

far as their examples went, disconnected the preceding from party. In the worst event they would only have had Mr. Manners Sutton placed, where they have now the shame of having placed him. This modest person voted in the minority against himself, after, as the *Times* took care to tell us, having by letter requested Lord Ellington to propose, and that accommodating character Sir F. Burdett, to second him. For a convenient friend to hold the door to a job, there is now no one to match the member for Westminster. After these solicitations see the self-denying ingenious Speaker voting against his own election; and admire the morals of the House, and the steady countenances with which the members behold these monstrous farces. \* \* \* It has been seen that Mr. Cobbett took a part in the debate. His first sentence very aptly embodied the experience of a Member's first hour in the House, and the effect would have been good if he had confined himself to these incontrovertible words:—"It appears to me that since I have been sitting here I have heard a great deal of vain and profitable conversation."—*London Examiner*.

#### THE FIRST ACT OF THE REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

"The new House of Commons has made an inauspicious commencement. An Anti-Reformer of the old Tory stamp, the chosen champion of that party which struggled to the last in opposition to the wishes of the Nation—a man whose education, family, and prejudices, are all aristocratical in the most unpopular meaning of the word—has been chosen by the Reforming majority of the House of Commons to preside over their deliberations in the Speaker's chair. Mr. Manners Sutton is the person whom they hold forth to the People of England as the suitable organ and representative of the first freely-elected Parliament which has ever met to watch over the liberties and promote the well-being of the country. Mr. Sutton was brought forward avowedly under Ministerial patronage. Previously to the meeting of Parliament, the whole affair was arranged. The consent of the Representatives of the People was never asked or thought of. The Ministry considered themselves competent to nominate their Speaker, and the result has justified their confidence in their power. This was precisely the course which Castlereagh and Wellington would naturally have adopted; and which their corrupt tools in the Unreformed Parliaments would have had no right to quarrel with. This was the way in which Mr. Manners Sutton was originally elected by his political patrons; and we doubt not, that he is amused and gratified in no small degree; to find, that there is so little difference between the practice of the Reform-

ing Ministry and that of the old dictators of the Tory party. They both arrange out of doors what the majority of the House of Commons shall enact within. The Lords Grey and Althorp have religiously followed the example set them by Liverpool and Londonderry in their mode of conducting and securing the election of their Speaker. But surely, it will be said, there must have been some weighty, some unanswerable reason for such an unheard-of departure from the rules of common sense and sound policy. The only excuse which is attempted to be offered is, that Mr. Sutton has had more *experience* in the Chair than any other candidate. This experience of the modes in which business was carried on in the Unreformed Parliament, was considered sufficient to outweigh all the considerations which demanded the election of a Reformer. The Ministry must pray devoutly for the continued life and health of Mr. Sutton; or, according to their own account, they will be in a pitiable plight. No one else has experience in the Chair of the House but Mr. Sutton, and what is to become of the Ministry and their Parliament when he dies? Heaven only knows. For ourselves, however, we are consoled with the reflection, that even Mr. Manners Sutton was once inexperienced, and yet he contrived to get through the amazing labour, and perform the most intricate duties of his office without discredit. What man has done, man may do again; and we do not despair of finding a worthy successor even to the present Speaker. These things have been said. But we understand that the first real cause of Mr. Sutton's election, after all, was a split in the Cabinet; the members of which had promised their support to different candidates—some being for Mr. Abercrombie and others for Mr. Littleton. The most convenient way to reconcile the two parties was for both to concur in electing a third man. So the House of Commons was made a tool for the purpose; the Cabinet divisions were glossed over; and Mr. Sutton was triumphantly chosen, on what many worthy members doubtless believed to be *public grounds*. Still, however, notwithstanding the cleverness with which the affair was managed, it is not improbable that the result would have been different, had the Independent party brought forward a candidate in every respect unexceptionable. Mr. Littleton seems not to be so regarded. As for the Ministers, their conduct on this occasion affords a proof that it will be necessary to *watch them closely*—to take nothing from their hands upon trust."—*London Spectator*.

Ministers are anxious to drive off some of the great questions which are expected to be brought forward in the New Parliament, and they have written letters to some of their friends who have great influence with the country, requesting them not to agitate. The

points on which they are prepared to make concessions are the *Assessed Taxes* and the *Taxes on Knowledge*, but on neither of these to the extent generally expected. Lord Althorp says that the state of the revenue will not permit him to repeal more than a portion of the Assessed Taxes, and that at present he does not consider it practicable to reduce the stamp duty on newspapers below 2d.

#### FRANCE.

*The Duchess of Berry*.—Paris, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, p. m.—It was reported here on Sunday, and very generally believed, that intelligence had been received by Government of the death of the Duchess de Berri. Although the state of her health is known to have been much worse than the Government papers have chosen to acknowledge, it would seem that she is now out of danger. Messrs. Orfila and Auvity returned last evening to Paris, having left her convalescent. Negotiations have been going on for some time between the Austrian Ambassador and the French Government about the release of the Duchess de Berri. The Ambassadors of Spain, Piedmont, and Naples have taken part in them. The French Ministers have expressed themselves willing to give up the Duchess, and get rid of her altogether, if either of the Foreign Courts who have taken an interest in her behalf would undertake her custody, so far as to prevent her coming again in person to excite civil war in France. None of the foreign Courts are willing to answer, so far as they are required, for the future good behaviour of the Duchess, and the French Government has not yet consented to let her go without a sufficient guarantee to that effect.

#### PORTUGAL.

Letters and papers from Lisbon and Oporto, to the 20th and 22d instant have been received. No change of importance appears to have taken place in the condition of the affairs or fortunes of the belligerents at Oporto. The Miguelites were still bombarding, and in their usual way, teasing the unfortunate Pedroites by cowardly missiles; whilst the Pedroites appear to be acting still defensively, but as inconclusively as ever. Great and immediate things were, however, expected from the arrival and activity of the French General Solignac, whose military experience inspires general confidence. An aggressive attempt against the besiegers was upon the point of being made, and supplies of men, provisions, and ammunition, were coming in to aid the young Queen's cause. A French brig of war had arrived in the Douro, to claim satisfaction of the Miguelites for sinking the Alceon sloop, and thus imparted a new subject of disquiet in to the Miguelite Councils. The vessel was refused permission to pass the batteries, and had threatened to force its way. Admiral Sartorius had also arrived with three frigates, after being expelled from Vigo and Bayonne bay. These accounts speak to the resignation, or removal of the Marquis Palmella from the London mission, and would represent his secession as popular in Oporto. One of the Lisbon letters states that the cholera had broken out at Oporto, [but the letters from that place are silent upon the subject. Upon the whole the accounts are satisfactory for the Constitutional cause.

#### DR. HUNT'S STOMACHIC IXTURE

The Proprietor of this Medicine, offers his services to the afflicted, particularly in affections of the stomach, as Dyspepsia, Cardialgia commonly called heart-burn, Pyrosis or Water