

himself to all those impressions which were likely to be conceived of him by those who looked only to the facts as they had occurred. [Hear, hear.] He knew no man less desirous of retaining office than his noble friend, whatever the vulgar might believe, to whose evil impressions he was thus exposed. [Hear.] He (Earl Grey) had represented to him all the circumstances which called upon him to remain, and he had at length adopted his advice, feeling that duty called upon him, at whatever risk, to retain his situation. Of all the odium which might attach to his remaining, he [Earl Grey] was willing to take his full share, inasmuch as he had given his noble friend advice which he could not have given had he not been convinced that his noble friend's own conscience would ultimately approve of the course as being one for the benefit of the country. Finding, also, that this course was sanctioned by the House of Commons, he was at last induced to retain his situation, though with feelings extremely painful to himself. [Hear, hear.] Thus much he felt it his duty to state to their Lordships, in justice to the noble lord, who was actuated at length by the wish that the ministry should continue united to carry on the government upon the same principles as had hitherto governed its proceedings. (Hear hear.) As for the letter alluded to in the motion, it was strictly of a private nature. He would not give it up without permission from the Lord Lieutenant to do so.

The Earl of Wicklow spoke of what he conceived to be the inconsistencies in the conduct of the government and its individual members in relation to the coercion act, and particularly those of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor rose to enter his protest against the charge of inconsistency which the noble lord had thought it becoming to make against him, and which he appeared to think consistent with the facts. When, however, the bill should come before their lordships, and when it should appear that it was without the clauses in question, and when it should also appear that he [Lord Brougham] supported it—then it would be the time for the noble earl to call upon him for an explanation. [Hear.] The noble earl assumed that he had changed his opinions. He had stated his reasons last night for the course he had thought proper to adopt, and the noble earl was welcome to the information that he should support the bill, if it should come up from the other house without the clauses referred to [Hear.] Was there any inconsistency in this? He contended there was not. This was proved by the speech of the noble Earl lately at the head of the government, of which he would say less if he did not feel that it was one entirely worthy of the noble earl. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Wharncliffe then withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 17.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

At the evening sitting, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving that a new writ be issued for Nottingham in the room of Lord Duncannon, who had accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, said that Lord Melbourne having been commissioned by his Majesty to lay before him the plan of an Administration, had completed his arrangements, and re-constructed the Cabinet. (Cheers.) Lord Duncannon was to be Home Secretary, Sir J. Hobhouse, Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, (with a seat in the Cabinet,) and he (Lord Althorp) would continue Chancellor of the Exchequer, in compliance with the gracious request of his Majesty. He highly eulogised Earl Grey, and considered his loss irreparable. Lord Melbourne was now at the head of the Government, and it was his (Lord Althorp's) sincere conviction that his Majesty could not have made so wise a choice had he gone to any other quarter. Lord Melbourne possessed great abilities, natural and acquired, great judgment and great decision,—qualities highly necessary in the first minister of this country, and as far as his (Lord Althorp's) opinions were concerned, he might mention that he had the satisfaction of concurring with Lord Melbourne on most of the subjects brought under discussion in the Cabinet. Under these circumstances his Majesty had been graciously pleased to require the continuance of his (Lord Althorp's) services. (Loud cheers.) He had, with great reluctance, consented to remain in office, and that solely from motives of public duty. The principle on which the Administration was bound to proceed was, whilst it preserved the institutions of the country, to carry forward such reasonable and effectual reforms as the people had a right to expect would be the consequence of the reform in Parliament. [Much cheering.] Whilst it was its bounden duty not to propose any thing dangerous to the institutions of the country, it should take care that the remedies were neither more than adequate, nor less than adequate to the evil intended to be remedied. (Hear, hear.) All should be arranged and settled according to the existing circumstances of the country. (Hear, hear.) That was the principle on which the Government of Lord Grey proceeded; it had met with obstructions and difficulties, but such was its principle, and such ought to be the principle of every administration. (Hear, hear.) Upon that principle they were now prepared to act. They, too, might meet with difficulties and obstruction, but if they did, they would endeavour to overcome them. (Cheers.)

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the French government have ordered a number of cruisers off the coast of Spain, to interrupt all suspicious vessels.

We have a singular report that Don Carlos was at Amsterdam on the 13th instant.

The Duke Decazes is said to have less chance than

ever of being named governor of Algiers, as Marshal Gerard made it one of the conditions of his entry into the ministry that a military governor should be appointed.

The French ministry is more and more divided. Thiers and Persil are now at loggerheads, and each is doing his best to oust the other. This is the ministry about to present itself to the new Chamber of Deputies.

The members of the Chambers of Deputies are to meet on Wednesday, the 30th of July, with closed doors, to draw the grand deputation, which is to meet his Majesty at the royal sitting on the following day.

On the 31st the two chambers united will be addressed by the King; the Minister of the Interior will proceed to an alphabetical call of all the deputies, who are to take the oath of allegiance; and the Keeper of the Seals will announce the opening of the session. Business will, doubtless, commence on the 1st and 2d August.

Marshal Soult resigned on Tuesday evening week. He is succeeded as Minister of War and President of the Council by Marshal Gerard. The ministerial papers take some pains to assure the public that the Marshal's retirement is entirely owing to the indifferent state of his health.

The French government had issued orders to the authorities on the eastern frontier not to allow Marshal Bourmont to enter France, even if he were provided with a regular passport. They ground the motive of his exclusion on his having served in Don Miguel's army without leave from his Sovereign.

M. Jauge, the Paris banker, who by putting forward the prospectus of a loan for Don Carlos, had been placed under arrest, so far from having been released by the government, was transferred, at his own request, to more commodious apartments, at the prison of St. Fleagie. The charge now against him has magnified itself into a capital one, being of constructive high treason, under the article 75 and 77 of the penal code. It seems that by the laws of France a subject may be guilty of treason against the ally of, as well as the government of France itself, and this charge against M. Jauge is framed upon the assumption of his having 'levied war' against the Queen of Spain, whom, by the quadruple treaty, the French government has undertaken to support.

GREECE.

Surrender of the Island of Samos.—An extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated June 6th, states that the island of Samos surrendered to the Turkish fleet on the 24th May, without resistance.

SPAIN.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday says that a telegraphic despatch of the 20th, announces that the attempt of Don Carlos to gain over the army not having succeeded, he was endeavouring to reach Alava, and that Rodil had marched upon Salva Tierra to prevent him. No engagement had yet taken place. We find the same intelligence relative to Don Carlos in the *M. morial Bordelais* of the 19th inst. That paper adds, that if Don Carlos did not succeed in gaining Rodil over to his cause, he would attempt a movement in the interior, where Merino is expected to make his appearance. The direction which, according to the telegraph, has been taken by Don Carlos, would show that Rodil had rendered his attempt into the interior impracticable, and is gaining so fast upon the Pretender, that the latter thinks proper to keep near the sea coast, in order to embark once more for England, should he be pressed too closely.

The first bulletin of Don Carlos is in town, dated head quarters, Elisondo, the 12th instant. It chiefly relates to his reception, and the congratulations he received from the Junta of Navarre.

A rumour was prevalent at Paris that Don Carlos was surrounded, but this, as yet, requires confirmation. Don Carlos has failed in gaining over Rodil's army.

It is stated that a house in London has received information that a proposition will be made to the Cortes that the whole of the national debt shall be put on one footing, and that 60 per cent. in bonds shall be offered to compound the debt.

The news from Spain contained in the Paris papers is not favourable to the prospects or the courage of the Carlists. It is known that General Rodil was at Puente de la Reyna with an army of 20,000 men, and it is said that he had entered Elisondo, whence the

Carlists had fled in the greatest disorder. Their head-quarters are now in the valley of Ulzama. Don Carlos has issued an amnesty for those now in the service of the Queen who shall come over to him, and in the meantime Zumalacarre is beheading those who fall in his way, and has lately put eighteen persons to death. Decrees, however, will no longer settle the question; it will be done by the sword.

The *Journal du Commerce* says,—'By intelligence from Madrid, of the 13th instant, we learn that the public mind is so well disposed there that the first effect of the news of the arrival of Don Carlos at Elisondo will be to hasten the complete organization of the national militia. A corps of reserve is being formed for Rodil's army, composed of the troops drawn from Catalonia, and others stationed along the line from Madrid to Pampeluna, so that it does not appear that Don Carlos will arrive so quickly at Madrid as his friends predict in the Gazette.'

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

The *Berlin State Gazette*, of the 12th instant, announces, after accounts from Meinengen, the arrival of the Queen of England at the Castle of Altestan, near Liebenstein.

Don Carlos.—An American vessel, having ten thousand stand of arms on board for Don Carlos, has been stopped in the river by order of government. This is not only prompt, but just.

We have reason to understand that government has been equally prompt in taking effective measures for checking the career of Don Carlos in the North of Spain. Steam, and othership of war, are in motion to act as circumstances may require. Don Carlos will find, in a very short time, that if he has been too tardy in taking the field on the advice of his tory friends in this country on a former occasion, he has been too hasty on the present.

The French government had published a denial of the statement that the French and English fleets had arrived before Constantinople. Yet this news arrived yesterday from Frankfort, and the account given coincided with that of the *Gazette de France*. Mehemet Ali and the Porte are once more quarrelling, and letters from Constantinople speak of a renewal of hostilities as very probable between Turkey and Egypt.

The German journals are talking of differences between France and England, and declare that the two governments cannot at all agree upon the subject of the affairs of the east.

The Bourse has been to-day in a state of much anxiety. It is reported that Pampeluna and Vittoria are both in the power of Don Carlos, and that Rodil and his troops have been obliged to make a backward movement. This intelligence is generally believed. Besides this, all the Christianos letters from Spain speak of bankruptcy as inevitable, should Don Carlos even be defeated. They say the only thing on which all the deputies will be agreed will be a bankruptcy, and on this point there will be no difference of opinion.

The French as well as other funds, have fallen.

Government have offered to pay half of the amount of loss sustained in the demolition of Wesleyan chapel property in the West Indies, to the amount of some what more than £2000.

Christianity in China.—Public attention has been a good deal excited by an order of the Portuguese Governor of Macao, expelling from that settlement the agents of the Foreign Roman Catholic missions which have for ages been established there, as a medium of communication with the missionaries in the interior. The agent for the celebrated Propaganda Society, a native of Italy, and three French missionaries, have taken refuge in Canton.—*Canton Register*

A letter dated Jassy, 18th (30th) June, containing the following news, the importance of which will be appreciated by our readers:

We received on the 27th June, the news, that the English and French fleets demanded the passage of the Bosphorus, declaring, that in case of refusal they would resort to force, and throwing all the responsibility of the events which might follow on the Turkish Cabinet.

The Sultan granted the passage, and more than forty vessels of war are assembled before Constantinople.

Calcutta papers have been received to March 5. The famine, then, still prevailed in Cutch, and the peo-