspended, for the first time since the rebellion in 1746.

1795, January.—Habeas Corpus suspension renewed, till the year 1796, a period of nearly half a century. During all that time, it was never found necessary to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, or to resort to any other means of preserving the peace of the country, than such as the ordinary laws and powers of the Government afforded.

1795, November.—Bill passed for the safety of His Majesty's person and Government against treasonable and seditious practices.

1797.—Insurrection Act, and other strong measures, adopted in Ireland against United Irishmen. Also a bill for the prevention of seditious meetings.

1798.—England put under martial law—the Rebellion, which continued two years, and occasioned the destruction of 100,000 lives!

1799, January.—Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act renewed in England.

1801.—Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act renewed—Bill against seditious meetings revived—Bill introduced

individuals who had detained or imprisoned, dissolved persons contrary to law

1803.—Martial law renewed in Ireland, and Habeas Corpus Act suspended there.

1805.—Habeas Corpus Act again suspended in Ireland.

1807.—Insurrection Act renewed for Ireland.

1810, March.—Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower for calling the House of Commons corrupt, and its proceedings illegal.

1811.—Proclamation in Ireland for arresting all persons concerned in electing Catholic committees.

1812.—Bill for establishing watch and ward, and preventing disturbances, first occasioned by frame-breaking riots at Nottingham, but extended to the whole kingdom.—Jury. Bill authorising search for, and seizure of arms, and the entrance of houses by force on suspicion, in Britain.

1814.—Bill for repressing disorders in Ireland.

1816, November.—Petitions for reform, numerously and zealously signed by the labouring classes in all parts of the country, for the first time in the history of Britain.

1817, January and February.—Glass of Prince Regent's Carriage broken—green bag—secret committee—Spancman conspiracy—Habeas Corpus Act suspended—Acts against secret societies, and blasphemous and seditious libels, revived.

1818.—Another green bag—Infamously Bill passed for legal arts done by officers of Government.

1819.—Large meetings for reform in all the great towns—the Maudslayi's yomany act in order of the magistrates, at a public assembly, on the 12th of August, for which the actors are thanked by the Prince Regent—Mys's speech—The famous oration to elect the publication of seditious and blasphemous libels, to raise the price of cheap publications, to restrict the power of holding public meetings, to prevent military training among the people, to search for and seize arms in possession of the people, to prevent travelling in cases of libel. Some of these bills still remain on the statute book.

1820 and 1821.—The popular discontent turned into a new channel—the proceedings against the Queen.

1821 and 1822.—A vast number of petitions from Scotland forburgh reform.

1822, August.—Death of Lord Londonderry.

1823.—Mr. Canning introduces a more liberal system of policy, foreign and domestic—the change is gratefully received—a trace between the Parliament and the people in Britain—but the discontents of the Catholics occasioned troubles, and led to acts of severity in Ireland, which could scarcely be said to have terminated at this day.

1827, August.—Death of Mr. Canning—Lord George's prime minister.

1828.—Duke of Wellington's administration—its unexpected moderation gives the people

liberty—Catholic Emancipation granted—the Test Act repealed—taxes remitted—law reforms vigorously prosecuted—franchise between Parliament and the people continues!

1830.—The call for reform appears—much indignation excited by the East Retford Bill—Birmingham Union established—petitions presented to Parliament—symptoms of discontent renewed.

1831.—Truce between Parliament and the people at an end—Birmingham Union will raise 100,000 men to fight the oligarchy—the petitions for reform in thousands—the necessity of some concessions to the people admitted by every liberal Parliament and every liberal Duke of Wellington!

These proceedings speak a language too plain to be misunderstood. Events have run in a cycle, and that cycle has been perpetually renewed. First, we have some unpopular act done by Parliament; next, we have grumbling and discontent, which vents itself in speeches, writings, and petitions for reform; and, finally, we have a general insurrection, which is followed by a new cycle of the same kind.

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them the pros and the cons, and, for the sake of accuracy, it might be well to call them so in future. The most fervent Tory now-a-days gives up his opposition to reform, and admits that some change is imperative. New parties paraded out into knots of a dozen each, in all probability to break up among the Tories, if they get into power, and set about concerting a reform scheme of their own—for they are now, head and foot, bound to accede to a measure of alteration. The first scene of a Tory government under the circumstances that present would be a well remembered one, though it is not to be doubted that if they granted any reform they would grant it full, unconditional, and efficient. Their character, unquestionably, is to accomplish effectively whatever they undertake whether it be for good or for evil. Should the Whigs fail in the course of their career—as it is suspected they will—how are they possibly to witness a phenomenon so qualified in history except by the Catholic Magna Charta of 1289, an unaccomplished reform of the representation planned and carried vigorously into execution by a Tory cabinet? We certainly live in rare times. Since the election commenced, the contest of opinions has been marked by flashes of caustic wit, as well as vehement debate of the graver kind. Some of the writers on both sides have indulged their humour at the expense of the late Parliament, and exhausted all their ingenuity in endeavoring to invent a party, and by which its name may be transmitted to posterity. The water is dark, and there is no sign of yet breaking in the heavens for us. If the people could extract the great moral that lies in this little allegory, measures of moment would be more likely and wisely carried into effect. A writer, distinguished alike by his powers and his abuse of them, has said that a name scratched with a pin in the tender skin of a young oak, will, as the tree grows, spread into large and indelible characters. A single thought upon the responsibility we owe to our successors is calculated, if it do no other good, to make us moderate our exultation in the present triumph, and reflect with more seriousness upon the possible results of those actions which either flatter our hopes or offend our prejudices. The next Parliament will probably be an short-lived one. The passing of the Reform Bill, in itself, is a declaration of the impurity of the system through which it was returned, and a direct avowal of a name scratched with a pin in the tender skin of a young oak, will, as the tree grows, spread into large and indelible characters. 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