

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

This Evening the Earl of Winchester and Lord Coventry presented several petitions, praying for protection to the Established Church, and against the admission of Dissenters to the Universities.

On the motion of Lord Wharcliffe, 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 these 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 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 these inquiries, he would feel it his duty to move the adjournment of the house—(hear, 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 statement of yesterday, that up till 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 own 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 it. 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 anywhere. 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 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 services will allow, and interfere with the public business, why then Parliament, my Lords, has a perfect right to interfere. (Here.) 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 deploras 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 or 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 sneer, 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 servants, 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 Winchester said the second reading of the Poor Law's 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.

FURTHER RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

JOURNAL OFFICE, 1 o'Clock.

We have just been favored with a Cork paper of the 13th July, brought by the brig Nehemiah—its news is highly interesting; Earl Grey and Lord Althorp have resigned; although it is evident this event has been brought about by differences on the affairs of Ireland, being without the papers of the previous day we are left in ignorance as to the particular points upon which these differences originated, and shall look with much anxiety for an arrival which will put us in possession of further information on the subject.—By the subjoined extracts it will be seen that all was uncertainty as to their successors.

CORK, JULY 15.

The London Journals of Thursday, 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 4 per cent, and are at present quoted at 92 3-8. The panic in the Spanish market appears to increase; the Certes 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 as successor to his 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 so 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 has affixed his name to it, and has exerted himself to conquer the reluctance which some Members have evinced to join in the call.

THE MINISTRY.—Nothing decisive has yet transpired on the subject of general suspense and anxiety—the formation 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 who 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 of the whole 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, the consideration and immediate decision of which are pressing and not to be postponed; that most 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 that 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 evidence 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 definite has been concluded.—Morn. Her.

Quarter past three 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 insane as to assign the Premiership to Lord Brougham.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the formation of a new Cabinet. It was pretty currently reported 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 understand that Lord Melbourne is gone down to Windsor.—Standard.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 27th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for next week, } HENRY SMITH, Esq.

SAVING'S BANK. Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

By Authority.



HEAD QUARTERS, } Fredericton, 20th August, 1834. } MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c.

1st. Batta. Queen's County Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS. 20th Aug. Lieut. Robt. Smith, Do. Danl. Vanwert, vice Bulyes deceased, 21st do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS. 20th do. Ensign Thomas Golding vice Vanwert Do. Caleb Merritt, do Smith, 21st do.

TO BE ENSIGN. 20th do. Wm. Carpenter, Gent. vice Merritt, 20th do.

1st. Batta. Saint John City Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS. Lieut. John Robertson, vice Nesbit, who retires with his rank.

Do. Peter Duff, vice T. Nicholson appointed to the County Regiment, dated 21st August.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS. Lieutenant Alexander Robertson to be 1st Lieutenant, vice John Robertson, 20th August.

Do. William Haggerty, do. vice Duff, 21st August.

By command, GEORGE SHORE, Adjutant General Militia.

Fredricton, 25th August, 1834.

The General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Harry Peters was President, is dissolved.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c.

1st. Battalion York.

John Saunders Shore, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the Artillery Company.

1st. Battalion Carleton.

TO BE CAPTAINS. Lieut. A. B. Sharp of a new Company, 26th Aug.

Do. Wm. McKenzie do. 27th do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS. Ensign A. S. Carman from 1st Battalion York, 26th Aug.

Do. Ralph Beardsley, vice, McKenzie, 27th do.

Do. Elijah Estabrooks vice Hannah, deceased, 28th do.

Alanson Lockwood, Gent. 29th do.

TO BE ENSIGNS. William Hannah, Gent. vice Estabrooks, 26th do.

Abner Bull vice Beardsley, 27th do.

Horace Beardsley, 28th do.

Charles Rice to be Surgeon, vice Baldwin removed from the County.

The 1st Battalion Saint John County Militia will be inspected on Tuesday

the 23d September, and the 2d Battalion on Thursday the 25th, and Saturday the 27th September, instead of the days previously ordered.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.	Name	Amount
388,	Henry Fisher, & }	£15 0
389,	Israel Smith,	15 0 0
390,	do. do.	45 0 0
391,	John Robertson,	25 0 0
392,	do.	10 0 0
393,	do.	20 0 0
394,	Adam D. Allan,	15 0 0
395,	Lieut. E. Broderick,	10 0 0
396,	James McDonald,	10 0 0
397,	do.	25 0 0
398,	do.	10 0 0
399,	do.	30 0 0
400,	William Gordon,	30 0 0
401,	James Peters, Junr.	3 0 0
402,	Trustees of Schools, Portland,	20 0 0
403,	do. City of St. John,	10 0 0
404,	do. do.	20 0 0
405,	do. do.	20 0 0
406,	do. Lancaster,	20 0 0
407,	do. do.	20 0 0
408,	do. do.	10 0 0
409,	do. St. Martins,	20 0 0
410,	do. do.	20 0 0
411,	do. do.	20 0 0
412,	G. F. S. Berton,	177 3 0
413,	Trustees of Schools, St. Martins,	20 0 0
414,	Edward Baker,	54 9 6
416,	Geo. Ledingham,	5 0 0
417,	Geo. Rogers,	30 0 0
418,	do.	25 0 0
419,	S. H. Whitlock,	228 16 9 1/2
420,	Harris Heath,	50 0 0
421,	John McLean,	50 0 0
422,	do.	30 0 0
423,	Henry Parlee,	20 0 0
424,	Elisha A. Cunliffe,	85 0 0
425,	William Blackmore,	8 0 0
426,	T. T. Hewlett,	100 0 0
427,	Andrew B. Hammond,	10 0 0
428,	Samuel Goslin,	15 0 0
429,	Gileard Secord,	20 0 0

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B. August 18, 1834.

R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

Our latest dates from England are to the 15th ult. via Halifax.

AT a meeting of the Members of the Bar, resident in Fredericton, held at the Attorney General's Office on Monday the 25th day of August, 1834, in consequence of the death of the late the Honorable Mr. Justice BLISS.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL in the Chair. It was moved by the ADVOCATE GENERAL, and unanimously Resolved, That the Members of the Bar do attend the Funeral in full Robes, wearing Cape Hat Bands, in the usual form of Mourners, and also that they wear Crape on the Left Arm until the end of Michaelmas, as a mark of the high respect they entertained for him during his life.

And further Resolved, That Notice of the above Resolution be given to the Members of the Bar resident in other parts of the Province, and be also published in the next Royal Gazette.

PROMOTION, 74th Regt.—Lt. R. Binney to be Captain by purchase.

London Markets, July 12.—The demand for Sugar has revived, and considerable sales have been made in B. P.; in molasses there is no alteration.

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

MORENO.—Mr. Hovedon and Mr. Gordon, the Chancery and common law barristers, have given it as their opinion that Moreno has been guilty of murder in the case of Mr. Boyd, and that he may be tried in Britain. It is supposed, however, that the miscreant has already left the country.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 13.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—We are called on to record one of the most scandalous acts of popular violence, which were ever perpetrated in this community. We announced in a postscript to our last paper, dated at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, that the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown, was then in flames, having been set on fire by a mob assembled for the purpose. The Convent is situated on Mount Benedict, at the distance of about a mile from the central portion of Charlestown, and two or three miles from this city. The principal building was an edifice of brick, about eighty feet in length, and four stories high. Among the other buildings were a farm house and cottage. The inmates of the convent were the Lady Superior, five or six nuns, three female attendants, and from fifty to sixty children, placed there by their friends, principally Protestants, for the purpose of instruction.

At a little after 11 o'clock on Monday night, an alarm of fire was given in this city and the neighboring towns, produced by the burning of several tar barrels in the neighborhood of the convent. It appears that this must have been a preconcerted signal, for assembling, among the mass of citizens who would be collected, a large number who had entered into a combination for the destruction of the convent. A party of fifty to a hundred persons, or perhaps more, disguised by fantastic dresses and painted faces, assembled before the convent, and after warning the inmates, who had all retired to rest, by loud noises and threats of violence to make their escape, proceeded to make an actual assault upon the house. The ladies of the convent, alarmed by these threats of violence, immediately awoke the children under their charge, and with them retreated