

they regret them. Reduced to itself, separate from Belgium, France and Italy, hemmed in on all sides by lines of custom houses, your province, by confining itself apart, would be the most wretched country on earth.

"Luxembourgers, remain united and firm.—in the name of Belgium, accept the assurance that your brethren will never abandon you."

"The Regent of Belgium,
"E. L. WUJET DE CHOKIER.
"By the Regent."

(Here follow the signatures of all the Ministers.)

FRANCE—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.
Another change has taken place in the French Ministry, the former having retired in consequence of a disagreement of opinion with the King, on the question of Austrian intervention in Italy, which his intentions were more pacific than those of his advisers. The following is a list of the new cabinet:

Paris, March 14.
The official part of the *Moniteur* contains Royal ordinances, appointing the new Ministers:

M. Casimir Perrier, Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

Baron Louis, to be Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Lafitte, whose resignation is accepted.

M. Barthe, to be Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

Count de Montalivet, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the room of Mr. Barthe.

Count d'Argout, to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

Vice Admiral de Rigny, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count d'Argout.

All these ordinances are dated Paris, March 13 and were published in an extraordinary Supplement to the *Moniteur*, at 8 o'clock the same evening. The first is countersigned by M. Sebastiani, the Minister for Foreign Affairs; the others by M. Casimir Perrier.

The *Moniteur* contains also a Royal ordinance relative to the publicity of the proceedings in the Council of State.

The non-official part gives, under the date of March 13, the substance of various reports to the Staff of the National Guard, respecting the disturbances on the 11th, when 150 young men appeared in the Faubourg St. Antoine with a tricolor flag, to which a piece of black crape was attached. The report speaks with great praise of the conduct of the working class in the Faubourg St. Antoine, who received with contempt the endeavor made to seduce them, and offered to assist the National Guard in restoring order.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, amid cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "The Poles forever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations.

An almost general war in Europe, however, appears now inevitable, and there is much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened that if France interposes, the Austrian Cabinet will support the claim of young Napoleon to the throne of his father. But the war party in France gathers strength every day. This new administration, it is true, is even more amicable than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and interpose in behalf of the nations that are struggling for freedom. There are reports of an extensive insurrection in Spain, but the account hitherto received cannot be relied on.

Some further disturbances have taken place in Paris, which are attributed to the pupils of the school; but they do not appear to have been of much importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.
It will be recollected that the 1st of March had been fixed as the day for bringing forward the great measure of the new Ministry for a Reform in Parliament. Unfortunately our files of papers by this arrival, furnish us only with London dates of the 3d, containing the parliamentary proceeding of the 2d of March. There is consequently a hiatus in our accounts from February 22 to the last mentioned date. It is certain, however, that the Reform Project was brought forward in the Commons at the time previously designated, as we find the House in full debate upon it on the 2d. We have not the project, as stated in its original form, by Lord John Russell, the mover, but a synopsis of the bill, as introduced and read the first time, will be found below, prepared with all the care which our time and limits would allow. The debate was continued with but little intermission, down to the 14th of March, on which day—

Lord John Russell brought in a bill

for amending the Representation of the people in England and Wales.

The Speaker then put the question that the bill be now read a first time; upon which there was a general cry of "Ay" from the Ministerial side, and some partial cries of "No, no," from the opposition benches.

The bill was then read a first time. Lord John Russell next moved that the bill be read a second time on Monday next (March 21).

REFORM BILLS.

The bill "to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales" occupies three of the large columns of the *Morning Herald*, and is accompanied with numerous schedules, to which reference is made throughout. The following are its leading features. It is enacted that sixty boroughs enumerated in Schedule A, shall cease to return members to any future parliament.—Forty six boroughs, enumerated in schedule B, are to return one member and no more. The thirteen towns enumerated in Schedule C, among which are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield, are each to return two members; the eighteen in Schedule D, among which are Brighton and Cheltenham, are each to return one.—Weymouth and Malcomb-Regis, to be taken as one town, are to return two. Portsmouth, Rochester and Kingston-upon-Hull, with certain places annexed, are severally to return two members. Thirty nine places, are enumerated in Schedule F., are annexed to eleven shires or towns, and the real denizens previously qualified to vote, or so qualified by the act, are to have a share in the election of burgesses from such shires or towns. Several small towns, together with Swansea, are to be taken as one borough, and to return one member. No one is to vote by reason of the occupation of a house, now entitling him to vote for any city or borough.

Every male person of full age, not legally incapacitated, having an estate for life, in land, or any larger estate, of the yearly value of ten pounds above prices, holden by copy of court roll, or by any customary tenure, or lease holders for ten years, not renewable from year to year, on which a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds is reserved, is to have the right of voting; this provision not to interfere with the right to vote at present enjoyed or which may hereafter accrue to them according to existing laws, by freeholders, annuitants, &c. Land holders in fifteen cities or towns, being counties in themselves, among which are Bristol, York, &c., enumerated in Schedule G, who would be entitled to vote in other counties not incorporated are to be entitled to vote for Knights of the shire from the several counties named in the schedule. The county of York is to have six knights of the shire; two from each Riding. The county of Lincoln is to have four. The Isle of Wight, one; voters qualified therein not to be entitled to vote for Knights of the shire from the county of Southampton. In schedule H, twenty five counties are enumerated; each of which is to return four members; the manner of dividing the said counties and establishing their limits for the purpose of the election, to be determined by a committee of the Privy Council appointed by his Majesty. Another committee is to be appointed, to enquire into and determine the limits of all cities and boroughs having the right of sending members to Parliament, with power to annex to them any parish or township within or adjoining them, and to report to his Majesty, whose proclamation is to establish such limits. Such towns or boroughs as do not contain more than 300 houses of the yearly value of ten pounds, to be so annexed, in the discretion of the committee. Those entitled to vote for cities and boroughs must have resided therein for six months previous to the registration directed by the act, and occupied a house of the clear yearly value of ten pounds, or rated at a not less sum; those having a right to vote at present, by virtue of any corporate right, to retain the same for life, being duly registered. The act then directs the church wardens and overseers of parishes and townships (with certain exceptions) to make out alphabetical lists of those entitled to vote, and to affix them to the doors of the churches &c. for three successive Sundays after the time fixed for their being made. On the first Monday of November, the returning officer, having given three days notice, is to sit in some public place to hear objections and correct the list. The name of no person to be expunged, without giving him a clear week's notice and once to be inserted, without giving three week's notice of his claim to the church wardens and overseers. Similar provisions are made for making out lists of those entitled to vote for Knights of the Shire in which their parish lies; which lists are to be submitted to a Barrister, who is to be annually appointed by the Judges of Assizes, subject to the approbation of the great seal. The Barrister is to give public notice of the times when he will make his circuits and hold courts for the purpose of correcting the lists, &c.; and is not to be eligible to serve in Parliament for twelve months from the time of his appointment.

He is to receive a *per diem* allowance. The lists, when completed, are to be tacked together, and returned to the office of the clerk of the peace who is to cause copies of them to be printed; which shall, after the present year, be list of electors to vote at any election after the first of December in each succeeding year. The only inquiry at elections, to be whether the voters name is registered, whether he has voted before, or refused to take the oath or affirmation required. The lists, however, may be questioned, on a petition to the house, contesting an election, and the committee of the House are to have power to punish the returning officer or Barrister, for misconduct or corruption. Other provisions regulate the manner, time, &c. of holding the polls. Nothing contained in the act is to extend or to affect the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.—The words "cities or boroughs" in the act, include all towns corporate, cinqueports, and districts entitled to return members, other than counties, and also the town of Berwick upon Tweed.

The 'Bill to amend the representation of the people of Scotland,' was brought into the House of Commons by the Lord Advocate, Mr. Jeffrey on the 15th. He named Friday the 21st for the second reading, a delay which occasioned commentary in the papers. The outlines of the bill are published. Fifty members are to be returned to the House from Scotland; twenty-eight from the conjoined shires or stewarties enumerated, and 22 from the enumerated burghs, towns and districts. Each county or stewarty to send one member. Of the towns, Edinburgh and its suburbs send two; Glasgow and the contiguous suburbs two; Aberdeen one; Paisley, Dundee and Greenock, each one; Leith with the suburbs and adjoining villages, one. Freeholders now enrolled are to vote during their lives, but none are hereafter to acquire votes unless as provided by the act, which gives the franchise in counties to the proprietors of land or houses worth ten pounds a year, and to tenants in possession of leases of 19 years for fifty pounds rent; and, in towns, to the owners and occupiers of houses worth ten pounds a year. Provisions are made for a registry of the voters. The eldest sons of Scotch peers may be erected.

The bill to regulate the representation in Ireland, had not been brought before the House; but Mr. O'Connell, in a letter to the people of Ireland, dated on the 6th March, mentions several of the proposed provisions. Rotten boroughs, he says, were to be annihilated; the power of corporations to monopolize the right of returning members was to be destroyed. None but residents were to be allowed to vote. Every householder in Dublin, whose house is worth ten pounds a year, will have a right to vote. The present registered freeholders and resident freemen to have the right during their lives; but future freemen must vote as ten pound householders. A similar change takes place in all other cities and towns in Ireland. But Mr. O'Connell complains that the measure refuses to the Counties in Ireland what it gives to those of England and Scotland—that is, an extension of the franchise. But, he says, Ministers shall have it all their own way; and calls upon his countrymen to rally in support of the measure, and forget or postpone all private feuds in support of the Ministers.

This plan of Reform has been received with a very general burst of applause by the nation, and some splendid instances of patriotism are anticipated when the final question shall be taken—several of the great Borough holders have intimated to their nominees their desire to have the bill supported. The project, it is said, will greatly increase the preponderance of the landed interest. According to the ancient system, the counties of England and Wales returned 94 members. The Boroughs 419. According to the novel plan, the county members will amount to 149, and the town members to only 294. So that, while the county members are increased by more than one-half, the town members are lessened by more than a fourth. Ancient ratio, when the towns were comparatively small and inconsiderable, as 1 to 41 2. Proposed ratio, when the towns have so prodigiously increased, as 1 to 2.

The *Courier* states that the King went through the whole of the Bill, and, clause by clause, made his observations and suggestions upon it; and subsequently, when modified, according to some of those suggestions, which were calculated to present reasonable objection, gave in it his unqualified assent and approval. Last it should be supposed that this information comes to us from those whose duty it was to keep it secret, we beg to state that the quarter from which we derive it, although of the most unquestionable kind, does not imply the remotest breach of confidence of want of delicacy towards our excellent Sovereign.

The *Morning Herald* says—"One of the best proofs that the feeling of the country is decidedly in favor of the Government with regard to the measure now before parliament is the fact that, out of

the 13 daily papers, no less than 10 are decidedly advocates of reform, and of that particular system which the Ministers have proposed. One of the remaining three also advocates reform, but is opposed to the Ministerial plan.—The circulation of the papers friendly to reform cannot amount to less than 46,000 daily; while the circulation of the two opposed to it cannot be higher than 3,000.

But notwithstanding these strong indications—the numerous public meetings held approving of the measure—and the reams of petitions in its favor which have already been thrown upon the tables of Parliament—it will be vigorously opposed by the old Tories in the Opposition.—
Sir Robert Peel made an able speech against the measure on the 6th of March which was warmly cheered: A meeting of the opponents of reform, had been held at St. Edward Knatchbull's, attended by seventy members; another meeting of thirty members, was held at Sir Charles Witherspoon's; a meeting, of fifteen, was held at Sir Robert Peel's. At these Conventions, [causes, we should say at Albany]—the course to be pursued in their opposition was keenly and anxiously debated. The *Morning Chronicle* says—It was determined, on all of them, not to oppose the introduction of the Bill; though at first several members were anxious to make head at once against it, on the ground that if not crushed in the outset the Press would produce such an impression on the Public, that it might no longer be possible to withstand the evil. But the greater number thought that a course like this would be held indicative of a determination not even to allow the measure a hearing; and that it might create a spirit in the people still more dangerous than that produced by the Press and the continued discussions.

Commons.—The new duty on Cotton is fixed at 5/8 of a penny per lb. to take effect on and after the 1st of April.
THE MINISTERS AND REFORM.
Addresses of the City of London to his Majesty.
Yesterday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, City Officers, and upwards of 130 Members of the Court of Common Council proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's about 12 o'clock, and presented the following Address to his Majesty:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty
The humble, dutiful, and loyal address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and Government.

"We beg to assure your Majesty that having long entertained a deep and increasing conviction of the necessity of a reform in the representation of the people in the Common House of Parliament we have looked forward with the greatest anxiety to the course which your Majesty's Ministers would adopt in reference to that important subject; and we now feel ourselves imperatively called upon humbly and dutifully to express to your Majesty an entire satisfaction at the principles of the measure that has been introduced under their sanction to the Honorable House of Commons.

"We beg further to represent to your Majesty that your Majesty's Ministers having entered office under a distinct pledge to bring forward efficient measures of reform in the representation of the people, we delayed to express any feeling upon the change which then took place in your Majesty's Councils until those measures were submitted to Parliament; but being now satisfied that the plan introduced under their sanction is eminently calculated to uphold the dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and to promote the true interests and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects we feel it to be our duty humbly to express to your Majesty our conviction that your Majesty's Ministers have fully redeemed the important pledge made by them on the acceptance of office, and have thereby entitled themselves to the unlimited confidence of the country.

"We, therefore, humbly beg leave to tender to your Majesty our grateful thanks for your Majesty's paternal care in the formation of an Administration animated by a sincere desire to adopt, in the reformation of our institutions, a system that will unite all classes of your Majesty's subjects, preserve and strengthen our national security, uphold the honor and dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and promote the happiness and liberties of your Majesty's people.
(Signed, by order of Court)
"HENRY WOODTHORPE"
To which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer.

"I return you my warmest thanks for this dutiful and loyal address.

"I receive with the most lively satisfaction the assurance of your loyalty and attachment to my person together with the declaration that the confidence which I repose in my present Ministers is also felt by the citizens of this great and wealthy Metropolis.

"You may rest assured that I shall always consider the measures which may be proposed to me, either in my executive or legislative capacity, with reference only to their tendency to maintain the honor and dignity of my Crown, to support the true principles of the Constitution, and to promote the union and happiness of my people."

A Deputation of the Livery attended at the Levee held afterwards, and presented the following Address of the Common Hall, upon the same subject.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—
"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with the expressions of our warmest feelings of veneration and respect.

"We beg to assure your Majesty that we feel the most lively and unmitigated satisfaction in viewing the principles of the measure, for reforming the representation of the people in Parliament, introduced under the sanction of your Majesty's Ministers of the House of Commons; and we cannot refrain from expressing our sincere conviction that such reform will produce the greatest possible good to your Majesty's people and that it affords a clear and demonstrable proof of the sincerity of your Majesty's Ministers and entitles them to the best thanks and lasting gratitude of the people of this country.

"We humbly offer to your Majesty, as most loyal and grateful acknowledgments for having selected as your responsible advisers men of the highest character and attainments, who for a long period, having most ably advocated the necessity of reform, have so prominently evinced a patriotic desire to renovate the genuine principles of our constitution, and thereby to promote a true union between your Majesty and your people."

GLASGOW, March 18.
On Tuesday, the *Camillus* packet ship, sailed from Greenock with 99 passengers for N. York. Last year, on her first trip, she took out 138. Spain.—The Spanish Constitutionalists under Torrijos had met with another defeat at San Fernando.

The Indicator of Bordeaux contains an account of a successful attempt made by the students of the school of the Marine Guard, and veterinary schools of the Isle of Leon, and that at Cadix the governor had been killed, and Torrijos proclaimed his head.—This intelligence, however, is given doubtfully.
Daily.—It is reported, in circulation in Paris on the 13th and 14th March, that Rome had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, but subsequent advices contradict the rumor. The Austrian troops it is stated were marching into Italy, and were about to enter the duchy of Modena.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, 15th March.
The demand for Clover and Flaxseed has rather fallen off; 70 to 80 casks of the former sold at 9s 4d, and 200 tierces of the latter at 9s 4d. No sales of Tar and Turpentine—the latter may be quoted 7s 6d for inferior, to 12s 11d for good. Ashes have again declined, and New York Pearls are dull at 3s Carolina Rice 6d a lb lower; sales at 17s 6d a 18s 6d for very good new. There has been a good demand for American Flour since our last of the 7th until within two days past, during which the demand has sensibly declined. All this day's Corn Market, both Wheat and Flour were very dull, and American Flour is fully 1s per lb lower. It may now be quoted 3s 3s duty paid, and the latter price could only be obtained in small quantities for Western Canal. The duty must remain at the lowest point for at least a week to come, but the same rate of decline in the average for the two coming weeks, which has taken place in the two weeks past, would give an increased duty on foreign Grain.

LIVERPOOL, March 15th.
Corn Market, Rice, &c.—At last Tuesday's market a moderate extent of business was done in Wheat, consisting principally of the middling qualities of foreign at a decline of 4d to 6d per 70 lbs; on the best qualities of foreign and Irish Wheat a decline of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs was submitted to. Sales of American Flour were made at a decline of 6d to 1s per bbl, and 500 bbls Philadelphia have been sold to arrive at 35s 6d per bbl in bond, 50 tierces good new Carolina Rice were sold at 18s per cwt. 45 cask American red Cloverseed at 97s to 104s, and 55 bags French at 96s 6d to 98s per cwt.

THE MARKETS.

Nalisbury, April, 30. Cotton clean, 86 s 6d, flour 244 to 5, corn 6s, beef 24 to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 s 50, lard 8, salt 2 2 1/2, sugar 10 s 11, coffee 12 to 16, flavoured 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach 35 to 45, fallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 on's 32 a 35 worth 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box—8x10, 50 feet 9 1/2, iron 5, butter 8.
South Carolina Bank bills 1/4 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.
Camden, April, 16. Cotton 54 s 8, flour 5, 50 out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 87, 50 s 1, wheat 81 1/2, corn 75 s, 90 oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 50 a 62 1/2, bacon 9 a 10.
Charcoal, April 20. Cotton 74 s 2 1/2, flour 44 s 5, corn 75 brandy peach 47 s 50, do, apple 50.
Columbia, March 19. Cotton 7 s 9 Flour bbl, 7 whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.
Pawtucket, April 20. Cotton 7 s 1, bacon 6 s 7, apple brandy 43 s, corn 85 s 50 cts, flaxseed 100, flour, 5 s 25, roneses 27 s 25, sugar 9 a 10, gate 60 a 70 whiskey 40 s 40 wheat 160.