LETTER NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 9.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey rose, evidently labouring under very powerful wrought feelings. He said, "I rise my lords"—The noble earl was so much affected as to be unable to proceed. The noble lords on the opposition side encored several times, in order to afford him time to collect himself. He made several attempts to proceed, but being unable, he, after standing for full three minutes, sat down amidst general cheering. The scene was exceedingly affecting.)

The Duke of Wellington rose and presented a number of petitions in favour of the church.

Earl Grey again rose, and it was evident that he had not even then recovered his usual calm deportment. He said, my lords, I really feel quite ashamed—(cheering)—of the excess of feeling which I have shown upon this occasion. (Loud cheering.) My lords, in rising to propose that you should agree to the report which has just been brought up, I have to state that I no longer do so, as a minister of the crown, but as an individual member of the legislature, strongly impressed with the necessity of passing the act, in order to strengthen the hands and enlarge the powers of the government in Ireland. The ground upon which that bill is founded, I have before had opportunities of stating to your lordships. Reflection has confirmed me in that opinion, and it has been, I can assure your lordships, most painfully wrung from me by a general consideration of all the circumstances connected with the situation of Ireland, as they have come before me by public dispatches from the lord lieutenant, and from communications made from different quarters. Those documents, my lords, have been laid on the table of the house, and the result, upon the whole, is a sincere conviction on my part, that Ireland cannot be safely left to the ordinary protection of the law, but that government must be armed with some extraordinary powers. But, my lords, on this occasion it will be naturally expected by your lordships that some explanation of the circumstances which have produced the situation in which I now stand is requisite. * * * Questions have arisen, and disclosures have been called for, on what has passed in the confidential communications of ministers between themselves or their subordinates. I will not say that in the course of the discussion on this measure that there may not have been different views taken by different parties, and that some members of the administration have separated from it, and the affairs of the government, at all times difficult, have become absolutely impossible to be carried on. It was with considerable pain and surprise that I heard it stated by those, who I think ought to be anxious, above all party considerations, to preserve the peace of Ireland—anxious to preserve the first privileges of the government—it was with the greatest astonishment that I heard them in support of a motion of an hon. member of the other house, call for the production of documents which were not of a nature to be laid before the house. The letters in question were not addressed to me as a minister of the crown, but were of a secret and confidential nature, and whatever may have transpired respecting these communications, I do not think that the nature of them was such, that the production of them could properly be called for. The statements respecting them were made without my knowledge, but the effect was this—a member of the other house having been put in possession of the fact of this communication, made use of it to bring a charge against government, stating that the production of these documents were absolutely necessary to justify the passing of that bill, and charging a member of the government with a breach of faith, vacillation, and inconsistency, contrary to all precedents and the proceedings in this house. The consequence of this has been, that my noble friend, the chancellor of the exchequer, (I have the permission of his majesty to state these facts,) who has the conduct of the affairs of government in the other house, and who had been fully impressed with the opinion of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and who felt how much of the grounds, upon which this bill was proposed, was swept from under him, felt, in consequence of what had passed in the other house, that he could not, with satisfaction to himself, continue in the situation which he then held. The consequence was, that yesterday morning I received a letter from my noble friend, containing his resignation, and in a personal interview with him, having ascertained that his resolution was final I submitted his resignation to his majesty. It then became necessary for me to consider what I should do. I had long felt the difficulties of the situation in which I was placed, that it was so painful, and so much above the remaining strength and energy which I possess, that I have long wished to retire from office. * * * In March last I completed my 70th year, and at that time, though I might be able to discharge the ordinary duties of office, yet felt it was impossible—that it would be too much for the strength of any man, at least of mine, blessed though I am with health. (Hear, hear.) I felt, however, in the difficult circumstances in which I was placed, that I would be justified in retiring from office. That intention I abandoned. The places of those who left the ministry were filled up, and I had hopes that we could have gone on, till the measures then before parliament were completed. Then arose this new circumstance, which has deprived me of the assistance of the chancellor of the exchequer, the leading member of government in the commons, on whom my whole confidence rested, and without whom I felt it was impossible that government could go on. Former breaches had weakened it. This new breach has placed us in a situation in which I cannot hope, to any useful purpose, to continue in the situation which I hold. To receive my noble friend's resignation, I felt myself impelled by necessity—there was no alternative left—but to tender at the same time my own resignation. Those resignations have been accepted by his majesty, and I now discharge the duties of my office, only till such time as his majesty can supply my place.—I have endeavoured to uphold the principles on which the government was formed, namely, peace—reform—retrenchment. I appeal to the people whether these promises have not been kept. (Hear.) I am sure, my lords, that this house will not say any pledge given by me has not been most faithfully proved. Peace has been preserved. He found the country in a most difficult position with regard to its foreign policy. The noble marquis (Londonderry) shakes his head, but I shall be most willing to enter fully into the question with him at any time that he may bring it forward. We leave the peace of Europe with greater probabilities of its duration than have been for a length of time. We have reduced the expenses of all the establishments of the country, we have taken off four millions and a half from the taxation of the country, and we are the more entitled to praise for that, because they succeeded the great and meritorious reductions made by the noble duke opposite, and former governments, from whom I am not desirous to abstract an iota of praise. My lords, places to an enormous amount have been abolished. The patronage of the crown had been diminished to what many of your lordships may consider a most inconvenient state; and, as a minister of the crown, my only doubt is whether that principle has not been carried too far. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the internal state of the country, your lordships must recollect in what state it was when we acceded to office. My lords, we now leave it in good circumstances in every respect. Trade in a sound and healthy state; the manufactories generally employed; the credit of the country greatly improved; the revenue increasing; and all, with the exception of one interest—the agricultural interest, and to them the landlords themselves must give relief by a reduction of the rents, in a general healthy and greatly improved state.—I have stated to you the reasons of my resignation, and I review with satisfaction all that I have done, and the success that has attended my endeavours and the state generally, in which I now take leave of office. My lords, it has been said, nay, it has often been repeated, that nothing has been done to those who have been in the habit of throwing out such insinuations. I would put the question, was the reform of parliament nothing? Did the settlement of the slave trade amount to nothing? Was the settlement of the East India question and the opening up of the trade of that country and its neighbours to the reduction of the British merchant? Was the settlement of the bank question nothing? Were the various improvements in the law, the merit of all which belonged to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, nothing? Was the reform in the Irish church to be called nothing? and looking at the list I have mentioned, can it be said, with any degree of truth, that the affair of Ireland have been neglected. I appeal confidently to the country, now that I am leaving the service of his gracious majesty, whether during the time I have served him much has not been done, and the only regret I feel in leaving, is that those measures for the amendment of the poor laws, and the settlement of tithes in Ireland, have not been brought to a final conclusion. My lords, the latter bill, if suffered to pass, will, I firmly believe, do more towards the pacification of Ireland, than any other thing that we have introduced. (Cheers.) I leave the government, at least, with the satisfaction of having done the best in my power, for the purpose of carrying into effect those measures of reform and retrenchment which I have considered necessary for the peace of the country. (Hear, hear.) I have incurred every species of opposition. I have been attacked for not going far enough on the one hand, and on the other for having gone too far. My situation has not been an enviable one, standing as I did in this house deprived of the natural support which a minister of the crown has a right to expect. I feel myself that in such a situation the government has done as much for the redemption of their pledges as it was possible men could do; in fact, we have done more in the short space of time that we have held the reins of government than has ever been done before in the space of half a century. The noble earl concluded by stating that the appointment of his brother to the see of Hereford was the act of the King, and by saying, that he did not think it advisable, under circumstances, to proceed further with the coercion bill, and with the Irish tithe bill, till a new administration was formed, but that he should on Friday move the second reading of the poor law amendment bill, which he hoped to carry to a successful termination. The noble earl was loudly cheered on taking his seat.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—My Lords, the noble earl has stated to your lordships, with great clearness, his own reasons for resigning office; but, begging the noble Earl's pardon, he has left untouched the reasons which have induced his noble colleague (Althorp) to abandon the service of his sovereign. I am surprised at this, because, if ever there were men who were bound by a kind of necessity to continue in the service of their sovereign, those men were the noble earl and his colleagues. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.)—The noble earl had referred to the speech of a right hon. friend of mine (Sir R. Peel) which had been delivered in the other house, as embarrassing his government, and consequently leading to the noble earl's resignation of office. I quite concur with the noble earl in the propriety of preserving secrecy in all confidential correspondence. But my right hon. friend only begged the right hon. Secretary for Ireland would let the house of commons know what had passed in the way of correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the government here, relative to the renewal of the bill for the suppression of disturbances in that country. The right hon. gent. (Mr. Littleton) had stated that only certain parts of that correspondence were intended to be produced—as much as would, in the opinion of his majesty's government, justify the renewal of the measure; and a noble lord (Althorp) had said that the opinion of the lord lieutenant was, that the bill ought to be renewed, but without certain clauses. These facts, my lords, prove that there does exist correspondence which has passed between the lord lieutenant of Ireland and his majesty's government, relative to the renewal of this measure, which has not yet been laid on your lordships' table. I therefore, my lords, maintain that my right hon. friend was perfectly justified in demanding the production of the whole of the correspondence on this subject. It is proper, my lords, that those who object to the passing of this bill should have the whole correspondence before them which passed between the Irish government and his majesty's ministers. It is due, also, to ministers themselves, in justification of their own character.—My lords, I am sorry to say it, but my conviction is, that the noble earl, and the noble lord in the other house, have no grounds whatever for deserting his majesty's service.—The noble earl has spoken of the excited state in which the country was when he and his colleagues accepted office; but, begging the earl's pardon, I must tell him that he has forgotten to state that all the populous towns throughout the country were at that time paraded by large bodies of men having political objects in view. This is one reason which I could give for the state of the country at the time the noble earl took office.—The noble earl had boasted of what his government had done for the country. My lords, I hesitate not to say this; that during the three years and a half that the noble earl had presided over his Majesty's councils, there has been more bloodshed in this country than there was from the year 1780 down to 1830. —(Expressions of dissent from the Ministerial side of the house.)—The noble earl has also talked of the prosperous state of affairs in other countries—of the peaceful state of Europe generally at this moment. My lords, I maintain that the peace of Europe is not more secure at this time than it was when I quitted office. In point of fact, Europe is in a more unsettled state now than when the noble earl assumed the reins of government. At that time he declared, in the hearing of your lordships, that non-interference in the affairs of other countries was one of the three great principles on which his government should be conducted. Now, my lords, I ask how far has the noble earl redeemed this promise? Does not every part of Europe complain of the intervention of this country in its affairs? Was not the quadruple alliance a breach of the noble earl's promise of non-intervention? My lords, I do say that this country had no right whatever to interfere in the affairs of Spain and Portugal. —In those instances in which I had opposed the measures of the noble earl, it had been solely because I did not approve of them. This I can say, that I was always most anxious to support the noble earl whenever I could.

The LORD CHANCELLOR considered the observations of the noble Duke (Wellington) at once extraordinary and uncalled for. With reference to the speech of the noble earl (Grey) he had never heard one less calculated to excite angry feelings, or less calculated to kindle and increase political animosity—he had never heard an Address more touching in painting, more candid in pretension, more fair and open to disclosure—one in which blame against any body, but more particularly against the Noble Duke, was more cautiously and carefully shunned. His noble friend had stated his reasons for his unhappy resolution—for so he must call it—of retiring from office—a resolution which no man could deplore more sincerely than he did. * * * His noble friend, in taking leave of his colleagues on the one side, and his opponents on the other, indulged in a retrospect of what he had done for his Country, and of what he could trust to in his retirement for the continuance of his name in veneration among his friends and countrymen—his noble friend had taken the opportunity, much exasperated as he was by the foulest and falsest calumnies that a public man had ever had to struggle against—to step aside and overwhelm his base and malignant calumniators by telling to the world the simple truth, that he retired from office, he and his family, not only not richer, but absolutely poorer, than he was before his accession to power. * * * On one point on which the noble duke had touched, he fully concurred with him, and he would take leave to say, that of all men who had ever held office, the present Ministry would be the most without excuse, if they could think of leaving the service of their King and their Country through an unavoidable necessity—this had ever been his opinion since he came into office, and he felt that he should not discharge his duty, if, at all sacrifices of his comfort—at all abandonment of his own ease—at the destruction, if so it might be, of his own peace of mind, he did not stand by that gracious Monarch and that Country, whose support, whose cordial and hearty support, he had received during the three years and a half of which he had been a member of the Government—after having said this he need not add that he (the Lord Chancellor) had not tendered his resignation. * * * According to the opinion of the noble Duke, no sufficient explanation had been given of the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—He could only say he differed widely with his noble friend (Lord Althorp) as to his resignation—he did not think he ought to have resigned—he however cast no blame, he imputed none—he highly esteemed his noble friend, but he could not follow his example. That example was not followed by any other member of the Government, save the noble Earl at its head.—[The Lord Chancellor then replied to various remarks of the Duke of Wellington, and defended the Ministerial conduct of Earl Grey. In conclusion, he observed:—] I must again express my deep regret—and in this I am sure I shall for once have a majority of your lordships with me—that the determination of my noble friend to retire from office, is final. To you and to the country at large it must be a subject of deep sorrow that my noble friend, with his robust understanding, with his firm temper, his manly feelings, his undiminished ability, his purely honorable mind, with every quality of the head and heart in which he excels almost all the statesmen of our time, with all these qualities remaining to him in as absolute perfection as ever—and I who have the happiness of knowing him in private—I who live with him in daily and almost hourly communication—can give my glad and unhesating testimony to the fact, that never since I have known him:—which is now about thirty years—never was his intellect more perfect or his vigour and capacity more capable of holding and directing the helm of the state than at the present moment—(great cheering)—That my noble friend should now court retirement, which in spite of all he has said I hold to be premature, will be looked upon as a cruel calamity to the country, of which he is one of the choicest ornaments, and one of whose most precious and valuable possessions is the public character of my venerable and Noble Friend. (cheers.)

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 negociations—namely that nothing could be done.—*Post.*

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 go to the Woolsack. We understand that Lord Melbourne has gone down to Windsor.—*Standard.*

LONDON, July 11.—The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Althorp, Mr. Secretary Rice, the Rt. Hon. C. Grant, Lord Holland, the Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, and Mr. Abercromby, were in frequent communications yesterday.

His Majesty held a Levee at St. James' Palace on Wednesday, which was thinly attended. Lieutenant Governor Arejas Young, of Prince Edward Island, was presented by Mr. Secretary Rice, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Governor Young.

Her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, landed at Rotterdam on the 6th July, and soon after proceeded to the Hague.

We (Sun) learn from private sources of information that Don Pedro is going on successful at Lisbon.

The German papers contain nothing worth mention, with the exception of an article dated from the banks of the Danube, by which it would appear that Russia is not a little uneasy at the increase of the English squadron in the Mediterranean. The writer states, however, that "it must not be thought that she is afraid of England in her present state; she would not dread her even united with France." This reminds us of Bob Acres *in the play, who, when trembling with apprehension at the idea of being shot in a duel, cocked his hat fiercely, stuck his arms a-kimbo, and boldly cried out "Who's afraid?" Should things ever come to an extremity between Russia, France and England, we have no doubt that the former, despite her present valorous boast, would feel her courage, like that of* Acres, *"oozing out" at her "finger ends."*—London Paper.

The accounts from Bengal, Madras, Mauritius, and other ports in India, represent the shipping interest as suffering most severely, owing to the numerous vessels there not being able to procure freight, although they offered to take it at an exceedingly low rate.

The wool trade in Glasgow and Stirling, and in the surrounding districts, is very dull at present, especially in the manufacture of worsted shawls and blankets. The reason is the high prices of wool, without a corresponding advance in the price of goods. In Stirlingshire there are few manufactories in which the whole of the weaving looms are going, on account of the masters waiting for a reduction in the price of wool, when the new clip is brought to the market. A few years ago the weaving of worsted shawls was a very flourishing business; the men employed in it made from 18s. to 20s. per week. At present when they are so fortunate as to get work, they are making from 9s. to 14s.

Accounts of the wheat from all the agricultural districts are of the most flattering description; and should the present splendid weather continue, an early and productive harvest may be confidently looked forward to.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Long Suit.—The longest lawsuit ever heard of in England was between the heir of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other, respecting certain possessions not far from Wotton-Under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester. It commenced at the end of the reign of Edward IV., and was pending till the reign of James I., when a compromise took place, it having lasted above 120 years.

UNITED STATES.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

Burning of the Convent in Charlestown, Mass.

From the New-York Observer, Aug. 10.

On Monday night of last week, a mob in Charlestown, Mass. set fire to the Ursuline convent in that town and burnt it to the ground. We copy from our Boston papers the particulars of the disgraceful outrage. It seems that a young lady, Elizabeth Harrison, the daughter of a gentleman in this city who had been sent to the nunnery to complete her education, became so pleased with the place and its inmates, as to be induced to take the black veil; that subsequently, either becoming dissatisfied, or under the influence of temporary derangement, she left the institution in the garb of a nun, and sought protection in the house of Mr. Edward Cutter, a gentleman in the neighborhood, who, at her request, conveyed her to the residence of a friend in West Cambridge. In this retreat she was soon visited by her brother and Bishop Fenwick, who persuaded her to return to the nunnery, with the understanding that she would be permitted to leave the institution at any time she should choose. Soon after rumors became current that the young lady was detained in the convent against her will, and that her friends had called for her but she was not to be found. These rumours created a great excitement in the public mind, and on Monday there were indications that the lower classes of the people were preparing for some act of violence. With a view to counteract the false impression which had been produced, and to quiet the populace, Mr. Cutter, and the selectmen of Charlestown on Monday prepared statements of facts, and sent them for insertion in the Boston papers of Tuesday morning, but before the papers were issued, the Convent was in ashes.

From the Boston D. Advertiser of Wednesday.

Disgraceful Outrage.—We are called on to record one of the most scandalous acts of popular violence, 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 pre-concerted 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 from the rear of the house through the garden and made their escape to some of the neighboring dwellings. The assailants pressed the evacuation of the house with such haste, that it is said they laid violent hands on the lady superior to hasten her movements; the distress and terror of the scene were heightened by the solicitude of the nuns for one of their number, who is confined to her bed by a disease from which she is not expected to recover. The assailants forced open the doors and windows of the convent, carried most of the furniture, among which were three piano fortes, a harp and other musical instruments, into the yard, and then destroyed it. At about half-past twelve o'clock they set fire to the building in the second story, and in a short time it was entirely destroyed.

A great number of persons were assembled at the spot, and were witnesses of these transactions. We are unable to account for it, that no measures were taken to repress them. We do not learn that any magistrate or police officer came upon the ground. Several fire companies from this city, from Charlestown and from Cambridge, repaired to the scene on the first alarm, and when they ascertained the cause of the alarm a part of them returned home. A number of the fire companies however were present during the conflagration, and the effectual measures which were taken to suppress it appear to have been overruled by the great number of persons assembled, many of them evidently from a distance, for the apparent purpose of encouraging and aiding the work of destruction.

Besides the nunnery several other buildings belonging to the establishment were also burnt. The fire was deliberately communicated to the Chapel, to the Bishop's Lodge, the stables, and the old Nunnery, a large wooden building situated at a short distance from the others. It is asserted also, that the cemetery was opened, and its contents taken out and exposed to view. The work of destruction was continued until day-light, when the mob dispersed. Of the pecuniary value of the property thus destroyed we cannot give any accurate estimate. It is supposed to have cost from 50 to 150,000 dollars. It is stated that there was insurance against fire at the American Office, on the nunnery for $12,000, and on the furniture for $2,000, on a policy, however, not protecting the property against outrages of this kind.

From the Boston Morning Post of Wednesday.

At the first announciation of the designs of the incendiaries, all or nearly all the nuns swooned, and were not aroused to a sense of their dangerous situation until the heralds of destruction returned and reiterated their mission, with threats of burning the nuns with the building. The unfortunate ladies then retired to the garden, carrying with them such articles of value as were within their reach. As soon as the buildings were deserted, the assailants entered with flaming torches, and after flying through the apartments, which were fitfully illuminated by the transient but glaring blaze of the torches, they were simultaneously applied at twenty different points among the curtains and drapery of the rooms, and instantly the interior of the institution was enveloped in one general conflagration.

The astounded refugees at first gathered round the tomb, at the bottom of the garden, but were soon driven from this sanctuary by the ruthless avengers of an imaginery wrong, and were compelled to fly to the adjoining fields and neighbouring houses for safety. The mob burst open the tomb, and ransacked the coffins, but retired without offering any other outrage to the ashes of the dead. The Boston engines, which had repaired to the spot on the alarm of fire, were prevented from acting by the surrounding multitude, who, we are informed, were not less than 1,000 in number.

We understand that Mr. Runey attempted to read the riot act, but without effect; and the mob-crats did not cease from their exertions till the main building, together with the chapel, out-houses, and even the gardener's building, were destroyed. The few articles that the nuns and scholars succeeded in conveying to the garden were seized upon by the destroyers and thrown back into the flames, and nothing was rescued from ruin except what was actually attached to their persons. When the nefarious undertaking was thoroughly accomplished, fragments of fire and combustibles were collected, and a bonfire lit up as a signal of triumph.

A majority of the scholars were Protestants, some of whom have no relatives in this vicinity, and their distressing situation, being stripped of every thing, is truly lamentable.

We hope that no attempt will be made by the Catholics at retaliatory measures. This would only augment the evil tenfold, and forfeit the sympathy and allay the deep indignation which the unjustifiable outrage on Monday night has excited.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 14.

We understand that the Catholics were called together on Tuesday afternoon by Bishop Fenwick, who addressed them, in a most earnest and impressive manner. He assured them, that acts of violence, which terminated in the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown, were regarded with deep regret and indignation by their Protestant fellow citizens of Boston: that it was their duty to leave the vindication of their rights to the guardianship of the judicial tribunals and the civil authority: and that, as citizens and christians, it was equally incumbent on them to refrain from every thing which might appear to be dictated by a spirit of revenge. He concluded by solemnly enjoining on all who heard him to communicate to others the counsel which he had given to them.

The Governor of the Commonwealth, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the rioters.

Mr. David Hogg, a brother of the Ettrick Shepherd, and his family, arrived at New York last week. For many years past he has been in the employment of Sir Walter Scott, for whom he acted as Shepherd, but in consequence of the death of that illustrious individual and the breaking up his splendid establishment at Abbotsford, Mr. Hogg and his family have been obliged to seek a home in this country. We understand that they have proceeded on to Silver Lake, Pennsylvania, the property of Robert H. Rose, Esq. where the family of the late Mr. Hogg, the Poet's youngest brother, are at present comfortably settled. Mr. Hogg has been accompanied to this country by the Rev. Mr. Jardine, who will act as pastor to a Colony of his countrymen which Dr. Rose is about to establish on his beautiful and extensive property at Silver Lake. —*Albany Daily Adv.*

SAINT JOHN

Mills and Canal Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription has been opened for One Thousand Shares of Stock in the above Company, at Twenty-Five Pounds currency per Share; and that the Subscription List is at the Office of the subscriber, of whom further information may be obtained.

M. H. PERLEY,
Solicitor to the Company.

St. John, 10th May, 1834.

JAMES KIRK

Has received per MILLMAN *and* WAKEFIELD,

PART of his Supply of BRITISH GOODS, which is offered for sale upon low terms. —*Also*,—

Chests INDIGO; Bags PEPPER,
Hhds. BRANDY; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
CANVAS; PAINTS, OIL, &c.

St. John, 22d April, 1834.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1834.

IT is our painful duty this day to announce the Death of the HONORABLE JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Senior Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for this Province, who departed this life on Friday Evening last, at 10 o'clock, after an illness of about four weeks, aged 63 years.

Judge BLISS was a native of Massachusetts, in the United States, whence he removed on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and came to this Province in 1786. He practised with great success at the Bar for many years, during which time he filled the office of Soliciter General, and several other offices connected with his profession.—He represented the County of York in General Assembly for several years, and in July, 1816, was elevated to the Bench, and at the same time appointed a Member of His Majesty's Council. In 1824, on the death of the Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, then President and Commander in Chief, Judge BLISS succeeded to the Administration of the Government, and continued in office until the arrival of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS as Lieutenant Governor, a period of about a year.

Such is a brief history of the principal events in the life of this distinguished individual—but we should be wanting in the duty which we owe to the public, were we to omit the expression of those feelings of respect for the character of the deceased, which we share in common with the inhabitants of the Province at large, and which the uniform tenor of his conduct, during the many years he has been before the public eye, has so generally produced.

Whether as a Judge on the Bench, as Administrator of the Government, a Director of its Councils, or as a member of the Legislature, his manly, open and independent deportment commanded universal confidence and esteem, whilst the dignity of his demeanour and the distinguished urbanity of his manners, both in public and in private, won for him the regard of all who were brought into contact with him.

Among the members of the Profession to which he belonged, he was both revered and beloved, and as well in society at large as in public life, has left a blank which will be felt as generally, and deplored as deeply, as in the case of any individual whose loss the public could have been called on to lament.

We draw a veil over the sorrows with which such a man must be regretted by the afflicted relatives whom he has left behind him; but if public sympathy can tend to soothe their present anguish, we feel assured they will possess this source of consolation in no ordinary degree.—*Courier.*

We insert above an Editorial that appeared in last Saturday's *Courier*, on the death of that highly respected and estimable man, the Hon. JOHN MURRAY BLISS, in the sentiments of which notice we cordially agree; and subsequent events have shewn that they are those possessed by all classes of the community.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a Meeting of the Common Council was convened, for the purpose of taking measures to evince the deep feeling of respect entertained by that Body for the Memory of the Deceased, when it was unanimously resolved that a Committee should be appointed to arrange the order of Procession to be observed at the Funeral and one for the same purpose was also nominated by the County Magistrates, to co-operate with them, when the following Order of Procession was determined upon.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

To be observed at the Funeral of the late Hon. Judge BLISS.

Constables.
Marshals.
High Constable.
Deputy Sheriff.
REGISTRAR AND CHAMBERLAIN.
Clerk of the Peace.
SHERIFF AND CORONER.

County Magistrates.	County Magistrates.
Assistant Aldermen.	Assistant Aldermen.
Aldermen.	Aldermen.

RECORDER.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.
Sexton.
Clerk and Undertaker.

DR. T. PADDOCK.	DR. BOYLE.
REV. I. W. D. GRAY.	REV. DR. GRAY.
Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON,	His Worship the MAYOR.
HON. RICH'D. SIMONDS.	HON. WM. BLACK.
HON. Chief Justice JARVIS.	HON. Judge CHIPMAN.

BODY

MOURNERS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR,
In Full Robes.
CITIZENS.

The Funeral took place at 2 o'clock this day. The Body, after having been taken to Trinity Church, and the Services performed was interred in the New Burying Ground.

We scarcely recollect seeing on a melancholy occasion like the present, such a vast concourse of people,—nor do we believe, from the numerous instances of sorrow depicted on the countenances of those who had known the Judge for many years, and admired his Judicial, political and social character, and the expressions of all, who were acquainted with him only from common fame,—that any man in this country was ever consigned to the tomb, more justly and generally regretted.

During the time that was occupied in going through with the ceremony, about two hours, business of all kinds was suspended, the stores and shops were closed, and every other feeling was demonstrated, to mark the high estimation in which the Deceased was held by the community. The Ships in port wore their colours half mast.

By the arrival of the *Charity* at this port, from Dublin, and the *Nehemiah* at Halifax, from Cork, we have been put in possession of London dates to the 14th of July. The only intelligence of importance the papers furnish is the Resignation of Earl GREY, Premier, and Lord ALTHORPE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which took place on the 9th July,—an event which was not altogether unexpected. At the latest date, their places had not been filled, and all attempts to form a Ministry from the remaining Members of the Whig Cabinet, had proved unsuccessful.—Various names are given, for the post of Premier, among them the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, Lord