FOREIGN.

POLAND.

Notwithstanding our fondest hopes for the fate of poor Poland—hopes but too delusively encouraged by some of the recent intelligence from that quarter—the star of its independence seems to have wholly set, at least for the present, and that extraordinary nation has nothing now to expect but in the generosity or mercy of a barbarian conqueror. The last stay of hope is undetermined.

There is no longer, says the latest accounts received last night, any doubt remaining of the fate of the corps of the Polish Gen. Romarino, since, according to the Austrian Observer, positive information from Limberg had been received at Vienna, on the 23d of September, that in the night of the 16th inst., Romarino with his corps, had fled into the Austrian territory at Chevalonice in Galicia, not having been able to cross the Vistula at Zawechost. This corps, according to Gen. Romarino,s own statement, consists of 15,000 men, with 7,500 horses, and was encamped at Chevalonice, having laid down its arms, and was entirely surrounded by Austrian troops.

The Austrian Observer promises an account of the fortunes of this corps since it left Warsaw in the beginning of Sept. On the credit of accounts from Warsaw, it seemed to be considered as not unlikely at Vienna that hostilities might be increased in the evirons of Modlin. Preceding arrivals of German papers had rather prepared us for a merciful treatment of the Poles by the Emperor, commanded, we take it, as much by the necessity of reconciling the unconquerable spirits of that people, as induced by any tender suggestions of the Autocrat's own heart. The Poles though beaten, have triumphed in the awe which they have inspired in their tyrants; but how dearly has this advantage been bought! The Allgememe Zetung of the 27th, says that much dissatisfaction had been created at St. Petersburgh by the open manner in which the French King, the French Chamber, and the people of France, have avowed their sympathy for the Poles—their almost hostility to the Russians. The Poles will be treated with great mildness; for the heroism of their nationality had found admirers even in St. Petersburgh.

Warsaw, 28th Sept—His Excellency Field Marshal Paskewitsch D'Erivan, Prince of Warsaw, left yesterday for Modlin, to reduce the rebel army to obedience. The Grand Duke Michael left yesterday for Blonie.

News arrived yesterday that the remainder of the corps of Count Rosyski, which had been pursued constantly in their retreat on Cracow, have been completely beaten. Besides the loss of a large number killed, and all their artillery, 2000 men have been made prisoners The remainder were dispersed in the mountains, so that the corps was annihilated. Among the prisoners are General Francois Morawski and Col. Julien Gorski. The fortifications of Warsaw are to be razed. The Posen Gazette states that in the last battle with the Poles, Gen. Rosyski disappeared, and that Count Ledochowski took the command.

The following manifesto was issued at Warsaw, on the 27th Sept.

We Nicholas, Emperor, &c. having determined to re-establish in the *palatinates* of our kingdom of Poland, the internal administration which the agitators have dissolved, have, in our constant solicitude for the welfare of our subjects, ordained as follows.

A Provisional Government, consisting of a President and four members, shall be established for the administration of the *palatinates* of the kingdom of Poland.

The Provisional Government shall be invested with the powers which the different laws and ordinances have conferred on the administrative council of the kingdom of Poland.

The Provisional Government will submit to the General in chief, in virtue of the powers of the chief of the *waiwodiss* of the kingdom of Poland which our Ukase conferred upon him, all the affairs of chief importance, and surpassing like them the powers of the Provisional Government.

There are other articles, but not of moment enough to be translated.

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw, dated the 29th ult.;—

"This capital presents the appearance of one vast bivouac—advanced posts and patrols are found at every corner—The Russians have denounced to the Police several thousands of persons who have been zealous in the national cause. Since the 8th inst., the day on which it resumed its functions, the Police has been constantly employed in making arrests; and in the first two days of the Restoration, upwards of 1000 persons of all ages and classes were thrown into prison, and confined with the worst of malefactors. —Since that period, 250 men, shut up in one of the courts of the prison, were fired upon for nearly two hours in succession, under pretence of a revolt of the malefactors, though not less than four-fifths were confined on suspicion of political offences. There are now upwards of 1500 incarcerated, and they will esteem themselves fortunate if they are not all sent to Siberia. Poland has indeed sunk into the tomb."—Another letter of the same date says, that there is still an administrative Polish Committee organized at Czenstechau, for the Palatinate of Kalisch.

FRANCE.

The arrival of the Packet ship Sully, Capt. Pell, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 13th of October; and the arrival of the Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allyn, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th, have furnished the Dditors of the *Commercial Advertiser* with Paris Papers to the 12th, inclusive, and London to the 10th.—Their contents, political and commercial, are full of interest.

In the French Chamber of Peers, on the 10th of October, Count Boissy D'Anglos brought up the Report upon the Bill relating to the promotions and insignia granted during the Hundred Days, and stated that the Committee had come to the following conclusion:s—1st. That the Legislature had established the inviolability of military grades and pensions. 2. That the Government of the Hundred Days, having been acknowledged by the unanimous voice of the French people, had a right to confer military grades and pensions. 3. That the Bill submitted to the consideration of the Chamber did not, in any degree infringe the privileges of the Crown. The Committee, therefore, recommended the adoption of the proposed Law. Ordered to be printed.

At the setting of the Chamber of Deputies on the same day, the Peerage Bill was taken up and discussed. There were twenty-six amendments proposed, each of which embraced a system more or less complete. The Chamber determined that the question of hereditary descent should be acted upon first. The debate was long and spirited.—We have a full translation in hand for tomorrow, and in the mean time have only room for the following brief extract, showing the result, and a tremendous majority against the hereditary principle.

M. Jay and M. Enouf successively argued in support of their respective amendments, both of which were nearly to the same effect, viz., the transmition of the Peerage by hereditary descent in a direct line only, but M. Enouf's being more fully worded, that of M. Jay was withdrawn.

General Lamarque said that he could understand that the Indians might believe that the Brahmins came from the head of Brama, but he could not understand how, in a country not buried in superstition, it could be believed that a father could bequeath his mind and talents to his son. He opposed the amendment.

M. De Lambeth reproached the Ministers or having after their late success given way to a false public feeling, and stated that from a firm conviction that an hereditary Peerage was necessary to the stability of the Constitution, he felt bound to support the amendment.

TheChamber then went to the ballot, and the numbers were declared to be

For the amendment.	86
Against it	334
Majority against an Hereditary Peerage,	238

ENGLAND.

REFORM BILL.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 8th of October, the *House of Lords had rejected the Reform Bill, by a majority of forty-one.* The vote stood:—

For the motion (Reform)—Contents present, 128
Proxies, 30
—158
Non-contents present, 150
Proxies, 49
—199

Majority against the second reading of the Bill, 41

This information produced great excitement in London, and we give below, extracts from the leading newspapers in relation to it.

London, Oct. 8, 1831.

LORD GREY WILL NOT ABANDON THE KING AND THE PEOPLE.

At a moment of such anxiety as the present when every mind is on the stretch, and every conjecture afloat as to the probable course which the Ministers will pursue, it is with the highest degree of satisfaction that we are at least enabled to assure our readers of this fact. On the precise line of conduct which it will be advisable to adopt, Ministers themselves, we have reason to believe, have not finally decided. The creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the measure triumphantly through the Upper House presents difficulties, it seems, which we confess, are not apparent to us. We would not, however, press a measure, which, in the present hour of difficulty, and almost of dismay, might tend to embarrass the Government, and, above all, increase the annoyances to which his Majesty has been subjected, by individuals whose relative situation should have prescribed to them a very different course. As far as we have been able to ascertain the course of the Ministers will be to move for a Committee, in order that formal cognizance may be obtained of the fate of the Bill sent by the House of Commons to the House of Lords. This committee having made their report that the Bill was rejected by their Lordships, a dutiful but energetic address to his Majesty will be proposed, representing that the House of Lords had refused to concur in a measure of Reform which had received the most serious and deliberate attention of the House of Commons, as well as the sanction of the whole nation, whose sentiments had been expressed in the most unequivocal manner. The address will then pray his Majesty to concur with his faithful commons in such ulterior measures as may be deemed expedient. We understand that, under any circumstances, Ministers intend to recommend to his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament, in order to afford an opportunity for carrying into execution whatever measures may seem expedient for the public good. The Cabinet is to meet this afternoon at three o'clock, in order to deliberate on the measures necessary to be adopted at the crisis into which the country has been plunged by the enemies of Reform.

Three o'clock.—A meeting of the Members of the House of Commons, held at Willis's rooms, we learn, has just terminated. Upwards of 200 were present; Lord Ebrington was in the chair. This meeting was only considered as preliminaries to on of a more decisive character for Monday, but the members were completely unanimous in their determination to support Ministers, and to take the most effectual and constitutional steps for carrying the Bill into effect. Among the two hundred persons present, there was not one holding any official situation, or otherwise connected with the Government, except as the friends of this great measure. They separated after loud and repeated cheering of the sentiments expressed by the leading reformers, with an undertaking and declaration to each other to redouble their efforts in support of his Majesty's Ministers, in their wise and patriotic course. Since writing the above, we have ascertained that formal resolutions were passed, and that they were of a very strong character. —[Courier.]

The following is the conclusion of Earl Grey's Speech on the Reform Bill, on 3d October.

With such a proof of public opinion being favourable to the measure, I shall only put it to your Lordships—is it expedient to reject it?—[Hear, hear.] But we are told that we must not make concessions, because, if we once began to concede, there will be no end to the demands. That is an old doctrine which has led to much mischief in our times. When was it that concessions overturned a Government? Was it concession that lost the Netherlands to Philip? Was it concession brought Charles I. to the scaffold? No, it was his unfaithful attempt to resume that which he had already conceded.—[Hear, hear.] Was it concession that compelled the second son of that unfortunate monarch to abdicate the throne to which the people called his family? Was it not rather his obstinate disregard of their wishes and his withholding of all concession?—Was it by concession that we lost America? [Hear, hear.] Was it concession that overturned the old Monarchy of France?—I know that it has been said so. But I am fully persuaded, that if the old nobility of France had done that which I now presume to counsel your Lordships to do—[Hear, hear.] if they had consulted the wishes of the people, and had aided their King in granting to the people the concessions which the exigency of the times demanded, the family of that Monarch would never have been driven from the throne of France. Was it concession that more recently drove Charles the Tenth from the same throne? Was it not rather the fact, that if he had adhered to the Charter to which he was bound, the people would have been content with the rights which it gave them. I know my Lords, that some persons make a different application of those facts of history, and say—"See what are the effects of concession; when you offered to the Americans all that they required they would not accept it." But their refusal is easily explained. The concession was not made in time. You persevered in resisting the reasonable demands of your fellow subjects, until at length you drove those colonies into the arms of France. No man can lament more than I do the present unsettled state of Ireland, notwithstanding the concession of the Roman Catholics of those rights of which tney have been deprived so long, and the withholding of which I have always considered as impolitic as it was unjust. But what is the inference which ought to be drawn from that fact? That it is most impolitic to delay concession.—[Hear, hear.] The true inference is, that if Catholic Emancipation had been granted twenty or twenty five years before, when all the wisest and mest experienced statesmen of the kingdom recommended it, Ireland would be at this moment one of the most prosperous parts of the empire. By resisting the claims of the people, you rendered their demands more violent. You taught them to know their own power, and when they did know it, perhaps they were not willing to lay it down when the occasion for exercising it had passed away; and when at length you did yield to their claims, you accompanied the concession by a most impolitic measure, of which at the time, I greatly disapproved and by which the conciliating effects of your concession were greatly diminished. I say, therefore, my Lords, concede in time—concede graciously, and not grudgingly—make Reform an act of justice, not an extorted capitulation.—[Loud cheering.] Concede in time; remove the cause of complaint, and place the fabric of the Constitution upon a rock. Again I disclaim the use of any language of menace; but let us remember that the Bill comes to us recommended from the King, and that it has been sent up to us by an overwhelming majority of all who can be called the real representatives of the people in the other House of Parliament; recollect it has been argued forward by innumerable petitions, respectfully worded, and from which have disappeared all those topics which formerly gave offence–[Much cheering.]–to all those claims for extravagant change, I know no man more opposed than I am; but I beg your Lordships to consider whether the recommendation in the King's speech.—[Cheers from the ministenal side.] I cannot imagine I am not at liberty to allude to that, for every body must be aware that the King did recommend Reform to the consideration of Parliament. Is it to be believed, that, through the intervention of responsible Ministers that advice did not come from the will of the King? [Cheers and counter cheers]—But if the introduction of that point give the slightest offence, I am willing to abandon it. I ask, if the real representatives of the people--with that people roused and agitated from one end of the country to the other, and claiming by respectful but decisive petitions the restitution of their ancient rights, will you, the House of Lords, put yourselves in opposition to the national opinion, and thus disappoint expectations so reasonably and ardently entertained, and wishes so strongly and unanimously expressed? If this House to take an attitude of defiance to the voice of the whole country—a situation of things I would fain believe impossible—if it reject this Bill even by a great majority of its Members, or with any thing approaching unanimity, still it should not be long able to oppose successfully the increasing tide of popular sentiment. The consequence may be dreadful to contemplate; if you cannot stem the tide, and yet resist it, is there no danger that you may even be swept away by its violence? [Much cheering.] But let me add that the peril will be much greater, should this Bill be thrown out by a comparatively small number of your Lordships. What, then, may be your situation? I say again do not flatter yourselves, that by introducing a less efficient measure you will allay the storm you have raised, that you will recover the ground you will have lost, or overcome the alienation you have produced —[Hear, hear.] I certainly depreciate any thing like a popular cry; as a citizen of a free state, who feels that liberty is essentially connected with order. I would resist the slightest approach to violence; as a member of the government, it is my duty to maintain tranquility; but as a citizen, as a legislator, as a member of the government, as a man and as a statesman, I am bound to look at the consequences that may ensue from rejecting this Bill; and although I do not state, as the Noble Duke asserted of his measure, that the rejection of it would occasion a civil war—for I trust it will produce no such effect—yet I do say that such consequences are likely to result as make me tremble for the condition of my country, and for the security of this House.—[Cheers from the Opposition Benches]—I especially beg the spiritual portion of your Lordships to pause and to reflect.—(Here Earl Grey turned and addressed himself to the Bench of Bishops.) The Prelates of the Empire have not a more firm or decided friend than I am. I acknowledge their purity, and I maintain the soundness of the discipline of the Church of England, and I know the general estimation in which those of the head of our religious establishment are held in the country; but let me entreat them to consider, if this Bill should be unfortunately thrown out by any majority, or by a narrow majority, and that the question should be decided, and the scale turned by their votes, what will be their painful situation? —[Cheers.] Let me remind them, that they have already shown that they can read the signs of the times, and that measures of concession have been brought forward in obedience to those signs as all such measures should be introduced by the leading members of their body. They feel that the eyes of the nation are upon them, and they ought to feel it—(Hear, hear.) They feel too, that it is necessary "to put their House in order," in order to meet the growing expectations out of doors.—(Much cheering.) I will not press this point farther; but I entreat the most serious attention to it. With respect to myself and the administration of which I form a part, the fate of this Bill is a matter of comparative indifference. I have said, and I am not a man to recall what I have said, that by this measure I must stand or fall.—(Loud and continued cheers, especially from the opposition side.) This question of my continuance in office even for an hour, must depend upon my seeing a reasonable prospect of being able to carry in effect this measure, to which I am pledged, as I think, by every tie of private honour, and by every obligation of public duty, both to my Sovereign and to the people.—(Hear, hear.) I wish your Lordships distinctly to understand (as I have already said,) and the sentiment was received with some apparent eagemess,) that it is my deliberate conviction, that the dangers to be incurred by the rejection of this Bill cannot be obviated by any measure of less force and efficacy. If such a plan be proposed, it is not by that it will be supported: I never will content to hold out to the people a delusive measure of Reform—I am convinced that they have a right to expect constitutional Reform to the full extent of the Bill upon the table, and their earnest wishes in its favour have been zealously expressed. I have set before your Lordships examples which should teach you how to avoid perils, which in my view must inevitably follow rejection. I advocate the Bill as a measure of peace and conciliation: and in the words of the prayer we daily offer, I hope that Providence will "Prosper all your consultations to the advancement of his giory, to the good of the church, and to the safety, honour, and welfare of the Empire."—(Much cheering.) I am aware that I have alreaey too long detained your Lordships, but I cennot conclude without expressing a hope—would I could say a sanguine expectation—that this measure may receive your sanction: I intreat your Lordships to take into view the situation of the country, and I trust that you will then see the necessity for confirmidg by your vote a measure calculated not only to produce immeasurable good, but to prevent incalculable evil.—(General and reiterated cheers.)

The Duke of Sussex supported the bill. It has been the fashion, said his Highness, with some noble lords to treat the people with disrespect. I know the people better than many of your lordships do. My situation, my habits of life, my connexion with many charitable institutions, and other circumstances on which I do not 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 feeling which I have heard expressed on this subject is, that it is absolutely necessary that this bill should be adopted, to meet the improved condition of the people. —(Cheers.) My Lords, I have visited several mechanic societies, and I can assure your Lordships that many of them possess libraries equal to any nobleman's replete with works calculated to instruct the mind and reform the heart. Have they not as good judgement as I? and if they have, have they not as good a right to use it? My lords, I value nobility; but education ennobles a man more than any thing else. Increasing in knowledge, and increasing in affluence, is it not fitting that the rights of the people should be extended? 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 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. My lords, I was exceedingly surprised at the comparison which one noble lord made between the Peers of England and the ancient French nobility. 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 is much good will felt towards them, and that they will wait with patience until a simlar 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 favourable 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. 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 agree with me; but I have no doubt of the purity 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 acts 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 goverment in repressing them. I trust, therefore, that if this bill should unfortunately be thrown out, the people, though firm, will be tranquil. If any outrage should ensue, I shall be satisfied that it proceeds not from the middle and respectable classes. I hold in my hand a document which proves the little danger there is of any act on the part of the middle classes subversive of good order, and of existing institutions. It appears by that document that there are no fewer than 264,000 stockholders in the Bank of England, whose dividends do not exceed 200 pounds a year. The intelligence of the middle classes is proved, in addition to what I have already stated, by the fact that 191,170 newspapers leave London for the country every week. My Lords, 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.)

From the Liverpool Times.

We publish the subjoined lists of the division on Saturday morning with as much accuracy as the shortness of time, and the inquiries we have been able to make, enable us to give them. Only one Bishop, Dr. Malkby, voted as present, with the proxy of the venerable Bishop of Norwich. Twelve Bishops present and nine proxies were against the bill.

MAJORITY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Dukes—Buckingham, Wellington, Beaufort, Leeds, Rutland, Dorset, Newcastle, Manchester-

Marquises—Bristol, Thomond, Camden, Bute, Salisbury, Cholmondeley, Bath, Exeter, Ailesbury, Hertford.

Earls—Shaftesbury, Harewood, Dartmouth, Doncaster, (Buccleuch,) Mansfield, Winchilsea, Orford, Rosslyn, Beauchamp, Guilford, Dudley, Digby, Talbot, Lonsdale, Eldon, Selkirk, Morton, Tankerville, Vane, (Londonderry, Bathurst, Wicklow, Jersey, Westmoreland, Beverly, Plymouth, Falmouth, Delewar, Aylesford, Powis, Brownlow, Harrowby, Bradford, Longford, Limerick, Liverpool, Caledon, Howe, Norwich, (Gorden,) Venulam, Wilton, Warwick, Waldegrave, Home, Enniskillen, Carnarvon, Abingdon, St. Germans, Hardwicke, Powlett, Coventry, Glengall, Mountcashell,

Viscounts—Sidmouth, Beresford, Gordon, (Aberdeen,) Combermere, Arbuthnott, Mellville, Lorton, Domersile, Sydney, Maynard, Hereford

Lords—Tenterden, Ribblesdale, Rodney, Winford, Feversham, Carbery, Wharncliffe. Arundell, Clanbrussill, (Roden, Bexley, Redesdale, Melros, (Haddington,) Walsingham, Monson, Carteret, Boston, Saltoun, Bayning, Bolton, Ker, Gage, (Viscount Gage,) Clanwilliam, (Earl of Clanwilliam,) Stuart de Rothsay, Ellenborough, Ravensworth, Forbes, Lyndhurst, Farnborough, Willoughby de Broke, Sheffield, (Earl of Sheffield,) Skelmersdale, Wallace, Manners, Colville, Cowley, Kay, (Kinnon,) Meldrum, (Aboyne,) Dynevor, Rolle, Grantham, Delsmere, Arden, Maryborough, Dufferin, Douglas, Montague, Penshurst, (Strangford,) De Ros, Northwick, Southampton, Forestor.

Archbishop of Canterbury,

Bishops—Landaff, Winchester, Lincolon, Rochester, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Lichfield and Coventry, Salisbury Oxford.

Teller—Lord Kenyon.

PROXIES.

Dukes—Malbarough, Northumberland.

Marquis—Tweedale.

Earls—Malmsbury, Maclesfield, Stamford, Mount Edgcumbe, Leven and Melville; Elgin, Chesterfield. Charleville, Lucan, Carrick, Graham, (Montrose,) Scarborough, Card gan.

Viscounts—Clancarty, (Earl Clancarty) Gort, Strathallan, Exmouth,

Lords—Rivers, Salterford, Colchester, St. Helens, Calthorpe, Carrington, Ross, (Glasgow,) Bagot, Gray, Stowell, Wigan, (Balcarrs,) Churchill, Grantley, Harris, Glenlyon; Scarsdale, Hopetoun, (Earl of Hopetoun,) Landerdale, (Earl of Landerdale,) Fernham, Loftus, (Ely,) Archbishop of Tuam.

Bishops—Bangor, St. Asaph, Cork, Peterborough, Durham, Carlisle, Leighlin and Ferns, Cloyne.

MINORITY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

Dukes—Grafton, St. Albans, Richmond, Brandon, Norfolk, Devonshire.

Marquisos—Cleveland, Hastings, Westminister, Westmeath, Queensberry, Winchester, Anglesey, Lansdown.

Earls—Clarendon, Cawdor, Radnor, Cornwallis, Camperdown, Carlisle, Ilchester, Mulgrave, Hillsborough, (Downshire.) Amherst, Munster, Romney, Grey, Cowper, Pomfret, Gosford, Essex, Charlemont, Oxford, Thanet, Albemarle, Suffolk, Craven, Minto, Litchfield, Denbigh, Onslow, Chichester, Manvers, Morley.

Viscounts.—Leinster, (Duke of Leinster,) Hood, Falkland, Goderich, Granville, Bolingbroke.

Lords—Suffield, Napier, Abercromby, Rosebery, (Earl of Rosebery.) Paumure, Dacre, Chaworth (Meath) Lynedoch, Teynham, De Saumarez, Mendin, (Clifden,) Oakley, Poltimore, Braybrooke, Templemore, Barham, Stafford, Pluckett, Clements, (Leitrim), Dormer, Rossie, (Kinnaird), Fife, (Earl of Fife), Ponsonby of Imokilly, Dover, Somerhill (Clanticarde), Holland, Howden, Willougby of Eresby, Dunmore (Earl of Dunmore), Clifton (Darnley), Litford, Byron, Vernon, Yarborough, Fingall (Earl of Lingall), King, Foley, Sefton (Earl of Sefton), Dawnay (Donne), Audley, Kilmarnock, (Erroll) Sherborne, Dinorben, Cloncurry, Ducie, Seaford, Alvanley, Howard de Wilden, Stourton, Howard of Effingham, Wenlock, Ludlow (Earl of Ludlow), Say and Sele, Melbourne (Viscount Melbourne) Dundas, Segrave, Kenlis (Headfort), Wellesley (Marquis Wellesley), Monteagle (Sligo) Dunalley, De Clifford, Gower, Mostyn, Sunridge (Argyle) Ponsoby (Besborough), Fisherwick, Donegall, Gardner, Montfort, Clinton, Brougham, Petre, Ormonde, Lyttleton, Belhaven, Boyle (Cork.)

Bishop—Chichester.

Teller—Lord Auckland.

PROXIES.

Dukes—Somerset, Portland, Bedford.

Marquises—Ailsa, Stafford, Northampton.

Earles—Buckinghamshire, Fortescue, Spencer, Derby, Ferrers, Burlington, Shrewsbury, Huntingdon, Nelson.

Viscounts—Lake, St. Vincent.

Lords—Carleton, Shannon (Granard), Selsey, Sondes, Glenyon, Ranfurly (Earl of Ranfurly), Durham, Erskine, Lovell and Holland (Egmont), Hawke, Clifford of Chudleigh, Bishop of Norwich.

[From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 9]

REJECTION OF THE REFORM BILL.

It is quite impossible to speak of such an event without feelngs of the keenest regret. But indignation mingles with sorrow. The hopes of the nation have been disappointed, and triumph has been established for selfishness.—and in favor of the continuance of popular bondage,—at least for a time.—It evidently appeared from the speech of Earl Grey, on introducing the Bill, that he anticipated an unfavorable result. He saw an embodied phalanx against him,—stubborn, precipitate, and inflexible,—determined to resist any concession, not only from political motives, but from the vehemence of party spirit. But why should we argue a question which is so intelligible to all?—There must be a remedy in the Constitution for a disappointment and calamity like this; and without the application of such a remedy by the prerogative at this instant, the whole frame of the Government must fall to pieces. The King, we are convinced, will have patriotic devotion enough to supply the constitutional remedy, when his royal mind is impressed with the due solemnity of the case. Only let Lord Grey be FIRM, AND NOT RESIGN.

Somebody has said that the House of Lords, owing to the selfish bias of a large body amongst them, as proprietors of rotten boroughs, have not virtue enough to consent to give the people a reformed Parliament at present; but wait a little time. Not virtue enough! The virtue of necessity will soon teach the most sturdy opponents of reform another lesson, and at last animate those whose zeal has slackened on the present occasion. The virtue of necessity, sure in its principle, and irresistible in its operation, will be found within a few weeks to be an effectual reformer of itself. It awakens late, but it calls up many other virtues to its aid, and their joint exertions will assuredly hear down the greatest force, and will infallibly dissipate the strongest combination which corrupt and interested men have ever formed, or can form, against the liberties of their fellow subjects.

We will venture to say that a blacker cloud never overcast this nation, than that which now hangs upon our horizon, in consequence of the rejection of the Reform bill. Can the Lords possibly expect to enjoy the affections and confidence of the people, when they show by their acts, and manifest (we speak here of the great body of them) an avowed contempt of popular rights and privileges; and profess, in plain terms, that the largest class of his Majesty's subjects is dissociated from theirs, and rests upon a bottom perfectly separate? Some of their lordships seem to shut their eyes against the consequences of rejecting the bill, and are resolved to brave the hazard, be it what it may. Is this fortitude aud courage; or is it rashness and desperate presumption?—There are those amongst them who, as Lord Plunkett well describes them, seem to think that they shall stand secure amidst the rack of elements.

"Should the whole frame of nature round them break,
In ruin and confusion hurl'd,
The unconcern'd would hear the mighty crack,
And smile amidst the bursting of the work."

We would entreat, however, these noble peers who have screwed themselves up to the sticking point, and voted against the bill, to reflect upon what are the temper and disposition of the people of England when thoroughly roused; and when acting, not under the influence of sudden passion, but with a temperance and moderation springing from the most generous and absorbing of all motives,—patriotism and the love of liberty.

It is but one and the same principle which cements friendship between man and man in society, and which promotes affection between the different orders of the state, viz., that they share in one common fortune, flourish by the same prosperity, and are equal sufferers under the same stroke of adversity and distress. On any other terms than this community of interest,—the consciousness that the loss and calamity of one are the sure depression of the other,—there can no more exist a sympathy between the different orders of the state, than between man and man in the different relations to private life.

A Havre letter of the 13th of October, gives the result of a motion by Lord Ebrington approving the conduct of Ministers, and pledging the House of Commons to support them. It was debated on the night of the 10th, and carried by a majority of 140—40 more than the majority for the third reading of the bill. It was therefore supposed that Ministers would retain their places, and introduce a new bill, with some modifications. There had been some partial disturbances in the county, but all was tranquil in London on the 11th. We have the London papers of the 10th only.

Tax on Bibles.—It is stated in the London papers that Andrew Strahan, Esq., printer to the king's most excellent Majesty, who died on Thursday week, has left about £700,000 in legacies. It is not generally known, but it ought to be, that on the printing of acts of parliament the king's printer has a profit of about one hundred per cent beyond that which other printers, were there an open competition, would be contented to take; and that on bibles and testaments, printed by the king's printer and the two universities, there is a profit of between fifty and one hundred per cent, charged to the public, beyond the ordinary printers' profit! No wonder, then, that one who has shared in such monopolies should have been able to leave £700,000. But what a shame it is that the bible should be thus taxed, to put money into the pockets of a couple of sndividuals, or into the coffers of lazy corporations. Of the money subscribed to the Bible Society, for the distribution of the scriptures, no smaller sum than £500,000 has been absorbed by those monopolists! or in other words, they have pocketed as much of the money of that society as would have put into circulation ten millions of bound copies of the new testament! An inquiry into this most flagrant abuse of patent rights is now taking place, and it becomes every man who desires the distribution of the scriptures to enter his protest against the iniquitous impost.—[Manchester Times.]

Important from China.—By the brig Osprey, Captain Caldwin, which arrived at Charleston, on the 17th inst., from St. Helena, in distress, bound to Salem, the following intelligence has been received. The British East India Company's sloop of war Coote, arrived at St. Helena, 16th September, with despatches for England, announcing that the English Factories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese—the servants attached to the Factories had their heads taken off; the likeness of King George torn down and trampled under foot—the trees in the factories torn up, &c.—all commerce between the English and Chinese ceased after the 10th of August, and the British ships had all left Macoa.

The above intelligence would have excited considerable interest here but for the fact of the arrival of letters by the way of Mexico from Canton as late as the *sixth of July*, which state that the trade had not been suspended. The following is an extract from one of these letters.

"Canton, July 6.—There was a little improvement at one momment in imports in consequence of the difficulty between the Chinese authorities and the Company—The latter threatened to stop the whole English trade, and issued notices to that effect, but finding that the proceedings of the Chinese emanated from Pekin, they have *withdrawn* their Notice, and referred the affair to the Governor General of India and the English government at Home.—A vessel has been dispatched to the former, and they have chartered another to go to England. In the meantime, however, the trade continues."

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 18th Nov.

A Message was received this day from His Excy. the Governor with a despatch from Lord Goderich, dated 7th July, in answer to the representations of the House last winter on the state of the Province. The despatch is long and repeats every one of the articles.

1st. Education. The revenues of the Jesuits' Estates, to be at the disposal of the Legislature for Education.

2d. Waste Lands. A new system is in preparation.

3d. Regulating Trade; complaint admitted:—the power will be exercised with great attention to the interests of the colony.

4th. Power of local regulations: corporation acts will be sanctioned, as well as any bill for giving powers of local regulation.

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