

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From Papers, by the John Porter at Halifax.

LONDON, JUNE 2.—THE MINISTRY.—The following are the principal ministerial arrangements for supplying the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Mr. Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Ripon.

In the Cabinet.—Mr. Spring-Rice, Secretary of the Colonies; Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of Carlisle, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Elline, Secretary at War.

Not in the Cabinet.—Mr. P. Thomson, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Francis Baring, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. W. Ord, Lord of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Ponsonby, appointed to the Commission of the Customs, vacant by the death of Mr. Roe. Lord King will probably be the successor of Mr. P. Thomson, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

This arrangement, however, appears not to be definitive, as several other individuals are spoken of as being likely to join the Ministry, and amongst others, Lord Radnor, Lord Duncannon, Lord Ebrington, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Mr. Abercrombie.

MINISTERIAL MEETING.—On Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, a very numerous meeting, consisting of upwards of 300 members of the House of Commons, took place at the Foreign Office, to hear the proposition of ministers with regard to the course of proceeding this evening on Mr. Ward's resolutions. The plan submitted by Lord Althorp was to adopt the principle embodied in Mr. Ward's resolutions, and to issue a commission, forthwith to enquire into the state of the Irish Church. This commission is to be of the most searching character and is to make a report at the earliest possible period. Upon the tenor of that report, will depend what future measures shall be adopted, but the most straight forward course is to be pursued. Lord Althorp was very warmly cheered in his address to the meeting. Mr. Abercrombie, too, addressed the meeting, in a very eloquent speech, strongly recommending the support of the ministers, and he was immensely cheered. Sir Francis Burt and several other members also spoke to the same purpose. The only question left undecided was, whether there should be a resolution of the House declaratory of Mr. Ward's proposition, or whether a commission simply should issue.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

PARLIAMENT.—Although the temporary stoppage of the Government has torn aside Mr. Ward's motion for reducing the Irish Church establishment, it will not prevent its being again brought forward whenever the business of Parliament permits. It will then be seen how far the government intend to go in their ideas of church reform, and what difference of tone is to be expected from the secession of the retiring members. As we have already said, if the ministry attempt to carry any sweeping experiments upon the church, they will find the feelings of the House of Lords arrayed in opposition to them and that opposition will be fatal. True policy will always correct abuses; if long unattended to they will turn to putrefaction, and the frame in which they are engendered become an easy prey to the batoners upon corruption. But while we grant there are abuses in the church establishment, we would not have them removed by any process which would destroy the vitality, and waste away the substance of religion itself. Let pluralities, if it is thought proper, be abandoned, let non-residence be prohibited; let Catholics and Dissenters be prevented from feeling the burden of toleration, and let the revenues of the church be divided, if possible, with arithmetical nicety between this Bishop who has too much, and that Curate who has too little; all that the church requires is, that the plan by which these measures are to be shaped shall not be the will of some factious and irreligious individuals, but the constitutional and fundamental property which was given her for the support of religion shall not be applied for a totally different purpose.

(From the Morning Herald.)

JUNE 3.

There was but little business done at the House of Lords yesterday. Several petitions, however, were presented both for and against the Church.

The Morning Sitting of the Commons were wholly occupied with the reception of petitions as usual.

Mr. A. Baring presented several petitions from Essex, in support of the Established Church, and expressed his satisfaction that the sentiments of the King and of Earl Grey were calculated to dispel all alarm on that subject.

Mr. C. Ferguson complained the introduction of the King's name on such an occasion, especially as the statement rested merely on newspaper authority.

Mr. A. Baring justified the cause he had pursued as being usual, and added that the sentiments attributed to the King remained uncontradicted.

At the Evening Sitting there was a great attendance of Members, and every indication of anxiety for the fate of the new Administration which all parties seemed to consider on its trial.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, on moving that the adjourned debate respecting the Irish Church should be resumed, entered into an explanation of the conduct and intentions of the Ministry with respect to the proposition before the House. He had now to state further, that his Majesty had, by the advice of his Ministers, been pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the state of Church property and Church affairs generally in Ireland. It was to be a lay Commission: Like inquiries are to be made in each parish and district with respect to Roman Catholics and Dissenters of all descriptions also as to the number of schools in each parish; the different religious persuasions of those who attended them; how supported, and if the numbers of the persons attending them were stationary on the decline or increasing, distinguishing the numbers and different religions in each case. He would venture to say that no Minister or set of Ministers, would have advised the Crown to adopt such a course without being not only prepared but determined to act upon that report when it was made. The noble Lord concluded by appealing to the Hon. mover to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Ward declined to do so, upon the ground that he had no confidence in the existence of the Administration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, then intimated his intention of moving the previous question, which he did accordingly.

Mr. Hume regretted that he could not give his confidence to the Administration, and referred to their past conduct as a proof of their inconsistency. The effect of the Commission would be to delay the peace of Ireland for another year.

An interesting debate ensued, in which many Members took part, the Members of the Administration in general admitting the principal of appropriation, though they could not sanction its avowal by the House without inquiry.

House of Commons.—Mr. Stanley entered into an explanation of his conduct in separating from his former colleagues, and thus expressed himself in reference to the great public question on which they differed: "I differ altogether from the Hon. Member for Middlesex, who states that there appears only to be a slight difference between the feelings of the present and the late Administration. The Commission which has been issued since I had the honour of holding the seals of the Colonial Department, involves the principle which, out of office, and in office I have upon every occasion, and in every place, held it to be my bounden duty to oppose, as it involves a principle which I conceive to be destructive of the whole principle of a Church Establishment."

Mr. O'Connell followed on the other side, and strongly denounced the vacillating conduct of the Government. He maintained that the Commission would not give any satisfaction to Ireland, and exhorted the Government to change its course, with a view to do justice to that Country.

Sir R. Peel condemned the inquiry as disturbing Church property, and establishing an example that might be extended to England.

Sir R. Ingles spoke to the same effect.

Lord Palmerston and Mr. Ellice, on the part of the Government, contended that the reform, and not the destruction of the Church was the object, and that the Cabinet was united on the question of the Commission, and the determination to act upon its report.

Eventually the House divided—For the previous question 395: for the original motion 120.

THE MINISTRY.—The rumours of disorganization in the government machinery, which have been some time in circulation, have now been confirmed, by the resignation of Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Earl of Richmond. The arrangement by which their places are to be supplied will be seen in another place. Differences are known to have long divided the Cabinet upon the subject of Church property, and the motion of Mr. Ward, for reducing the revenues of the Irish Church, could not fail of bringing these differences to a point; for, while some of the Ministers were disposed to give it a favourable reception, others in vindication of their avowed opinions, must either have set themselves in opposition to their colleagues, or have thrown up their places. That Mr. Stanley should have adopted the latter course, cannot be surprising, because the proposition made by Mr. Ward being in substance, the same as the 147th clause of the Irish temporality bill, to which Mr. Stanley in bringing forward that bill, had himself objected, to have acquiesced in its reception, would have been a contradiction of his former conduct, and to have taken a different side with men in the same administration, would have been a course which, in the case of vital and important measures, is not compatible with any Ministry's holding long together.

ROYAL MARINES.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased, in consequence of the long and meritorious services of the officers of this gallant corps, to command that the following beneficial arrangements shall immediately be carried into effect, viz:—The sixteen senior Brevet Majors to have the option of retiring on full pay, and, if declined by any of them to be offered to the next officer in succession, with this proviso, that no officer who shall refuse to accept the boon thus offered, will have an opportunity of re-entrating. The First Lieutenants, previous to 1815, are to be promoted to the rank of Captain on the unattached pay of seven shillings per diem, and to return to full pay as vacancies occur. The pay Captains to be entirely abolished: the staff of the corps will have that duty to perform. All field officers, with the exception of Commandants of the different divisions, Adjutants, and Quarter-masters, will have to do sea duty when called on; a roadster to that effect will in future be kept. During the late war the field officers' duty frequently devolved on Captains of the Royal Navy.—*Plymouth Herald.*

A revision of the dress of the officers of the army is about to take place. By the new regulation there will be a considerable saving of expense, without materially affecting the costly appearance of the regimentals. Lace which has nearly the same effect as embroidery, but is by no means so expensive, will be generally substituted. The regulation will be issued in the course of next month.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Captain Ross arrived at Hamburg on Wednesday week. He stopped there only one day, and proceeded immediately to Copenhagen, where he had it in view to engage some Greenland seamen, preparatory to another expedition towards the frozen regions.

A considerable amount of business has been done in the English funds this day, and some large money bargains have been made for the Accountant-General in anticipation of the shutting of Consols; and although the Market made a partially rally, notwithstanding these large purchases of Money Stock, it closed heavily, an evidence of the great amount of Stock upon the Market, and the present indifference to speculation. Consols for Money opened at 92½, went to 92 and closed at 92; for time they began at 92½, the highest price was 92½, and they left off at 92½.

In the Foreign Market though there has been a fair amount of business transacted in the Portuguese and Spanish Bonds, they have not closed at any advance in the quotations.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has made a most important change in the system of patronage which has hitherto prevailed in that establishment. Up to the present time, the patrons of the different livings have had the power of presenting to them, without restriction, and the people have been compelled to submit to the pastors thus imposed upon them. In future, however, they are to have the right of rejecting any nominee whom they may disapprove of. This change will be heard with delight throughout the whole of Scotland.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.—At 20 minutes before two this afternoon, May 2, a very dreadful shock was experienced in the neighbourhood of St. Phillip's church, in Birmingham. It appears that the Landlord of the Rocket Tavern, in little Charles street, is a fire-work maker, and at present absent at Worcester, where a large assortment of pyrotechnical devices were to have been forwarded to him this evening. The alleged cause of this catastrophe is stated to be the sudden explosion of some detonating powder which communicated with a large heap of touch paper. An immense quantity of gunpowder was on the premises (300 added to it only yesterday.) The prepared fire-works had occupied several artisans during the whole of Saturday, Sunday and the consecutive days. Three houses are completely destroyed; two were blown in the air; a girl at the moment frying beef steaks miraculously escaped; she was in the house adjoining the tavern. A company of the 8th Hussars arrived about half past three to clear the street of the multitude who beset it, an active search commenced and yet continues after the bodies. It is impossible to calculate on the probable loss of life. Twelve tradesmen were dining together in one room—no account has yet been received of any of them; four men and two women had been taken to the hospital, and two more are discovered dead; five were living a few minutes since. The fire was as short as it was destructive. Three quarters of an hour witnessed its commencement and end. Immense masses fell in the neighbouring streets. Furniture, &c. was blown in the air, yet few passengers were injured. One woman, from the shock, was actually lifted in the air, from one side of the street to the other, and is unhurt.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE RED SEA.—A French engineer, named Fournel, lately went to Egypt to investigate whether it was possible to unite these seas, and he had several interviews with the Pasha on the subject. The Pasha was very anxious in his enquiries, and very desirous that the attempt should be made; but nothing is yet determined on. The Pasha was desirous of securing the professional services of M. Fournel, but that gentleman, declined the offers made to him.—*Athenaeum.*

The Hon. George Cavendish, the candidate for North Derbyshire, in the room of the Earl of Burlington, is a second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and, if elected, will be the youngest member in the house.

Lord Egremont gave a real old English dinner at Petworthpark, a short time ago, to 3,500 women and children of Petworth and the surrounding parishes. There were 1,100 stone of beef and 800 plum puddings. The table reached nearly a mile and there was supposed to be 10,000 persons of all ranks to witness the joyous *fete*, most of whom participated in old English sports provided for their amusement. A grand display of fire works closed the happy day.

The journeymen Tailors are to return to their work on Monday next. We are glad to find that good sense has at length prevailed. The adage, that "wisdom comes with lack of food," holds good with them, as it has done with many others before them.

WARNING TO TAILORS.—An ingenious mechanic is making a machine for the purpose of sewing. It is to be on the stocking frame principle, and he has so far succeeded as to form a straight seam, which, when pressed down, looks equally neat and strong, as if done with a needle. Should the plan succeed generally, a suit of clothes, after they are cut out, may be put together by one man, in one hour, with the exception of working the button holes and putting buttons on.—*Bath Herald.*

It is calculated that the 20,000 tailors now idle in the metropolis were in the practice of working up 30,000 yards of canvas weekly for padding alone; so that the shipment of the Dutchee merchants will be considerably curtailed, or in other words, their dealings in this article in the London market will suffer to the extent of £1000 a week. If the strike is not speedily broken up, there is every chance of a new fashion being introduced which may supersede the use of it altogether.

Mr. George Stephenson, the civil engineer, stated to the committee on the Great Western Railway bill, on Wednesday, that by the proposed railway, 10,000 soldiers might be conveyed from London to Bristol in four hours.

PORTUGAL.
SURRENDER OF DON MIGUEL.
(From our own Correspondents.)
FALMOUTH, 11 P. M.

The City of Edinburgh Steamer, Sharp, has just arrived here from Lisbon, whence she sailed on Wednesday morning last. The news is important, which you will see by the accompanying, handed me by Capt. Sharp.

LISBON, MAY 27.
The war is now definitely at an end, Don Miguel having surrendered and embarking at the port of Sines or some other in Algarve, on board a British ship of war, as you will perceive from the enclosed Supplement to this day's *Chronica*, which His Majesty the Emperor himself condescended to hand to me half an hour ago at the Palace of Necesidades, where I went to congratulate him on the happy termination of his glorious labours, when from amongst the crowd of courtiers, he was pleased to single me out as a witness of the commencement and progress of his exertions during the siege of Oporto, when the aspect of affairs was any thing but encouraging. Don Pedro, I must say, bears his good fortune with the greatest moderation, and rejoices at the further effusion of blood being spared, and still more so at the safety of his brother, who, had he fallen into the hands of the Duke of Terceira's army instead of Saldanha's, it is apprehended, would have fallen a victim to the fury of the soldiers. Salutes from the batteries and all the ships of war in the river have been firing all this morning. The despatch of Marshal Saldanha, dated yesterday, from Evora, was brought this morning by his Aide-de-Camp, Col. Ximenes. It is asserted that Don Miguel ordered an attack, but that his soldiers refusing to obey secured him, when he made a virtue of necessity, and surrendered.

The City of Edinburgh steamer taking the despatch to England is now preparing to go out, and fearing to miss the opportunity, I conclude.

Don Carlos is said to be in the same boat with Miguel. The *Donegal*, 74, is to carry them to England.

(Supplement to No. 124 of the *Chronical Constitutional de Lisbon.*)
"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of this day, which accompanied two copies of orders, received by your Excellency from the Government of Lisbon, as well as a packet of proclamations, signed by Don Pedro, Duke of Braganza; and, in reply, it is my duty to state that, in order to avoid the shedding of more Portuguese blood, the propositions of which your Excellency has sent me a copy are accepted.

"As it is permitted to Don Miguel to embark in any port, and in any of the vessels of either of the four Allied Powers, he has chosen the port of Sines, or any other in Algarve, and on board an English vessel; and he desires to know whether her most Serene Highness the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria, who is in the fortress of Elvas, is to accompany him.

"It now remains to make the necessary arrangements, for which purpose I wait the orders of your Excellency, and I am ready to appear in any place which you may point out, if it should be necessary.—God preserve your Excellency.

(Signed)
"JOSE ANTONIO DE AZEVEDO LEMOS,
Lieutenant-General.
"Evora, May 26, 1834.
To the most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor Conde de Saldanha."

COLONIAL.
From the Nova Scotian.
NEW BRUNSWICK LAND COMPANY.—W. E. Cornack, Esq. the New Brunswick Land Company's Resident Agent at Campbellton, on the South West Bank of the Miramichi arrived here in the John Porter, and proceeds in a few days to his station in the sister Province. From him we learn that the Companies operations will henceforward be conducted upon a combined and useful plan; that instalments to the amount of £40,000 have by this time been paid down, and that arrangements have been made for the sale of lands, and the settlement of Emigrants upon a large scale.—We have beside us a valuable little tract, put forth by the Company in England, descriptive of the natural advantages of the Province generally and of the lands they own in particular—this is accompanied by an excellent map, the whole forming a safe and valuable guide book for the Emigrant—showing at a glance the distances from Britain to the nearest points, the supplies necessary to bring out, and the arrangements most suitable for obtaining a passage and remitting money to the Colony.

Mrs. Carr.—This young lady who came to Nova Scotia about eighteen months ago, to establish an infant School in Halifax, having completed her engagement, and resigned her interesting charge, returns, we understand to her native Country in the Cordelia. The experiment, here, has so far been eminently successful—the indelible and intelligent efforts of Miss Carr have been ably seconded by the zeal of the Ladies Patrons; and a multitude of little impoverished and helpless beings, have been trained to habits of order, and lured onwards to the paths of virtue and knowledge. Having fully accomplished the object of her mission, this fair Apostle of a new system of education, leaves us under pleasing auspices; and it is to be hoped, that the vine she has reared and nourished will gradually overstep the land: and that the amiable and companionable qualities which she has displayed during her residence here, and that have won for her so large a portion of friends, will elsewhere secure a desirable and permanent establishment. For ourselves and the community, while regretting her departure, we cannot but wish her in after life, to enjoy large share of that rational happiness which it seems her delight to diffuse.

TRIESTE FROM THE ENEMY.—The Hon. Daniel Webster, in the course of an extremely eloquent speech recently pronounced in the United States Senate, described Great Britain as "a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

MARTINIQUE.—The Eighty free persons of colour, who were mentioned some time since, as being captured in the Island of Martinique, with arms in their possession, and connected with the recent revolt, were to have been shot on the 20th ult. On the morning of that day, being the time of our latest information thence, every preparation was made to carry the awful sentence into effect. The ships of War in port, were moored opposite the town with their guns in readiness to put down any thing like an attempt at rescue or insurrection.—*Bermuda Gazette.*

MAGNIFICENT DONATION.—The New York Papers acknowledge, with becoming