# THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

VOLUME XIII.] KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1831. [NUMBER 666.

## REPORT OF THE DEBATES

IN THE ENSUING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Courier Office, York, 27th Oct. 1831.

WE beg respectfully to intimate that we have engaged a competent Stenographer to report the proceedings of the ensuing Session of Provincial Legislature, and that in order to furnish our readers with as prompt and detailed a report of the debates as possible, we shall issue Two PAPERS per Week from the commencement of the Session. The two numbers per week will be issued at the small additional charge of one dollar per year—that is to say at the rate of 25s. per annum exclusive of Postage, [5s. per annum]. As it is our determination to give a fair, impartial, condensed report of all that occurs in the House, without the least regard to persons or parties, we may venture to Solicit the patronage of the public at large who take an interest in the Parliamentary proceedings.

New Subscribers who wish to have the COURIER sent to them, will please forward their Names as soon as possible, in order that we may make the necessary provision for the inerease of Subscribers, by the opening of the Session.—A half a year's Subscription must, in all cases be paid in advance.

## REVISED STATUTES.

THE LAST SHEET of the Statutes will be put to Press on the 29th instant, and in about ten days afterwards the work will be ready for delivery. Persons who have not subscribed, and are desirous to obtain a complete Edition of the Provincial Statutes from 1791 to 1831 inclusive, will please forward their names without delay.

☞ The Editors of all the Newspapers in the Province will please give the above one insertion and send in their accounts for payment.

H. C. THOMSON.
JAS. MACFARLANE.

Kingston, Oct. 12, 1831.

RESOLVED—That to prevent surprise, and to afford time for proper investigation in matters that may affect the private rights of individuals, it is expedient to make it a standing order of the Legislative Council, that no Petition for a private Bill which can affect the vested right interist or convenience of any person or persons other than the Petitioner or Petitioners, shall be received after the twentieth day of the Session, and that no Private Bill of the nature above described which may come up from the Assembly, after the thirtieth day of the Session, shall be proceeded upon in the Legislative Council.

Truly Extracted.

G. POWELL.
*Clerk Legislative Council.*

*Journal Legislative Council, Upper Canada, 6th March*, 1830.

Editors of Papers throughout the Province will give the foregoing three Insertions, and forward their Accounts for payment to the GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

19th October, 1831.

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE late residence of Duncan Vanalstine, consisting of nearly 100 acres of Land, on the front of No. 17, in the 2d concession of the Township of Kingston, and two and a half miles from the Town. On the above premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, with two Barns, Sheds, and other convenient out houses in good repair.—On the whole front is a stone wall five and a half feet high. The above property is offered for sale on reasonable terms, which may be known by applying to the subscriber in Kingston.

DUNCAN VANALSTINE.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1831.

## HATS! HATS! HATS!

NORTH SIDE MARKET-SQUARE, KINGSTON.

JOHN RUTTER respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage he has heretofore received in his line, and informs them that he continues to keep constantly on hand Ladies', Gentlemen's and Youth's water proof HATS, CAPS and BONNETS of superior fabric and manufacture, which he will dispose of for Cash or short approved credit, (but the former would be preferable.) He continues as usual, to pay the highest price for HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

☞ Having in operation a patent Machine for Manufacturing Hat Bodies, he will be enabled to furnish any quantity required by the first April next.

WANTED.—A quantity of Hatting Wool.

I hereby request all those indebted to me either by bond, note, or book account, to call and settle the same on or before the first of April next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. And all having demands against me are requested to call and present the same. All kinds of Produce received in payment.

JOHN RUTTER.

Kingston, Feb. 24, 1831.

## KINGSTON HAT WARE-HOUSE.

THOS Smith, respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the Hatting Business at his old stand opposite the Kingston Hotel, and the Court House, where he has on hand the latest and most fashionable patterns for gentlemen and ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Beaver and imitation do. warranted waterproof do. which he will dispose of at low prices for cash or produce, or approved credit

Cash paid for Beaver, Muskrat, and Shipping Furs. November 2d, 1830.

N. B.—Has also on hand, a few Gentlemen's and Youths Fur Caps, of excellent quality—and two Bales of Buffalo Robes, which will be sold very low for Cash.

NOTICE.—The subscriber being about to remove from Kingston, all persons indebted to him must make immediate payment; and those to whom he is indebted are requested to present their accounts for adjustment. STEPHEN MILES.

Kingston, Oct. 10, 1831.

3 *FOR SALE.*

DOUBLE CARDING MACHINES,
2 Spinning Jennys,
1 " Billy,
3 Clothier's Shearing Machines,
1 " Screw and Box,
500 lbs. Fine Sheep's Wool,

By WM GARRATT.

Kingston, 26th April, 1830.

## PROPOSALS,

By STEPHEN MILES, (late Proprietor of the Kingston Gazette, &c.) for publishing, in the Town of Prescott, County of Grenville, Johnstown District, a weekly Newspaper, to be called the

## GRENVILLE GAZETTE.

THE Publisher will not in this Prospectus enter into a laboured detail of what he intends to do, but briefly remark, that being a British subject, it will be his constant endeavour to promulgate such intelligence, and at as early periods as possible, as shall be for the advancement of the interests of the great nation to which he belongs, and of the growing Colonies of British North America in particular. It is needless to say, that a well conducted Newspaper must prove an acquisition to such a flourishing and growing Village as Prescott.—The general character of the Grenville Gazette will be political; but it will contain a summary of foreign and domestic intelligence, together with useful and entertaining essays on various subjects, in the selection of which, great care will be taken that nothing unchaste, or which may be calculated to offend the most delicate ear, shall find their way into its columns. Ladies & Gentlemen of science are respectfully solicited to contribute to the instruction and amusement of its patrons and the public.

CONDITIONS.—The Gazette will be printed in the folio form, on a super royal sheet, and afforded to subscribers who receive their papers by mail at 16s. per anum, if paid in advance, or 20s. at the expiration of six months—which includes the postage.

To other subscribers, 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d at the end of the year.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers, will please return them, or a list of subscribers' names, (with particular directions how papers are to be forwarded, and to what place,) by the first day of December next, to the Editor, Prescott; as he intends commencing the publication of the paper about that time. October 1831.

## $500 DOLLARS REWARD!!

### DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29th OF OCTOBER.

WHEREAS the new store of the subscriber, in the village of Port Hope, was broken open by four or more villians, on the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th inst., one of whom was fired at by the Clerk, and supposed to be wounded in the hand with small shot, whilst endeavouring to enter at the window- The above reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Surgeons and other Medical Men will do well to secure any Person who may require their assistance, in extracting shot from the hand, or body, as one of the offenders is also supposed to be wounded in the body; having been shot at within 14 yards, with shot about one size less than Pigeon shot; during the pursuit. The offenders are still more worthy of punishment, than if only intending to rob, having used every endeavour to kill the person in charge of the store, having several times burnt priming at him, and otherwise badly wounded him with sharp instruments.

Editors throughout the Provinces, and the United States will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

JOHN BROWN.

Port Hope, Oct. 31st 1831.

His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, U.C. 15th November, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th day of January 1832, at 10 o'clock A. M. the Hulls of the following Ships as they now lay on the shore off the King's Dock Yard at Kingston, Upper Canada, will be disposed of by Public Auction, viz.

St. Lawrence of 102 Guns.
Kingston of 56 "
Burlington of 42 "
Montreal of 24 "

Also, the Frames of the Wolfe and Canada, each pierced for 110 Guns, as they stand on the stocks in the Dock Yard.

Immediately after the above sale, a quantity of standing and running Rigging, late belonging to the St. Lawrence, Kingston, Burlington and Montreal will in like manner be disposed of;—as this rigging has been but little used, and is in good condition, ti may be advantageously relaid or otherwise converted.

The ships will be disposed of separately, and the rigging will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. A reasonable time will be allowed for the removal of the articles from the King's premises, which must be done at the purchaser's expense.

A deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money previous to the removal of the articles. Further particulars may be learned at the naval storekeeper's office, at Kingston dock yard, and of Mr. WILLIAM LUNN, clerk in charge of naval stores at Montreal.

On the opening of the navigation in 1832, about twelve hundred Spars for masts and yards, of from four to thirty-four inches in diameter, will be disposed of by public auction. Timely notice will be given of the days of sale. The spars may be previously examined; for which purpose, application must be made at the naval storekeeper's office. J. R. GLOVER,

Naval Store-keeper.

## CORONER'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, to wit:

ON Saturday, the 10th day of March next, will be sold at the court-house in the town of Kingston, the right, title, and interest which was of the late Patrick Smyth, deceased, to lot number twenty-four in the first concession of the township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac, in the said district, in the hands of the honorable George H. Markland and Neil James McLean, executors of his last will and testament, at the suit of John McLean, esquire, sheriff, Midland district, being composed of that piece of land generally known as Stuart's point, in the said township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

SAMUEL SHAW, *Coroner, M. D.*

Kingston. December 7th, 1831.

FOR SALE at the Herald Office, Blank Forms for the Reports of Commissioners of Roads. July 13th, 1831.

Commissariat, Kingston, 22d Nov. 1831.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until Monday morning at 12 o'clock on the 19th December next for supplying such quantities of the best quality of

Bread,
Biscuit,
Fresh Beef,
Salt Pork,
Fire Wood and
Tallow Mould Candles

As may be required by this Department for His Majesty's service at Prescott from the 25th December 1831, to the 31st December 1832.

The Tenders to express the rate in Currency for which each article will be supplied.

Security will be required for such Contract as may be entered into.

Further information may be obtained on application at this Office and the Commissariat Office at Prescott.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at this office until the 1st December next at 12 o'clock noon, from any persons wishing to purchase the whole or part of the undermentioned metal in charge of the Ordnance Storekeeper at this Station, the Tenders to specify the price per Ton in Sterling which are to be addressed to the respective Officers of this Department, the Purchasers to be at the expense of the removal, and the trunnions of the Guns will be knocked off previous to sale.

*Kingston Artillery Square.*

| | | Cwt. | Qr. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 pieces Brass Ordnance weighing | | 19 | 1 | 11 |
| 3 " Iron " " | | 127 | 3 | 23 |
| *Ordnance Yard, Point Henry.* | | | | |
| 4 " Brass " " | | 116 | 3 | 21 |
| 29 " Iron " " | | 758 | 3 | 10 |
| *Dock Yard, Point Frederick.* | | | | |
| 3 " Iron " " | | 48 | 0 | 12 |

N. B. The Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Gun Metal."

Office of Ordnance, Kingston, 13th Oct. 1831.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for SALE,

Chmpaign Wine in Cases of 3 doz. of Joly's celebrated brand.

Vidonia Wine in bbls. of 3½ doz. bottled in London.

Port and Madeira Wine in Hhds. of very superior quality.

Old Jamaica Spirits, having been upwards of two years in bond, and just landed.

Best Holland Gin.
Bourdeaux and Cognac Brandy.
Twankay (Hyson kind.)
Do. common.
Young Hyson.
Souchong.
Congou, and other Teas in Boxes and Chests.
Sheet Iron, in Boxes.
Window Glass 7 x 9.
Olive Oil in Boxes of 1 do each.
Tobacco Pipes, T D and wax end Muscatel Raisins.
Muscovada Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

And a variety of other articles daily expected to arrive, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c., which shall be sold uncommonly low.

McKENZIE, GEDDES & Co.

Kingston, 22d October, 1831.

## EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. SMITH, assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Morin, respectfully announce to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, that they have opened an Evening School at their residence in Front Street, in the building lately occupied as the Post Office, nearly opposite the Military Hospital. Hours of attendance, 6 to 9 o'clock.—Their terms per month are as follows:—

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, ..... 3s 9d.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, ..... 5s.

Kingston, 2d October, 1831.

## FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Stuartville, occupied by Mr. Gay.

| | |
|---|---|
| West half of Lot No. 22 in the 3d concession of Leeds, near the village of Gananoque, | 100 Acres. |
| East half of Lot No. 2, & West half of No. 3 in the 2nd con. of Leeds. | 200 " |
| No. 19 1st concession of Kitley, | 100 " |
| No. 32 in 3d concession of King, | 100 " |
| | 500 Acres |

Application to be made to the subscriber.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston, Oct. 2d, 1831.

## A DIRECT IMPORTATION OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

CHARLES HEATH has lately received direct from one of the first houses in England a very general assortment of Drugs and Chemicals which he offers for sale as low as they can be purchased either in the Upper or Lower Province.

Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1831.

## MACCOBOY SNUFF.

CHARLES HEATH is now receiving on consignment, his fall supply of Storms' celebrated Maccoboy Snuff, consisting of 200 Jars, various sizes and qualities, which he offers for sale low for cash or short approved credit.—ALSO,

2,500 lbs. Superior Rappee Snuff.

Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1831.

## TOBACCO.

250 KEGS Tobacco, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 32 hands to the pound, just rec'd and for sale by CHARLES HEATH.

Kingston, Sept. 26th, 1831.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

1000 PIECES just received and for sale unusually low by CHARLES HEATH.

Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1811.

CHARLES HEATH, has for sale 200 Barrels Gr'd. & Chip'd. DYE WOODS, Also—a few Tons Stick Do. Do.

Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1831.

## CIGARS.

400 BOXES just received and for sale by CHARLES HEATH.

Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1831.

LOST—This morning in Kingston, a gold Key and Seal with a steel wire Ring: whoever has found the same and will bring them to this office shall be handsomly rewarded. Nov. 9th, 1831.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Bamford, known as the Steam-Boat Hotel, but better by the comfort it conferred on travellers, under his respectable management; and hopes by assiduity and attention to preserve that excellent establishment in full reputation and credit. To this end every possible care will be taken to provide all things conducive to comfort of the best that money can purchase, and he doubts not but that all who honour him with their patronage, will find pleasure in recommending their friends to the same treatment and attention they themselves shall have received.

The stabling and other accommodations for horses and carriages are extensive and of the first class, and diligent and well approved persons will be constantly employed to keep them in all respects ready, and applicable to the immediate use of travellers. as soon as it is possible, the house will be constantly furnished with the New-York, Montreal, and other provincial papers; and the subscriber begs to announce that he has already taken means to procure for the benefit of his guests, the Daily London Times, as understanding it to be the most interesting of all the London prints During the season it is his purpose to keep a never failing supply of the finest oysters that can be obtained.

THEODORE BROCKETT.

Steam Boat Hotel, Kingston Nov. 8th 1831.

THE REV. JOHN WAUDBY, of the British Wesleyan Methodists, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kingston that he intends opening a School on Monday the 21st inst., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Morin, opposite the residence of the Sheriff, J. McLean, Esq for instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition and Geography, with Ancient and Modern History.

An Evening School will be commenced on Monday the 14th of Nov. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Terms and further particulars may be obtained on reference to Rev. J. P. Hetherington, or any of the Gentlemen connected with the British Wesleyan Chapel.

Kingston, November 11th, 1831.

## NEW GOODS.

THOMAS WILSON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received, in addition to his former stock, per the Dryope from Liverpool, a very general assortment of Staple Goods among which will be found Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixt

### CLOTHS AND CASSSIMERES,

ditto, Ladies' Queen and Pelisse Cloths, Flushings, Blankets, and Flannels, Ratteen and Bath Cloaking, Camblets. Tartans and Bombazette Plaids,—Domestic and Steam loom Cottons, Fancy Ginghams, Turkey Stripes and Checks, a good supply of Book Jaconet and Mull Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Ladies Corsets. A fine assortment of Ladies, and Children's London Boots and Shoes.

T. W. will also receive in a few days per the ship Thames from London, a beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS such as Crepe de Lyon figured Gauzes and Mandorines, India Silks, Satins and Gros de Naples, rich oriental Lavender and Brocade Silks, China Gauzes &c. Fancy Silk Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Thread Edging and Bland Laces, Edgings and Quillings, Fancy Silk Gimps, Braids, Cords, and Tassels—together with general Trimmings, Bombazettes, and fancy colored Merinoes. A very rich article of Queen Adelaide's Calicoe, entire new pattern, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Winter Vestings, rich blond Veils, ditto. black Lace, together with a general assortment of small Wares and Haberdashery.

T. W. also calls the attention of those who wish to provide against the inclemency of a Canadian winter, to the following articles:—Gentlemen's Fur Caps and Gloves, Snow Stockings and Comforters, Canadian and Indian Mocasins, North and South West Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Fur Tippets, Gloves and Ruffs—also, Teas, Sugars, Snuff and Tobacco, with an assortment of Glass Ware and Crockery.

T. W. in soliciting the Public to call and examine his Stock, feels convinced from the advantageous terms the above goods were purchased, in the best market, by an experienced individual, that he is enabled to offer goods in his line on lower terms than they can be purchased in any other part of Upper Canada.

N. B.—Pedlars and Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods.

Kingston, Nov. 23, 1831.

THE Subscriber having recently returned from England, where he has been for the purpose of selecting and purchasing GOODS. Having bought upon the very best of terms, and taken every pains in the selection, he now begs to offer them to the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and its vicinity, hoping to meet with that patronage and support that he has hitherto received from a generous public. Having imported a very extensive stock, both of fancy and staple goods, particularly of WOOLLENS, (Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes, and Bombazettes) he begs to call the attention of Country Merchants, as he is determined to sell them on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in Montreal. He also particularly wishes to draw the attention of the Farmers to his store, knowing that he can supply them at such prices that will give them general satisfaction. In his assortment will be found Liquors and Wines of the very best description, Teas and Sugars, an excellent assortment of CROCKERY, also a good assortment of Ladies FURS (Muffs and Tippets of the newest fashion) Gentlemens Cloth Camlet and Oil Cloth Cloaks. An excellent assortment of Ladies Shoes, Clogs and Patterns, a very fine selection of Ladies Work Boxes and Writing Desks also Gentlemens Dressing Cases, and a swall assortment of Plated Ware and Jewelry &c.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Kingston Nov. 23d, 1831.

## FOR 1832.

THE Token, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Pearl, for sale at the Kingston Circulating Library.

Also,—Gough's, Vester's, and Walkingham's Arithmetic.

Store Street, Kingston, Nov. 23, 1831.

## ENGLAND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH ON THE REFORM BILL.

They say the system works well. Does it, my lords? How does the system work well. Does it work well for those boroughs of 4,000 or 5000 inhabitants who have no more to say in choosing their members than any of your lordships; indeed, a great deal less than a noble lord near me. If my noble friend (the Duke of Devonshire) were one of these who are anxious to carry his goods to the best market, he might have what he pleased. My noble friend might have had any thing, but he has used his influence for the more glorious purpose of doing good to the community. (Cheers.) I ask not how this system works for him, I ask how it works for the good of the 4000 or 5000 inhabitants who are awakers for them. I sat in Parliament for one of his boroughs for three or four weeks, at that period when my countrymen conferred on me the greatest honor they can confer on a subject—that of electing me to sit for the great county of York; but at that period I sat for Knaresborough, for three or four weeks, and I will show you how the system works. The member who is returned for the town runs a risk of his life; he comes in contact with bricklayers, masons, and others, who return him to Parliament by means of those missiles, with which they continually assail him. (A laugh.)—I arrived there, indeed, two days after the election, having been detained by business, and did not enjoy the honor of a chairing; but my friend who had filled my place, when I met him, was bandaged about the head with something as large as a serjeant's coif. I asked him if he had got a cold? No, was the answer; I got a blow as your representative. (Laughter.) At present the voters of this borough are three or four farmers who live ten or twelve miles off, who ride into town before dinner, have their qualification handed over to them, give their vote, return their qualification, and the election is over. If the 4000 inhabitants, of whom this election is a mockery, were not to feel indignation at such a scene—If they were so stupid as not to be indignant at this delusion, I will not say that I should despise them, but certainly I should not respect them if they did not feel indignant at this cruel mockery. Work well, does it—for whom? For the country? No; nor yet for the members; but for the borough proprietors it works well. They dispose of the rights and interests of the voters—they dictate, by the votes they carry in their pockets, to the Government. And for them it works well. There are instances, my Lords, of patrons marshalling their dependents in Parliament for their own purposes. If some Noble Patrons, like my Noble Friend, use their power for good, others use it for ill. They have their Members under the word of command, disciplined like a regular body of troops, always ready to secure the victory to that side they were commanded to aid. They are more sure even of obtaining a victory, than was the Noble Duke; for the operations cannot be interrupted by any Grouchy, who I will not say might have prevented the Noble Duke from obtaining a victory, but might have rendered his task more difficult. This Parliamentary army, my lords, of 12 or 14 votes thrown at a critical time into the scale, always turned the balance and secured the victory. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Proprietor of those boroughs allowed some of his people to go a lark shooting, and other a patridge shooting, when perhaps it was wished they should be present; but he always took care to have them back early enough to decide any doubtful questions. And what, my Lords, was the consequence of this? Why, the Members of that family, who were then only Baronets, got posession of seats in this House, and here they are amongst your Lordships. (Hear.) But it is said the House is influenced by public opinion; it is so, but public opinion was twenty years in having any weight with the House on the Slave Trade Question. The Noble Earl has said that wars will exist with a Reformed Parliament, and so they will; but they will not, I hope, be of such long duration. Not to go further back than the American war, which I allow was natural, for it began gradually, yet was it continued longer than the people wished.—The French war also, I allow, was natural, for my Lords, I myself was not averse from that war; and in my boyish days feeling or sharing the general alarm, I thought that was justified, but the use of my soberer and more advanced reason, combined with the declarations of my Noble Friend at the head of the Government, have long ago effected a change in my opinion. I thought the French war justified, and perhaps it was; but I am positively certain, whatever might have been the justice of that war in its origin, that it would have terminated in peace, and ought to have terminated with the receipt of the letter written by Bonaparte, if the Parliament had been Reformed. I am as certain as that I stand here, my Lords, that that war would not have been so long continued. But still it is said the sytem works well. How does it work on the people? Are they satisfied and contented? Whence, then, those numerous meetings throughout the country? Whence those political unions?—(Cheers.)—Whence those petitions under which your table groans? If it works well, why was it that at the last general election there was one unanimous Parliament elected to carry Reform into effect? My Lords, I am one of the last men to have recourse to intimidation, and one of the last to suffer it; but I confess, my Lords, that I cannot regard, without great anxiety, the great meetings to which your attention has been called. I am bound to say, as an honest man, as a Minister of the Crown, and above all, bound to say as a magistrate, and placed at the head of the magistracy, that all combinations to refuse to pay the King's taxes are certainly unlawful. But such meetings, if they are not general, and have not leaders, are a mere *brutem fulmen*; and the way to deprive them of leaders, and to put an end to such combinations, is to give them a place in Parliament; but if that combination continue—if the large and small towns all meet in this way—the Government will be resolved into its primitive elements. The Noble and Learned Lord then referred to what the Noble Earl (Winchelsea) had said of the press, which that Noble Earl had described as the most tyranical that any country had ever groaned under, and then went on—My Lords, that the Press has great influence over the public opinion I do not deny; it is most certain that the influence depends on its going along with public opinion.—The press has chosen to make itself the organ of public opinion, because that opinion wants an authorised organ.—When you ask where is its title—on what is it based? I answer on the ruin of all public confidence in what is called the representation of the people.—On that is erected that other representative system—the representation of the daily and weekly journals. These journals have set themselves up as the rivals of the House of Commons. So long as the House of Commons had no standing to rest on in the affections of the people, how long would the papers be the representatives of the public opinion. In the late session this bill, or of one of equal importance, the press will not loose its influence annihilated; for, God forbid, the session of the 21st century the country it should be either, so far from its pointing out the errors of the people—the mistakes of the executive government, or the neglect of the representatives of the people. But my opinion is, that it will enjoy a moderate, a constitutional, a safe, an innoxious, an inoffensive influence over the public—all that is salutary and useful remaining, and all upon all that is noxious and hurtful being swept away.—(Cheers.)—I looked upon all these growths, whether in the press, or in unions, in associations, or leagues against the Exchequer, or secret societies, as monstrous things bred out of the corruption of the present representation of the people. When it has been asked what has given birth to them, the answer is at hand. Trust me, it is no other power than that which called together the volunteers of Ireland in 1782.—Trust me, it is no other than that which engendered the Catholic association. Trust me, it is justice withheld, rights refused,—(Cheers,) wrongs perpetrated, (Hear,) the folly of believing that men can be governed against their will, (cheers.) the idiotcy of supposing that the inhabitants of England are to be treated like the savages of the South Sea Islands, the frenzy of assuming that you can govern them like children or like savages. These it is which have peopled the country, with those noxious growths that have made the rank soil shoot up all these prodigious things, which scare and fright us from our propriety. We have been going on like those before us in doing wrong, and our unholy husbandry it is that has induced us to sow injustice, and thence to reap disaffection. (Cheers,) My Lords, I use no language of intimidation, but there is no meaner, baser, more despicable kind of fear than for men of a frame of mind that allows the weight of reflection and the power of reason to be afraid of being accused of fear. (Cheers.)

If you refuse Reform now, under the foolish notion of being afraid, you may live to see something of which wise men will really be afreid. (Cheers.) You may have to live among the hearts of an alienated people—you may have to live among tens of thousands who hate you—you may have to live when all men shall be leagued against you; for it is you alone that stand between them and their wishes. (Continued cheers.) But some one has said that none but the Aristocracy are opposed to the bill—Good God, I deny! and that none but the rabble, the House of Commons, and the people—(the people a pretty good force that)—are for it! Then the people, for whom the Aristocracy has been constituted—for whom the Crown has been constituted—(loud cheering)—for whom the government has been contrived—by whom the government is supported—(Cheers)—whom it is bound to serve—without whom it cannot exist an instant.—[Cheers.]—But then, says some one, no one but the Aristocracy is opposed to it. I beg to deny that proposition with the utmost indignation.—[Cheers.]—Gracious God! who dares to say that the aristocracy are so enlisted? [Cheers.] Men have gone on talking about this being a measure only brought forward by the democrats; and that no man of property can bear the idea of it. Let me by the way remark, that the present ministers have twice as much property as was possessed by the cabinet, that refused reform. [Hear.] I do not apply this to myself, for God knows that I have nothing; but at all events' what little I have depends on the stability of the constitution. [Hear, hear.] My Sovereign has been pleased to take me from a situation of very great wealth and perfectly independent, besides being unaccompanied with any expense.—By my change of position I have lost a large income; and I will therefore trouble your Lordships not to take away the little that I have left. [A Laugh.] I look upon myself as in greater jeopardy than my noble colleagues and friends; for do not let any one suppose that the Aristocracy will be at an end, even if the House of Lords should be injured. But I shall be at an end; worse off than any of my colleagues. [Hear.]—Well then, I am just as friendly as any one can be to the constitution, and am just as much bound up as any one can be in the stability of the national institutions. [Hear, hear.] But my Lords, are the ministers the only persons that are in favour of the bill? [Cheers.] Is not the Earl Marshall in favor of the bill, and have we not aristocracy in him? Is not the Duke of Bedford for the bill? the Duke of Devonshire. [Hear, hear, and order order.] Well, I know it is disorderly; but it does not seem so for others, on that side, to name their frinds by the Christian name. [Laughter and Lond cheers.] We have heard of John Russell and Wil- Cavendish. [A Laugh, and hear, hear.]—But what say you to all these? My Lords, are they not aristocrats? Have they no property in the country? no distinction? no titles? no Norman blood? or whatever it is of whtch you are so proud? [Laughtar and cheers] After this, I think I may say that the idea of stating that this bill is only supported by democracy, and opposed by the aristocracy is one of the wildest delusions that could be found in any of the cells of the Bethlehem Hospital. (Cheers.) But I shall not only stand upon the point of wealth and rank, I shall also ask your Lordships to look at that of numbers; and for that purpose will mention a calculation that has been made relative to the Peers created before the accession of Geo. III. My Noble and Learned Friend (Lord Wynford) has blamed us for creating Peers latle. But what would he have? Persons on his side of the House forced us into a Coronation, whether we would or no; and then, when we create Peers—and observe, too, just to a unit, the same number as those created at the Coronation of George the Third there is an outcry raised against. But it was said, why not make our enemies Peers? Why not?—(A laugh.) Why, my Lords, twenty Peers

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