

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 17.

The dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet lays a temporary obstruction, and nothing more, in the path of that great experiment which has been making during the last four years to apply to Great Britain the principles and practice of a Government directly influenced by the people. The present is not the first unfortunate incident which has occurred in the course of this momentous trial. But the experiment is one which cannot eventually fail; for the end is rooted in the heart of the nation, and happily, in the very first stage of the proceeding, the most ample means of ultimate success were provided for us, which never can, by any exertion of violence or fraud, be revoked. But in the mean time, what dreadful evils may be perpetrated! Providentially, upon the means of practical good government, Lord Grey's reform Cabinet was unanimous, at least its internal disagreements bore no visible fruits, and the Reform Bill itself, the key of power, became the law of England. The first Grey Cabinet broke up upon the extent to which the machinery furnished by the Reform Bill should be applied to the reorganization of the Irish Church establishment. The chief of that Cabinet was hustled out upon another Irish question not ostensibly connected with the church, and less through the positive treachery, we apprehend, than the meddling and morbid spirit of intrigue inherent in a well known person. — *Evening Mail.*

(FROM THE TIMES.)

It is not pretended by any body, and we are sure it would be most unjust to His Majesty to assert, that his objections to the continuance of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet were of a personal nature in so far as concerned his Lordship. His Majesty is known, however, to entertain an aversion which amounts to absolute loathing towards one individual (by courtesy called "learned") of the late Cabinet. Respecting him the King makes no scruple of speaking out, as of an itinerant mountebank, who has not only disgraced the Cabinet of which he formed part, but has dragged the Great Seal of England through the kennel, and degraded, by his unnumbered antics and meannesses, the highest office of the law and state in England.

We think it right also to take this opportunity of stating that the passage (in the communication sent to us on Saturday Morning) relating to the Queen, has no foundation in fact. Her Majesty had not the slightest concern with this revolution in the Cabinet. Having without examination, and under the first excitement of such extraordinary intelligence, published a statement which seemed to bear hard upon Her Majesty, we have sincere pleasure in giving it this decided contradiction, and in declaring our belief that the Queen is not capable of any undue intermeddling with public affairs, or of attempting what we are sure she could not accomplish if she did—to exercise any influence upon the mind of her Royal Consort, in what relates to his sole authority as Sovereign.

Now to the facts:—The Duke of Wellington has accepted office *pro tempore*—that is to say, he desires to reserve himself until the return of Sir R. Peel, who is at present abroad. It is believed that the Duke would be quite willing to enter upon the discharge of the duties of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and cede the post of Premier to the Right Hon. Baronet, if the latter should be disposed to take that high station in preference to any other. There is also no reason to doubt that His Majesty has expressed a strong and earnest desire that Mr. Stanley should be included in the Government. If these things be true, and the authority upon which we receive them compels us to believe them so, it is obviously premature and unreasonable to declare that the Administration about to be formed will set their faces against all reform. Was Mr. Stanley opposed to all reform? We do not say that he will choose to join the administration; but in the fact that the King desires that he should join it we think we can discover, without any affectation of sagacity a determination in favour of, not against, the removal of the reform of abuses. But it will be said that the amount of the reform to be achieved is a most important consideration, and that the country will not be contented with as little of reform as it got last session. We fully acceded to this opinion; but what did the Lord Chancellor tell the people in the north? Why, that if little were done last session, less would be done in the next session. Was there any thing very promising to the country generally, or to the Reformers in particular, in this? We think not; and we cannot discover the slightest ground for apprehending that, however ingeniously conservative the Duke may happen to be, he can possibly do less than Lord Brougham threatened to content himself with doing (vouching at the same time for his colleagues) in the next session of Parliament.

Surely some of our contemporaries err exceedingly in supposing that any Minister can in these times put down reform, or that any man is to be found insane enough to let slip any opportunity of maintaining peace abroad and content, by economy and retrenchment at home. Such apprehensions must be affected; no rational man can seriously entertain them. We have no fear (because the event is impossible) that the march of retrenchment can be impeded; and we are confident that our friendly relations with foreign powers will be maintained; for wantonly to disturb them would be to plunge the country in expenses which it would not bear, and raise up to the Minister an enemy on every square foot of ground throughout the empire.

What the measures of the new Administration will be, no one, we suppose, will

venture to predict. It should, however, be stated that the friends of the Duke of Wellington declare that he thinks "a great church reform necessary and inevitable;" and that, "generally, he will be found friendly to all sound and sincere reform." Time will show what is meant by these general expressions, but it should be recollected that they are neither more general nor weaker than what the late Chancellor said about caution and temperance reform, when at the dinner to Earl Grey he rebuked "the impatient urgency" of Ministers, and called up Lord Durham.

We have little to add respecting the history of the late change. It is difficult, we think for any one to believe that the dismissal of the late ministers was not the result of a preconcerted intrigue; yet we owe it to fairness and justice to state, that men of high character positively assert that the fact is not so. They do not, however, affect to conceal that the change which has taken place has long been a cherished project of His Majesty. Lord Melbourne was the bearer of the King's communication to the Duke of Wellington. The Secretaries of State have already received an intimation to attend the Council to day for the purpose of delivering up the seals. Some people complain of this as rather sharp practice, which, in truth, it is.

COURT CIRCULAR.—The Duke of Wellington received a despatch from His Majesty at an early hour on Saturday morning. His Grace was then at his seat at Strathfieldsay, Hants. The noble Duke went to Brighton to attend the King, and had an audience of His Majesty. His Grace remained at Brighton till yesterday morning, when the Duke left the Pavilion for town, arriving at Apsley house, Piccadilly, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Summonses were issued on Friday night to the Ministers to attend a Cabinet Council at 12 o'clock the following day, at the Foreign Office. The whole of the members of the Cabinet, consisting of Viscount Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Mulgrave, Viscounts Duncannon and Palmerston, Mr. Secretary Rice, Lord Auckland, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Lord Holland and John Russell, the Right Hon. J. Abercromby and E. Ellice and Sir John Hobhouse, attended the meeting, and remained about an hour in deliberation. Despatches to His Majesty at Brighton, were afterwards forwarded by Viscount Melbourne.

Viscount Ebrington visited Viscount Melbourne in the afternoon at the Treasury. In the evening Viscount Melbourne, Mr. Secretary Rice, and other Ministers, dined with Lord Holland at Holland house, Kensington.

The Lord Chancellor and the Right Hon. J. Abercromby dined with Lord John Russell, at his residence at Whitehall, on Saturday evening.

Despatches from His Majesty at Brighton were received yesterday by Viscount Melbourne, and despatches were at two different periods forwarded yesterday to His Majesty at Brighton by the noble Viscount.

The Duke of Richmond and Sir James Graham went on Friday to Knowsley Hall, the residence of Lord Stanley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—No event ever produced more general astonishment in the city than that announced this morning of the dissolution of the Ministry. There have been misgivings felt repeatedly of late that all was not right, and the impression had spread widely that it could not hold together long after the re-assembling of Parliament, but that it should break up at this moment scarcely entered into the contemplation of any one. Of the causes which led to this change, and of its future consequences, all were of course deeply engaged in discussion during the day, and speculations and conjectures without end were hazarded. It is remarkable that all the stories circulated respecting the circumstances which preceded, though otherwise discordant enough, agree in one point—that it came as suddenly upon Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, and was as much unexpected by them, as it proves to the country at large. In general, too, there is another agreement in naming Lord Althorp's elevation to the upper house as one of the more immediate causes which led to the dissolution of the Cabinet. The statements on this head, which appear on the whole best entitled to attention, say that the visit of Lord Melbourne to Brighton was on official business, wholly unconnected with the continuance or otherwise of himself and his colleagues in power, and that in the course of the interview, when the Premier had respectfully intimated to His Majesty, that under certain circumstances which he described, neither himself nor those who acted with him, could retain office, putting the matter however merely in the way of hypothesis, the King chose to regard the question in a more literal point of view, and reminding his Lordship of a former conversation, in which he had remarked, at the time of Lord Grey's resignation, that it was impossible for him to conduct the public business without the assistance of Lord Althorp as leader of the House of Commons, concluded by intimating that he expected his resignation in consequence, and was quite prepared to accept it.

On the future course of events the speculations are much more various, and necessarily much less to be depended on. The city politicians are all but unanimous in anticipating some serious convulsion if it shall appear that an Anti-Reform Administration is about to be formed; and they agree also in thinking, that any Ministry, to have a chance of permanence, must be as liberal at least in its measures as that just put down.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 16.—Sir James Kempt and the Rev. M. Wynyard arrived yesterday at the Pavilion, on a visit to their Majesties.

The Duke of Wellington arrived a little

after 5 o'clock last evening at the palace, and had an audience immediately of the King. His Grace afterwards formed one of the Royal dinner party, and also slept at the palace; he took his departure this morning at an early hour, on his return to London.

Whoever may have caused the dissolution of Lord Melbourne's Ministry, there is one thing certain that His Majesty has given his commands to the Duke of Wellington to form a new one. Of the truth of this statement there is not a question of doubt. His Grace will meet His Majesty to-morrow at St. James's palace, for which purpose the King will leave here at an early hour in the morning. A near relative of Sir Robert Peel's, at present residing here, despatched a special messenger yesterday morning to the hon. baronet, now at Paris, by way of Dieppe, with the news of the turning out of the Whigs, and desiring his return immediately.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The above paper, which appears to possess more knowledge of the present aspect of affairs than any of its contemporaries, has this morning given the following outline of the persons likely to be appointed to form the next administration:—

"Strange as it may appear, a Tory administration will forthwith appear on the stage. The Whigs deliver up the seals of office this day, and their successors will be immediately installed. Some of the arrangements will probably be provisional till the return of Sir Robert Peel, who is now at Florence, and to whom an express was immediately sent. The Duke of Wellington having been entrusted with the formation of the ministry is, of course, First Lord of the Treasury; and it is understood that Lord Ellenborough is Foreign Secretary; Sir C. Mansfield is to be Home Secretary; Sir George Murray is to have the Colonies. What has been offered to Sir Robert Peel has not transpired; it is not impossible he may be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Aberdeen is personally disagreeable to Louis Philippe, and does not therefore occupy his former place of Foreign Secretary. He may possibly be president of the Council, or fill some such office. It may be taken for granted that Lord Lyndhurst will be Chancellor; and we understand that when congratulated yesterday on regaining the seals he appeared much elated.

The Duke of Wellington has, it is supposed, been for some time in readiness for the summons, and dined on Saturday with the King. The Duke arrived in town yesterday.

A dissolution of parliament may be expected forthwith—in a fortnight, we believe. Some of the Tories have already taken their measures with reference to it. Sir John Beckett, for instance, has gone to Leeds. With the present House of Commons, the Duke of Wellington could not exist a week.

DEATH OF EARL SPENCER.—We regret to hear of the death of the venerable Earl Spencer, which took place on Monday, at a quarter past three o'clock, p. m. at his country seat, Althorp park, Northamptonshire. His Lordship had not for a considerable period taken an active part in politics, though deeply immersed in them during the revolutionary war. Having been first Lord of the Admiralty at the period of the most brilliant success of our navy, his name will ever be connected with our national glory. We believe this was the most important office the noble earl held, and his services in that situation will long be remembered by the profession. By his death Lord Althorp goes to the upper house. Earl Spencer was born on the 1st September, 1758, and was, consequently, rather more than seventy six years of age. His Lordship had several sons, one of whom, Sir R. Spencer, a captain of the army, died about two years ago. Two others of his sons have been known to the public, one as a gallant officer, the other on account of the change in his religion. His Lordship was a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter House, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Knight of the Garter, &c. Through a long life, passed amidst scenes of party violence, he commanded universal respect. For many years he was a magnificent patron of the arts, and in him the lovers of bibliography will lose a most valuable and tasteful patron.

It is understood that the riband of the garter vacant by the death of Earl Spencer will be conferred either upon the Duke of Sutherland or the Duke of Hamilton. — *Morning Post.*

COLONIAL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE HALIFAX MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, November 5, 1834.

Continued from our last.

Compare the advantages of Burke and Sheridan, Canning and Mansfield,

Curran and Erskine, with those of the thousands of wealthy youths poured out from the ancient Colleges of Britain, whose command of masters, well stored libraries, and leisure for foreign travel and domestic study and reflection, would seem to have peculiarly fitted them to shine as Orators and Statesmen—and you will be convinced that there is a power in the human mind, to control all outward circumstances, and raise itself up from the lowest of social degradation to the highest point of moral influence and intellectual renown. Need I refer you to the Franklins and Fergusons, the Johnsons and the Fultons, to convince you that even on the roughest roads of Scholarship and Science, those who would appear to have the greatest advantages may be distanced by the genius and perseverance of the most obscure.

These splendid individual instances have often been pressed upon your attention; and I only allude to them here, that I may enquire, whether men in masses may not achieve for their common country, a moral and intellectual reputation, and a measure of collective prosperity and influence, equally disproportioned to her apparent means—equally honorable to their joint exertions—and equally worthy of that untiring diligence and indefatigable hope, without which nothing valuable can ever be attained? I think they can. I would have you think so; and sanctioned by your judgment, I wish the sentiment to go abroad over the Province, and to become strongly impressed upon the minds of my youthful countrymen, until it ripens into a cheerful and fixed determination to raise up their native land to a point of distinction in Agriculture, Commerce and the Arts—in Literature and Science—in Knowledge and Virtue, which shall win for her the admiration and esteem of other lands, and teach them to estimate Nova-Scotia rather by her mental riches and resources, than by her age, population or geographical extent. With Nations as with Individuals, though much depends on natural endowments, much also depends on first impressions and early culture; and with them, as with us, though in some cases accidents may make or mar, it rarely happens that their ruling passions and fixed determinations do not control their destiny.

This is the infant hour, or if you will the childhood of our country; and it is, if not for you and I, at all events for the races among whom we live, and to whom our public declarations are addressed, to say what shall be her future progress—what resources shall be placed within her reach—what rules laid down for her guidance—what opinions and determinations indelibly impressed upon her mind.

Shall we then neglect this high duty, which we owe alike to the hardy pioneers by whom the Province was conquered and explored, and who have done so much for us; and to those generations that must come after, and to whose feet our knowledge and virtues should be as a lamp, and over whose destiny, whether for good or evil, we have such extensive control? Shall we lie down in idleness and doubt, because we are but a handful of men, and because our country might be almost hidden in some of the Canadian Lakes? Shall we forego all mental competition, because other countries are larger and more advanced? Shall we aspire to no national character—no combined influence—no honorable report? Shall we turn recreant to the blood and example of those glorious Islands, from which we derive our language and our name? Shall we forget the obscurity of their origin—the vicissitudes of their history, and the obstacles which their children and our fathers triumphed over and controlled? Or shall we, upon a Continent peopled by their descendants, sell our birthright for the pottage of timidity and sloth? Shall we teach our children to seek excuses for idleness and irresolution, in the narrow dimensions of their country—and to tacitly yield to a Canadian or Virginian superiority in all things, because he chanced to inherit a more fertile soil, and can reckon a million who bear his name?

The doubt that we could not do otherwise, has often painfully oppressed my mind; but I have taught myself to hope, to reason, and resolve, and I am satisfied that we may, if we choose, tread a far higher path than that to which it would, at a first view, appear our destiny must inevitably lead. Will you throw aside your own doubts, and labour for a "consummation so devoutly to be wished?" Will you, on this night, pledge with me your faith that there shall come a time when *Nova-Scotia* will be a name of distinction and of pride; when it shall be a synonyme for high mental and moral cultivation; when the sound of it in a Briton's ears, shall be followed by the reflection that

the good seed he sowed has fallen upon genial soil—and when the American, while glancing his eye over the map of this mighty continent, shall recognize, in the little Peninsula jutting out upon the bosom of the Atlantic, the home of a race, superior to many and second to none of the countless tribes by whose gigantic territories they are embraced?

With mere politics, whether general or local, in this Institute we never interfere; and I have elsewhere such a surfeit of the angry contentions they engender, as to be the last to introduce them here. But there is a philosophy, taught by the experience of nations and of the human mind, upon which we may reflect and reason without offence. And if any ask, how can you talk of a distinct national character, without a severance of the colonial connexion? or how can you hope to raise Nova-Scotia on the scale of importance, without schemes of spoliation and conquest, criminal and absurd?—here is my answer: the improvement I contemplate—the distinction at which I aim—are neither incompatible with our present political position, or with the peace and independence of our neighbors. I wish to lay the foundations of our future fame much deeper than the mere politician would lay them—to reap a harvest more blameless and enduring than foreign conquest and oppression could afford.

Providence has given us a separate country, and the elements of a distinct character—we cannot change what the hand of nature has performed. But can we not follow out the benevolent designs of Providence, and fill up, with pleasing tints and graceful animation, the outline which nature has but sketched? Can we endanger our friendly relations with Britain, or excite the jealousy of our neighbors, by becoming wise and virtuous—by establishing a high standard of moral excellence, and making to Nova-Scotians the great truths of Religion, Philosophy and Science, familiar as household words—by exciting among our population a desire for distinction, and a taste for Literature and Art, as general as is the taste of music in modern Italy, or as was the love of country which distinguished ancient Rome?

But, it may be said, what can a little Society such as this accomplish? Need I remind you that a few intelligent and determined men can do almost any thing, to which reason and sound policy are not opposed. Have not smaller combinations, ere now, broken down the superstitions, dispelled the ignorance, and elevated the moral and social character of distant millions, who seemed sunk in the lowest deep of barbaric degradation? Does not that great reformation, which is now spreading over the new world and the old, restoring to humanity those who had been transformed to demons, and rescuing all ranks and classes from sorrow and pollution, owe its origin to a few enlightened and determined men? To the work before us our means are not more disproportioned. They had distant and hostile tribes to reform; we have our countrymen to improve, who surround us on every side. They had deep rooted customs and inveterate prejudices to contend with; we have the docile and vigorous genius of a youthful people in our hands.

If we encourage each other to love the land of our birth, or our adoption, and make that affection the perennial spring of virtue and of knowledge, that our country may be honored—if we teach our children, our friends and neighbors, that as mind is the standard of the man, so it is of the nation; and that it becomes the duty of each individual to cast into the public treasury of Nova-Scotia's reputation something to make her "loved at home, revered abroad,"—and if this feeling becomes as general throughout the country, as to be recognized as a stimulant and a principle of action, our work will be more than half accomplished, and we may leave the rest to time. Holding these opinions, I do assure you that I have watched the progress of this Institute with earnest solicitude and delight; for as a little leaven leaveneth the lump, I have fondly hoped, that it would become the centre from which sound knowledge and correct feeling would be diffused; and that from its walls a voice of inspiration, encouragement and hope, would go abroad over the Province, elevating the minds of our countrymen, and attuning their hearts to virtue.

To be continued.

ALL Persons are cautioned against purchasing a Promissory Note, drawn by T. W. NEWCOMEN, dated on or about the 4th day of October last, payable to the Subscriber on demand, for £23 10 s.—the said Note having been paid by the drawer, and lost by or stolen from the Subscriber.

T. W. NEWCOMEN. Fredericton, 18th December, 1834.—3W.p.