of the Whig.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MAY 21. Debate on Mr. Brand's motion for a Parliamentary Reform. (Commund.) Mr. Whishead said, that he rose to express his complete assent to the arguments and propositions advanced that night by his him friend (Mr Brand) — To a necessity of a reform in the representation he had been uniformly alive; he felt that necessity from a long and mature research—from a reliance in the fulents and integrity of those great au-thorities, which had for so many years pressed its adoption, as well as from the innate strength which accompanied the very proposition itself. It had long engaged the attention of that house; by parliament its merits and demerits had been here before canvassed. It had to boast in its favour the conviction of many great men, who, though differing on other subjects, in the necessity of parliamentary r. formation all concurred. It had been considered by Mr. Pitt himself of the most vital importance; acting up-on that feeling, by him it was submitted to the consideration of that house, and was prevented from being carried into effect only by a majority of 20 votes. To the introduction of such a measure no objection upon the ground of its being a rash and crude innovation could apply; and whatever difference of opinion may even new prevail, upon the propriety or expediency of bringing it forward, there seemed, however, to be a universal assent from all sides of the house, to the explicitness, the candour, and the mo deration, with which his hon. friend had on that night introduced it. Notwithstanding the commendations pronounced by henourable members upon his honourable friend (Mr. Brand) for the illus tration of all those qualities, it was im possible for him not to think, that from some of these instructions. his henoura ble friend had not been firtly dealt with -Motives were attributed to him for bringing forward the subject of that night, which no fair construction of his language or his conduct could warrant. It was charged against him that he was induced to press its consideration now, in consequence of the popular clamour, as it was styled, which prevailed out of doors,-that such a love of duty would not be embraced by him if sir Francis Burdett had not been sent to the Tower, and Mr. Gale Jones committed to New gate. On the part of his hon friend he protested against such a construction, and he could do so with the more propriety, inasmuch as he had the best rea son to be convinced, that no such influence operated with him. So far back as the morning of the decision on the Wal timated to him his determination of making a motion upon the subject. Por reasons unnecessary to explain, he (Mr. W) had recommended to him net to press it immediately at that momentnot that he had ceased to entertain the least doubt of the propriety of its adop tion Indeed, as he had before said, there could be no reason for a change in his opinion, agutated as the question had been for almost half a century In 1793 he voted for it; when brought forward in 1797 he took the same course; and so would be have voted in 1809, when it was introduced by sir Francis Buidett, had he been in his place, from which he was alone prevented by the ulter impos-cibility from the short interval between the notice and the decision, of reaching town from the part of the country in which he then was. The motion now proposed wisely abstained from utging any distinct plan ; it followed the prece cents which were in existence; it was the course pursued by Mr. Pitt when he came forward the advocate of reform; it was that adepted by the Irish parliament, when that assembly were impressed with the necessity of correcting the prevailing abuses in its own constitu Such also was the course recommended when he had first the opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject, at the period when it was introduced by his dear and noble relative (eari G.cy) -True it was, that at that period, one of the great and strenuous supporters of parliamentary reform changed his opi inion upon it. Mr Pitt, the minister of that day, struck with the awful change that had taken place in the political situ ation of Europe, affected, as he said, by those changes combined with certain ap pearances in this country, then colled upon his noble friend to retract the notice he had given of bringing forward that question But whence sprung the objections of Mr. Fitt? Was it that he had altered his opinion upon the intrinsic merits of parliamentary reform? Was it that he felt his arguments for its adoption less cogent, or the effects to follow from its accomplishment less salutary? It was no such thing. He objected to it not upon any grounds attaching or deducible from the measure itself, but growing out of measures altogether extrane-His opposition to it cannot be considered as directed to metits of the measure, but to the particularity of the scason when it was introduced. A right hon. gentlemen opposite (Mr S. Bourne) had that night vauningly asserted that the principle of reform had been tried in two different parts of the world, and that in both the experiment had failed. He (Mr. W.) begged leave positively to deny it. Reform had not failed, because relearn had never had a trial (Hear, hear!) In America, so triumphantly

referred to by the right hon. gentleman,

Prom London paters received at the office | bers of condess, he (Mr. W.) was | curristances should arise on which his wholly at a loss to ascertain) the experi-ment had not been made. There it, was creation, and not reform, that had taken place ; and, what an uwful admonition to that house must arise from enquiring what the causes were which forced upon America the necessity of that creation! -All the cylls which accompanied that unnatural contest-all the calamitous consequences which first tore America from England, and scattered the seeds of future desolation throughout the whole earth, might have been avoided, if the British house of commons had been ref rmed. To the corrupt constitution of the parliament, said Mr. Pitt, was to be attributed the alienation of the colonies-the disgrace of the parent country. It could not, therefore, be said, that re form had failed in America; but it was too manifest that the want of reform in England had forced America to the necessity of a political creation, which, so far from failing in its object, had far exceeded the extent of human hope-exceeded, masmuch as it was the work of one of the greatest and best of men-of that patriot (Washington), who communicated to the government he had reared a certain portion of the purity of his own unsulfied life; inasmuch as at has grown from the weakness of intency to the strength of manhood, engaged in all the pursuits when lead to greatness and to power-capable of existing upon its own resources, and too likely to become your future rival. (Hear. hear!) If such was the case as to America, how was the assertion of the right honourable gentleman borne out by a reference to France? Can he affirm, that even there the experiment of reform was once tried? Unfortunately for France, for Europe, and humanity, reform was refused. To all applications for the re-dress of abuse, to every proposed amelioration of the system of its government, the answer of those then in power in that country uniformly communi-cated denial—until those denials terminated in the overthrow of the French monatchy (Hear, hear!) Then followed the horrible catalogue of miseries some few in that house had predicted, but which so many of those who then would not believe, have now lived to see so lamentably realized (Hear, hear!) When then such instance, were plain to their understandings, was it not natural, hat many persons in the country should now look to a reform in that house, impressed as they were with the opinion, that hei her the American nor the French war, both events so replete with national colamities, would never have tiken place if that house had been fairly constituted, and if it spoke the feelings and the wishes of the people? Was it not natural when men contemplated the disastrous compaigns, the fruitless expeditions, the Lyich expenditure of the ration's blood and of its means, which characterize so the political history of latter times, to attribute such effects to the want of that constitutional influence which the country should possess over the conduct of its public servants?-When they see ministerial majorities ready to defend every rash project of war-to screen every delinquency-to protect every malversation, and to refuse every popular appeal for redress-can it be a matter of surprise to that house, to find the country anxious to correct that which they consider the source of all the national evils, namely, the imperfect representation of the people in the commons house of pariament? Then how was that remedy to be effected? It was to be effected as his hon friend said, by looking into the principles of the consticution, and applying them to present circumstatees. It was by giving to the people their due is suence in returning men to that house who came there the representatives of the country and not of their own money. But the right hon gentleman opposite has said, that the peers consultate a virtual representation of the people. Did he forget the manner in which such honours and dignities se been in modern times too f equently bestowed? Did he believe that the more the peerage was diluted its honour was proportionably increa ed? Without any invidious application, he would suppose a case of a great independent commoner, from many causes possessed of considerable influence in that house and in the country: to get the support of such a man became a great object with the minister of the day. How could be more effectually proceed to accomplish his purpose than by holding out the honous of the peerage as the recompence? Having thus excited no very commendable feeling of ambi ion, and with the facility of saying "inuch on both sides of a pub lic question," which the member for Yorkshire (Mr Wilberforce) had stated according to a greater writer, to exist, was it not very probable to suppose that by such a pursui; the dignity of the peciage might be exerted to corrupt the other branch? Was there not some ground for believing that which had been often contended, namely, that such an instrument has the house of lords been made as actually to suck the best blood of the house of commons? From the operation of such causes the house of lords continues no longer what the constitution intended it, whilst the com-mons stands in need of reformation. In considering the mode of that reform, it was impossible to overlook the consc-

quences which followed from men find

ing their way into that house by the no-

mination of peers. Consider the rela-

tionship in which a person thus returned

stands with a representative sent by a position of the population of the country.

-The latter stands forward for the free

constituents express their opinion and request his support, what is his alternative? Should, he even against his own judgment acquiesce with them or vacate ola seat? (Ao, no, and some murmurs from the ministerial henches.)
(To be cantinued.)

Last evening, the Directors of the Franklin Bank of Beltimore, elected PHILIP MOORE, E-q. Provident thereof, tice THOMAS DICKSON, Esq. deceased.

Port of Baltimore.

Airive I, schr William, Cole, 12 days from Havana, sugar and coffee, Joan Holmes. Left Swedish Gallet Hope, for Philadelphia, next day; sehr Unexpected for Norfolk in 6 day.

Also, brig Caroline, Green, 13 days

from Havanna—sugar and coiler—John Okely—Leli schr Susan & Wi nam, just arrived from Bultimore; ship Cuba Littlefield for New York in 6 days; William King, M'Daniel, for Buston do; brig Elizabeth, Fettyplece, do do-Saw a sahr ashore fifteen leagues south of Cape Florida; sails bent; appeared to have been driven there; here wreckers making for her. Ten let a north of Cape Hatteras, saw a sloot, macre, 100 fathoms from water's edge.

Entered, schr Happy Couple, Gale, Barracoa.

Cleared, schr Thomas, Dunnick, Havanna; brig Betsey, Marshall, Barba-

Schr. Ant, Parrot, hence at Sylt. Schr Luna Martin, hence for Kongisburg passed the sound early in May.

> Port of New-York, July 9. ARRIVED,

Brig Lunice, Edgar, Savannah, 7; St. Rafael, Roca, Campeachy 36; schooner Richmond, Eldridge, Savannah 7; Cercs Weeks Alexandria 6; Sloth, Sayre, Baltimore, 7; Mars, Paerse, Richmond 15 Raising States, Newcomb, Norfolk 3 sloop Bellona, Parker. Baltimore 15 Catharine-Ann, Cole, do 3.

CL ARED,

Charleston:
Ship Minerva, Williams, Charleston:
Eliza, Leslie, do' brig Active, Carland, Cadie; Pizarro, Don, New-Orleans; schr Union, Pugh, Washington; Bethena Oneal do; Happy Couple, Weskett, Windsor; Industry, Robinson, Richmond; Pilgrim, Winant, Norfolk

> Port of Philadelphia, July 9. ARRIVED.

B ig Ann, Reed, Modeira 35 days schr Eliza, and Katty, Legthbourn, Savannah 7; schr Peiseverance. Rush, Alexandria, 6; Y. Carpenter, Wicks, Richmond 8; Philip, Orens, Charleston 5; sloop Unity, Hand Alexandria, 5;
Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Brig Mary, Bleckston, Trinidad, (Cuba) 25 days.

Last evening arrived ship Pitsburgh, capt Yeardsley from Tonningen. He le t at Tonningen May 12, a great number of Americans, a list of which he has politely furnished us, but time will not per mit us to give, till our next, only the following Philadelphia, vessels :- ships George Augustus, Robinson, discharg ing ; Oylmpus. Talbot, to sail in 4 days for Cape de Veids; Edward and Charles,

Capt Y. the day he soiled off Heligo land, spoke the ship Reaner, Griffing, of and for this port from Kiel.

Brig St Croix Packet Ainsley hence at St. Croix. Schr Liberty, Atkins, hence for Kingston, is captured by one of Chris toplis cruizers, sent into Port au Prince, and ordered to Cape Francois, with per mission to sell there and load for home (taken on suspicion of being bound to Cape N Mablockaded port belonging to Petion: CLEARED

Ship Mechanic, Ray, Liverpool; Car-

oline, Serrill, Charleston; brig Nancy and Katy, Oliver, Martinique.

Last night arrived ship Pittsburg capt Yeardsley from Tonningen, and left there May 12, the following vessels from Ratimore

Ship Richmond, Barrel, repairing--, Stafford. Queller, wait uncertian ; ing orders.

Congress, Clerk, waiting leave to discharge; Philip, Williams; brig Inca, Meysick, at Sylt, expected to sail in 10 days; ship Wm. Penn, Faherty, for Baltimore, and schr's Globe, Murphy, and Amphia, Knowles, at Sylt.

He left a number of other vessels there, which he is unable to report.-He brings no news-all appears quiet at present.

> Port of Norfolk, June 6. ARRIVED,

Brig Clarissa, Goulden, 21 days from St. Bartholomews, bound to Wilmington, N. C. put in owing to contrary winds, and waut of provisions-cargo, rum, sugar

&c. Schr. Ocean, Bonnefons, 20 days from St. Bartholomews, bound to Wilmington, N. c. in discress, having on the 20th ult. in a gale carried away her fore tow mast and split her mainsail. - Spoke June 25, in lat, 32, 30, lon. 74, ship Gen. Knox,
_____, 78 days out from Heligoland, bound to Amelia Island. Cargo-Mo-

The ship Commerce, Burnham, in 72 days from Lisbon bound to Alexan dria auchored in Hampton Roads on Monday last and proceeded up the Bay on Wednesday; also sloop Rober, Alli son, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to

The schr. Ploughboy, Hall, hence

B. H. ROBINSON, 34 Broker & Commission Agent,

Broker & Commission Agent,

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CASH procured on Nerstiatle Nates and other Security, by the minth orday at reaserable Discount — Prompt a tention will be paid to all business left to his transaction—and from his exertions to please he hopes to merit the confilence of his amployers.

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THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoor, at the late re-sidence of Capt Reed, deceased. I's Point, a short distance from major James Biays's will be sold a variety of elegant

Household Goods & Furniture, chiefly of the most superior quality con sisting partly of Tables various - one side b ard, chairs of different kinds, excellent beds, bedding and bedsteads, a com plete dinner service, Nankin China, Pier Glasses, China and Glass wate, &c &c. ALSO,

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Tu'y 10 Sale by Auction.

Ox TUESDAY, the 17th inst. At 10 o'clock in t'e forer oo , at the late resi-

de ce of Capta n William Hall, Ann steet, Fell's Point,
Will be sold at auction, by order of the Aos, the Orphans' Court, all the Personal Estate of the decrased—

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By order of the Board. JAMES LAW, Cashiet. July 10



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34 barrels Prime Shad,
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