

## EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 17.

The Duke of Wellington, at much length, stated the circumstances which attended his attempt and failure to form a ministry. After the Whigs resigned, the King sent for Lord Lyndhurst, to obtain his advice, as to the practicability of forming an administration which would pledge to carry an extensive measure of reform. Lord Lyndhurst sought the aid of the Duke, who thought it his duty to stand by his Sovereign, when he was left alone, but he did not seek office or employment for himself; and he felt himself bound to give his aid to the project of the King, even though it might appear inconsistent with his former votes and declarations. But, after the debate on Lord Ebrington's motion, he gave up all hope of forming a ministry that could receive the confidence of the country. He, therefore, communicated his failure to the King, who then opened a negotiation with his former ministers.

Lord Lyndhurst made a somewhat similar statement.

Lord Grey, in energetic terms, justified his conduct. He said that an arrangement for passing the Bill was then in progress. He had reason to hope it would be satisfactory—but to this he would pledge himself, that his continuance in office should entirely depend upon his ability to carry the Reform Bill in all its principles and in all its essential particulars.

The Earl of Mansfield would not do justice to his own feelings if he refrained from publicly proclaiming his admiration of the patriotic and disinterested conduct of the Noble Duke. (Cheers.) He was more bound than almost any other to say this much in favour of the Noble Duke, although he could not concur with him in the extent of concession to which he, from the best and purest motives, appeared disposed to go. In that extent of concession, he himself certainly could not join the Noble Duke, although he was aware that a majority of their Lordships' House would probably be disposed to go that length. He felt no personal hostility to Ministers, however strongly he might disapprove of their measures. He had much rather that they should remain in office than have the successors which the success of their measures would bring into office.

The Earl of Winchester expressed his warmest gratitude to his Majesty for having spurned with the utmost scorn the advice which it had been followed, must have led to the destruction of the independence of their Lordships' House. He did say, that the line of conduct pursued by Ministers had a direct tendency to degrade, disgrace, and destroy that House. The advice which they tendered to his Majesty was the most insulting and most daring that ever had been offered by a subject to his Sovereign. (Cheering on the opposition side.)

The Marquis of Londonderry begged to ask the Noble Earl opposite their Lordships were to address him as Minister—if they were to understand that the advice which he had tendered to his Majesty had been accepted or rejected?

Lord Grey, repeated, that the communication which he had received from his Majesty, had not yet led to any conclusive result. More than that he did not feel himself called upon to say. This, however, he would distinctly state to the Noble Marquis, that unless he (Lord Grey) could be assured of the means of carrying the reform Bill in a perfectly efficient state, he would not remain in office.

The Lord Chancellor rose to say one word, simply in addition to what had fallen from his Noble Friend, and which he was sure his Noble Friend would have said if he had borne it in mind. Not only was it in his efficient state, but also that it should be carried with every reasonable dispatch that was consistent with a due consideration of its provisions.

The Earl of Carnarvon did not rise to praise the Noble Duke; for his conduct was above all praise. The Noble Duke opposite had assumed that the object of their administration was internal tranquility. The fact was, that they had been poking the fire of public discontent, and putting on fresh coals, and now they exclaimed that it was too hot. (A laugh.) A more violent and cruel duress than they had attempted to impose on their Sovereign could not be imagined. Their excuse was, that they were anxious to prevent a collision between the two Houses of Parliament. If he were a suspicious man, he would say that they had hurried on the violent course which they had pursued, because they knew that if they had given time for the introduction of the measure which it was intended on his (Lord Carnarvon's) side of the House to propose, all their votes must fall to produce any collision between the two Houses. (Hear.) The question was reduced to this:—Was his Majesty or the Noble Earl, to be at the head of the State? He begged to ask the Noble Earl, who once was a Whig—(Hear, hear)—whether such a cool deliberate insult had ever been offered by a British Minister to either House of the Legislature, since the time when Cromwell ordered "that bauble" to be taken from the table of the House of Commons? (Hear, hear.) He would now merely move that the order for taking into consideration the reform bill in committee be discharged. Let the Noble Lords do their dirty work alone. (The Noble Earl, having said these words, sat down; upon which the Duke of Wellington and his party rose and left the House in a body.)

Earl Mulgrave expressed his astonishment at the observations which had fallen from the Noble Earl, who certainly, under the circumstances of the case, had thrown out a most injudicious sarcasm against his Noble Friend, in observing that he had once been a Whig. If the Noble Duke opposite had resumed the reins of Government, and had, notorious anti-reformer as he was, proposed the adoption of the reform Bill, he (Lord M.) would never have shrunk from the duty of expressing, day after day, his opinions of such indefensible conduct. He was happy, however, to observe, from the state of the benches on the other side of the House, that Noble Lords did not see much probability of such an occurrence.

The Earl of Rothen could not let that opportunity pass by without repeating his opinion, that the Reform Bill would be the destruction of the country. To the bill, therefore, he thought it but candid to declare, he would give all the opposition in his power.

The order of the day for the further consideration of the bill in committee was then discharged, and their Lordships adjourned at half past six o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 17.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Loughborough, praying the house to refuse the Supplies until the reform Bill should have passed into a law.

Mr. Paget supported the petition. He hoped that the Noble Lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had come down prepared to inform

the House and the country that the present state of the negotiations between his Majesty and the colleagues of the Noble Lord was such as to give satisfaction to the country.

Lord Althorp.—"I will answer, as far as I can, the question of the hon. gentleman.—(Hear, hear.) On a former evening I stated to the house that my noble friend Earl Grey, had received a communication from His Majesty, and it was on that ground I suggested that it would be a convenient course for the house to adjourn over to this day. (Hear.) Now, Sir, I am not prepared at this moment to say that any arrangements consequent upon that communication have been completed; but I hope that I may go so far as to state, that there is a probability that a satisfactory arrangement will take place. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime I trust, that the House and the Country will place this much confidence in the late administration not to suppose that we would return to office, if we should not perfectly know that we would be able to carry the Reform Bill through without any alteration in its essential and main principles. (Cheers.)

Lord Ebrington trusted that he might congratulate the house and the country on the explanation which had been given by the noble Lord. After the explanation he could have little doubt that the arrangements which were in progress would be brought to a satisfactory and, he hoped, to a speedy conclusion.—House adjourned.

From the Globe, May 17.

It is confidently stated in both Houses, that his Majesty, this day, at the Levee, himself handed to a distinguished leader of the anti-reform party, a letter, expressing his sentiments on the necessity of the Peers who voted against the Reform Bill giving up all opposition to it.

From the True Sun, May 17.

The King has at length acceded to the terms proposed by Earl Grey. His Majesty, we understand, when the conditions proposed by Earl Grey yesterday were submitted for his Royal consideration and decision, expressed some objections to that condition relative to the creation of peers, and handed to his Lordship a list of Noble Lords who had hitherto opposed the bill, adding that it was understood that those peers would not in future offer any opposition to the bill. Upon this Earl Grey observed, that that line of conduct to be adopted, a creation would be rendered unnecessary. His Lordship nevertheless expressed his fear that such would not be the case after the course which had been pursued on a late occasion, and humbly submitted that, unless his Majesty would arm him with the power of carrying the measure, it would be impossible for his Lordship and his colleagues to undertake the offices they had resigned.—His Majesty at length conceded the point, and his Majesty may now state that unless a public declaration be made this evening in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington and his Grace's friends of their intention to withdraw their opposition to the passing of the bill, a creation of Peers will immediately take place.

The fears of Wellington Street have thought proper to change its name, and on each corner, viz. at Toll Cross and Fountainbridge, have put up illegible letters "Earl Grey Street," by which name it shall be distinguished in future.

From the Morning Chronicle.

(From the Third Edition of the True Sun, of Friday, May 18.)

### HOUSE OF LORDS—THIS EVENING.

MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

EARL GREY.—"I have now, my Lords, to inform you, that, in consequence of His Majesty's desire, most graciously expressed to me, I have a feeling of confidence that I am in such a position as will enable me, as well as my Colleagues, to redeem the pledge which I gave to your Lordships on first accepting office, that pledge being, that unless I felt myself armed with a sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill, which is now on your Lordships' table, unimpaired, unimpaired, in any one of its great principles—I say, my Lords, that in consequence of my now finding myself in such a situation, by the gracious kindness of his Majesty, as to be able to state to your Lordships, that such is my confidence, from the assurances which I have received from his Majesty, as to my being in full power to effect that much desired object, the present Ministers will continue in office. (Left speaking.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On our entering the House, at half-past five, we found it excessively crowded with Members.

Mr. Hume was on his legs, enquiring of Lord Althorp if any arrangement of the Ministry was definitely made?

Lord Althorp—I have to announce to the House that his Majesty's Ministers are vested with such powers as will secure the passing of the Reform Bill. (Left sitting.)

The following letter, which was received by extraordinary express, appeared in a late edition of the Courier yesterday:—

"Paris, Wednesday Morning, half past 8 o'clock.

"On inquiry at the hotel of M. Casimir Perier, this morning, shortly before eight, I was informed that the President had expired about ten minutes.—Courier.

THE FITZCLAIRENCES.—We have already endeavoured to set the public right with respect to Lord and Lady Errol, and Lady Falkland, Colonel and Lady Mary Fox, who are by no means chargeable with a participation in the sins of Lord Munster. Col. Fox has actually resigned his situation, and Lord Errol and Falkland were on the point of doing so. We are also happy to be able to add, that the Dutchess of Kent and the Princess Sophia are Reformers.

There is a feeling very prevalent at present in France, that a war is absolutely necessary to consolidate the new institutions.

### CHOLERA REPORTS.

Dublin, May 18.—New cases 50, died 4, recovered 51, remaining 367; total cases 2,583, deaths 837.

Cork, May 17.—New cases 45, died 5, recovered 44, remaining 367; total cases 1912, deaths 429.

Cove of Cork, from 8th to the 14th May.—New cases 4, died 0, recovered 10, remaining 0; total cases 154, deaths 53.

Newry, May 17.—New cases 3, died 5, recovered 3, remaining 2; total cases 32, deaths 20.

Galway, May 17.—New cases 3, died 5, recovered 3, remaining 2; total cases 32, deaths 20.

Drogheda, May 14.—New cases 36, died 11, recovered 33, remaining 37; total cases 124, deaths 50.

The proceedings in the House of Lords on Wednesday and Thursday do not call for particular remark. Various clauses of the Reform Bill were gone through without opposition, and when a division took place upon any question Ministers had always a large majority. The Tories are thus much more moderate in their facts

than their language. Like giant Pope in Bunyan's matchless allegory, they merely grin at the obnoxious clauses as they pass before them through the House.

On Friday night the House of Lords passed 46 clauses of the Reform Bill through the Committee; and, although the House at its rising adjourned till tomorrow, the entire Bill is expected to be carried through the Committee this week.

That part against which it was expected the strongest stand would be made—the granting of additional members to the metropolis—was carried by a majority of nearly three to one.

In the House of Commons, the Irish Reform Bill was read a second time on Friday by a majority of 166. Its rejection was moved by Mr. Lefroy, the Member for the University of Dublin.

### MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Earl of Harewood begged leave to ask the Noble Earl opposite if he could communicate to their Lordships whether any final arrangements had been come to with respect to the Ministry? (Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey.—My Lords I am always happy to afford any information which lies in my power, but especially after the courteous manner in which the question has been put by the Noble Earl opposite. [The noble Earl spoke in a low, a tone of voice occasionally to be almost inaudible.] We understood his Lordship to say, my Lords, I should have been prepared before perhaps to have given your Lordships a statement of the result of several communications which I have had with his Majesty, but the time has now arrived, my Lords, when I am in a situation to state to you that result.

Your Lordships are already aware that when I and my colleagues found ourselves called upon by a proceeding in your Lordships' House to resign to his Majesty those offices to which, by the gracious kindness of the King, we had been appointed, that a noble Duke, who is now absent from this House, was commissioned by his Majesty to form another Administration. Your Lordships are also aware, that in consequence of that noble and gallant Duke having given up that commission with which he had been entrusted by his Majesty, fresh communications took place between the King and myself, and I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordships that those communications have been brought to a favourable termination. [Hear.] I have now, my Lords, to inform you, that in consequence of His Majesty's desire most graciously expressed to me, and in consequence of the feeling of confidence that I am in such a position as will enable me, as well as my colleagues, to redeem that pledge which I gave to your Lordships on my first accepting office, that pledge being, that unless I felt myself armed with a sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill which is now on your Lordships' table, unimpaired and unimpaired in any one of its great principles—I say, my Lords, that in consequence of my now finding myself in such a situation, by the gracious kindness of his Majesty, as to be able to state to your Lordships that such is my confidence, from the assurances which I have received from his Majesty, as to my being in full power to effect that much desired object—that the present Ministers will continue in office. (Cheers.)

My Lords, with regard to any thing which may have passed in this House upon this subject, I cannot but feel extreme regret at the tone which some of the observations which have fallen from Noble Lords have presented. [Hear, hear.] I cannot, my Lords, at the same time, however, avoid my expressing my sorrow that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers should have been subjected to such a series of contumacious and opprobrious attacks. [Hear.] I believe, my Lords, that the course which has been pursued on this occasion is one which is unusual in this House. (Hear.) Some of the observations, my Lords, have not been characterised by that proper sort of feeling by which transactions in your Lordships' House have generally been treated. [Hear.] My Lords, your Lordships must, I am persuaded, feel as well as I do the absolute necessity there is that the future proceedings on the Reform Bill should be conducted with calmness. (Loud cheers from the ministerial benches.) And, my Lords, I also feel the urgent necessity which exists that this measure, in order to satisfy the country, and to restore a proper degree of confidence amongst all classes of persons—(cheers)—shall be brought to as speedy an issue as possible. [Cheers.] To this object, my Lords, my efforts will be directed with the same strenuousness of feeling and anxiety as though recent events had not occurred. My Lords, I trust that we may look forward to the speedy arrival of that day when this question—this important question to the interests and welfare of the country—shall be finally settled. (Cheers.) And, my Lords, I do most sincerely hope, that when that momentous hour shall be passed, all those heats—all those animosities, and all those expressions of invective which have been created by the discussion of the measure, will pass away, and that all feeling and recollection of their having been in existence will be cast on one side and buried in oblivion—(cheers)—and, my Lords, I trust that when that hour shall have arrived, that there will be that re-union of sentiment and feeling between those noble Lords, amongst whom a difference of opinion may have arisen on this subject, which previously to its agitation existed. (Cheers.) Having said thus much, my Lords, I beg now to state that it is my intention to move, on Monday next, that your Lordships resolve yourselves into a committee on the Reform Bill.—The noble Earl sat down amidst great cheering from the ministerial benches.

JUNE 5.—On Friday night the English Reform Bill was reported to the House of Lords, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday. Several amendments were proposed by different Peers, but they were all negatived without a division. This day the Bill is expected to be returned to the Commons, where the few unimportant alterations will doubtless be at once agreed to. After this it only wants the Royal Assent, which is expected will be given to-morrow. Splendid preparations are making in London in honour of this happy consummation to the numerous doubts and fears which have accompanied the Bill since the hour when Lord John Russell enlightened the country, and astonished the boroughmongers, by his first exposition of its provisions. Triumphant arches are to be erected over various parts of the road through which his Majesty will pass on his way to the House of Lords, as it is understood he intends to pronounce in person the Royal Assent to the Bill.

Parliament appears to have set seriously about the amendment of the English criminal code. We hope this important branch of Reform will extend to Scotland; for although our criminal laws are free from many objections to which those of England are justly liable, there are various respects in which changes are necessary to make them consonant with the spirit of the age. They are both too bloody; and award the punishment of death to many classes of crimes which in other countries are more effectually repressed by inferior penalties.

SHAKESPEARE speaks of a "vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side." A similar effect is produced on the severity of our criminal laws. Instead of being proportionally successful in repressing crime, they too often occasion perfect impunity to the offender. In many cases the injured party, from a desire to avoid bringing the culprit under the lash of an excessively severe law abstains from prosecuting—in a still larger number of cases the jury either do not convict at all, or bring the prisoner in guilty of a minor offence—and even where a verdict according to law is found, in nine cases out of ten some other punishment than that which the statute awards is inflicted upon the criminal.

Let the penalties attached to offences be in accordance with the spirit of the age, and juries will not scruple to convict when the evidence is sufficient.—Let the punishments ordained be strictly executed, and the criminal will cease to calculate upon impunity. If this mode fails, nothing will convince such characters that honesty is the best policy.—Greenock Ad.

LONDON, May 26.—A meeting of the Members of the House of Commons friendly to Reform, was held on Wednesday, at the residence of Lord Althorp in Downing-street. The object of the meeting was to ascertain the views of the English members upon the subject of the Irish Reform Bill. We understand that there was a strong and unanimous feeling expressed by the English members to give their support in the course of the conversation on this subject, it was remarked by one of the leading Irish members, that the Bill would not, as it stood, afford satisfaction to the Irish people, particularly that part of it which gives two members to the University of Dublin. Lord Althorp stated that the Bill should not be passed without due consideration, and we understand that his Lordship will confer with the Irish members for the purpose of hearing any suggestions for the amelioration of the Bill, so as to meet the wishes of their constituents and the nation at large.—Courier.

We understand that the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed on the 17th of April last, on the motion of Lord Harewood, have commenced their labours; and that the Duke of Manchester and Sir John Keane, late Governors of Jamaica, and some others, have been examined. The evidence as far as it has gone, we have reason to believe, is decidedly contradictory of the statements of the disregard of the planters to the welfare and comfort of their slaves, which have been so studiously impressed on the mind of the public. As the evidence given before the Lords is on oath, we anticipate that very important and useful information will result from the investigations of the Committee now sitting.—Ibid.

We are informed, on good authority, that Admiral Beaulieu proceeds to take the command of our ships off the Tagus; and Lord William Russell goes out with him, for the purpose of entering into negotiations immediately to settle the differences between Don Miguel and his brother Don Pedro.

The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment on Wednesday in honor of Mr. T. Atwood, the Birmingham deputation, and other reformers now in London.

Colonel Fox, son of Lord Holland, who resigned his post as equerry on the resignation of ministers, kissed hands at the Levee on Wednesday morning, on being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King.

What may happen upon the third reading of the Bill, we know not; but Ministers of course are aware of the ground they stand upon, and will risk no fatal issue. Lord Salisbury, and other Lords, intimated their intention of voting against the Bill in its future stages, should it not be altered so as to suit their views and propriety; and although the Opposition benches last night were empty, we have no security that the Tory phalanx may not rally at the last hour, and make a combined attack, on the third reading, to destroy the all but completed charter. But we repeat, that, ministers are of course prepared for all that disappointed rage may venture, and will crush, should it be attempted, the desperate stratagem. We dismiss, therefore, our fears, though we shall not relax our vigilance.—Times.

The Duke of Wellington quitted town on Wednesday for Strathfieldsay, where it is understood he will remain until the reform question is settled.

Thursday (the 24th) was the birth-day of the Princess Victoria, when her Royal Highness entered her 14th year. Their majesties gave a juvenile ball in honor of the occasion that evening, at the Palace of St. James's.

York Cathedral, after a lapse of three years and three months, was re-opened for divine service on Sunday se'night.

### FRANCE.

The Carlists do not appear to have been much discouraged by the failure of their plots at Mar-selles and Genoa. They are now agitating the country at various points; no sooner are they put down at one place than they rise in another, and there is every reason to believe that foreign agents are employed, and foreign gold profusely distributed. The Government have resolved on the adoption of vigorous measures; but it is stated from a private source, that the means which they propose to use are not considered sufficiently energetic by the leaders of the opposition, who make it one of their chief charges against the Ministry, that instead of encouraging the National Guard in an attempt to annihilate the Carlists, a criminal leniency has been exercised towards the agitators, and efforts have been used to disgust the National Guard with the service. There is reason to believe that the considerations which influenced the Government in their conduct, were highly honourable; but circumstances have given to the complaints of their opponents a degree of importance which commands attention.

The speculations respecting the Dutchesse de Berri are curious. According to some, she is in Italy—to others, in the South of France, and if we are to believe, a third set of gossips, even in the heart of Paris. One report is that the female taken on board the Carlo Alberto was really the Dutchesse de Berri; but that, not having been identified, the Government allowed her to escape, lest she should fall into the hands of the regular authorities, and be brought before a Jury of Frenchmen, who might not be disposed

to deal with her so leniently as the Ministry. It is now certain that Prince Talleyrand is about to leave England for a short time, during which a successor chosen by himself is to fill his place. This change, however, is totally unconnected with politics. The Prince has for many years past, resorted during the summer months, to the same spot for the benefit of the waters, and as he grows older he must the more require this annual relief from the fatigues of diplomacy. Should he go to Paris, however, the Parisians will not fail to ascribe his visit to some great political combination. The French funds have, notwithstanding the disturbances in the Provinces, risen a little.

Paris Papers of Wednesday, with the *Messenger des Chambres* of Thursday, have been received. The accounts from La Vendee are becoming rather serious, there appearing to be not only a greater stir and bustle among the Carlists than usual, but indications of plan and system, which tend to excite apprehensions of combined efforts, which may lead to much bloodshed. It is said, in an article from Angers, in the *Messenger des Chambres*, that M. de Bourmont is at the head of the general movement, and he directs, with reference to that all the subordinate details. Whether there is any truth in the rumour is impossible at present to say; but it can scarcely be doubted that there is a directing power somewhere, and that, too, aided by a considerable supply of money, otherwise simultaneous movements could not be made in so many quarters, nor could the material of the Carlists, such as proclamations, ribbons, pieces of coin, &c. &c., be furnished in such abundance. Much must, of course, depend upon the firmness and promptitude of the government, with regard to the putting down these disturbances, and a heavy responsibility rests, in this respect, upon Marshal Soult, who will, however, we are sure, adopt all measures that the circumstances of the case require. La Vendee, however, is a district in which it is very difficult for bodies of regular troops to act with effect.

The Foreign Intelligence by the Ant packet presents no one feature of peculiar interest or importance. The French Ministry would appear to be unsettled, as yet; the successor to M. Pele being still doubtful. The *Courier Francais* says.—On Wednesday evening, Marshal Soult was nominated President of the Council, and, in consequence, Count d'Argout and M. Montalivet tendered their resignation. On Thursday when Lord Grey's return to office was announced in Paris, the necessity for having the Minister of War at the head of the cabinet being diminished, M. De-pin was referred to. The funeral of M. Pele took place on Saturday. It was conducted with great pomp. The King has created the deceased Premier's brother a Peer of France.

The cholera still lingers in several parts of the continent, though in a subdued character.—It appears that the Turks have suffered a defeat by the Egyptians in the vicinity of St. Jean d'Acre, but have obtained a victory over the Bosnians. The accounts from Vienna state that the health of young Napoleon, who was reported to have died some time ago, is improving, and no doubt is now entertained of his speedy recovery.

By the French Mail, this morning, accounts from Brussels are of a warlike nature, and that the army has received orders to commence a general movement, and all officers on absence are immediately to join the army.—*Sun of Monday.*

The marriage of Prince Leopold and the eldest daughter of the King of France is finally fixed to take place the beginning of next month, at Compeigne, where the King and royal family will proceed to receive King Leopold.—*Tuesday Sun.*

## AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 23.

The House of Representatives of the United States were still engaged, at the latest intelligence from the seat of Government, in discussing the tariff question; and from the manner in which they proceeded, we do not see any immediate prospect of their coming to the end of their debate. This, being the most important subject that could come before Congress, ought to have been taken up four or five months ago, and not have been postponed until this late period. The Session has lasted almost seven months. In our opinion there is no apology for the procrastination that has occurred. If the parties cannot come together, and the result is to be, what is often and so loudly threatened, viz. a dissolution of the Union, what possible benefit can there be in putting off the question? If Congress should adjourn without passing an act on the general subject, or if they should pass one that shall not prove satisfactory to the South, the result that is threatened will be the same, if that threat is executed—the Union must be destroyed. Why then should not the experiment have been made, and the question settled, earlier in the season? If the Union is to fall a sacrifice, the sooner the country knows it the better.

There is, however, in all probability, something more than the mere tariff dispute involved in the course of proceeding. The United States Bank is behind; and as the decision of that question is calculated to have a more direct influence upon the presidential election, it is a far more interesting subject to his devoted and selfish partisans and supporters, than the possible loss of the Union. By waiting time in the discussion of the tariff bill, they multiply the chances for getting the bank bill put over, and in that way they doubtless hope to save General Jackson from the necessity of declaring himself one way or the other, and thus add to the chance of his obtaining the election.

How this contest will end we are not able to foretell. At present, the majority of the House appear to maintain their firmness, and we hope they will hold out. We should very much regret to hear of an adjournment until both the tariff and the bank are finally disposed of.

### WEST INDIES.

BERMUDA, JUNE 12.

SEVERE GALE.—During the evening of Thursday and morning of Friday last we were visited by a most terrific gale of wind, accompanied with rain, surpassing in violence any thing of the kind, at this season of the year, within an age. The weather had been clear and cloudy for two days previously, with the wind variable, and up to the hour of 8 o'clock, when the gale commenced, nothing in the appearance of the weather indicated an approaching storm, with the exception of the wind backing from South to North East, from which quarter it began to blow, increasing in strength at every blast, until it assumed the aspect and power of a dreadful tempest, and continued till about half past ten, p.m., by which time the wind had veered to the Southwest; it was then hoped that the storm had passed away, as it became comparatively calm; this, however, did not last long; the wind having shifted to the North-west, it began to freshen, and as if the respite was merely for the spirit of the tempest to collect its exhausted strength, it again burst forth, with, if possible, redoubled fury, and lasted till near 3 a.m. of Friday.—The only damage to the shipping that we have heard deserving of notice, was done in the