

Miscellaneous.

FRA DIAVOLO.—The Duchess d'Arbrantes, in the last livraison of her memoirs, gives the following account of the redoubtable bandit Fra Diavolo.

Fra Diavolo's real name was Michael Pezza. He had already rendered himself celebrated by his murder at the time when the French made the campaign of Naples, commanded by Championnet. He then harassed the rear of the French army, organized bodies of insurgents in Calabria, directed a vast conspiracy against the French, and did them considerable mischief. He was born at Itri (Terradi-Lavoro), and in his youth had been a goat-herd. He afterwards turned monk, entered a convent, and there assumed the name of Fra Angelo. His bad conduct, however, caused him to be expelled from the convent, after which he retired to the mountains and devoted himself to the commission of every crime. He lived by plunder, and every day of his life was marked by a murder. He headed a band of smugglers, and spread terror and desolation throughout the country. The Government of King Ferdinand condemned him to be hanged, and a price was set upon his head.

But Queen Caroline, the wife of Ferdinand, was a woman who knew how to turn the worst things to useful account. An amnesty was concluded with Michael Pezza, & he was appointed to the command of a corps formed of freed galley slaves, who were to attack the rear of the French army from Fondi to Carigliano.

While the French were engaged in taking Gaeta and Capua, Fra Diavolo established himself at Itri, his native place, where he was signalled by the commission of all sorts of atrocities. Travellers were murdered, and every inhabitant of the place who was known to be possessed of any property, was mercilessly plundered and put to death. Itri was soon occupied solely by the agents of Fra Diavolo; and numerous travellers on their way from Naples to Rome, hoping that the town being a military station, would afford them a secure resting-place for the night, retired to their beds, but never rose again. The art which was employed to banish suspicion from the minds of the victims was remarkable. The entrance to the neighboring villages was guarded, and the night travellers advanced with full confidence to the place where certain death awaited them. Those who were induced to enter the houses of Itri never came out again alive.

General Olivier had at that time the command of Gaeta. Being informed that there was a party of banditti at Itri, he sent thither a Polish regiment commanded by a young officer of his staff, who regarding the expedition as a fair opportunity for distinguishing himself, exposed his life with almost chivalrous courage. He succeeded in expelling Fra Diavolo from Itri, and driving him into the woods. But the brigand was no less brave than his adversary; he re-entered Itri, and was again attacked by the Polish regiment. A frightful conflict ensued, and Fra Diavolo ultimately overpowered all the prisoners who fell into his hands. A little chapel situated near the bridge, was the scene of many atrocities. At length Fra Diavolo and his followers were once more driven to the mountains. But no sooner had the military withdrawn from the path leading from the road between Naples and Mado di Gaeta, than two thousand insurgents again showed themselves. General Olivier sent to meet them, two squadrons and a detachment of Polish troops, who dispersed them, and took possession of Itri. Fra Diavolo then abandoned Terra di Lavoro and fled to Calabria, which once more became the scene of his atrocities.

By future generations, it will perhaps scarcely be believed that Fra Diavolo enjoyed the marked favour of the King and Queen of Sicily. Queen Caroline sent him a bracelet, set with her portrait; and he held the rank of Major in the British army. Yet he had previously been condemned to the gallows, and a price had been set upon his head. Salicetti called to mind these facts when Fra Diavolo was arrested in 1805.

Massena assured me that the influence of this extraordinary man was immense during the occupation of Naples by the French; for the inhabitants of the mountains in which he habitually dwelt, being as savage as himself, joyfully followed a chief who led them on to pillage and murder. One honorable trait is recorded of Fra Diavolo. Having effected his landing at Itri, through the fault of General Girardin, who left that part of the coast undefended, Fra Diavolo massacred during the night, all the inhabitants who resisted him, and made the rest prisoners. Two ladies, the wives of officers of the second Swiss regiment, were made prisoners, and were conducted by Fra Diavolo and his brigands to the mountains. Sometime afterwards he sent them to give a certificate stating that they had been treated with due respect. The two ladies on their part proposed to have a copy of the certificate, countersigned by the Brigand himself.

Fra Diavolo was arrested at Salerno, by an apothecary's apprentice. This was a miserable conclusion to his career. He was conveyed to Naples, where the scaffold was erected for his execution, before any measures were taken for his trial, for observed Salicetti, "nothing more was necessary than the condemnation of the most just and equitable King Ferdinand and his Queen Caroline." It is a curious fact that the English cruising before the Bay of Naples, not knowing the extent of his iniquities, sent a flag of truce to demand the liberation of the British Major Michael Pezza, threatening, if this demand should be refused, to make reprisals on all the French and Neapolitan prisoners who might fall into their hands. It would appear that Salicetti's watch was a little too fast, for to the above demand of the English, he replied that he knew of no major in the English service who had been made prisoner by the troops of his Majesty King Joseph; but that if the individual alluded to was a bandit, who had no character, either political or military, and who was known in the country by the name of Fra Diavolo, he had been hanged the evening before, in pursuance of an old sentence pronounced upon him by the tribunals of King Ferdinand.

Such is the true history of Fra Diavolo.

ANSCOT.—The following dialogue is said to have taken place between a lawyer, and an editor who had been called into court to give up the name of the author of a certain offensive article in his paper. Q. Are you the editor of this paper, sir? A. I am sir. Q. Did you write that article? [pointing to the one in question.] A. I did not, sir. Q. Is this an editorial article? A. It is, sir. Q. Who assists you as editor? A. No one, sir. Q. Then you write all the editorials yourself? A. Very little of it, sir. Q. And still no one assists you? A. Exactly so, sir. Q. You deny having written this article—who did write it? A. Nobody, sir! I got the subject in my head, took up my composing stick, and as I usually do, set it up without writing it.

MURDER AT SEA.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Capt. Wm. I. Welsh, now lying at Cadiz, to his owners here, detailing the particulars of a most ferocious murder committed on board his vessel on her outward bound voyage. On the 7th of June last, a passenger, whilst the crew were utterly unprepared for an attempt of the kind attacked one of them, Henry Irvin, a native of Sagharour, Long Island, and stabbed him to the heart. He fell dead instantly. The assassin then turned round and stabbed in the back, but not mortally, the second mate, who crying out murder, Capt. Welsh ran upon deck, but had no sooner got

up the companion ladder than the villain thrust his dagger into his left side till it struck against a rib. He repeated the blow and stabbed him in the hip, when the captain fell down with the loss of blood. By this time the crew having collected, ran to the captain's assistance and knocked the murderer down. He was then tied and secured; but on the day before the vessel got into the bay of Gibraltar, and was lying to in a heavy gale of wind, he jumped into the sea and made his escape. The young man killed was of exemplary character and sailed with Capt. Briton in the Julia.—Courier and Enquirer.

OUTRAGE.—Yesterday evening, as Justice Lownds and Mr. Schoonmaker, keeper of the Battery, were passing up Broadway, they observed, in advance of them, a tall athletic, well dressed man, flourishing a pistol in one hand and a dirk in the other, and threatening in a furious manner every person that came in his way. Mr. Lownds and his companion hastened to overtake the fellow, and watching an opportunity seized him by the arms. Being a very powerful man, a violent struggle ensued, in the course of which Schoonmaker fell down, with his antagonist on him. This accident enabled the fellow to free his arm, and he instantly discharged his pistol at Mr. Lownds, who providentially escaped uninjured. Mr. Schoonmaker was not, however, so fortunate, as the infuriated ruffian then drove his dirk through his arm. After a most violent resistance they at length succeeded in disarming him, and he was conveyed to the Watch-house. On his arrival there the Magistrate ordered him to be confined, and as a watchman, in obedience to the order, was taking him to a cell, he very deliberately drew a second pistol from his pocket and discharged it at his conductor, who fortunately escaped injury. The culprit refused to answer any question until stated that his name was Wood. He will be brought up this day for examination.—lb.

BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—At Castleton, Vermont, Caius Briggs, while passing through his field, received upon his bare ankle a severe bite from a rattlesnake. Mr. B. was in pursuit of his oxen, and at the time of the bite he was running at full speed. He says he did not see the snake until he was so close upon it that it was impossible to avoid it.—and that the instant his foot which came nearest to it struck the ground, the deadly poison entered his body. He, however, although a mile from home, pursued the snake, which he soon succeeded in killing; and, when asked why he did so, said he "supposed he must surely die himself, and therefore, was determined, though he might not live to get home, that the snake should die first." Dr. Woodward was called as soon as possible, and although the case was extremely doubtful, he is now in a fair way to recover. Much credit is due to Mr. Briggs's wife, who manifested a presence of mind and promptitude of action quite uncommon. Immediately on ascertaining the situation of her husband, she applied her mouth to the wound, and continued sucking till the arrival of the Doctor, without which, notwithstanding skillful medical aid, it is supposed he must have died. The snake was afterwards found, which measured about four feet, and had three rattles.

A London correspondent of the New York Observer, speaking of the "Conscience of a Statesman," makes use of the following remark, which appears to be as applicable to other countries and other citizens, as to England and English statesmen.

But the conscience of these gentlemen has compelled them to vacate their places! Conscience! I had been accustomed to respect conscience. I had thought it was a religious sort of thing. But since I have heard statesmen, both in America and England, and various other classes, not very religious, say: I am conscientiously opposed to any such measure, I have thought and revolved what does this mean. And then the story I had heard about old Judge Hillhouse's colored man at Montville, Connecticut, who being very pious, was, in the habit of disturbing the congregation on the Sabbath, by going out of church in service time, when they first introduced the ungodly custom of singing the Psalm without lining it. "Why do you do so?" said his master, calling him to an account. "O massa," said Jack, "my conscience!" "Your conscience, Jack? What does your conscience say?" "Why massa, my conscience say: I want!"

PETITION TO BE HANGED!—Immediately on the opening of the Old Bailey Court this morning, a French merchant, who was charged with stealing diamonds of the value of £1000, handed up a letter to Mr. Serjeant Arabin, written in his own language; the following is a literal translation:—"My lord—I do not come here to move your sensibilities—I do not come here to request your clemency, because I do not deserve it; but I come here to confess that I am guilty, which is all I can do to extenuate my offence. In one evil day I have lost my fortune, and, what is more dear, my honor; hence I have no desire to live, and therefore sincerely request that the court will pronounce upon me judgment to die, according to the laws of this country."

J. C. BOURDAR.

The learned Judge (Mr. Serjeant Arabin) intimated that the law of this country precluded his extraordinary request from being complied with.—London paper.

The ninth muse has at last appeared in Toronto, under the name of the Recorder and under the protection of Mr. G. P. Bull. The protector of the ninth muse is, of course, a very learned man. Mr. Bull is absolutely brimfull of quotations—the inverted commas being made to undergo "labor improbus" in every paragraph, in every sentence, in every clause. The following article is cast in Mr. G. P. Bull's mould, though it may betray the awkwardness of a member of the "servum pecus" of imitators? "Wanted? (Shakspear, hem.) 'a' (Lemmie's Grammar, hem.) 'maid' (Wordsworth, hem.) 'of' (Milton, hem.) 'all' (Moore, hem.) 'work.' (Quarterly Review, hem.) 'Apply' (Butterworth's lines, hem.) 'to' (Pope, hem.) 'X.' (Woods' Algebra hem.) 'Z.' (Alphabet, hem.) 'Post Office' (Count Fathom, hem, hem.) 'Montreal' ('Settler,' hem, hem, hem.)

If Mr. Bull will take our advice, and shun the foolish pedantry, on which we have attempted to be facetious in violation of our natural gravity, he will certainly add one additional recommendation to his respectable journal. We wish him great success. If the good people of Toronto keep alive nine newspapers, they cannot be accused of literary and political indifference, the besetting sin of Montreal, that vast temple of cash books & ledgers.—Settler.

Foreign News.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—DISOLUTION OF EARL GREY'S MINISTRY.

It will be seen that another derangement, if not positive breaking up, has taken place in the British ministry. The difficulties and discussions between Mr. Littleton, the Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. O'Connell, appear to have led to this important occurrence. Lord Melbourne, the former Home Secretary, has been enjoined by the King to form a new Cabinet, of which he will therefore become the head, and Lord Althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has consented to resume the duties of that office under him, although it was his resignation which induced that of Earl Grey.

A Liverpool paper of the 16th July, speaks of the dissolution, and the cause of it thus:—"The affairs of the Gray administration have at length been brought to a crisis, the rock on which it has split having been, as was fully expected, the unhappy and unmanageable country on the other side of the channel. Instead, however, of the coach having been upset by Lord John Russell, the stumbling-block that proved fatal to the rickety machine

was the blundering officiousness of Mr. Littleton.—Lord Althorp, not content with the satisfaction given by that gentleman to Mr. O'Connell, in his retirement from office, and having the fear of certain disclosures before his eyes, conceived that he could not bring forward a measure publicly to which he was known to have privately objected, and accordingly quitted his post; whilst Lord Grey, finding it impossible to carry on the business of the nation without the invaluable services of his colleague in the other house, has also given up.

The latest intelligence on the subject is communicated in a slip from Wilmer's newspaper office, dated Liverpool, July 16th, 6 P. M. It is as follows:—

The arrangements of the new ministry may be said to be completed. The changes will be few. Lord Melbourne's removal from the Home Office will, it is said, make room for Lord Duncannon, who will the situation hitherto held by the Premier. It is also rumored that Lord Durham is going to Ireland in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Tomkinson has been named his Secretary.

The new arrangements are said to be very annoying to Lord Brougham, who is stated to have resigned the Seals and gone down to Windsor, to have an audience with the King. The general impression is, that the new Cabinet is not composed of materials of an enduring quality. A cabinet council was held last night—Lord Melbourne immediately proceeded to Windsor to wait upon his Majesty. The funds remain steady.

The London Times of the 15th, holds the following language:—

"Lord Melbourne has not been enjoined by the King to form a new ministry, not on the coalition principle, that is to say with any admixture of conservatives. It is also ascertained that Viscount Melbourne felt strongly the pressure of the partiality shown by a large number of persons in the House of Commons, for Lord Althorp as to yield to the expediency represented by them, of securing the continuance of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in the cabinet; and that Lord Althorp has declared himself willing to revoke his resignation of the preceding week, the effect of which resignation, therefore, has been nothing more or less than this—that Lord Althorp has irrevocably deprived the Government of Earl Grey as its chief, without relieving it from himself—as doer of no business in the House of Commons. The present re-constitution of the cabinet will amount, we fear to something like an aggravation of the former one exhibiting merely another subtraction from it in the person of Earl Grey."

Mr. Cobbett gives the following account of the cause of the late cabinet's demise:—"The news that has met me to-day has put at all surprised me. I always said, that if Lord Althorp were to quit his place, Lord Grey could not remain in his hour. He was the soul of the cabinet, and he has appeared to me to have been weary of the concern for a long time. The excuse for the breaking up of the ministry is a mere excuse. It is no one thing that has broken them up: it is the mass of difficulties; that mass, however, greatly added to by the mixture of laudanum and brandy, with a due spice of natural insanity, and a twofold surplus of jaw. No ministry on earth would bear up again to this. It is the true receipt for destroying a ministry and destroying a State."

The Irish coercion Bill will, notwithstanding the change in the ministry, it is admitted on all hands, be persevered in.

The most unexpected intelligence by this arrival is, that Don Carlos had escaped from England and made his appearance in the north of Spain. It comes, however, in a very questionable shape. To us, it is unaccountable that it should be known in Liverpool on the 16th July, that Don Carlos had arrived in Spain, and it yet be a matter of doubt in London on the 14th, that he had left Portsmouth. A contest is evidently preparing in the Spanish northern provinces, of which the result will be highly important. General Rodil, with the Queen's forces from Portugal, must, ere this, have arrived there and given battle to the collected partisans of Don Carlos.

Queen Adelaide was on a visit to her native country. She had a very pleasant passage to Rotterdam—and at the last advices was in the enjoyment of good health and spirits.

From Portugal there is nothing important. Don Pedro has been seriously indisposed, but had recovered.

The change in the English ministry had caused considerable agitation in Paris, which is not astonishing considering the close connection which has existed between the late British cabinet and that of Louis Philippe. The Paris papers are still full of speculations in relation to the course of England and France towards Russia.

IRELAND.

At the latest advices the cholera continued to rage in Dublin with unabated violence, while not only the poor, but persons who have all the good things of this world at their command, are snatched away within a few hours after they are first attacked. Great distress prevailed in Thurles and Tipperary, and of a population of 7,000, in the former place, it is ascertained, that no fewer than 2,400 are in absolute want of all the necessaries of life. A great riot lately took place at Monaghan, in which one man lost his life. It arose out of the late election in that county.

DRAPAL OCCURRENCE.—Three men of the faction of the Lawlors, charged with a participation in the deadly riots at the races of Ballyough Strand, were, while being conveyed as prisoners to Tralee gaol, brutally murdered by a party of the peasantry. The excitement caused by the melancholy occurrence on the 24th of June last, instead of subsiding, has been progressively increasing, and the coolen faction declare that they will never be satisfied till blood has been shed in sufficient quantity to avenge their deceased friends.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

On the order of the day being read for the bringing up of the report on the Irish Disturbance Bill, EARL GREY rose and attempted to address the House, but was so much overpowered by his feelings that he was obliged to resume his seat. The Duke of WELLINGTON, evidently with the view of giving time to the noble earl to recover himself, presented several petitions in favor of the Established Church. EARL GREY again rose, and after apologising for the excess of feeling which had led to his resignation, to explain the cause that had led to his resignation. He entered at some length into the communications which had passed between himself and the noble marquis at the head of the Irish government, which he described as private communications to himself personally, and not as a minister, and stated that up to the 23d of June, there was no doubt in the opinion of the whole cabinet that the renewal of the coercion act was indispensable for the safety of Ireland.

On the 23d of June he received a private and confidential letter from the noble marquis, which appeared to have been produced not so much by any original view taken by that illustrious person of the state of Ireland, as by certain considerations which had been suggested to him by others without his (Earl Grey's) knowledge and privity, affecting the political state of the country rather than the state of Ireland. He lost no time in writing to the noble marquis, and letters were subsequently received, the result of which was that the noble marquis did express an opinion that if it would promote other objects here, the three clauses of the bill in question might be dispensed with, especially if by that omission an extension of the term could be effected.—From this view he found himself compelled to dissent, and he now came to state what ought never to have been made known beyond the cabinet. There

had been, he could not conceal the fact, considerable difference of opinion in the cabinet, but ultimately all agreed that the bill should be introduced in the form in which he had introduced it, and this determination had since received the full sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

It was with considerable pain and surprise that he heard the production of these private communications called for in the other House. The statements respecting them were made without his 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 was 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 had been that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had 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 he (Lord Grey) received a letter from his noble friend, containing his resignation; and in a personal interview with him, having ascertained that his resolution was final, he submitted that resolution to his Majesty. It then became necessary for him to consider what he should do. He had long been anxious to be relieved from the labors of office, which were greater than he could bear, and this new breach having rendered it impossible to carry on the government to any useful purpose, he had determined to tender his resignation to his Majesty, which resignation had been most graciously accepted. The noble earl then took a brief review of this administration, and appealed to the people whether the pledges on which that administration had been terminated, namely, peace, reform and retrenchment, had not been fully redeemed.

The Duke of Wellington contended that the party who made the communications alluded to by the noble earl ought never to have been admitted to his Majesty's service. He was satisfied that his right honorable friend, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was fully justified in every part of the business.—The statement he had made to the noble earl at the head of the government respecting the alteration in the coercion bill, was that if such and such was the state of Ireland, then the court-martial clause might be dispensed with. The noble duke then entered into a long exposition of the domestic and foreign policy of the late government, and denied that these benefits had resulted from it which Earl Grey has spoken.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the remarks of the noble duke, and defended the late Prime minister. For himself, it should never be said of him, (the Lord Chancellor) that he should be the man, at whatever hazard, who would not stand by his sovereign and the country, in whose service he had been for three years and a half. He had tendered no resignation. (Some laughter.)

Noble lords might laugh; but he would ask, was there any thing so very merry in the present situation of ministers to cause laughter? Probably the noble lords so indulging themselves would have no objection to take part in the new administration; no they know better, or at least if they did not, he (the Lord Chancellor) did; for he declared that nothing but an imperative sense of duty could have induced him to remain in office a single hour after the resignation of his noble friend. With respect to another retirement, viz, that of the noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was of opinion that there was no occasion for such resignation, and so much the more did he regret it. The report was then brought up and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 9.

The most perfect silence then succeeded, and the Speaker called upon Lord Althorp.

Lord Althorp then rose and addressed the House in the following terms:—Sir, I have to trespass on the attention of the House while I make a statement which I feel it necessary to my own character to submit to it.—Sir, I have requested and have obtained His Majesty's permission to communicate that statement to the House. When the decision of the Cabinet was first required as to whether the Coercion Act should be renewed, I concurred in the necessity for its renewal, with the omission only of the clauses relating to Courts Martial. I hope I need not say that I did so with the greatest reluctance, and that nothing would have induced me to do so, but my confidence in the wisdom and ability of the late Government, and confidential communications, however, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to individual Members of the Government, brought the subject again under the consideration of the Cabinet in the week before last. It was at this time that my Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, suggested to me the propriety of telling the Hon. and Learned Gentleman that the Bill was still under consideration. I saw no harm in this, but I begged him to use extreme caution in his communication, and by no means to commit himself.

As I have said, these communications from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, brought the subject again before the Cabinet. From the nature of these communications I was led to believe that the three first clauses of the act—those, I mean, which refer to meetings in the parts of Ireland not proclaimed—were not essentially new, and that they might be omitted from the new bill without endangering the peace of Ireland. Under this impression, I objected to the renewal of these clauses. My Right Hon. Friends, the Members for Inverness, for Cambridge, for Edinburgh, and for Coventry, agreed with me in making this objection. The Cabinet, however, decided against us, and we had to consider whether we would acquiesce in this decision, or whether we would break up the Government. We decided that it was our duty to acquiesce. Upon the most careful consideration which I have been enabled to give to this point since, I am convinced that with the imperfect knowledge we then had of what had occurred, we were right in so doing. I felt however, that in such circumstances, I might be placed in great difficulty and embarrassment during the progress of this measure through this House.—But when on Thursday last, I heard the statement of my Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, and then for the first time was made aware of the nature and extent of the communication which he had made to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, I thought it most probable that the difficulties in which I should be placed would prove to be in unalterable.—The debate on Monday night on the motion of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proved to me that they were so, and convinced me that I could no longer conduct the business of Government in this House with credit to myself or with advantage to the public. I accordingly wrote that night to Lord Grey, and requested him to tender my resignation to his Majesty, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept. I am authorized by my Right Hon. Friends to whom I have alluded, to say that they approve of, and concur in the step which I have taken. I shall be extremely sorry if the course which I have pursued on this occasion should be disapproved by my fellow countrymen; but I should be still more grieved if it should not be approved of by that large body of Gentlemen in this House, who have reposed so much confidence in me, and who, by their handsome and steady support, have enabled me to maintain a position for which my abilities would otherwise have so little qualified me. (Great cheering.) Sir, I have now made the statement, and

it may perhaps be requisite for me to add, that I shall continue to carry on the ordinary public business until my successor shall have been appointed. The Noble Lord was repeatedly cheered during his statement; and, when he sat down, the cheers were repeated with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Littleton.—After the statement which has been just made by my noble friend, I am sure the House will extend its indulgence to me while I address a few observations to it. (Hear, hear.) No individual in this House was ever placed in a more painful situation than I now find myself placed in. I have committed two errors. I have committed, first, the error of having a communication with the honorable and learned gentleman opposite, without the sanction of the head of His Majesty's Government, and I have committed the further and greater error in placing confidence in one who has proved himself so ill-deserving of it. (Hear, hear.) I must say, however that nothing is easier after such a thing has led to an unfortunate result, than to look back and discover the course which it would have been more dignified and wise to follow. (Hear, hear.) I am now perfectly aware that the wisest thing for my own character and interests—perhaps the wisest thing for the interests of my friends in the Government, would have been that I should have resigned my office the very first moment it was communicated to me that the hopes and sincere belief I had entertained that the clauses in question in the Coercion Bill would have been left out could not possibly be fulfilled. I never in my life shall forget the emotion of regret I experienced on receiving that communication; but having reflected that my resignation upon that point and at such a time, might have powerfully influenced the conduct of others, and probably might produce a dissolution of the present Government, I confess I did not think that I was an individual of sufficient importance to justify me in taking a step that might lead to such consequences. (Hear, hear.)

I will candidly acknowledge that I had not sufficient courage to take a step that might produce that risk.—(Loud cheers.) I therefore resolved to do that which I hope was not dishonorable. (Cheers.) I resolved to compromise my opinion on this point, albeit that opinion was a strong and decided one, and to abstain from taking a line of conduct that might injure a Government of the principles of which I in the main most cordially approved. (Hear, hear.) My Noble Friend has observed that it was only on Thursday last, he was aware of the full extent to which I had gone in my communication to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite. I admit that I ought to have communicated to my Noble Friend what had passed on that occasion. But he it borne in mind, that so full and so entire was the conviction in my mind, not merely that the conversation which had taken place between the Hon. and Learned Gentleman and myself would go no farther, but that the clauses in question were sure to be abandoned, that the importance of doing any thing more than merely to inform my Noble Friend of the conversation of the kind had taken place had never once been present to my mind. (Hear, hear.) I shall not detain the House further than to express my desire—my most earnest anxiety—that the House may feel that in the course which I have unfortunately taken I have been actuated by no other desire than to produce the peace of a country.—(Cheers, especially from the Irish Members)—which has ever, since my earliest entrance into public life, had my warmest and sincerest sympathies.—(Great cheering)—and for which, he it borne in mind, I was at the time in some degree responsible. (Loud cheers.)

BRITISH WHIG.

IN THE PRESS. And will be published some time in August. "Observations upon the 'Idea Canal'" by Edward John Barker, M. D. Inserted (by permission) to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. 4c. 4c. British Whig Office, July 29th, 1841.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. EDWARD BURKE'S 2nd letter is still further postponed. THOMAS NICHOLLS' letter on the Corn Laws on Tuesday. CORRECTION. In the letter from Bath in Friday's WHIG, for "ruined red rated." KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1834.

By the late arrivals from England we have received intelligence to the 20th July. An important alteration has taken place in the councils of the empire. Earl Grey has resigned the Premiership, and Lord Melbourne (Mr. G. Lamb) the late Secretary of State for the Home Department, has accepted the vacant but dangerous post. Lord Althorp, who had also resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, has consented to resume his situation. Lord Duncannon assumes the seals for the Home Department, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse accepts Lord Duncannon's vacant situation as Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The cause of the resignation of Earl Grey was the disclosure to Mr. O'Connell by Mr. Littleton, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was of opinion that the coercion bill did not need renewal. It is at present problematical whether this obnoxious measure will now be renewed or not. No tory nor half tory is in the new ministry; nor is there any probability that any of that "grade or kidney" will be re-instated in office. Every succeeding change appears to be of a more liberal character.

In another part of the paper will be found copious extracts from papers brought by the packet of July 16th, while immediately below we have annexed latter news brought to Boston by a transient vessel.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The change in the ministry of England had occasioned a general suspension of business, and that stillness so natural on sudden and momentous events. The London Courier of the 17th has the following account of the new Ministry:—"The Ministerial arrangements are completed—Lord Melbourne is first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Earl Grey. Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Lord Melbourne. Lord Duncannon is to be called to the House of Peers. Only two Secretaries of State can, in the terms of Mr. Burke's Act, sit in the House of Commons. The Right Honorable Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the room of Viscount Duncannon. Sir John is, we are glad to hear, to have a seat in the Cabinet. It is expected that he will be a candidate for the representation of Nottingham, vacant by Lord Duncannon's promotion to the Peerage. No other change, so far as we have heard, is to take place in the Administration, as constituted while Earl Grey was Prime Minister: the Marquis Wellesley remaining Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton, Secretary for Ireland. We presume that if any explanations are required respecting the way in which the Ministerial arrangements have been effected, they will be afforded this evening in the Houses of Parliament."

SPAIN.—The papers, with one accord, speak of the appearance of Don Carlos upon the northern frontier of Spain, as a fact no longer questioned. He did not, however, as was first stated, proceed in a steam-vessel from Portsmouth, but through France. The spreading of the cholera near the capital is again spoken of; and the illness of the Queen. There is nothing, however, in the two latter reports to justify the supposition that they will lead to the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes; and with respect to Don Carlos, there is little doubt of the Queen's forces soon giving an account of him.