

British Parliament.

In addition to the extracts from late English papers received by the Herald, we subjoin the following brief abstract of the debate which occurred in the House of Lords, on the 2d December, on the second reading of the Bill to prevent Drilling and Training, and the Bill authorising the Search for Arms.

Lord Eslingham remarked, that when he looked at these bills in the aggregate, he could not help saying, that he saw how little like England would England be whenever they passed into laws; and, therefore, he felt the utmost disgust at them.

The Lord Chancellor asked in reply, "what would England be unless the present bills were passed, and that speedily too?" He declared that the armings and trainings among the people were overt acts of treason. If any set of men were aiming by a display of "physical force" to intimidate the government, in order to bring about an alteration in the Constitution, that was in reality an overt act of treason.

Lord Holland objected to the principles of the bills. He thought they went too far, and he knew that more terrible ones were yet coming on. Even Lord Sidmouth had confessed that the second bill was a departure from the true principles of the British Constitution; and sorry was he to assure the noble lord, that he, although the antagonist of innovation, had made greater attacks and inroads on the Constitution of this country than all the Radicals put together. He could not help viewing the whole system as more likely to aggravate than assuage the evils they were aiming to cure. Difficulties it was to be feared, would occur in disarming the people. If the attempt should fail, their lordships' situation would be infinitely worse, while the laws must necessarily be injured by it. He objected to the entire policy.

The Earl of Darnley declared he should oppose that clause in the second bill, which gave a power to search for arms by night. A power of entering houses at night to search for arms, might lead, in the exercise of it, to gross abuse. How was a subject to know, when called upon at an unseasonable hour, whether the persons were duly authorized to search for arms? He might take them for robbers and act accordingly, if they attempted to force an entrance. To this part of the bill he had strong objections. It could not be denied that there were dangerous and alarming symptoms abroad. Demagogues went round the country inflaming the minds of the people. The people were distressed; they had nothing to eat. It was natural therefore that they should be disposed to listen to those who pointed out any mode of relief, however fallacious. He thought, however, the people had no ideas of arming until the occurrence of the affair at Manchester; and if ministers had permitted a proper enquiry into that subject, there would not now have been any occasion for measures of coercion.

Lord Strathmore stated, that to such an extent had the disaffection arisen, that he was confident there were at present 40 or 45,000 men on the banks of the Tyne and Wear, almost in a state of open rebellion, many of whom carried pistols concealed about their persons, and unless deprived of arms, he apprehended a general rising would be the consequence. He added, however, that whatever might be the state of the Northern parts of Durham, the Southern were not at all tainted by the same principles. Most of the inhabitants would be ready, if necessary, to come forward in defence of the laws and constitution. The same might be said of the Northern parts of Yorkshire.

The two bills were read a second time, and committed. The Earl of

Darnley wished to know whether ministers were determined to persevere in that provision of the Search for Arms Bill, which gave a power to enter houses at night. The Earl of Liverpool said, there would be an opportunity of discussing the point alluded to in the committee. The noble Earl might then state his objections.

A debate similar in spirit to the above, took place in the House of Commons. The fourteen columns of the London Courier, in small print.

The Grand Jury of the County of Lancaster state publicly, that training and military drilling of large bodies of men under regular leaders, have for some time been carried on to great extent; principally in the night, or at hours calculated to elude public observation. Marching and other military movements, are practised with great precision, and the words of command are promptly obeyed. The disaffected have resorted to a system of intimidation which prevails to an alarming degree.—Persons and property have been threatened, and combinations have been formed to ruin those publicans and shop keepers who have come forward in support of the civil power. To such an extent does this prevail, that the well-disposed are deterred from declaring their sentiments, or from giving information of the offenders. The magistrates who act in the disturbed districts, harassed by continued attention to their duties, state themselves to be unable to preserve the public peace under any circumstances of peculiar agitation.

Latest from France.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Paris papers of Tuesday reached here this forenoon.

On Monday the King went, in state, to the Chamber of Deputies, to open the session of 1849. He was attended by Monsieur, the Duke of Angouleme and Berry, Prince Talleyrand, Marshals Davoust, Bournoville, Macdonald, and Ragaa, and a number of other distinguished personages. His Majesty was received with strong marks of approbation, and proceeded to address the Assembly as follows:

Gentlemen! The first wish of my heart, in appearing again amongst you, is to acknowledge the blessings which Providence has been pleased to bestow upon us, and those which it permits us to hope for.

My family is increased; and I may hope that my remaining wishes may be accomplished. Fresh supports of my house will form new ties between it and my people.

Our friendly relations with the different states of the two worlds, founded on the intimate union of the sovereigns, and on the principle of a mutual dependence, continue to form the pledge of a long peace.

By the happy result of my negotiations with Holy See, our principal churches are no longer deprived of ministers. The presence of the Bishops in their Dioceses will establish order in all parts of the Ecclesiastical Administration they will there propagate the respect due to our holy religion, and to the laws of the state. We shall preserve untouched the liberties of our church.

I shall bear the prayers of the faithful; I shall consult their wants and their resources, before I propose to you the measures which the restoration of the worship of our ancestors may still require.

Two years of abundance have repaired, in part the evils of scarcity. Agriculture has made a sensible progress; all branches of industry have taken a new spring; the fine arts continue to adorn and illustrate France. I have collected round me their numerous productions. The same advantage has been given to the useful arts. Public admiration has equally encouraged them.—The liberation of our soil, and more favorable times, have permitted us to employ ourselves in the amelioration of our finances. I have order-

ed that there shall be laid before you the state of the public charges, as well as the means of meeting them; and I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the foresight of the Legislature has not been deceived by pressing and accidental wants. No new debt will be created for the next year. Already considerable relief has been afforded to those who contribute to the public burdens. The reduction of the most heavy taxes will not be retarded longer than the discharge of the extraordinary debts, contracted by the state, may require.

The laws have been every where executed with faculty, and in no part has the public tranquillity been materially disturbed. Under these circumstances, and with a view to remove more effectually, the recollection of past evils, I have thought that I might multiply the acts of clemency, and reconciliation. I have placed no other barriers against them than those which are interposed by the national feeling and the dignity of the crown.

Still, in the midst of these elements of public prosperity, I must not conceal from you that just causes of alarm mingle with our hopes, and demand at this time our most serious attention.

A restlessness, vague, but real, possesses all minds every one now demands pledges of a permanent state of things. The nation has but an imperfect taste of the first fruits of legal rule and of peace; it fears to see them snatched from it by the violence of factions; it is alarmed at their ardor for domination; it is terrified at the open expression of their design. The fears of all wishes of all, point out the necessity of some new guarantee of tranquillity and stability. Public credit waits for it as the signal to rise; commerce to extend its speculations. In short, France, in order to be sure of herself, in order to resume among nations the rank which she ought to occupy for her own and their advantage, has need of having her constitution placed out of the reach of those shocks, which are the more dangerous the oftener they are repeated.

Under this conviction, I have again turned my attention to those ideas which already I had wished to realize; but which ought to be matured by experience, and to be called for by necessity. The founder of the charter, with which are inseparably connected the destinies of my people, and of my family, I felt that if there were any improvement which was required by these great interests, as well as for the maintenance of our liberties, and which would merely modify some of the regulating forms of the charter, in order the better to ensure its power and its operation, it belonged to me to propose such improvement.

The moment is come for strengthening the Chamber of Deputies, and for withdrawing from it the annual election of parties, by ensuring to it a duration more conformable to the interests of public order, and to the external dignity of the state; this will be the completion of my work. More fortunate than other states, it is not from provisional measures, but from the natural development of our Institutions, that we shall derive our strength.

It is from the devoted zeal—it is from the energy of the two Chambers—it is from their close union with my government, that I would ask the means of securing the public liberty from licentiousness, of establishing the Monarchy, and of giving, to all the interests guaranteed by the Charter, that profound security which we owe them.

We shall at the same time undertake the task of making all our laws harmonize with the Constitutional Monarchy. You have already adopted several which have this tendency; and I have given directions for the preparation of others, which will ensure individual liberty, impartiality of trials, and a regular and faithful administration through-

out all departments and districts. Providence has imposed on me the duty of closing the abyss of revolutions; of bequeathing to my successors, to my country, institutions that are liberal, firmly established, and durable. You are assembled for this sacred purpose. In order to accomplish it, rely, gentlemen, on my unalterable firmness, as I rely on the co-operation of my faithful and loyal Peers of France—of my faithful and loyal Deputies of the Departments.

When the King had concluded his Speech, the Chancellor announced that his Majesty would receive the oaths of any of the new Peers or Deputies, who were present.

The list of the new Peers and Deputies was then called over by the Minister, Count De Caze, and such as were present, rose in their places and took the oaths.

It was generally known that the Abbe Gregoire had resolved not to brave the significant intimation which had been given him, by the omission to send him the usual letter of invitation. Not only was he absent from the sitting, but the name of the *sei-disant* Deputy of Iser was omitted in calling over the list, according to the alphabetical order. This circumstance did not escape the observation of the Assembly, who listened with extreme anxiety from the end of the names which began with F, to those who had the letter H for their initial.

After this ceremony of swearing, the King withdrew, and the Sitting broke up.

CAMDEN.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1820.

The subject of the admission of Maine into the Union, is now before both Houses of Congress, and was yesterday debated in the House of Representatives.

There is no objection to the admission of Maine into the Union. Her population, territory, and intelligence, entitle her to the place which, by the consent of her parent, she claims in the Confederacy.—There is, however, an apparent indisposition in some members to act on this question before the Missouri question is settled. Whether that objection will prevail, can hardly be considered to have been decided by the vote of yesterday for the committee of the whole to raise and report progress. The subject will be resumed to-day, unless postponed by a direct vote.

There is one point in relation to the new State which is rising like a star in the East, respecting which much doubt is entertained; that is, the appointment of Representatives in Congress, between her and Massachusetts. The two States are agreed on this point—each portion of territory to retain its present number.—But the question is, whether such an arrangement is valid without the assent of Congress; and, if not, whether Congress have the Constitutional right, even with the consent of the two States, to establish any rule on the subject.

This point is not settled.

National Intelligencer.

In the Senate, Mr. Richard M. Johnson, a Senator from Kentucky, in the room of Mr. Crittenden, resigned, appeared and took his seat.

The consideration of Mr. Logan's resolution for an enquiry respecting the Bank of the United States was made the Order of the Day for this day.

The bill for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, received from the House of Representatives yesterday, was after some debate, postponed to Wednesday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate, as above noticed.

The report of the committee of Claims, unfavorable to the petition of Samuel Hughes, was discussed in committee of the whole, and affirmed by a large majority.

The bill to authorize the Commissioner of General Land Office to remit the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois, was discussed in committee of the whole, and rejected by the house, Mr. Cook was its principal supporter; Mr. B. Smith, of Va. its principal opponent. *Ibid.*

North-Carolina.—An Act has passed the Legislature of North-Carolina, appropriating the proceeds of the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians, as a permanent fund for the purposes of Internal Improvement.

A writer in the National Intelligencer by the name of William Thornton, proposes to Government, to issue one hundred millions of paper, and says that amount falls short instead of exceeding the sum imperiously called for.

It seems that a process has been discovered by a man in the state of Kentucky, by which sugar and molasses may be made from wheat, rye, and Indian corn, and that in such quantities as to render the manufacture profitable. If this be so, it is a subject of great interest to the community at large, in more points of view than one. It is stated to be a fact, that a bushel of good wheat, rye or corn, will produce from three and a half to four gallons of Sugar.

Earthquake in the East Indies.—An Earthquake of unusual violence was experienced on the 18th of June last, at Ahmedabad. Many of the celebrated towers and public buildings were destroyed by it, as well as many other houses; but no lives were lost.

Legible Writing.—The Grand Duke of Baden, has issued an ordinance enjoining all public functionaries in his dominions, who sign their names in an illegible manner, through affectation, to write them in future so that they can be read, under the pain of having any document illegibly signed, thrown back on their hands.

Cheap Living.—Letters from Italy, published in a London paper, giving an account of Palermo, which has population 150,000 says—"A small room, ten feet square, lodges a whole family of eight or ten persons, with their stock of furniture, &c. Among the lower classes there is no such thing as family meal; What they eat they take in their hands, and make their repast while walking in the street, afterwards take their rest on the flat pavement, in some public place where they frequently pass the night."

Judge Johnson gives notice, in a late National Intelligencer, that he has nearly completed the History of Gen. N. Greene, and that it will appear as soon as his official engagements will admit of it. The Work will be in 2 vols. 8vo.

CASE OF SLANDER.

A trial on a charge of slander terminated last night, before Judge Barnes—and resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiff, a respectable inhabitant of Frankfort, of Five thousand six hundred dollars, and costs: a very serious admonition to those who have slippery tongues!

Philadelphia Gazette.

A Munificent act.—The Honorable Gideon Granger, late Post-Master General of the United States, and now a member of the Senate of New York, has given to the State of New York, one thousand acres of Land, lying in the County of Steuben, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards completing the great Western Canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie.

Fortunate Escape!—Two men were lately convicted in Vermont for the murder of a man, who has since been found alive, and just in time to prevent the lives of two innocent men from being sacrificed.