

sufficient to screen an unfortunate foreigner from the vengeance of an infuriated mob, which has been misled and hounded on against him, by the artful misrepresentations and sanguinary denunciations of a brutal and revolutionary press. In this cry for the blood of Moreno, no paper was louder than the *Times*; and it has surprised us not a little that the cry seems, in a civilized and christian country, to have excited no adequate expression of horror, at the inculcation of such blood-thirsty doctrines. The transaction in which Moreno was engaged, was one which took place several years ago, when Terrijos made an insurrectionary descent near Malaga, of which Moreno was the Governor, and held for his Sovereign. The rebels were taken with arms in their hands, and, along with them, a Mr. Boyd, an Irishman, who had joined their ranks. They, it is well known, met the death of rebels; but, if there was any thing wrong in the execution of our countryman, or any thing adverse to, or inconsistent with, the principles of international law, that was the time for England to have insisted for satisfaction—not now, after the mere instrument of another's will has been forced, by circumstances, to seek refuge on our shores. Moreno did nothing more than execute the commands of his Sovereign upon men who endeavoured to overthrow his Government, by treasonable intrigues, and force of arms. We regret, as much as any one can possibly do, that one of our countrymen, in the rashness of youth, threw himself into such a perilous enterprise; but, at the same time, we must reprobate, in the severest terms, the conduct of that portion of the press, which, by a perversion of historical facts, and an wilful miscolouring of circumstances, endeavours to rouse a mob to massacre a refugee on our streets. When we find, too, a semi-official organ of Ministers announcing that our Government cannot shield such a helpless individual from the attacks of a mob, our contempt for their nervelessness, and meanness, is only equalled by our doubts, whether we are still living in Britain, and whether such sentiments can be those of any Member of the British Government.

EUROPE.

From the Halifax Journal.

CORK, JULY 15.

The London Journals of Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday—the latter this morning—have been, respectively, received in course of post since our last. It will be seen by the extracts from the Papers of the latter day, as well as by the letter of our Private Correspondent, that the Ministry had not been re-constructed up to post hour on that Evening, and that, naturally, the deepest anxiety prevailed.

The Funds—*The Ministry*—The unavoidable delay in filling up the late resignations of the Government naturally occasion considerable excitement among the holders of public securities. Consols for the Account have fluctuated about 1.4 per cent, and are at present quoted at 92 3 8.

The panic in the Spanish market appears to increase; the Cortes Bonds have further declined to 41 1-2, and after much fluctuation between this price and 43 1-2, are at present 41 7-8 to 42 1-8.

Four o'clock.—Consols 90 7-8; Do. for opening 92 3 8.

The rumours circulated to-day were so various and opposite—as to teach the most credulous not to attach any credit to them. At one time Lord Durham was named successor to this noble father-in-law. Sir Robert Peel next got the reins of government, having just returned from Windsor, where he received instructions from his Majesty to form an Administration—Mr. Stanley too was invested with the Premiership and were Lord Melbourne and the Lord Chancellor; but as it was tolerably plain that they had not all got the same office, it was deemed the more prudent course not to believe it of any one.

It being understood that Lord Althorp's resignation, like Lord Grey's is from public life altogether, an Address has been got up, requesting him, if he had formed such intention to forego it; expressing unlimited confidence in him, and a determination to support him in those liberal and reforming sentiments he had always avowed, and which the Country expected he would act upon. This Address is very numerous signed. Mr. O'Connell affixed his name to it, and has exerted himself to conquer that reluctance which some Members have evinced to join in the call.

The Ministry.—Nothing decisive has yet transpired on subject of general suspense and anxiety—the for-

mation of a new Administration.—All that is known will be found in the letter of our Private Correspondent, and in extracts from the leading London Journals, representing the opinions of all parties. Rumours were in circulation here yesterday, that Mr Stanley had been appointed Premier, but so evidently absurd that we are surprised they could have acquired the slightest circulation. Lord Althorp has not only resigned, but expressed an inclination to retire altogether from public life. An address expressive of confidence in his Lordship has received the signatures not merely of those Members of the Lower House have been in the habit of voting with Ministers, but also of Mr Hume and Mr O'Connell; so that should the Noble Lord resume office he will have the support for the whole of the Commons, with the exception of about 150 Tory Members.

There is one point connected with the present crisis as to which a certain opinion may, in our apprehension, be formed—namely, that there will be no coalition Administration. The new Government will be either purely Whig or Tory. There are some important questions involving essential public principles, consideration and immediate decision of which are pressing and not to be postponed, that must operate to prevent any junction.

The country still continues without a Government, and without any immediate prospect of a Government being formed. The attempt of Lord Melbourne to make up an Administration out of the wreck of the Grey Cabinet is understood to have been signally unsuccessful.—*Globe*.

Nothing is yet arranged about a new ministry. Not even the preliminary steps have been taken. After Lord Melbourne had announced the failure of all his attempts to restore the administration, Earl Grey was, we understand, applied to, to see his late colleagues, and try what could be done. They all met his Lordship, except Lord Althorp, but the result was the same as that of Lord Melbourne's negotiations—namely that nothing could be done.—*Post*.

One of the prevailing rumours with respect to the Administration yesterday was the Lord Chancellor would fill the situation of Premier, and the constant communications which are said to have passed between his Lordship and Lords Holland and Melbourne during the day have been appealed to as evident of such an arrangement. Of course we do not pretend to be in the secret, but, judging from his Lordship's recent speeches, which are open to every one, the inference seems to follow naturally, that an attempt is now in progress to repair the Administration, and that the old materials are to be employed instead of new—we believe that up to the moment to which we write nothing definitive has been concluded.—*Morning Herald*.

Quarter past 3 o'clock.

We have just heard a report, to which we attach credit, that Lord Melbourne on the part of his Majesty, has been in communication with the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Stanley.—*Albion*.

At our time of going to press we have nothing authentic to communicate more than we had this morning, when we wrote what follows. There are a thousand rumours abroad, more or less silly, and some so insensate as to assign the premiership to Lord Brougham.

Nothing further was transpired respecting the formation of a new Cabinet. It was pretty currently rumoured at the West end of the Town this morning that Lord Brougham was to have the Premiership and Lord Denman to go to the Woolsack. We understood Lord Melbourne is gone down to Windsor.—*Standard*.

Arrival of Her Majesty at Rotterdam.—By the Netherland Steam boat Company's vessel the *Bata-vier*, Capt. Dunlop, arrived from Holland, we learn the safe arrival of the Queen at Rotterdam at 6 o'clock on Sunday, P. M.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette.

THE intelligence brought by the *Nehemiah*, which arrived on Monday morning, rather surprised us—Earl Grey and Lord Althorp have resigned office—it is said with the intention of retiring altogether from public life. We cannot discover from the advices submitted to the public in Monday's paper, what circumstance had occurred to induce them to take this step. The vacancies occasioned by this secession had not been filled up at the date of the latest accounts from London, and all was conjecture as to who would probably succeed them—much anxiety, it will be seen, prevailed on the subject.

We had just written the above, when, late in the afternoon

of yesterday, we were obligingly favored, by the Committee of the Exchange Reading Room, with the Cork Southern Reporter of the 15th ult. It contains the concluding part of a most interesting Debate in the House of Lords on the 9th July, on the subject of the resignation of Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, which we regret is not in our power to present to our readers to-day. It commences with a reply of the Duke of Wellington to a speech delivered by Earl Grey. His Grace complains that His Lordship had not confined his explanation to the causes of his own retirement, without adverting to topics totally unconnected with it. 'The Noble Earl had stated with great clearness the cause of his own resignation, but had left another subject untouched—the cause of the resignation of his Noble Colleague which had occasioned his own.' * * * 'He could not but express his surprise that it had not been fully explained to their Lordships, because if ever there were a set of men bound to their Sovereign more than another—if ever there were a set of men under the necessity of continuing in the service of their Sovereign, so long as they could do so without the violation of honor—the Noble Earl and his Colleagues were the men.' * * * 'He regretted that no grounds whatever had been given which could justify His Majesty's Servants in leaving office at the present juncture of affairs.' His Grace adverted to other subjects embraced no doubt in the speech of Earl Grey, respecting which he entertained very opposite opinions to those held by the Noble Earl.

The Lord Chancellor considered the observations of the Duke of Wellington at once extraordinary and uncalled for. With reference to the Speech of Earl Grey 'he had never heard one less calculated to excite angry feelings, or less calculated to kindle and increase political animosity—he had never heard an Address more touching in painting, more candid in pretension, more fair and open to disclosure—one in which blame against any body, but more particularly against the Noble Duke, was more cautiously and carefully shunned. His Noble Friend had stated his reasons for his unhappy resolution—for so he must call it—of retiring from office—a resolution which no man could deplore more sincerely than he did.' * * * 'His Noble Friend, on taking leave of his Colleagues on the one side, and his Opponents on the other, indulged in a retrospect of what he had done for his Country, and of what he could trust to in his retirement for the continuance of his name in veneration among his friends and countrymen—his Noble Friend had taken the opportunity, much exasperated as he was, by the foulest and falsest calumnies that public men had ever had to struggle against—to step aside and overwhelm his base and malignant calumniators, by telling to the world the simple truth, that he retired from office, he and his family, not only not richer, but absolutely poorer, than he was before his accession to power.'

'On one point on which the Noble Duke had touched, he fully concurred with him, and he would take leave to say, that of all men who had ever held office, the present Ministry would be the most without excuse, if they could think of leaving the service of their King and their Country through an unavoidable necessity—this had ever been his opinion since he came into office, and he felt that he should not discharge his duty, if, at all sacrifices of his comfort—at all abandonment of his own ease—at the destruction, if so it might be, of his own peace of mind, he did not stand by Gracious Monarch and that Country, whose support, whose cordial and hearty support, he had received during the three years and a half of which he had been a Member of the Government—after having said this, he need not add that he had not tendered his resignation.'

According to the opinion of the Noble Duke, no sufficient explanation had been given of the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—he could only say he differed widely with his Noble Friend (Lord Althorp) as to his resignation—he did not think he ought to have resigned—he however cast no blame he imputed none—he differed from his Noble Friend, but he could not follow his example. That example was not followed by any other Member of the Government save the Noble Earl at its head. The Lord Chancellor then replied to the various remarks of the Duke of Wellington, and defended the conduct of Earl Grey;—in conclusion he observed:

'I must again express my deep regret that the determination of my Noble Friend to retire from office is final. This is a regret in which I am sure very many of your Lordships participate, and in this feeling I am satisfied I might command a majority of this house. But my sorrow is the more deep when I know that my Noble Friend is still equal from his robust understanding, from his undiminished ability, and his honorable mind, to all the duties of official life—that in every quality of head and heart he exceeds every statesman of the age—that he should now court retirement, which, in spite of all he has said, I hold to be premature, I look on as a cruel calamity to the country, of which he is the brightest ornament, and one of those most precious and most brilliant possessions is my Friend's public character.'

The following debate we copy entire—
HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, July 10.
This Evening the Earl of Winchester and Lord Cereentry presented several petitions, praying for protection to the Established Church, and against the admission of Dissenters to the Universities.

On the motion of Lord Wharnclyffe, the County Rates Bill went through Committee with a few verbal amendments.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, although the opposite benches were not very full, and although he did not see the noble Earl, late at the head of the government, still as he saw some of the noble lords who formed part of the late Ministry, and especially as he saw the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, he felt that he would not be doing his public duty if he did not in the present crisis put a question to them. They were then in the extraordinary predicament of having two very