

opposite statements before them, the noble earl (Grey) had stated, that he and another noble friend, had resigned, and that statement was confirmed by the noble and learned Lord—while in the other house it had been stated that the Government was at an end—that the dissolution of the Government had actually taken place. He wanted to know whether there was in point of fact any Government, and especially to know whether any noble Lord or other person had been charged with the reconstruction of another Cabinet—(Cheers)—or further, whether the other noble Lords lately in the Government, still held the seals. Unless he got a satisfactory answer to those inquiries, he would feel it his duty to move the adjournment of the house—(hear, hear,) for no business ought to be gone on with till some arrangement had been made.

The Lord Chancellor then rose and said—I am charged by my Noble Friend late virtually, and still nominally, at the head of the Government, that circumstances prevented his attendance in this house, and he had the more readily staid away, understanding that there was nothing to take place; for scarcely any one would have supposed that any question could have been put to him even had he been in his place. Indeed, after the explanation given by him yesterday, it was impossible for him to suppose that he would be called upon to say a word. In answer to the questions put to me by the noble Marquis, I have to state that in respect of my statements of yesterday, that up to this moment I know of no resignations except those of my two Noble Friends—Grey and Althorp. I understand the statements made in the other house amounted to this, that three other Right Hon. Gentlemen—(cries of Four)—I think only three, but take it four, had approved of the conduct and motives of the Noble Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the propriety of his resignation; but I am convinced that not one of those gentlemen has tendered his resignation. (Hear, hear.) However, my Lords, I understand the gist of the Noble Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government was virtually and actually at an end. Now I understand the statement to have been this. My Noble Friend had stated by that time, or before his noble friend (Earl Grey) had stated in his place that the Government had been dissolved. Now, my Lords, I am in your Lordships recollection, that my Noble Friend carefully abstained from saying more than that he and his noble friend (Lord Althorp) had tendered their resignation. Whatever may have been the motives of the person who left this house and gave such false information to his noble friend, I cannot put a construction upon them; but certainly I do not envy his feelings—it may have been for good; but I may have leave to doubt. If my noble friend had said the Cabinet was dissolved, I should not immediately have got up in the very teeth of that statement, and stated what I did without my noble friends understanding it. No such statement was made here, and no such statement could be made with correctness, and according to the fact, any where. What might be the ultimate consequence of this state of things was another thing. I do not speculate on this question, but I quite agree with the Noble Marquis that it is highly inexpedient for Parliament to go on with important measures without a responsible administration; I agree in that, and in so doing, I only repeat what my Noble Friend last night stated, when he said he would not move the second reading of the bill, which I believe all your Lordships are pretty well agreed upon. My Noble Friend, also, last night, with a degree of gallantry which he has shown on all occasions in the discharge of a public duty, came forward and said, how irksome soever it might be, and how much soever he might desire to be relieved from such labour as that which attended so important a measure, yet, under existing circumstances, and in the present state of the country, he would cheerfully bring it forward, and that to-morrow he would move its second reading. If the reconstruction of this Cabinet or the formation of another, should be delayed much beyond what the exigencies of the public service will allow, and interfere with the public business, why then Parliament my Lords, has a perfect right to interfere. (Hear.) No man more readily than myself acknowledges the right of either house, or of both, to interfere upon such an occasion. If I did doubt it, the presence of the Noble Baron on the bench below, would remind me that it was wrong, for he supported me in a motion which was calculated to put an end to the sort of interval that was existing, after the much lamented death of that distinguished statesman, Mr Canning. But, my Lords, I must say, that with all that can be stated, there is nothing that can make me think the period of four and twenty hours is too long—(Cheers)—because I really do think that His Majesty, or those who are advising his Majesty, have a task of no small difficulty—(Loud cheering)—when you consider my Lords the state of parties which I take this opportunity of stating, no man more bitterly deprecates than I do, inasmuch as it tends to prevent the formation of an Administration adequate to the exigencies of the public service. I admit that, but when I consider the state of things the state of Parliament, and especially of the other House, and the state of the public mind on all such occasions, I must say that I do not begrudge four-and-twenty hours in the reconstruction of the formation of a Cabinet. (Loud Cheers.) I must say, that I think a much longer period ought to be allowed to those who have the most responsible—the most difficult—the all but hopeless task—(Cheers)—all but hopeless task—(Repeated cheering)—in the present state of parties—since men will persist in regarding party and personal, rather than public motives. I do not refer—I do assure you, my Lords, to this side of the house—I refer to all public men, more or less, on the present occasion, and therefore I really mean to give offence to no one. I speak the language of public precept, and pure, unfeigned sentiment. My Lords I believe I have answered the questions put by the Marquis. (Cries of no, no, from the opposite Bench.) Then tell me, said the Lord Chancellor, what I am to answer.

The Marquis of Londonderry intimated that no information had been given as to whether any person was charged with the formation of an administration.

Oh! yes, said the Lord Chancellor quickly; Oh! yes, now that is just the question that I won't answer—(Much laughter, and cries of hear.) And what is more neither interrogatory, nor seer, nor good humoured joke—the force of which I feel as well as the noble Lords near me—nor even torture itself, shall compel me to answer that which the duty I owe to my Sovereign forbids me to answer. I should be betraying that duty on this occasion if I answered such a question. If I knew nothing on the subject, I could answer the question very easily; but it is because I have some knowledge on the subject that I will not answer it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I hope that I show no unbecoming taciturnity on this occasion; I am not taciturn when I am impeached; I am not taciturn when I am myself attacked, or when my friends are attacked; but a little silence may be tolerated, when the breaking of that silence may have the effect of marring the public service, of preventing or retarding that arrangement which we must all wish to see speedily concluded, of violating that secrecy to which his Majesty is entitled from every one of his subjects, and of improperly disclosing that which is matter of pure confidence. (Loud Cheers.)

The Duke of Buckingham did not think that the question which had been asked required such an energetic reply. The question was one which any Privy Councillor had a right to put—namely, whether any one had received, of the Noble and Learned Lord's knowledge, directions to form an Administration. It was a simple question, and one that might be readily answered. The answer, however, was, that the Noble and Learned Lord knew what was going on, but would not tell.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, one thing had occurred, and it was almost a wonder—namely, the Noble and Learned Lord had informed them, that up to that time, up to that moment, no individuals, except those who had announced the fact, had tendered their resignations.

The Lord Chancellor—hear! hear! quite right. The Earl of Winchelsea said, the second reading of the Poor Laws' Bill, to which he meant to give his support, was fixed for to-morrow. Was it intended that the second reading should be suspended until a new Administration was formed?

The Lord Chancellor said, it was from no want of courtesy to the Noble Earl that he declined answering the question, which had better be put to his Noble Friend. Though he had conferred with his Noble Friend that day, he had not asked his Noble Friend whether he meant to press the second reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

We hear that Don Carlos is negotiating a loan in this country for a sum of between £200,000 and £300,000, and that Baron Haber and Captain Elliot are assisting him in purchase of ships of war.—*Courier*.

*Death of Mr. St. John Long.*—This gentleman, whose name has for some years been so familiar to all our readers—who has been the object of the bitterest attack with many, and almost blind idolatry with others departed this life on Friday. He had been ill for about two years, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, and was sensible of his approaching end. We do not know whether he has communicated the secret of his mode of treating certain complaints: During his illness it has often been thoughtlessly asked why he did not cure himself? It is but fair, however, to say his illness was not one of those which he had undertaken to cure. As an artist he had very considerable merit, and his talents assiduity, as displayed in various pursuits, promised him, in more ways than one, considerable celebrity. In conformity with his request his remains will be interred in the new cemetery, Harrow-road, near the tomb now erecting to the memory of the Earl of Galloway.

*Singular Circumstance.*—Last Week, as the widow of Sir George Duckett, formerly a banker, and a bankrupt who died some time back, was looking over her deceased husband's papers, she found a receipt for East India Stock, to the amount of £3,000, upon which the dividends had been unclaimed for 80 years, and which was of course the property of Sir George. This she handed to the assignees of the estates, who are thereby enabled to obtain upwards of £30,000 towards a further dividend. Had the sum, with its accumulating dividends, have been put out at compound interest, it would have paid more than 20s in the pound on the

estate of the bankrupt. Sir George's private estate has already paid 20s. on the pound.

#### CONVEYANCE OF NEWSPAPERS

Abstract of a Bill to regulate the Conveyance of Printed Newspapers by Post between the United Kingdom, the British Colonies and Foreign Parts.

Repeals so much of the previous acts as authorises the clerks of the offices of the Secretaries of State, and any officers in the Post Office, to frank printed Newspapers, &c.; and so much of 6 Geo. IV., c. 68, as relates to conveyance of Newspapers by packet-boats to and from his Majesty's colonies, repealed.

Newspapers to and from the colonies to be delivered free of postage

Newspapers to and from foreign parts to be delivered free of postage, provided such Newspapers are allowed to pass free in the state to which they are sent to arrive from; but if not allowed to pass in such state, the sum of 2d. must be paid to the Post Office upon the sending off or receiving Newspapers to or from such states.

Newspapers to be sent covers open at the sides, and have no communication written or printed therein after publication.

Newspapers to be posted within seven days after publication.

If any person to whom any foreign Newspaper shall be addressed shall be removed, the paper may be directed, and forwarded to him free of any additional charge.

Enacts that the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury, may contract with the editor, &c., of any unstamped publication for forwarding the same by post, on payment of a yearly sum for each publication.

Gives power to examine and search printed papers sent in covers open at the sides.

Papers to be delivered to the Postmaster General, under such regulations as he shall appoint; but the public are not obliged to send Newspapers through the Post Office.

Gives power for the Postmaster General, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, to determine any dispute or questions which may arise as to what shall be deemed a Newspaper.

Postage rates to be carried to and from part of the Consolidated Fund.

Actions to be commenced within three months after right of action accrues.

Act may be altered or amended.

*Anniversary of Waterloo in the Highlands.*—On the 16th ultimo, the detachment of the 92d regiment, stationed at Fort William, commemorated the ever-glorious victory at Waterloo. The men, headed by Lieutenant De Balinhard, and accompanied by the lady of that officer, by Colonel Cochrane, late of the 37th foot, and many of the respectable inhabitants of Fort William, left the village in boats, and on arriving at the opposite side marched to Kilmally, where a monument is erected to the memory of the gallant Colonel Cameron, who fell at Waterloo. The soldiers erected a laurel wreath or bower over the grave of Colonel Cameron, with pillars at each corner, and a triumphal arch round the beautiful inscription on the monument, which proceeded from the inspired pen of Sir Walter Scott, and records the virtues and bravery that sleep below. After quaffing a bumper to the memory of their lamented Colonel, and another to the health of the Duke of Wellington, the hero of the day, the soldiers retired from the interesting spot, and returned in military order to their barracks.—*Inverness Courier*.

Eleven balls of gold were found a few days ago, by four men who were working in a field belonging to Wynne Payton, Esq., of Carrick-on-Shannon. They were forming a furrow in a potatofield when the spade struck against a hard and hollow ball of gold, about the size of a goose-egg, and have a hole in each side. The weight of the ball is 2 1-2 lbs.

*Clearness of Vision.*—On the fine sunshine forenoon lately, two Irishmen were standing on the Steam Boat Quay, with their eyes directed towards Dumbarton Castle; the one observed to the other that from the clearness of his eyesight he could perceive a midge sitting on the projecting point of the rock—the other remarked that he was right, for, by the powers, he saw it winking!.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

The spring of a watch weighs 0-15 of a grain, and a pound of iron makes 50,000. The pound of steel cost 2d, and a single spring 2d, so that the 50,000 produce £416.