show that gamblers and speculators could deal with them as they liked, without the slightest reference to the interests of the landed proprietors; from which fact he inferred the expediency of altering the sliding scale, and establishing a fixed duty, although he only then asked the house to pledge itself to an early consideration of the question. He rejoced that the time had at length arrived when the house would decide as to the persons and principles by which the country was to be governed, but he hoped that ample time would be taken to discuss measures of such importance. The country would not be satisfied if the house decided only upon the persons without at all deciding, or even indicating, the principles upon which the government was to be in future carried on. Unless something of this kind was disclosed before the termination of that debate the country would be disappointed, and their debate would be considered as a mere party struggle. The right hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his conviction that the measures proposed by the present ministry must ere long be adopted, and that, by whatever ministers they might hereafter be proposed, they should meet with his support.

Mr. D'Israeli and Lord Pollington supported the amendment.

Mr. Bernal and Commodore Napier eulogised the government and supported the address.

Mr. Roebuck censured both the ministry and the opposition, and should vote for the address.

Mr. Muntz should support the address.

The debate was adjourned.

THIRD ADJOURNED DEBATE—THE AMENDMENT CARRIED.

House of Commons, Friday, Aug. 27.

Mr. Milnes shortly addressed the house in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Rennie, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Hindley supported the address.

Mr. Hawes, in strong terms, commented upon the attack made by the hon. member for Brighton on his political friends and subsequently attempted to grapple with the arguments and calculations used by Mr. Goulburn on the previous evening. In reference to the fact that Sir R. Peel would have two whigs for his colleagues in his administration, he declared that he would prefer having Sir R. Peel for a dictator, rather than see him surrounded by such colleagues. If the right hon. baronet should come into power, as it was assumed he would throughout that debate, if he legislated upon general, rather than upon sectional and personal interests, he (Mr. Hawes) would offer to him no factious opposition. He must say, however, that he feared the right hon. baronet would pursue a course which would compel him to rank himself in the opposition to his administration.

Mr. Wigney and Capt. Polhill supported the amendment.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell supported the address.

Mr. Christmas and Lord F. Egerton supported the amendment.

Mr. Villiers opposed it.

Mr. O'Connell said it was well known that he was in favour of the repeal of the corn-laws, and yet he stood in that house as the representative of two of the largest agricultural counties in Ireland, returned by both without having solicited a vote, or being present at his election in either. This proved that the agriculturists of Ireland did not think those duties on corn very advantageous to them. He asserted that the corn-laws were a robbery of the poor, to whom a stone was given them when they asked for bread, and for his own part he only agreed to the 8s. fixed duty as an instalment, as a step to get rid of those laws altogether. He complained that the reform bill had given an iniquitous preference to the landed over the mercantile interests of the community, and that it was to the £50 tenant-at-will clause that Sir R. Peel had to attribute his majority. The hon. and learned gentleman then enumerated all the beneficial acts of the present ministry, and contended that the whigs were really deserving of popular support. The conservatives, however, had obtained a majority, but there never was such gross bribery since the world began as had been resorted to in order to obtain it. The hon. gentleman then entered upon his grievances of Ireland, a country to which England owed much, while it owed to England nothing but execration.

Sir R. Peel said, if he felt still more acutely than he did for his party under the censure of the hon. and learned gentleman, he was not without some reasons for consolation in the reflection that the hon. gentleman's abuse of the tories fell far short of that lavished by him upon his beloved whigs. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. gentleman, however, had reduced himself to such a position that his praise or censure was of equal value. (Great cheering.) If the whigs were the men who had conferred on Ireland all the benefits of happiness and tranquility, what could justify the hon. gentleman in loading them with abuse—(cheers)—in designating them as the base and bloody whigs? (Continued cheering.) The right hon. baronet then proceeded to state his sentiments on the various topics referred to in the course of the debate; and with respect to the preservation of the peace of Europe, said he thought war was much less to be feared from the aggression of any power than from constant preparations to meet it lest it should come—thus keeping up armaments in every nation, which had better be largely diminished. He did not blame the omission of all notice of America in the queen's speech, for he felt sure it was not inadvertent or undesigned, but he did fear, from the omission, that ministers had nothing very pleasant to communicate. The right hon. gentleman then repeated the opinions which he had expressed last session on the measures relative to which the country had been appealed to, but he declined to state any of the details of the measures which he might think it necessary to propose to parliament. With respect to the timber duties, he repeated that he would give no pledge until he knew whether there were or were not political reasons connected with the Canadas which might exercise an influence to prevent the adoption of the principles of free trade in the article of timber. With respect to sugar, he maintained the same opinions he had expressed last session. It had been said that, after removing the present ministry from office, he would then bring in a measure in effect the same. He would frankly own that he would do no such thing, though he admitted that the principles upon which he acted in respect to the sugar duties were not consistent with the principles of free trade. The right hon. bart. once more asserted his adherence to a graduated scale of duties on corn in preference to a fixed and irrevocable duty; but he was not wedded to the existing law relative to corn, nor was it upon the assumption that he would not change those laws that he had received the support of the landed interest. It would, however, be preposterous for him to bind himself to the precise mode in which he should propose the alteration of the existing scale of duties. The right hon. bart. then contrasted the comparative effect, in times of scarcity, of the sliding scale and fixed duty, and asked if the price of corn rose to 90s. whether the advocate of the 8s. fixed duty would maintain it. To maintain it would be impossible, although a large manufacturer opposite to him (Mr. Hindley) intimated that he would, even under such circumstances, enforce the duty. The right hon. bart. next referred to a series of documents in order to show that in America, Russia, and other countries the fluctuations in the price of corn were far greater than in this country, from which it was clear that fluctuations in the price of corn might arise from other causes than the operation of the duties. In conclusion, he must say that he could not acquiesce in the address, for to a certain extent it implied a confidence in the government which he did not feel; nor did he think that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) would join in the opinion that the course he (Sir Robert Peel) was pursuing was not perfectly justifiable and proper as respected the amendment proposed by the honourable member for the west riding of Yorkshire, which contained as little of unnecessary acerbity as was possible. If power should not devolve upon him he should not feel disappointed, while if power should devolve upon him he would accept it with the confidence and the consciousness that he had acquired it only by direct and constitutional means, and by the call of the people of England. (Loud cheering.) If he accepted office it should be by no intrigue or unworthy concession of constitutional principles, but by walking in the open light and direct paths of the constitution, and he would relinquish power the moment he was satisfied that he was not supported by the confidence of that house and of the country. (Immense cheering, during which Sir R. Peel resumed his seat.)

Lord J. Russell said he did not complain of this amendment, for he thought the meeting of the parliament was the very best time to ascertain if a ministry possessed the confidence of the house; but then reasons should be assigned in support of such a motion; and yet, in the whole course of the debate, no such reasons had been assigned, until the right hon. baronet had commenced his address to the house, with the exception of some observations which had fallen from the hon. member for Yorkshire. The noble lord entered into a lengthened defence of the measures of the ministry, and of the course they had pursued respecting those measures, since they had acceded to office, after which he adverted to the speech of the right hon. member for Tamworth, and remarked that he had left them as much in the dark as ever as to his intentions; sheltering himself under the declaration that he would not enter into detail, when, in fact, he was avoiding anything in the shape of an intimation as to any general measure he contemplated introducing. The only principle to which the right hon. baronet could be fixed was the sliding scale, and to that he appeared determined to devote himself, and yet he (Lord J. Russell) firmly believed that all the evils of those corn-laws were to be attributed to the sliding scale. The noble lord animadverted on the calumnies to which he said the ministry might attribute the majority against them, and more particularly to the calumnies with respect to the poor-law bill; but as the right hon. baronet would soon accede to power, he was convinced that he might proceed to greater measures, for he would have sufficient power to carry his intentions into effect; and, if those intentions were just and liberal, of blessing millions by his acts, and all mankind by his example. (Cheers.)

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers were—

Ayes for the original address	269
Noes for the amendment	360
Majority for the amendment and against ministers	—91.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

House of Commons, Monday, August 30.

Viscount Melbourne rose and said—My lords, in consequence of the vote come to by the other house of parliament early on Saturday morning last, and which was precisely the same in terms to the vote which your lordships had come to early in the week, I, on the part of my colleagues and myself, waited on her majesty, and tendered to her majesty the resignation of the offices which we hold, which resignation her majesty has been graciously pleased to accept; and we now continue to hold those offices only until our successors are appointed.

The house then adjourned for a week.

House of Commons, Monday, August 30.

Lord Marcus Hill read her majesty's reply to the address, which was similar in substance to that made to the Lords.

Lord John Russell announced the resignation of ministers. He said they had been induced to prolong the late struggle in the manner they had done, through their possessing the confidence of the sovereign, and from a persuasion of the justness and propriety of the policy they had propounded, together with the belief that their continuance in office was calculated to promote the people's interest.

The house adjourned to the following Monday.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION—CABINET, &c.

First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.
Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharncliff
Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.
Secretary of State (Home Department)—The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.
Secretary of State (Foreign Department)—Earl of Aberdeen.
Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—Lord Stanley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Haddington
President of the Board of Controul—Lord Ellenborough.
Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.
President of the Board of Trade—Earl of Ripon.
Secretary at War—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Duke of Wellington is the other member of the Cabinet, but does not hold office, although the illustrious Duke will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords.

In addition to the above, the following appointments may be relied on:

The Earl de Grey—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Elliot—Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart.—Chief Secretary to the Admiralty.
The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.
Lord Ashley—Ditto.
Sir Frederick Pollock—Attorney General.
Sir William Follett—Solicitor General.
Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.
Lord Steward of the Queen's Household—The Earl of Liverpool.

Mr. Edward Drummond has been appointed by the Right. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., his Private Secretary.

[*From the Standard, Sept. 2.*]

The following appointments have been mentioned this evening, we believe upon good authority, though we cannot say the best.

Master General of the Ordnance—Sir G. Murray, Lord Beresford having declined.
Woods and Forests—Lord Granville Somerset.
Admiralty Lords—Sir George Cockburn, (unless Sir George prefers the command in the Mediterranean) and Lord Ingestrie.
Treasury Secretary—Sir Thomas Freemantle.
Governor of Canada—Sir Howard Douglas.

The Duchess of Bedford and the Marchioness of Normanby have resigned their places as Ladies in Waiting to her Majesty, and her Majesty has accepted their resignation.

It is said that the household of his Royal Highness Prince Albert will undergo but a very trifling change.

THE CASE OF ALEXANDER M'LEOD—MEETING OF THE COLONIAL SOCIETY.

On Monday a general meeting of the members of the Colonial Society took place at the society's club-house, St. James's-square, London, in conformity with the request of the North American Colonial Committee, for the purpose of considering the imprisonment and intended trial of Mr. M'Leod, in the state of New York.

The Right Hon. Earl Mountcashel was called to the chair.

Sir D. M'Dongall moved a series of resolutions to the effect, "that the society had refrained from giving public expression to their feelings with respect to the unjust detention of Mr. M'Leod in the United States, in consequence of a well-grounded expectation that every succeeding packet would have conveyed the intelligence of that gentleman's release, more especially as the queen's government had communicated with the government of the U. States, in terms the most distinct and unequivocal, that the attack and capture of the Caroline was approved of and justified by the British crown. That such attack and capture having taken place under the order and authority of the queen's representative in Upper Canada, and the approval of that act having been officially announced to the government of the United States by her majesty's secretary for foreign affairs, in the opinion of the society it is in direct opposition to all international law, and to the usage of civilisation, to hold Mr. M'Leod or any individual personally responsible for an act committed under the orders of his own government. The society now learning that this innocent British subject is not only ignominiously detained in prison, but that his trial by a foreign court and jury has been finally determined upon, they can no longer refrain from giving expression to the strong feelings they entertain in respect to this unprecedented outrage. That as the allegiance of the subject and the protection of the monarch are reciprocal duties, the society is assured, in the event of the commission of the atrocity contemplated towards Mr. M'Leod by the state of New York, that their beloved and gracious queen will direct the energies and resources of the empire over which her most gracious majesty rules, in vindication of a national wrong, which, if suffered with impunity, would leave our numerous and widely-dispersed colonists at the mercy of every lawless and unprincipled aggressor, and thus endanger the safety, peace, welfare, and honour of her majesty's possessions."

Sir Augustus D'Este seconded the resolutions.

Mr. M. Martin supported the motion.

Mr. Lyall, jun., the Hon. Mr. King, Mr. Layard, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting; and it was agreed that the resolutions should be transmitted, through the noble chairman of the society, to the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 27.

The Earl of Errol came to the table and read her Majesty's most gracious answer to their Lordships' address, as follows:

"It gives me great satisfaction to find that the House of Lords is deeply sensible of the importance of those circumstances to which I drew their attention with reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, especially with regard to the laws relating to the trade in corn, and that deciding on the course which their Lordships may think it advantageous to pursue, they are actuated by a desire to promote the interests and welfare of my people. I am always desirous of attending to the advice of my Parliament, and I will, therefore, take into my immediate consideration the other important matters contained in that address.'

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 30.—Lord M. Hill appeared at the bar, and said that her Majesty had been waited upon pursuant to the resolution of that Honourable House, and he was desired by her Majesty to lead to the House the following most gracious answer to the Address of her faithful Commons:—

"It is the greatest satisfaction to me to find that the House of Commons are deeply sensible of the importance of these considerations to which I directed their attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and the laws which regulate the trade in corn, and that in deciding on the course which it may be desirable to pursue, it will be their earnest desire to consult the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Ever anxious to listen to the advice of my Parliament, I will take immediate measures for the formation of a new Administration."

CASE OF M'LEOD.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Roebuck,

Lord Palmerston read a copy of the instructions given by Mr. Webster to the Attorney-General of the United States, directing him to proceed to New York, in order, at the trial of Mr. M'Leod, to inform the Court that the United States recognised the act of Mr. M'Leod as an act of the British Government, and not as an act of the individual. It was stated, that if the proceedings had been instituted in one of the courts of the United States, the Attorney-General would have been instructed to enter a *nolle prosequi*; but as the prosecution was carried on by the State of New York, the Attorney-General had no power to arrest the proceedings. The noble lord stated that the whole tenor of the instructions was consistent with the international law, and that nothing could be more honorable to the United States, or more satisfactory to the British Government.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND THE DELIVERER OF THE COUNTRY.

(*From the Dublin University Magazine.*)

What is the instrument by which God, in his mercy, has been graciously pleased to achieve for us this great deliverance [from the Melbourne ministry]? Ponder well that question. Was it the monarchy? No. Owing to the most artful misrepresentations, all the power and the influence of our gracious and amiable, but most deluded Sovereign, was exerted against the Conservative cause. Was it the corrupted portion of the aristocracy? No; they were the aiders and abettors in that criminal delusion. Was it the race of pseudo-political economists? No; they were amongst the loudest applauders of those propositions, by which, had they been carried into effect, the country would have been irretrievably ruined. Was it the band of Socialists, by whom public decency has been outraged? No; to a woman they were favourers of the ministerial scheme; and rejoiced in it the more because, to a certainty, it must lead to the overthrow of revealed religion. Was it the Dissenters? No; as a body, they were ranged on the side of the profligate charlatans by whom the country has been thrown into so much disorder, and mainly contributed by their influence to the return of some of the very worst revolutionists who have now found their way into parliament. What was it that caused the defeat of Lord Powerscourt and his colleague at Bath? Answer the question, men of Bath. Was it not the portentous confederacy which was formed of Papists, Socinians, Whig-Radicals, *and Independents?* Ay; the Independents of Mr. Jay's congregation; were not these the men who turned the scale, and whose bitterness as sectaries outweighed or overbore, their common sense as the members of a constitutional monarchy, and their charity as Christians? What was it that defeated Lord Jocelyn at Leeds? Was it not a similar combination? No. *The Dissenters, as a body, were against the cause of social order.* We speak not of individuals who were above the prejudices of their sect; men in whom the religious feeling predominated over the sectarian. Such, no doubt, were, here and there, to be found. And we hope it will be distinctly understood that we take the whole body of Wesleyan Methodists out of the category of Dissent. We regard them as irregular Churchmen, whose sympathies are much more *with* the Establishment than against it. But to the Baptists, to the Independents, to the Socinians, "et hoc genus omne," we owe no gratitude for the great deliverance which has been achieved from the greatest calamities that ever threatened a nation. If *their* counsels or their efforts could have prevailed, the vessel of state would, ere this, have been borne amidst the rapids, by which it would have been hurried to speedy destruction.

To what, then, are we indebted for our escape, at the magnitude of which we are even still astounded? *We say, emphatically,* TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Yes! That was the blessed instrument, prepared aforetime for this great work, and which operated upon the minds of the people, throughout the length and breadth of the British empire, as an antiseptic to those dangerous delusions, which, in other countries, have overthrown long established institutions. Yes!—by our holy, apostolical, and episcopal Church, the proud waves of revolution have been stayed; and dark is the scowl of the baffled incendiary, as he retreats from her bulwarks, and finds, to his confusion, that there is still, in this country, owing to her Divine instruction, a power of truth and holiness, against which all his devices cannot prevail; and that even with all the power of the monarchy at his back, he must still quail before the Conservative spirit of a free, enlightened, and a religious people. We will be told that the press has done much to cause right notions to prevail; and we admit it. But what portion of the press? *That portion of it which is under the influence of the Church of England principle,* AND THAT ALONE. The *Times* has done much—the *Standard* has done much—the *Morning Herald* has done much—other great journals and periodicals have done much to banish and drive away those erroneous and pestilent doctrines, both political and religious, by which the realm has been disordered. But what has the *Morning Chronicle* been doing? What has the *Globe* been doing? What have all the Dissenting publications been doing? Have they not all been propagating the delusions, by which, had they been suffered to influence the mind of the country during the recent elections, we would ere this have been a doomed nation? No. It is by the spirit of the Church of England we have been saved. Even the Church of Scotland, towards which we at least have no invidious feelings, can claim no share in the averting of this mighty calamity; as she was more intent upon her own crotchet of church government, than regardful of the general safety. She seemed perfectly willing that the empire should be ruined, provided only that the "non-intrusion" principle might be maintained,—Her zeal for a distinguishing peculiarity in her own system seemed to have rendered her indifferent to the safety of all the other great interests of the empire; blindly forgetful that when they were compromised she could not be secure. She preferred to see Bannerman, the destructive, member for Aberdeen, because he affects to adopt "non-intrusion" views, rather than confer the representation upon a sound and honest Conservative, who would not to the same extent pledge himself upon the church question. In many other places the same infatuation has been exhibited; and the fall of Whig Radicalism has been broken by the accession of many an adherent who never would have again found his way into parliament, were it not for the phrensy upon this point of ecclesiastical polity, which would seem to have deprived our Scottish brethren of the right use of their understandings.

Let us not be mistaken for a moment. We prejudge them not. As our readers know, we have expressed opinions favourable to that view of the non-intrusion question which has been advocated by the evangelical clergy. Most deeply do we deplore that when a happy opportunity of settling it was fairly afforded, it was not finally set at rest.—But we grieve that such a matter should, at a crisis like the present, have paralysed so many of the friends of the Conservative cause in Scotland, and given an advantage to the common enemy which might have proved so fatal. And we allude to it at present only for the purpose of showing that *in achieving this our great deliverance,* THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND STANDS ALONE; and while the Church of Scotland may rejoice in the number of destructives whom she sends into parliament to plead the cause of "non-intrusion," the Church of England rejoices in that Conservative majority by whom their efforts for evil will be defeated; and by whose vigorous counteraction alone they could be prevented from overthrowing all the houses of God in the land.

Yes; upon the present occasion the Church of Scotland has adopted the spirit and dwindled into the insignificance of a sect: and if she is safe, it is only because she may repose under the shadow of that mighty spiritual mother, without whose influence upon the understandings and consciences of the British people, the whole framework of our constitution, both civil and ecclesiastical, would have been, ere this, consigned to ruin.

[*From the Dublin Evening Mail.*]

Some of our cotemporaries, who would bewail the loss of one state officer, spending twenty thousand a year, as a national calamity, regard, not only without satisfaction, but with absolute disapproval, the advent of two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, whose annual expenditure in the country we cannot estimate at less than one hundred thousand pounds. Why this inconsistency?

They tell us "there is not disturbance enough in the country to interfere with the fondling of two turtle doves." If so, these four regiments cannot have been sent over for any other purpose than to contribute to the profits and amusements of the people, just as the Belleisle had been ordered to Kingstown harbour.

Every one knows well enough where the shoe pinches. Their party have for the last ten years worked by intimidation, and by that only; whatever they have got has been wrung from the rest of the empire by menaces: and anything that takes the terror from their threats cripples them in their political resources to a proportionate degree. Every addition to the security of the country is so much off the length of their lever: their game is up the moment the well-disposed part of the community feel themselves in a condition to cry 'who's afraid?'

They told Lord Ebrington over and over again, that if the Conservative party were restored to power, there would be a rebellion in Ireland. If the "accursed Lyndhurst" be again placed on the woolsack, they used to say, odds pikes and scythe-blades, what a convulsion we will have! Well; the Conservatives are again in the ascendant; Lord Lyndhurst is generally regarded as the Chancellor elect—and, consequently, if the popular organs and orators be true men, it behoves the Whigs—if they would not forfeit their heads—to put the country in a proper state of defence. Surely our cotemporaries would not have his Excellency, when warned of the popular intention by such leading vouchers for popular opinion, to disregard the indications of the coming storm, and make no preparation for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects.

Instead of candidly admitting that the violent threats of their former allies had made it advisable to strengthen the Irish garrison, they affect to say that there is nothing political in the move whatever, and that these four regiments have merely been ordered over here for the purpose of——recruiting!

The very organ that has been selected for putting forward this excuse, has all along been the principal metropolitan advocate of the Mathewite movement, a movement which it is notorious has resulted in completely paralysing the recruiting service throughout three of our provinces; and the law officers of the crown in Ireland, whose sentiments we have a right to look for in the columns of that organ, are at the present moment regarding it, not with approbation, at least with encouraging indifference, the circulation of thousands and tens of thousands of the seditious broad sheet, "don't enlist." Surely, it does not lie in such men's mouths to excuse themselves, on this false and hopeless pretence of looking for recruits in Ireland, from the fair consequences of having been compelled at last, through their own alliance with traitors, to call in the aid of three thousand additional troops, even at the very moment when they are preparing to hand over the task of preserving the public peace to successors to whom they would gladly leave a necessity so odious, if they dare defer it a single day longer.

[*From the United Service Gazette of Saturday*]

Lord Minto and his colleagues have not forgotten the proverb, "Make hay whilst the sun shines."—The sons of his Lordship, who might have been considered very amply provided for when last promoted, are still eligible to be crammed with the good things within his Lordship's gift. His boy Charley is to have the Volage, and a desperate struggle is now going on at Chatham, half the dockyard being employed upon her, to get her ready for commission before the anticipated crash at head-quarters. Admiral superintendant Warren's son is, it will be seen, to have the Magicienne, in anticipation of his dad's move in favour of Admiral Elliott. Sir John Marshall, another Ministerial hanger-on, is to have the Isis, 48 guns, a "demonstration ship;" the Aigle corvette, 26 guns, is getting ready for Lord Clarence Paget; the Cambrian has been commissioned by Captain Chads; the Pique, by captain Yates; the Madagascar, by captain Foote; and the San Josef, by captain Frederick Burgoyne. All these gentlemen belong, by some extraordinary coincidence, to the very small minority of offices of the Royal Navy who make it the chief (as it is undoubtedly the most profitable) business of their lives to vote and cater for votes for Lord Minto's friends. Whilst this stir is taking place among the Whig *personnel* of the Royal Navy, however, there is nothing like a corresponding activity displayed in replenishing the exhausted stores of the Royal yards. The Champion has, we are assured by a Plymouth correspondent, been unable to proceed to sea, for want of gun carriages, although she has been ready in every other respect for several weeks. She would have been in Plymouth Sound weeks ago but that she has not a gun mounted whereowith to salute the flag of Sir Graham Moore. But, then gun carriages have no votes!

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Weather for the last few days has been all that the farmers could wish—and the sickle is every where busily employed. A fortnight of such weather and the harvest would be complete.

The outstanding crops are very limited. We have favourable accounts from Derbyshire, Cumberland, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Cambridgshire, Suffold, Kent, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Herfeordshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, the Isle of Thanet, Isle of Man, and Jersey. Gentlemen who have travelled through Ireland, and who are good judges of the state of the crops, say that a more promising prospect they never witnessed. A correspondent, travelling in Scotland, writes as follows—"Within the last few days I have been through Banffshire, Forfarshire, and Aberdeenshire, where I have made particular inquires as to the state of the crops. The reply invariably has been, 'give us only fine weather and warm, and we shall have splendid crops of wheat, barley, rye, and oats. In some places in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, though not many, the turnip crop is a partial failure. The potatoes look well. I have not been moving about for a month, and must say that the weather has been very bad; cold raw winds when fair, but no forty-eight hours without heavy rains, fill within the last three days, during which we have had warm weather, a little sunshine, and a fine drying wind. The crops here and there are a little laid, though not near so much as we expected."—*Liverpool Mail of Tuesday.*

Last night a smart breze sprung up, which continues during the day. We have now a fine drying wind, and the sun is hot—so that, if it continue, much of the mischiefs apprehended may be redressed. The glass has been fluctuating, but has again gone rapidly forward. We doubt, however, whether the barometer be, in the present state of the atmosphere, at all times a trustworthy index. We have heard, indeed, from some scientific friend, that, owing, perhaps, to certain meteoric influences, they have been exceedingly puzzled, during the last two or three years, to account for its fluctuations. Do these things as they may, the fact is now nearly ascertained, that the wheat crop in Ireland, where a larger breadth of ground than usual was laid down under this Grain, has been nearly spoiled already.—*Evening Post of Thursday.*

BERLIN, AUGUST 17.—The corn is all got in in Southern Gemany. The Bavarian farmers boast how rich they have become, only in the Palatinat the harvest is not remarkable for abundance or good quality.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Windsor Sunday.—It is the intention of Prince Albert to leave Windsor for his Royal uncle's on or about the 1st of September, for a week or ten days shooting. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by her Majesty and the Princess Royal. During the stay of the Court at Claremont a small party of friends will be invited to join the Prince in the sports of the field. The alterations in the Home Park, to enable her Majesty to proceed in private, from Adelaide Lodge to the dog-kennel, in which the Queen's and Prince Albert's favourite dogs are domiciled, have been commenced, and are proceeding with all possible dispatch, in order that the whole of the contemplated improvements may be completed by the time the Court returns from Claremont to Windsor.

On Tuesday last Prince Albert rode on horseback attended by Colonel Wylde, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Lord Alfred Paget, to Virgina Water, to enjoy the sport of rabbit-shooting.

Windsor, Monday.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Philipsthall, and attended by Lady Clinton and the Earl of Denbigh, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria, this day, at half-past two o'clock. The Royal visitors took their departure about two hours after, having partaken of a sumptuous luncheon with her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Archbishop of Armagh, the Ladies, and the Misses Beresford, have reached Paris from a tour in the Netherlands.

Lord Plunket and suit sailed for the Continent on Sunday evening. His Lordship was accompanied by his domestic chaplain, the Rector of Bray, and other members of his family. It is, we understand, his Lordship's intention not to return to Ireland for twelve months.

Field-Marshal Viscount Beresford lies dangerously ill at his house in Cavendish-square. His Lordship was attacked with spasms while taking a drive in his carriage.

Lord Morpeth, the Hon. H. Fortescue, and Mr. Geale, are the trustees to the marriage settlement of the Countess Fortescue; and the sum settled on her Ladyship by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is £2,000 per annum.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Right Hon. Sir John Campbell, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, (introduced by Lords Camoys and Vivian,) took the oaths and his seat as Baron Campbell, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

Thomas Moore, Esq., has arrived in Dublin from England.

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his son, Mr. J. O'Connell, M. P., left Dublin on Tuesday evening for London.

The Irish representative Bishops who sit in parliament for this session are the Archbishop of Armagh the Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, the Bishop of Kilmore, and the Bishop of Cloher.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint James Johnston, Esq., to be High Sheriff of the county Fermanagh.

AWFUL THUNDER STORM AT LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—Liverpool was last night visited by a most dreadful thunder storm. About one o'clock the lightning and thunder was most awful, and the rain fell in torrents. Two of our most beautiful modern churches have sustained damage, which will take thousands to repair. The tower and steeples of St. Michael's and St. Martin's are so much damaged that they are expected to fall every minute, and the wind, which is now blowing very fresh from the north-west, has considerable influence upon the shattered condition of St. Michael's.

The British and North American royal mail steam ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived on Saturday evening at three o'clock. She left Boston at a quarter-past three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 16th, and reached Halifax at a quarter to seven on the morning of the 18th, being only thirty-nine and a half hours. She left Halifax on the evening of the latter day, and thus came here in ten days, having to wait some time off the port for water. The passage from Boston to Liverpool thus occupied only twelve days, detentions included, the shortest ever yet performed from America.

There must be some strange mistake in the story of the fratricide at Florence, which has just taken its round of the papers. On consulting *Burke's Peerage* (the latest edition) we find that the Earl of Aldborough was "married on the 2d August, 1804, to Cornelia Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, Esq., and has had issue:—

"1. Benjamin O'Neale, Viscount Amiens, capt. 1st Dragoon Guards, born 10th June, 1808.

"2. Charles Henry, an officer in the army, both 10th June, 1809.

"3. Martha Eliza, died unmarried in 1831.

"4. Eliza ditto ditto 1824.

The Countess of Aldborough is still alive.

From this account it should appear, that the noble Earl has but two children living—both sons; and it is but justice to these young noblemen to state the physical impossibility of them, being concerned in the reported fratricide at Florence. Viscount Amiens, the eldest son, is now a Captain in the 15th Hussars, and on his way to join his regiment at Bangalore, in the East Indies. The Hon. Charles Henry Stafford, the second son, is a Lieutenant in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, and is now serving with his regiment on the Chinese expedition. We repeat it, therefore, that if the distressing account from Florence be not altogether a fabrication, there is some misapprehension respecting the parties concerned.—*Mail.*

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., K.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Stonel Smith, Bart., K.C.B., Governor of the Mauritius, to be Knights Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; Captain George Pontett Cameron, of the 40th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel in Persia, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

TRIAL OF A FRENCH PRIEST FOR SEDITION.—M. Rey, cure of Goncelin, in the Isere, was tried on 13th inst. before the assizes for the department, for having, in the exercise of his ministry, and before a congregation said that the revolution of 1793 was sanguinary, but produced great good in abolishing the noblesesse; that he had made vows for a similar revolution, because the rich would become servants to the poor, and that all would be brought to the level of equality. He had also said, "The bad King who governs us is a citizen King, but is in accord with the rich to crush the people, and you poor people, must unite with the clergy (for the clergy are also part of the people), and then this new King, the citizen King, will fall like the others, and we shall become the Government." The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Cure was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 600f., and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 24, 1841

The Royal Mail steam ship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst., in 11 days and 20 hours from Liverpool. The Mail arrived here on Saturday last in the steamer *Nova-Scotia* from Windsor, & brings dates from London to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th September. The events of the past three months are of more political importance and the most extraordinary that probably ever occurred in the history of England, and we have devoted a large portion of this day's Chronicle to the publication of their consummation, which we hope will be acceptable to our readers.

The Imperial Parliament met on the 19th ult., and adjourned to the 24th, during which interval the swearing in of members took place. The House having met according to adjournment, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE was re-elected Speaker without a division, and Her Majesty's speech which will be found on our first page, was read by commission. Earl SPENCER moved the Address in the House of Lords, which was intended to have been a mere echo of the Speech, but Earl RIPON moved the following amendment, which was carried by a majority of 72 against Ministers:—

"Humbly to represent to her Majesty that we observe with great concern that the public expenditure has of late in each of several years exceeded the annual income, and that we are convinced of the necessity of adopting measures for the purpose of remedying so great an evil.

"To assure her Majesty that we are deeply sensible of the importance of these considerations, to which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct our attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn.

"That in deciding the course which it may be advisable to pursue with reference to such matters, it will be our earnest desire to consult the interest and promote the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

"That we feel it to be our duty humbly to submit to her Majesty that it is essential to the satisfactory results of our deliberations upon these and other matters of public concern that her Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country, and respectfully to represent to her Majesty that that confidence is not reposed to the present advisers of her Majesty.

"To assure her Majesty that in the gracious expression of her Majesty's deep sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, we recognise an additional proof of her Majesty's tender regard for the welfare of her subjects, and that we cordially join in the prayer of her Majesty that all our deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her people."

In the House of Commons a similar amendment of want of confidence in Ministers, was introduced by the Conservatives, and carried after four night's debate by a majority of 91: majorities as unexpected as they are large. The Whigs have thus appealed to the people, and the people have spoken to them in a voice of thunder—that their services are no more required, and after having been scouted at by their own party, and hooted out by the conservatives, and after having been twice told that they did not possess the confidence of the country, they have at length thought proper to give up their offices, which they have held with so little credit to themselves and so little good to the country, to make room for their more honest opponents, the Conservatives, where we hope they may long remain.

Lord Sydenham resigned the government of Canada on the 21st July last. His successor is stated to be Sir Howard Douglas, formerly Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and lately Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. This appointment would give satisfaction both at home and in the Colonies; and his previous knowledge of these portions of Her Majesty's dominions would enable him to govern judiciously and discreetly.

Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, sailed from Plymouth on the 2d September in the frigate Pique, 36, for Bermuda.

The steam ship Acadia, from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool in 9 days, being the shortest passage yet made.

The accounts of the crops generally throughout the kingdom are highly encouraging, and the late fears of failure entirely dissipated. We rejoice that this will disappoint the hopes of numberless heartless speculators, who had already begun to rejoice at the prospect of a failure of the crops in England.

The steam ship Great Western, which left Liverpool on the 1st instant, arrived at New-York on the 16th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, being her 42d trip across the Atlantic. She brought 121 passengers and a valuable cargo of woollen goods.

A correspondent of the New York Express, at Washington, dated September 9, says "the rumors afloat in the country in reference to the British Minister and the General Government, the demand for passports, &c. it is proper to state are without foundation."

DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN CABINET.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Messrs. Bell, Ewing, Crittenden and Badger notified the President last night that he would have their resignations this day. Accordingly at 12 o'clock to-day the resignations of those gentlemen were sent in and were received.—At half past 3 o'clock to-day, Mr. Granger also resigned. Mr. Webster is the only one remaining of the Harrison Cabinet. How long he may remain is said to be uncertain; but it is said also that the President wished him to remain.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A seaman belonging to the steamship Caledonia, on her voyage from Liverpool to Halifax, fell from aloft to the deck, on the 6th instant, and was killed on the spot. A subscription was immediately commenced among the passengers and crew, and the sum of £80 was collected for the benefit of his wife and children.—*Times.*

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—On Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock