BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—July 5, 1831.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Macaulay said: Before I proceed to examine what may be termed the political arguments applicable to the question, I wish to notice one position, which if it were a sound one, I admit would be decisive against Reform. That position is—that the elective franchise is property—as much property as the dividends of the fundholder, or the rents of the landowner [no, no! hear, hear!] It must either be property or not property; and if it be property, to seize what belongs to the rich man in order to give it to the poor man, would be to break up the very foundation of social order. I support this measure because I am convinced that the elective franchise is not property, and that the Bill ought not, therefore, to give compensation [cheers.] Looking back to the earliest times we shall find, that if the elective franchise be property, the present system is founded upon the most monstrous system of injustice and robbery. The great disfranchisement of the reign of Henry VI. was an act of unheard of plunder, and the same remark will apply to the Reform introduced by Oliver Cromwell. I will not argue on the merit or demerit of his system, but this I will say, that the best and wisest men of that and subsequent times never treated the elective franchise as property. I speak of all the debates in which Maynard and Hale partook under the vigorous Oliver and his feeble successor. Sir Henry Vane said that it was a Reform which the Long Parliament would have made had it lasted, and Lord Clarendon declared that it was a reform which the King ought to have made had he then come to the crown. Lord Clarendon, the most distinguished of Royalists, who leaned rather too much to legal refinements on political questions, describes it as a reform which was fit to be made by a more warrantable method, and in better times. This, then, I say, is that more warrantable method; this that better time (much cheering.) What Cromwell attempted in a country lately convulsed by civil war, and still agitated by religious factions, we are now called upon to accomplish in a state of perfect peace, and under a Prince whose title is as undisputed as his person is believed [loud cheers.]—The only circumstances which in the opinion of Lord Clarendon, were wanting in the Reform of Cromwell, we find in the Reform of William the Fourth [hear, hear!] After adverting shortly to the Unions with Scotland and Ireland, and the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders, the honourable Member thus proceeded. If the elective franchise were property, these I contend, were most extensive and sweeping confiscations; but for the sake of the great institution of property, for which all other institutions exist, which is the source of all knowledge and of all industry, I do most deeply lament to hear the sanctity that belongs to property claimed by that which is not property. If you mix political abuses with the institution of property, you must expect that property will contract the odium of political abuses [hear, hear!] If you bind them up that they may stay together, take care that they do not fall together [hear, hear!]—Many have before used the argument which he heard repeated last night, and which, if I mistake not, was originally employed by the Right Honorable Baronet (Sir R. Peel.) It is true, say they, that the Act of 1829 was a confiscation of the property of the forty shilling freeholders of Ireland, and show us a case of necessity equally urgent, and we will vote for Reform. Let them, however, beware how they set a precedent for the invasion of property on the ground of political convenience. Considering the elective franchise as not property, we have only to discuss and decide this question—whether it is expedient at the present moment to touch it? (The Honourable Member here paid a high compliment to Lord Porchester's speech last night, and went over some of the facts connected with the French Revolution adverted to by his Lordship, in order to show that the arguments built upon them were without foundation.) I protest, he continued, against the analogy, and I deny that the case of England and France are alike. I deny that we have had any parties here even remotely resembling the revolutionary and counter revolutionary parties of France. I deny that there is any analogy between the two Houses of Peers. I regard the Chamber of Peers of France as an unfortunate experiment—as a kind of forced production—an exotic; there was nothing in the property or in the state of society in France which required such an institution; it had no root in the soil, and its decline and fall need not give the aristocracy of England the slightest alarm [hear, hear!] The principal and most plausible argument against the Reform Bill is this—mark how rich, how great, how happy this country is, and has been, the admired of all men, and the envied of foreign nations; will you then change a system which has produced so many and such lasting benefits? I am far from denying that England is a great and prosperous country. I am as far from denying that she owes much of her greatness and prosperity to the form of her government; but government and society are cause and effect—they re-act on each other. No doubt the government of the Czar Peter did much for Russia; but would it be an argument against giving her free institutions that despotism had procured her civilization [much cheering]? The whole of history shews that all great revolutions have been produced by a disproportion between society and its institutions; for while society is grown, its institutions have not kept pace and accommodated themselves to its improvements. When we are told of the admiration of distinguished foreigners of all ages for the constitution of England, it seems, to be thought that their applause has been bestowed upon the same institutions which in the lapse of centuries, have undergone no change. Phillip de Commines said that the English were the best governed people of the world, and when Montesquieu gave them the same praise, were both writers speaking of the same institutions? Certainly not. The history of England is the history of a succession of reforms; and the very reason that the people of England are great and happy is, that their history is the history of reform [hear, hear!]. The great charter, the first assembly of Parliament, the petition of Right, the revolution, and, lastly, this great measure (cheering and counter cheering from both sides,) are all proofs of my position—are all progressive stages in the progress of society; and I am fully convinced that every argument urged against the step we are now called upon to take might have been advanced with equal justice against any of the other great changes I have enumerated (cheers.)—It is the principle of "Hume's History," as every body knows, that the Stuarts governed better than the Tudors; but suppose any man had risen in the Convention Parliament and said, 'How great and happy we are—we have ten times as many inhabitants, and merchants ten times as wealthy as under the Tudors: we have been most admirably governed—we are not slaves under the Dey of Tripoli, but free subjects of a generous Monarch, and why should we change?" The answer is plain:—If we had been the slaves of the Dey of Tripoli, we should not have known better, but the change in our situations has educated us for improvements in our institutions (hear, hear!) At the present moment we every where see society outgrowing our institutions. Wherever we turn our eyes we behold a nation great and civilized—with a soil cultivated to a degree of fertility unknown in other countries—with the perfection of all discoveries in physical science, to promote the convenience of life standing pre-eminent above the civilized world in every thing that depends upon the skill and intelligence of individuals—and yet, with laws and institutions that little command the respect and admiration of mankind. Our roads, our bridges, our steam engines, our manufactures, our modes of conveyance, our demand for labor, and our rewards of ingenuity, surpass those of any nation in the ancient or modern world, and extort the admiration of rival states; but, let me ask, are foreigners equally struck with the excellence of our legislative enactments—with the modes of conveying header of conducting actions—and with a Penal Code that seems purposely contrived to puzzle and ensnare (hear, hear!)? These are matters in which the legislature has shown its skill, as our manufacturers have shown theirs, but with a far different result.—Let us contrast our commerce, wealth, and perfect civilization, with our Penal Laws—at once barbarous and inefficient—the preposterous fictions of pleading—the mummery of fines and recoveries—the chaos of precedents, and the bottomless pit of Chancery. [Tumultuous cheering.] Here we see the barbarism of the thirteenth century coupled with the civilization of the nineteenth, and we see, too, that the barbarism belongs to the Government, and the civilization to the people. [Cheers.] Then I say, that this monstrous state of things cannot continue; and if we do not terminate it with wisdom, ere long we shall find it ended by tyranny. Because I think we have arrived at the point when a change is both wise and necessary, I support this Bill with heart and soul; and I shall be proud, to the last hour of my life, of the part I have been able to take in this great act of reconciliation between the state of society and the condition of its institutions. We were told in the last Parliament that this is not the Reform for which the people petitioned; and if it be not, looking at the manner in which it has been received, nothing can prove more decisively the blest effect of seasonable concession. [Loud cheers.] Never was there so signal an example of that wise policy which conducts the great revolutions of public opinion to a happy and peaceful conclusion, and renders the very act of extended liberty the security for social order. [Hear, hear!] It is not strange if the people, denied their reasonable claims, should become unreasonable; or if repulsed by those who ought to hear them, they flew to demagogues. We have seen how excitement was created, and we have seen, too, how it may be allayed. The true secret of the power of agitators is, the obstinacy of rulers; and liberal governments make a moderate people. [Continued cheers.] Did we not see, in the beginning of the last Session, the Prime Minister declare that there should be no Reform, and what was the consequence? The people were excited to such a state, that I believe a dissolution of social order was at hand. [No, no! and cheers.] So near at hand was it thought, that the Minister of the Crown did not dare to show his Sovereign in his capital. [Immense applause and confusion.] I will venture to say that there is not a nation in the world more sincerely or more justly attached to the person and Government of their King than the English, or more disposed to strengthen the hands of the public authorities in the enforcement of the law. I do not, however, wonder that a measure which removes discontent should excite the hatred of two classes—the friends of corruption and the agents of sedition. All who love abuses because they profit by them, and all who take advantage of disaffection which abuses occasion, are naturally leagued against a Bill which, by making the Government pure, renders the people attached. Those who stand at the two extremities of political opinion play into each other's hands on an occasion like the present: the friends of despotism on the one hand, are furnished by Jacobin agitators with pretexts for oppression; and Jacobin agitators on the other hand are provided by the friends of despotism with arguments against Government. I am rejoiced to see that the people of England know how to appreciate the monstrous coalition between the enemies of all order and the opponents of all liberty. [Continued cheers.] England has spoken, and spoken out, from every part of the kingdom where the voice of the people was allowed to be heard; it has been heard from our mightiest seaports—from our provincial capitals—from our populous counties. [No, no! answered by cries of hear, hear!] As far as my calculations have gone on the late returns, from all those situations a suitable answer has been returned to that truly Royal voice which demands the opinion of the nation.—[Cheers and counter-cheers.] Here we are now nearly all Reformers—all Reformers in some sense or other—in some degree or other; for not one Member has declared himself opposed to the principle of Reform; at least, some hint has been thrown out that he is not adverse to all change; and I most thoroughly and cordially agree with the Noble Paymaster of the Forces, that, like the Scotch army, the enemies of Reform have placed themselves at the mercy of their adversaries. Their arguments and their abuse might, however, be equally directed to all reforms, for all might be asserted to be revolutionary, anarchial, and demoralizing. It has been said that the Reform Bill introduced for England is not the Reform for which the people petitioned. Will that Reform Bill which is to be proposed by the Honorable Gentlemen opposite be that Reform for which the people have petitioned?—[Cheers.] If this Bill, now brought forward by the ancient friends and advocates of the people be not the Reform which is consonant with popular feeling, what will it be if brought forward by those who have been always opposed to popular feeling, and who can adduce no reason for presenting it except intimidation? The Hon. Member of Aldborough, and other Hon. Members, have complained of certain anomalies in the Bill. They object to the measure, that it gives one county twelve members while a larger has got only ten—that such a town as Brighton is to have only one member while another less considerable is to have two. This may be an excellent argument against the details of the measure; but it cannot in the slightest degree affect the principle. Will they bring forward an amendment to remove these anomalies? Or do they mean that a Rule of Three sum is to be worked upon the occasion of every census. [Hear, hear!] If not, why did they censure the Bill because it contains anomalies? [Hear!] But, after all, it contains fewer anomalies than existed in the present system. [Cries of "no, no!"] I speak with arithmetical precision. In the proposed system there is no disproportion so great—none which can make the difference between Old Sarum and Manchester. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Hon. Gentlemen opposite would, in my mind, do better in answering arguments than in interrupting speeches. [Hear.] If there be anomalies, it is you, and not we, who are bound to propose the remedy—so that

"Each fair burgh numerically free,
Shall choose its Members by the Rule of Three."

[Hear, hear!] It is asked by the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side, will this reform be final. [Hear, hear.] In return, I ask you, will your reform be final. [Hear, hear.] The same, and stronger reasons against a Reform being final, apply themselves to any you would make. Last year, when there was a question of giving representatives to the greatest manufacturing towns in the world, the same argument was brought forward. It was said this would only be the prelude to greater changes. This Reform could not be final; how, then, could you pretend to say that any Reform you propose would be final? Now, sir, if I am asked my opinion, I do declare that this Reform of our's is final; but that any which fell short of it would not. [Cheers and laughter.] When I say final, I mean that it will be final for that space of time to which we can look forward, and for which alone we can attempt to legislate. [Cheers.] In the course of one hundred years we may chance to have docks as extensive as those of Liverpool in the Hebrides; and a manufacturing town as large as Manchester in the county of Galway.—The same causes are still in action, which, in many places, have converted hamlets into great towns, and barren heaths into corn fields and meadows. For a country so altered and improved in its condition, we cannot pretend to legislate; all that we can do is to set those who shall then exist the signal example of the mode and spirit in which such a Reform as their circumstances require should take place (cheers.) In the only way, therefore, in which a public man ought to have the word final, I use it; and thus I declare this Reform Bill will be final (cheers.) But as to the other Bill, it the Hon. Gentlemen opposite could succeed in any branch of the legislature in throwing out this measure of ours—if they could succeed in displacing the present administration—and if they could succeed in obtaining a House of Commons which would support the new Ministry, I ask them what they would do? Sir, there can be no difficulty in foreseeing and describing the progress downwards: First, there would be a weak Reform—a Bassetlaw Reform (cheers.) worthy of those who, when a delinquent Borough was to be punished, refused to transfer the franchise to a populous town, but threw it into the neighboring hundreds (cheers)—worthy of those who refused to give representatives to the three greatest manufacturing towns in the world (hear, hear!)—a Reform fraught with all the evils of change, and not a single benefit—a Reform depriving the Government of the foundation of prescription, without substituting reason and the public good—a Reform which would unsettle all establishments, without appeasing discontent or opposing disintegration—a Reform by which the people would be encouraged and exasperated—encouraged by the sense of their own importance and the evident effect of their power, and exasperated because what they obtained was not what they had demanded.

Then would come agitation—libels would abound—the Press would be excited—and demagogues would harangue in every street [cheers and laughter.] Sir, I say this is no age—this is no country for the war of power against the war of opinions [cheers.] To proceed. These enemies to the public quiet—agitators and demagogues, who would be driven back by this Reform Bill to their proper insignificance—would become truly powerful, till, at last, the law would be crushed and opposed till it became a mockery, and England would be reduced to the same condition in which Ireland was placed at the end of the year 1828 [cheers]. Then, amidst the cheers of Whigs, who would be occupying their old place on that side of the House, and the grief and dismay of Tories, some Right Honourable Gentleman would rise from these benches—as did, on the 1st of March, the Paymaster of the Forces, to propose that Bill on which the hearts of the people are much. Then would we flatter ourselves that all had been done; but not so. That gratitude and delight with which the measure would be now received, could no longer exist when the materials of agitation are ready. They would find themselves in the condition of those in the old stories, who evoked their friends. They derive a temporary—a fleeting benefit; but it is on condition of surrendering themselves to their possession. The Noble Lord opposite spoke of the Day of Sacrifices. Let him remember it was afterwards named the Day of Dupes; not because it was a day of sacrifices, but of sacrifices delayed too long. It was because the Aristocracy refused reform in 1783 there was revolution in 1789 [cheers.]. But we need not go far to see the danger of delaying inevitable concessions. Let us look to Ireland [cheers]. Is not one such instance, if made practically, enough to convince one generation [cheers.] I feel that some apology is due for the tone I have assumed; I fear that it may be deemed unbecoming in me to make any personal application to Members of this House. But surely I may, without reproach, address myself to their honest fears. It is well to talk of opposing a firm front to sedition, and of using vigorous means to put down agitation. Those phrases are, and very properly, when they refer to some temporary excitement—to some partial disturbances, as in 1780—to stifle which, the show of force and determination on the part of a Government is alone needed. Then it is well to show a bold front: but woe to the Government which cannot distinguish between a nation and a mob [cheers]—woe to the Government that think a great and enlarged movement of minds is to be put down at a moment [cheers.]—This error has been twice fatal to the Bourbons; it may be fatal to the Legislature of this country if they should venture to foster it [cheers.] I do believe that the irrevocable moment has arrived.—Nothing can prevent the passing of this noble law [laughter]—this second bill of Rights [long and continued laughter, and cheers.] I do call it that second Bill of Rights; and so will the country call it; and so will our children [cheers.] I call it a greater charter of the liberties of England. Eighteen hundred and thirty one is destined to exhibit the first example of an established, if a deep rooted system being removed without bloodshed or violence or rapine—all points being debated—every punctilio observed—the peaceful industry of the country never for a moment checked or compromised—and the authority of the law not for one instant suspended [cheers.] These are things of which we may well be proud, if they continue to us the blessings which we now enjoy.—These are things which make us look with confidence and good hope to the future destinies of the human race [cheers.] These are things that enable us to look forward to a long series of tranquil and happy years, in which we shall have a popular Government and a loyal People; and in which war, if war be inevitable, shall find us a united nation [cheers]—of years pre-eminently distinguished by the progress of arts and science, and of knowledge generally—by the diminution of the public burthens, and all those victories of peace, in which, more than in the most splendid military successes, consist the true prosperity of States and the glory of Statesmen [cheers.] Sir, it is with those feelings and with those hopes that I give my most cordial assent to the measure, considering it desirable in itself, and at the present moment, and in the present temper of the people, indispensibly necessary to the Reform and to the stability of the empire. [The Hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers, which were continued for some minutes.]

On the above Speech the New York Standard remarks:—The speech of Mr. Macaulay, is one of the happiest efforts, in manner, style and argument, that has distinguished any debate in that House since the days of Burke, Sheridan, Fox and Pitt. The house appears to have been electrified, and the repeated cries of 'hear,' mark with the precision of the most correct judgement those forcible and felicitous points in his harangue which distinguish him above his contemporaries. This speech appears to be the production of a mind elevated by a spirit conversant with the purest principles and breathing the most lofty sentiments of an independent man—of a philantropist and a scholar.

Scottish Reform Bill.—The extent of the Towns and Burghs to return Members are thus described in the Scottish Bill.—Edinburgh, including Portsburgh, Canongate, Fountainbridge, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Glasgow, including Calton, Gorbals, Anderston, Tradeston, Hutchensonstown, Bridgeton, Laurieston, Blythswood, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Aberdeen, including Old and New Aberdeen, Gilcometon, Ferryhill, Spital, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Paisley, including Newtown, Williamsburg, Gateside, Charleston, Dovesland, Moxwelton, and the other Suburbs thereof situate within the Bounds of the Statuary Police.—Dundee, including Blackscroft, Lillybank, Wallace and Craigie Feus, Pleasance and Scouringburn District, Hilton, Maxwelton, and Hillbank, East and West Chapelshade, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Greenock, including Cartsdyke, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Renfrew, including Castlehill, Orchard, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Rutherglen, and Suburbs thereof.—Dumbarton, including West and East Bridgend, Townend, and any other Suburbs thereof.—Kilmarnock, and Suburbs thereof.—Selkirk, including the Feus or Scott's Place, New Road, Selkirk Mills, and suburbs thereof.—Peebles, and suburbs thereof.—Linlithgow, including Linlithgow Bridge, and any other suburbs thereof.—Lanark and suburbs thereof.—Falkirk, including Grahamston, Baineford and any other suburbs thereof.—Ayr, including Newton, Wallacetown, Content, and any other suburbs thereof.—Irvine, including Fullarton, Friarscroft, and any other suburbs thereof.—Rothesay and suburbs thereof.—Campbeltown, including Dalintober, and any other suburbs thereof.—Inverary and suburbs thereof.

On Friday, Mr. Jeffrey introduced the bill for Scotland. The alterations in it are similar to those in the English Bill, with some verbal corrections.—The boundaries of the enfranchised towns are no longer to be defined in the bill itself; but determined according to the plan adopted for England, by Parliamentary Commissioners.

Irish Reform Bill.—Mr Stanley brought forward the Irish Reform Bill on Wednesday. It contains three alterations all for the better. The length of lease giving a qualification for a vote is to be lessened from 21 to 19 years. The price is to be counted as part of the rent; and if any holder of a lease for 19 years can prove a profit of £20 a year he shall be placed on the same footing as the proprietors at £10.

The affair of the Coronation was a subject of some difficulty. The form seemed necessary, the expense fearful. We hope that a compromise, through the kind consideration of his Majesty, between the jarring elements has been affected. It is rumoured that the day for the ceremony, on which less parade will be attendant than usual, is fixed for the 23d of September. Our amiable Queen will, no doubt, be crowned along with her royal husband.—*Times.*

His Majesty has been pleased to establish a commission, for the purpose of collecting and communicating to persons desirous to emigrate to any British possession abroad, in quest of employment, such information as may be useful to the parties so circumstanced; and generally to render to such persons such counsel, advice, and aid as can be lawfully afforded to them in effecting such emigrations. The Commissioners will hold their meetings at the Colonial Office, in Downing-street, and the following are the persons appointed: His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Viscount Howick, Francis Thornhill Baring, Esq., Henry Ellis, Esq., and Robert Wilson Hay, Esq.: Frederick T. Elton, Esq., to act as secretary to the said Commissioners."

CANADA COMPANY.—A meeting of the proprietors of shares in this undertaking has been held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and other matters. The Governor, C. Bonsanquet, Esq. in the Chair.

The Governor having stated the objects of the meeting, said that the sales of land to emigrants and others in the first three months of the present year had amounted to 25,904 acres, producing £12,675. In the same period of last year 9,807 acres were disposed of, producing, £4,824. The prospects of the Company were therefore favourable.—He then read extracts of letters from the Company's Commissioners in Canada, which stated that the demand for land by emigrants was increasing. In Guelph the sales for the half year ending the 21st May had exceeded by 19,146 acres, the sales of the corresponding period in the former year. The Governor then said that the emigration to the United Kingdom had been to an extent not at all calculated upon by the Commissioners in Canada, and that the future prospects of the Company were very favourable.—Many of the emigrants who had recently gone out were possessed of small capitals. From a letter the Company had received that day, from their agent in Ireland, it appeared that the number of emigrants who had gone out recently far exceeded those who had proceeded to Canada any former year—5,000 had gone from Londonderry, and others from Glasgow, &c. The Court of Directors, looking to the affairs of the Company, now recommended that a dividend be declared for the current half year, at the rate of 4 per cent on the subscriptions already paid up.

Mr. Woolley seconded the motion,—carried.

In answer to the questions the Governor stated that the sum of £22,000, paid to proprietors as interest of money, was now represented by tangible property, and might be considered profits.

STEAM ENGINES.—One of our late London papers says, that it has been ascertained that there are in England not less than fifteen thousand steam engines at work, some of them of almost incredible power.—There is one in Cornwall of *a thousand horse power!* Taking it for granted that, on an average, these engines are only of 25 horse power each, it would be equal to 375,000 horses.

By the last census, Windsor Castle, including the King and Queen, contained, males 49—females 43—of course without the military.

A clergyman in England has had a child baptised *Reform.*

The wags in London call his Majesty William IV. *Reform Bill.*

SCOTLAND.

The appointment of Dr. Lee, as Professor of Church History, in the University of Edinburgh, in consequence of a remonstrance upon the subject, has not been confirmed by the King and Ministers, in consequence of Dr. Lee being already the pastor of a church, and not entitled to a plurality of sacred offices! [So much for Reform.] Dr. Burns, at Paisley, has been recommended for the office.

We have just heard from good authority that Sir Walter Scott is very ill, and in great danger.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

A splendid procession is to be formed at Paisley, "either for joy or sorrow," on the termination of the Reform Bill.

Should the Bill pass, the feeling of joy that the power of governing Britain is wrested from the hands of the Boroughmongers, will transcend any thing ever known in the country. If unsuccessful the procession will go on, and a meeting will be held, but it will be the funeral of their political hopes, and not a drum be heard or a flag unfurled! A deep feeling is pervading North Britain.

It is proposed to have such a procession at Glasgow—the two processions (from Paisley and Glasgow) to meet on the grounds of that venerable old Reformer, Sir John Maxwell. Mr. Speirs, of Eldersldie, has agreed to throw open his grounds to the procession, and it will probably be the grandest civil sight ever seen in Scotland. Similar processions are forming throughout the West of Scotland.

The population of Edinburgh and Leith, according to the late census, is 161,909.

Perth, by the new census, contains 2049 inhabited houses and 182 uninhabited, besides 11 building; 4956 families, and 20,016 inhabitants.

Montrose, 12,956; Arbroath, 11,247; Elgin, 4500; Forres, 4000.

Emigrants.—2500 Emigrants have shipped from Greenock, this year, for America.

Expeditious Voyages!—The brigs Cherub and Sophia, regular traders, sailed from Greenock end of April last. They arrived at Montreal in Canada, within a day or two of each other, where they discharged their outward cargoes and loaded again; proceeded down the river to Quebec, which port they left within two days of each other, and arrived here in the same hour, on the 13th inst., making the voyage out and home, in the short space of 14 weeks.—This dispatch we believe to be unprecedented.—*Scotch paper.*

[To the above we have to add, that the Sophia is again at Quebec, for the second time since the opening of the Navigation. She will clear on Saturday next, and will sail with every prospect of being able to make a *third* voyage in good time.]

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Anglesea, in his reply to the address of the late County of Dublin Reform meeting says:—I am perfectly certain, gentlemen, that it is the determination of His Majesty's government to render every justice to this fine country—to give equal protection to all good subjects—to render secure and happy the residence of the proprietor, and the homestead of the tenant—giving to all a common interest in the preservation of the peace, and in the upholding of the law; and, if, forgetting all party animosity, the good people of Ireland cordially join the government in devising and executing projects for its benefit, they will ever find in me a zealous partizan and an anxious promoter of every measure tending to the improvement of the country, and bettering the condition of its inhabitants.

The celebrated Mr. Sadler lately promised, in the British House of Commons, to enter fully into the consideration of the distresses of the labouring poor of Ireland; hoping to show that the country wanted nothing more than fair play for her native industry, and fair encouragement of her native resources. He said:—The grievance of Ireland was not of agricultural capital, but of a proper distribution of it, in the cultivation of her waste lands, and other sources of wealth and productiveness, and such a legal provision for the poor as would insure industry against the vicissitudes to which the labourer was exposed in all climes and under all civil institutions, and invest property with a security, and hence value, which it would be impossible it could possess under the present system of misrule in that country. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was far from intending by this that the burden of a poor rate should fall on the resident cultivator of the soil, or the resident clergyman. By no means: his object was to compel the great absentee proprietors, who spent in foreign luxuries the hard earnings of the poor tillers of the soil, to contribute his just portion to the support of those from whose industry he derived a lordly income. (Cheers.)—Selfishness and pseudo science might raise their feeble opposition to the proposition of a poor law in Ireland, but the cause of benevolence would prevail for it was based on the eternal principles of moral and political justice.

£35,000 have already been collected for the poor in Connaught.

The London Cornhill Committee have sent £7,900 to Mayo, and £6,100 to Galway.

£1,500 has been collected at Leeds, in aid of the suffering Poor of Ireland, and £1000 at Birmingham.

From the Belfast Northern Whig, July 11.

The news from Poland is very unsatisfactory.—Statements of so contradictory a kind have reached us that we must await further intelligence before we can mention any thing definitely. According to some accounts, the insurrection in Lithuania has been suppressed; whilst, by other statements, we have better hopes held out to us. A post or two must remove this uncertainty.

The Fleet, under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, sailed from Portsmouth, on Thursday last, fully equipped, in every way, with their war complement. We trust, his destination may have reference to the brave Poles.

Austria and Prussia are mustering a very large army on the Rhine. How will France like this? The French elections are over by this time; and, as there appears every probability that the Republican party will have received an accession of power, we may expect, that the new Chamber will not submit to be bearded by neighbouring despots; or leave their patriot brethren of Poland to struggle unaided, against a tyranny anxious to impose its yoke upon France.

A letter from Warsaw says—"At present all attention is turned towards the Palatinate of Plock.—Some Russian regiments of infantry have already passed the Vistula. The Generalissimo has in echelon a part of the troops between Modlin and Praga, and a general battle is soon expected. The escape of General Rudziger's division is attributed to the capture of three aides-de-camp, sent by the General-in-Chief, with despatches to three of the Polish Generals. The third aide-de-camp suffered himself to be killed, rather than give up his papers."

Letters from Spain state, that the Duchess de Berri has appointed a Council of Ministers for the Regency of Henry V., composed of Blacas, D'Haussez, and Montbel. This Council is in communication with the Catholic congregations and associations, who are charged to organize a civil war in the departments of the South and East of France; and a legion is also forming on the other side of the Pyrenees, of emigrants and chouans, also, officers of the ancient Government of France.

By accounts from Paris, it appears, that, on the 1st of June, a treaty was signed between the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as well as the Confederation of the Rhine, that, at the first requisition, all the different contingent troops, to the number of three hundred thousand men, were to march to the Rhine. The above treaty was only known to the French Ministers within a few days.

Russian Generals.—The Russian Generals commissioned for the destruction of Poland, seem to be struck with a singular fatality. Since the tragical death of Diebitsch, General Sacken, Governor of Paris in 1814, has gone mad; Rudiger has been attacked with the cholera morbus; Kreutz has fled before Chapowski; and Geismar has received sentence of ten years' banishment in Siberia, for having suffered himself to be beaten by the Poles. Is not this an excellent opportunity of retorting the Sebastiani prophecy and to utter, with almost a divine inspiration, "The Russian Generals are destined to perish."—*Figaro.*

Australia.—We have *Hobart Town Couriers* to the beginning of the year. The ship Clyde, with the unhappy convicts, 216 in number, had arrived in good health and order. In the course of the year 1830, the English convicts that arrived at Hobart Town amounted in number to 2,235 souls. 100 colonists had arrived from England, and a like number were expected from the Swan River settlement. It was stated at Hobart Town, that the settlement on Swan River would be abandoned. Accounts from New Zealand, in these papers, give a frightful picture of the doings of the cannibal natives and the total failure of the missionaries—who, however, had not been eaten.

Newspapers.—There is no better criterion of the influence of public opinion than the number and the size of newspapers. Two newspapers, we believe, supply the kingdom of Naples; Portugal has as many; and the Spanish Monarchy, we believe, about four; France possesses from 150 to 200; the British Isles about 400; and the United States 1,000.

COLONIAL.

From the Upper Canada Gazette.

A DESPATCH,

Of which the following is a Copy, has been received by the Lieut. Governor from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street, May 2d, 1831.

SIR—Much inconvenience has, in several instances, arisen from the transmission of representations to this department by subordinate Officers or private individuals in the Colonies without the intervention of the respective Governors.

In such cases it often becomes necessary to return the Communication to the Colony, for the report or explanation of the Governor; and the decisions in the cases and the answer to the parties, are thus retarded, and prejudice occasioned to the objects which they had in view, as well as to the public service. It is especially necessary that the regular channel for transmitting letters should be adhered to or copies of them previously communicated to the Governor, when the object of the writers is to appeal to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State, against any proceeding of the Colonial Authorities, since it would of course be impossible to form any opinion upon such a subject, unless those authorities should have had ample opportunity of explaining the views by which they had been actuated.

I have, therefore, to request that you will take such measures as may appear to you to be the most effectual for making it generally known in the Colony under your Government, that unless in cases where some special and sufficient reason can be assigned for a contrary course, the Secretary of State will be under the necessity of declining to entertain the subject of any representation which shall not have been previously submitted to the Governor.

In order however, that the notice for this regulation may not be understood, you will at the same time, explain that it is not intended to prevent any of His Majesty's subjects from sending Memorials or letters to His Majesty, or to the Secretary of State through any medium, other than that of the Governor, providing copies are previously communicated to him, it being fully understood, that if this is neglected, no steps will be taken upon them without that delay, which, unless in very peculiar cases, must ensue in the answer to be returned, owing to the necessity of referring the matter to the Governor, for his report upon it.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

GODERICH.

Major-General Sir John Colborne, &c. &c. &c.

Cape Breton.—We perceive by a communication in this week's Nova Scotian, that 10,000 tons of shipping have been this year contracted for with one Mercantile house, at Halifax, to export Coals from Cape Breton to foreign ports—the Coasters and American vessels being insufficient for the increasing trade of the company: and that arrangements are making whereby vessels of 5 or 600 tons burthen can load in a secure harbour a short distance from the Mines, at which place a yard and wharf have been constructed; this site, of some future town or city, has been named North Sydney. We also learn, that the *Imports* to Cape Breton in 1830 amounted to £86,025 employing 598 vessels of 36,090 tons, and 1860 men.—The *Exports* for the same year amounted to £67,620 employing 641 vessels of 59,111 tons and 1950 men. This small but very valuable Island is rapidly rising into notice and importance.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Governor Ready.—So soon as the intelligence of the death of Sir Murray Maxwell reached Charlotte Town, a public meeting was convened by the sheriff, at the request of a number of respectable freeholders, to consider the propriety of preparing an humble address to the Throne, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue in the administration of the Government, His Excellency Colonel Ready, the present worthy and esteemed Governor of the Island.—*Novascotian.*