

THE ANTI-MASONIC STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By a late arrival at New York, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 31st of March, inclusive, and Liverpool of the 1st of April.

That war is inevitable, and that the forces of France will be in motion as soon as the season will furnish forage for cattle, &c., there can be no reasonable doubt. Whether the King of the French has only waited for the time when his preparations were made, and when he might seem to take the lead of public opinion, or whether he will be driven into hostile measures from the fear of revolution, is a question which, perhaps, he alone can truly answer.

We have much interesting intelligence before us. We shall proceed first with

ENGLAND.

A long debate took place in the House of Lords on the 28th of March, when a number of petitions in favour of reform were presented by various peers. The number presented in the House of Lords before the introduction of the measure in the Commons, was 479, and subsequently 415.

The subject was opened in the House of Lords by Lord Wharfedale, who moved the presentation of certain papers. In answer to certain observations made by him, Earl Grey stated that nothing short of a restoration of the proper influence of the people in the House of Commons would satisfy their expectations, or meet his wishes. Lord Wharfedale stated at length that while he would support the noble Lord in any measure, he could not go so far as was proposed, since it would put in jeopardy all the settled institutions of the country.

It was contended strenuously by Lord St. Albans and the Earl of Eldon, that it was out of order to enter upon the discussion of a bill which was not upon the table of the House, and of which nothing more could be known than that it had been twice read in the other House. Lord Chancellor Brougham in a few remarks of rather a jocose character, said he thought it strange that two noble Lords opposed to the measure of reform, should sit patiently listening for two hours to a speech against it, and find out that it was disorderly when one of its authors (Lord Durham) rose to vindicate it.

Lord Durham rose, amid cries of "Go on," and addressed the House in a speech of considerable length, in which he stated, as a member of the government, that while ministers were anxious that the crown should possess all its just prerogatives, and the House of Lords all its privileges, they were also anxious that the rights of the people should be understood and established. "Far from wishing to diminish the splendour of the crown, they were endeavouring to give it fresh lustre, and to add to it another jewel, the love and confidence of a fairly represented and well satisfied people."

After the Duke of Richmond, Lord Plunkett and others had spoken, the Lord Chancellor rose, and after apologising for pressing his remarks on the House at so late an hour, went into the subject in an animated and argumentative speech. He contended that parliament was now called upon to do that regularly, which, but for the Union would have been irregularly done; and concluded by saying he had no more doubt than he had of the ultimate success of the measure, that but for the Union that would have been done by the crown which they were now called upon to do by legislation.

The Duke of Wellington replied. He had not, he said, changed his opinion on the subject of reform since his address to their Lordships in the early part of the session. In principle, no borough could be deprived of its franchise; and though cases of necessity might govern this strict rule, he contended that none such existed. Some remarks made by him as to the causes which had led him to resign, induced a commentary from Lord Grey, who said the amount of the Duke's statement seemed to be, that having determined to resign, he hastened it to avoid the time when the question of parliamentary reform might have been carried. We have no leisure for a further sketch of the debate. The House did not adjourn until half past two o'clock, A. M. when the address, asking for the return of the population of counties, cities and towns, was agreed to.

The discussion on the Ministerial reform bill was renewed on the thirtieth, when Lord Fitzhugh took occasion to declare his utter dissent to it. The effect of the measure, he said, as regarded Ireland, would be to send to the House of Commons forty or fifty nominees of the Irish agitators; and the result of that would be the destruction of the church establishment in Ireland, and the dissolution of the connexion between the two countries.

Earl Grey in replying, said he had never heard a speech more pernicious in its tendency, and calculated to lead to the excitement which was so much to be deprecated. The question of a dissolution of Parliament seems quite unsettled. The Courier says it will not take place, unless on the third reading of the Reform Bill, it should be rejected. If it should pass by a small majority, it will be carried to the Lords, and if rejected there, Parliament will then be dissolved immediately.

The Times urges that if the Ministers are not sure of a large majority in the House of Commons, in the Committee and on the third reading, they ought to dissolve at once, because a feeble majority in the lower house might encourage the Lords to reject the measure—a result, for a time, more embarrassing perhaps than any other defeat.

The Globe says "This is a consideration which cannot have escaped the Ministers, if they are not already quite sure of a majority in the Peers."

Perhaps, independently of any such considerations of expediency, it would be the more mainly and more satisfactory mode of deciding a question of such magnitude as reform, to have an appeal made to the nation expressly on this subject, and in the best manner that the constitution, as it now stands, admits of. Unless the question is brought to some such test (though those must be very blind and deaf indeed who are not convinced already that a great majority of the nation are in favour of the measure,) many may doubt the earnestness with which it is desired, and may think with the Duke of Wellington, that a negative might be put on reform, and after a "seven days' wonder" things would go on quietly as before, and the subject would go to sleep for half a century. We are convinced that a general election would go far to persuade even the Duke of Wellington of his mistake. If there were ten county members in England returned to the new Parliament not pledged to reform, the people of this country are braggards and impostors; if on the other hand, it were proved—as we doubt not it would be—that the people of England were unanimous in their elections as in those meetings which some consider "farces," it would be clear that the Government could not be carried on without a reform, and it would be submitted to in that spirit which is the best substitute for a cheerful mind—the sense of a necessity, as to the existence and force of which there would be no mistake.

In reply to a question put in the House of Commons on the 30th, relative to the Spanish Refugees at Gibraltar, Lord Palmerston said that the relations between Spain and England were those of perfect friendship and understanding. The Governor of Gibraltar had been directed to put in force a regulation of the fortress, that no foreigner of any description should be permitted to reside there without a special permission from the Secretary of the Colonies.

In the House of Commons on the 30th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his motion, that his Majesty should be authorised to direct the issue of exchequer bills, or advance a sum of money out of the consolidated fund, not to exceed £50,000, to be applied for purposes of local and temporary relief in Ireland, on sufficient security being given for repayment of the same. The resolution was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on the 12th of April.

It is intended again to separate the West India from the Halifax command. Rear-Admiral Lord James O'Brien will hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief on the North American station.

Sir Henry Parnell had accepted the office of Secretary at War, vacated by the recession of Mr. C. W. Wynn, and a new writ was issued on the 30th for the Queens county, long represented by the Baronet.

IRELAND. The bill to amend the representation in Ireland was brought in by Mr. Stanley on the 24th March. Its provisions are substantially as had been already mentioned. After considerable discussion it was read a first time and ordered to a second reading on the 18th April. It adds only five to the number of members returned from Ireland.

The famine in many parts of Ireland was distressing. A public meeting was held in London on the 24th at which the Lord Mayor presided, to devise temporary means of relief. A statement containing extracts from letters was distributed in the room, from which it appeared that the distress was most appalling—several persons had died from starvation, and at that present time, in the six parishes of Westport alone, there were 13,904 persons wholly without food.

FRANCE. The extracts which will be found below from proceedings at the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th and 29th, develop all which has been officially made known of the intentions of the French Ministry as to a war with Austria. The speech of the President of the Council, Cassimir Perrier, on applying for a new credit of one hundred millions, was considered warlike; but the Gazette of France observes:—

It did not escape recollection that M. Lafitte had recourse to speeches of a very threatening nature, whenever he found it necessary to ask for extraordinary credits.

The Journal des Debats contains the following:— "As soon as M. Cassimir Perrier returned to his seat, he was surrounded by a large group of Deputies. It is said that M. Mangin, who was amongst the number, asked M. Perrier whether it was true that 30,000 men of the Confederation of the Rhine were now marching against Luxembourg. The President of the Council, it is added, remarked that France was preparing to support, under all circumstances, her pretensions either in the North or South."

The following extracts from the Journal des Debats may be regarded as official:— "The Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th. "The Provisional Government and the Italian patriots always intended to retire at the approach of the enemy, for the purpose of not exposing an open city to the horrors of war. "All who were capable of bearing arms retired to the Apennines, the passes of which could be easily made the seat of a desperate resistance. "It appears that the entrance of the Austrians had been determined by the enterprise of the patriots; who, according to a letter from Vienna, had attempted on the 9th an

attack upon Rome, from which they were repulsed. "We are assured that a diplomatic note has been addressed to the Austrian Cabinet to announce that France will not tolerate a longer residence of the Austrians in Bologna."

An express from Paris arrived in London on 31st March. The French Minister, it seems, will invite tenders for 15,000,000 francs de rente, or 300,000,000 francs of capital. The magnitude of this loan has again given a warlike turn to the speculations of the Paris letters and there can be no doubt, that if negotiated on tolerably good terms, it will enable the Government to hold a stronger language on that head to the other Continental Powers than they have hitherto done, but as the policy of the present Ministry is essentially pacific, it may prove, in effect, the means of preserving the peace of Europe by placing France in too commanding a position to be attacked with impunity.

It appears by the French papers of the 28th that the new Ministry were taking strong measures of precaution to preserve internal tranquillity. They have commenced their labors by seizing upon the Press, as in the early day of July. La Quotidienne, Le Tribune, and La Revolution, have been seized at the instances of the King's Attorney General, for having dared to give utterance to liberal sentiments. It was stated that M. Sebastiani will quit the office of Foreign Affairs, and would be succeeded by M. Mole. But this report was not generally credited.

SPAIN.—An article in the Lisbon Gazette dated at Madrid on the 12th ult. contains official accounts from Cadiz, of the execution of fifty-five of the Constitutionists, of the band of Monzuarez. A supplement to the Gazette of the 17th gives the official account of the entire discomfiture of the Constitutionists. They were 400 in number. This dispatch is dated Seville March 9. Another dispatch of the 11th states the capture of a small number of Constitutionists; so that the band is wholly destroyed and broken up.

BELGIUM.—The correspondence of the London papers, under the latest dates from Brussels, down to the evening of the 29th inclusive, exhibits rather a melancholy state of Affairs in this disturbed country. The further accounts from this country are cheering to its friends. It would appear that since the last advice the army of Diebitch thought more of safety than anything else! The Messenger des Chambers of the 23d says:—

Already it flies the environs of Praga, leaves its positions in all quarters, abandons its artillery in many places. General Kreutz and Prince Adam de Wittenburg saved themselves by post-horses. Provisions fail, the roads are impracticable, and the army is perishing by degrees. The thaw of the Vistula has increased this miserable state of things. Already disorganized by the failure of all their hopes of triumph, the Russians have no safety but in a rapid retreat.

General Dwernicki pursues them with great fury, and new levies are forming every where to give the final blow to this foreign invasion.

The Russian army was subjected to great inconvenience, on account of the severity of the weather, the dreadful state of the roads, and difficulties in procuring subsistence. The Warsaw Gazette of the 14th of March, says—News was received yesterday, that General Dwernicki had again broken a Russian battalion, and taken two cannon. A private letter from Warsaw of the same date says:—

General Dwernicki has dispersed the division of General Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, and he has now a park of twenty guns captured from the enemy. Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun in Volhynia and Podolia.

Previous to the retreat of Kreutz, the corps under his command captured Lublin, after a most desperate resistance by the inhabitants, and a small band of Polish troops.

WARSAW, March 12.—General Dwernicki has got the appellation of Cannon Provider, because every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece that he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learnt that his troops have passed the Bug at Klamour and Horodlo. On arriving at Wladzimir, the seat of the government of Volhynia, they divided, taking the roads of Kowel and Louisk. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the Volhynians on witnessing the arrival of their brethren the Poles. They only waited for this to avenge the outrages that have been committed upon their most distinguished citizens. Princess Sangusko and Lubomirski, Count Isidore and Alexander Sabanski, Count Joseph Moszanski, with many others, have been violently torn from their families, and conveyed to the very extremity of Muscovy. The whole of Lithuania is burning to avenge these acts of barbarity. The fate of Nicholas is sealed. We are waiting with the utmost impatience for official reports of the heroic march of our intrepid warriors."

The latest German papers add that, in Podolia, the Nobility and their dependents, have arisen en masse, and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Kaminiez, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of infantry. The news of this event has already, it is supposed, led to a retreat of the force under General Kreutz.

The accounts direct from Warsaw are to

the 21st March, inclusive. On the 19th the Governor Kulkowski, accompanied by his staff, viewed the fortifications of the city, the barricades in the streets, the means of defence in the private houses, and the batteries on the other side of the river. Among other particulars, it appears that mines are made in several places, that many doors and windows are barricaded, and walls are built across the streets, by which the city is divided into separate fortified quarters.

Frontiers of Russia March 10.—The accounts received at St. Petersburg from the army, do not, indeed, wholly answer the expectations of the public, who thought that the Polish insurrection would be put down at one blow; but they gave ground to hope, with confidence the speedy termination of the war, and the restoration of legal order in the kingdom of Poland. Relying on this, the Emperor has judged it necessary to appoint a Provisional Government, which is to have its seat in St. Petersburg, and will devote itself exclusively to the affairs of Poland, while Field-Marshal Count Diebitch is invested with the executive power under the title of Governor General. This measure is universally approved, as it must contradict the reports of a future incorporation of the kingdom of Poland with Russia, and convince the Poles themselves that notwithstanding their most deplorable refractoriness, which made the employment of a military force, indispensable, the loyalty of the Emperor is inexhaustible, and that at the moment when the Russian troops are ordered to maintain by the sword the rights of the Emperor as Sovereign, the independence of the Polish nation is to remain untouched.

VARIEITY. We have received the first number of "The Washingtonian," a new literary and miscellaneous paper, commenced at Williamsport, Washington county, Pa. by Mr. J. Bausman, late editor of the Pennsylvania.

JOHN HENRY, JR. Esq. Editor of the "Guernsey Times," published in Cambridge, Ohio, himself a mason, in his paper of the 9th ult. has the following paragraph:—

We have received, and are requested to publish an Address adopted at the Anti-Masonic Convention which met at Columbus in January last. Although we would sincerely regret the introduction into our columns, of any matter which might have tendency whatever, to create an excitement among our fellow citizens, we do not feel ourselves at liberty, consistently with our opinion of the rights and duties of an Editor of a free press, the relations which he should sustain, as such, towards the community, or the impartial course which we originally marked out for our guidance in the management of this paper, to refuse its insertion. We shall accordingly commence the publication of the Address in our next.

The building of Lodge No. 81, was sold on the 2d ult. by the sheriff of this county, for \$300. The purchaser is an Antimason. Somerset, Pa. Herald.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—We are informed that on Sunday last a daughter of L. P. W. Balch, Esq. of this city, between two and three years of age, was very near dying, in consequence of eating a quantity of the kernels of apricots. They are a rank poison, containing the prussic acid. Every symptom of approaching dissolution was apparent. The timely application of antimonial wine, however, at length relieved her, and she is now perfectly well. We have deemed it our duty to notice this occurrence, as it is not generally known that either the peach or apricot kernel contains poison.

Frederick Examiner.

The York Republican states, that twenty-two arks were lost at the Shamokin Dam in two days, and that about 50 arks and 6 lives have been lost there this season. The destruction of property, in consequence of the wrong construction of the schute, it appears is immense; & yet the people must be taxed to pay for the erection of such nuisances.

ABDUCTION!—We learn that on Wednesday last, a young man, in the employ of a Mr. R. W. residing with his family about three miles from town, on one of our most public roads, had a misunderstanding with his employer, and very unceremoniously threatened to perform upon our astonished neighbour the operation of throat-cutting, which idea being not much relished by him, as one would naturally imagine, he escaped through one of his back windows, leaving his wife and family in the house, and made a precipitate retreat to this city for such assistance as would be necessary to secure the ungrateful guest—which obtaining, he returned, when lo! the young man had retired, carrying with him not only Mr. W's. wife, but his horses and carriage, a bag of money, a double barreled gun and his servant girl—since which nothing has been heard of them.—Savannah Georgian.

LIBEL SUITS.—In the bitterness of their wrath, the craft in Blairsville, "determined to destroy the office of the Commonwealth Republican," "right or wrong." Their first attempt was made in an assault upon the office, which not succeeding, libel suits were brought against the editor. One of these was tried in December last, when the jury gave a verdict of not guilty, clearing the editor. The second was tried at the late term in that county, the jury brought in a verdict again of not guilty, and the Lodge or plaintiff to pay the cost. It is thought the craft have now found the "cow rope" too weak and will not try again. Lancaster Herald.

WORTH APPRECIATED. JUDGE McLEAN. From the Philadelphia Sentinel. The following correspondence has been lately handed to us for publication:— To the Hon. JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio. Sir.—The undersigned, feeling a desire in common with a large number of your fellow citizens, to convey to your sense of your merits and public services, have the honor to request, you to accept an entertainment on the 11th inst. They have noticed with peculiar pleasure a private life without reproach, united to a career of usefulness, of industry, of devotion to the public weal, and of sound practical wisdom in the discharge of the duties of the several important stations you have occupied, which it is always gratifying to contemplate. In the councils of the nation during the late patriotic war, at the head of an important public department, and now as a member of the most honored judicial tribunal of the nation, your fellow citizens have always found the talented, laborious and faithful public servant, pursuing unobtrusively, yet steadily and vigorously, the public good, and attaining most worthily the public confidence. They recognize in you also one who having sprung from the ranks of the people, has always been the unflinching adherent of popular rights, of sound democratic principles, of the permanent constitutional union of the states, and of those measures of public policy for the support of our domestic industry, which as Pennsylvanians we value so essentially, and which we think are never to be surrendered. We take pleasure in expressing the satisfaction with which we shall meet you at the social table, and the great personal respect and regard with which we are your friends and fellow citizens.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 5th, 1831. GENTLEMEN—I have received your invitation to a public dinner, on the 11th inst., with feelings of gratitude, and leave to tender to each of you, my thanks, for the kind manner in which it is given. Coming from so respectable a source, I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred by it, although none can be more conscious than myself, that I am more indebted for this honor, to the high character of those eminent men, with whom I am now connected, and to others, with whom I have been fortunate to be associated, in the public service, than to any personal merit of my own. My experience in public life has confirmed the opinion, which I had formed, before entering upon it, that an honest and persevering effort in the discharge of official duties, could never fail to secure a reasonable share of approbation. By a public servant, who has a just estimate of his responsibility, there is no inheritance so highly appreciated as this. It more than compensates him for his days and nights of labour and anxiety, and holds out the highest motive for the utmost vigilance, to all public agents.

My very humble services to which you have referred, in so kind a manner, were commenced at a crisis of great importance. The country being involved in war, with a powerful nation, were reduced to great emergencies, and doubts were entertained, by many, whether we should not be forced to conclude an inglorious peace. It was at this period, and under such circumstances, that I learned to appreciate the great moral power of the state of Pennsylvania.

True to herself and the union, she nobly sustained the war, and elevated the character of the nation. Attached to the principles of republican government, she has maintained, in the national councils, that policy which is best calculated to perpetuate our institutions. A judicious encouragement of our home industry, and a development of our resources, by works of public improvement, have received from her, a constant and an efficient support.

Her central position, her agricultural pursuits, the steadiness of her principles and her intelligence, eminently entitle her to the distinguished appellation of being "the key stone in our political arch."

There is much in the aspect of the political world, to cheer the hopes and encourage the efforts, of the friends of popular rights. The people seem determined to bring their rulers to a solemn account. Absolute monarchy may be considered, as having nearly finished its career. If the people of the old world shall not become free, in the republican sense of the term, they will at least limit the powers of their governors, and in a good degree, secure their own personal privileges.

What can be more gratifying to a citizen of our republic, than the reflection, that to the moral influence of his own government, may those movements, in some measure, be attributed. The impulse was given, by the successful establishment, or popular rights to this country; and the consummation, so much to be desired, may be looked for with confidence, if we shall be true to ourselves and to the great principles, which lie at the foundation of our government.

Whether we look to the happiness and prosperity of our own, or to the political regeneration of other countries, we see the importance of preserving our institutions in all their purity and vigour. If we shall fail in this mighty experiment, the cause of liberty must perish, perhaps forever.

The fundamental law of our union was formed in a spirit of compromise; and to this law we are indebted for our national prosperity. Without it, we should have constituted small republics, having little or no character at home, or respect in the estimation of foreign nations.

During the revolution, a sense of common danger united us; but after the close of that struggle, local interests gave rise to divisions, which must have broken up the confederacy, and eventually destroyed the republic which composed it. This fatal result was prevented by the happy union that was formed. The federal constitution, which is the basis of this nation, should be viewed as the rock of our political salvation. We can rest our national happiness and glory on no other foundation.

With what veneration should the principles of this constitution be cherished; and how strictly should they be guarded against encroachment. A country so extensive as ours, and so diversified by climate, soil and production, different views of national policy must be expected to arise, from local causes; but these views, if they

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With what veneration should the principles of this constitution be cherished; and how strictly should they be guarded against encroachment. A country so extensive as ours, and so diversified by climate, soil and production, different views of national policy must be expected to arise, from local causes; but these views, if they

are not already quite sure of a majority in the Peers."

Perhaps, independently of any such considerations of expediency, it would be the more mainly and more satisfactory mode of deciding a question of such magnitude as reform, to have an appeal made to the nation expressly on this subject, and in the best manner that the constitution, as it now stands, admits of. Unless the question is brought to some such test (though those must be very blind and deaf indeed who are not convinced already that a great majority of the nation are in favour of the measure,) many may doubt the earnestness with which it is desired, and may think with the Duke of Wellington, that a negative might be put on reform, and after a "seven days' wonder" things would go on quietly as before, and the subject would go to sleep for half a century. We are convinced that a general election would go far to persuade even the Duke of Wellington of his mistake. If there were ten county members in England returned to the new Parliament not pledged to reform, the people of this country are braggards and impostors; if on the other hand, it were proved—as we doubt not it would be—that the people of England were unanimous in their elections as in those meetings which some consider "farces," it would be clear that the Government could not be carried on without a reform, and it would be submitted to in that spirit which is the best substitute for a cheerful mind—the sense of a necessity, as to the existence and force of which there would be no mistake.

In reply to a question put in the House of Commons on the 30th, relative to the Spanish Refugees at Gibraltar, Lord Palmerston said that the relations between Spain and England were those of perfect friendship and understanding. The Governor of Gibraltar had been directed to put in force a regulation of the fortress, that no foreigner of any description should be permitted to reside there without a special permission from the Secretary of the Colonies.

In the House of Commons on the 30th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his motion, that his Majesty should be authorised to direct the issue of exchequer bills, or advance a sum of money out of the consolidated fund, not to exceed £50,000, to be applied for purposes of local and temporary relief in Ireland, on sufficient security being given for repayment of the same. The resolution was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on the 12th of April.

It is intended again to separate the West India from the Halifax command. Rear-Admiral Lord James O'Brien will hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief on the North American station.

Sir Henry Parnell had accepted the office of Secretary at War, vacated by the recession of Mr. C. W. Wynn, and a new writ was issued on the 30th for the Queens county, long represented by the Baronet.

IRELAND. The bill to amend the representation in Ireland was brought in by Mr. Stanley on the 24th March. Its provisions are substantially as had been already mentioned. After considerable discussion it was read a first time and ordered to a second reading on the 18th April. It adds only five to the number of members returned from Ireland.

The famine in many parts of Ireland was distressing. A public meeting was held in London on the 24th at which the Lord Mayor presided, to devise temporary means of relief. A statement containing extracts from letters was distributed in the room, from which it appeared that the distress was most appalling—several persons had died from starvation, and at that present time, in the six parishes of Westport alone, there were 13,904 persons wholly without food.

FRANCE. The extracts which will be found below from proceedings at the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th and 29th, develop all which has been officially made known of the intentions of the French Ministry as to a war with Austria. The speech of the President of the Council, Cassimir Perrier, on applying for a new credit of one hundred millions, was considered warlike; but the Gazette of France observes:—

It did not escape recollection that M. Lafitte had recourse to speeches of a very threatening nature, whenever he found it necessary to ask for extraordinary credits.

The Journal des Debats contains the following:— "As soon as M. Cassimir Perrier returned to his seat, he was surrounded by a large group of Deputies. It is said that M. Mangin, who was amongst the number, asked M. Perrier whether it was true that 30,000 men of the Confederation of the Rhine were now marching against Luxembourg. The President of the Council, it is added, remarked that France was preparing to support, under all circumstances, her pretensions either in the North or South."

The following extracts from the Journal des Debats may be regarded as official:— "The Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th. "The Provisional Government and the Italian patriots always intended to retire at the approach of the enemy, for the purpose of not exposing an open city to the horrors of war. "All who were capable of bearing arms retired to the Apennines, the passes of which could be easily made the seat of a desperate resistance. "It appears that the entrance of the Austrians had been determined by the enterprise of the patriots; who, according to a letter from Vienna, had attempted on the 9th an