

ADVICES BY THE RIVER TO THE 26th JULY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, July 26th.—Lord... The Marquis of Westminster, in moving for certain... The Lord Chancellor answered that he would open...

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 22d... Mr. O'Connell then appeared at the bar with the... moved that the Committee on the Inns of Court...

Mr. Wynn said that as the name of the right hon... the Secretary at War was mentioned in the... report in connexion with a charge of the gravest...

The Clerk then read the report of the Committee... in the course of the examination of... certain evidence had come out which...

Mr. Tennyson said that the right hon. Secretary... had been asked to attend the Committee that... day, but that he had preferred meeting the investigation...

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described. I have only to state it to the House candidly, and throw myself on its fair consideration.—(Cheers.)—This was, as I have said, my own recollection of the transaction, without any documents to refer to. But since I have come into the House, I have, by the courtesy of the hon. Member for Colchester, been furnished with my own notes on that occasion. If the House indulge me I will read them. They are only two in number, and short. It will be seen by these notes that the advance was made for neither of the candidates respectively. The object was, to enable the reformers of Colchester to return two Members pledged to support the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill.—(Hear, and general laughter.)—I use the words that were then the test put by all reformers to the candidates. I will now read the notes put into my hand by the hon. and learned Member for Colchester. The first is dated Wednesday, as appears by the date of the frank, the 4th of May, 1831. It runs thus:—

“Dear Sir,—I hope every thing will go right. I have done all in my power to contribute to it. Five hundred pounds were sent from one subscription fund to Mr. Savill, and £200 I hear has been contributed by the other.” [That was a Committee sitting at the Crown and Anchor, of which the hon. Member for Middlesex knows something.] “I am obliged to return to the country to-night, and shall not be again in town till Saturday; but if you are in difficulty in meantime, you must press upon the Committee at the Crown and Anchor, who feel every disposition to exert themselves on behalf of Colchester. Yours faithfully, EDWARD ELLICE.”

D. W. Harvey, Esq., “Private.”

The next note is as follows:— “Dear Sir,—I had written, before opening your letter, according to the wishes of Mr. Western, to Mr. Savill, on the subject of affairs at Colchester, and given him authority to do all which I held out to you the prospect of being able to do on behalf of the liberal cause. I hope what has been done will be sufficient; at all events, it is all I have at present in my power; but if you send me up a general account of your proceedings to-morrow, I will urge the Committee to make further exertions in your behalf. That, however, must depend upon their means and inclination, neither of which are under my control. Yours faithfully, EDWARD ELLICE.”

D. W. Harvey, Esq., “Private.”

I solemnly assure the House, Sir, that not one shilling of this money came from the Treasury.—(Hear.)—Indeed, it was much more likely to come from my own pocket. This is all the explanation I have to give. Not one farthing was taken from the Treasury; nor am I aware, that in doing as I did, I did any thing which any independent Member of either party would be ashamed to have done. (The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud and general cheers.)

Mr. C. W. Wynn said, a Secretary of the Treasury advanced or paid money for election purposes; it would be for the House to consider whether that was a circumstance to call for an inquiry.

Sir H. Harlidge said, that he had been five or six years in office, and had filled three or four different offices. He could take upon himself to say, that within the sphere of his observations there never had been such an application of public money. The statement of his Hon. Friend he fully believed, and he felt satisfied that when that Hon. Gentleman came before a Committee he would succeed in proving all that he had asserted.

Mr. Baring thought it most important that a question of this nature should not be passed over. He hoped that the Report would be printed; that Hon. Members would make themselves fully acquainted with its contents; and that then the subject would be deliberately dealt with.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had not understood that any objection had been offered to printing the Report or to the question being fully dealt with at the proper period.—Report ordered to be printed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill. On the question being put, a debate of some length ensued, when the second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of 121; 146 voting for, and 25 against it.

Mr. Shiel rose to propose two questions to the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs: first, whether the objections made by the British Government to the treaty between Russia and Turkey had been met by the Governments of Russia and Turkey? and, secondly, whether he had now any objection to lay a copy of the treaty (which, he recollected was a year and a half old) upon the table.

Lord Palmerston said that he could not answer the hon. and learned gentleman's first question. The hon. and learned gentleman must be aware that the treaty was not one to which this country was a party; it had been merely communicated to us. With respect to the result of the explanations which had taken place, he could not give any explanation. (Much laughter.)

Col. Evans said, as the House would be called upon that night to vote a sum of money for secret service money, he felt that he had a right to ask the noble lord if he knew whether Don Carlos was in England or not. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerston said, that all he could state was very much what the hon. and gallant officer knew himself. (A laugh.) Don Carlos was supposed to be in Spain, but he had received no authentic information on the subject.

The House having gone into committee of Supply, grants of £60,000 to the officers, seamen, and marines, engaged in the battle of Navarino, and 5,000 to Captain Ross, with several other sums, included in the miscellaneous estimates, were ordered, amongst the rest £25,100 to non-conforming Seceders and Protestant Dissenting Ministers.

ceeded as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, by Sir John Cam Hobhouse. (Hear, hear.) His lordship next proceeded to deplore the loss of the assistance of Earl Grey in his Majesty's Councils, and described the loss of that assistance as nearly if not quite irreparable. (Hear, hear, hear.) The noble lord at some length passed the highest encomiums on Lord Grey. His majesty had now, however, placed Lord Melbourne at the head of his Government, and he was then ready to state that no selection could have been made which held out better prospects to the country than that which his Majesty had just made. (Hear.) That noble Lord had sound judgment and discrimination—two essential qualities. With that Noble Lord he had had the pleasure of concurring on almost every subject. His Majesty has been also graciously pleased to desire a continuance of his (Lord Althorp's) services.—(Loud cheers from all parts of the House.)—He had at all times, as the House was aware, felt the greatest disinclination to accept office, and he would not pretend to say that his experience had tended in the least degree to weaken that disinclination or objection. He was perfectly aware that his own resignation had produced that of Earl Grey, and it was therefore under the feeling that such a result had been produced by that act of his own, and the great loss the country must suffer by the absence of his noble friend's advice and services, that he was induced now to continue.—(Loud cheering.) He found, under peculiar circumstances, that it was necessary he should continue, and he did so, feeling it to be an imperative duty.—(Loud cheers.) The present Government would be prepared to carry forward such reasonable reform in the institutions of the country, as the people had a right to expect would be granted them from the reform in Parliament. They would, at the same time propose nothing that would be likely to be dangerous to the established institutions of the country. They would endeavor to be neither more adequate, or less than adequate, in the duties they had to perform.—(Hear.) This was the principle upon which the Government had met with opposition, in most cases, most decided strong opposition, but they had persisted in the course, and endeavored by every means in their power, safely to ameliorate the abuses which existed.—(Loud cries of Hear, hear.)

Mr. Littleton obtained leave to bring in a Bill on the 22nd to renew the law relative to Arms (Ireland).

On the 23d Mr. Sinclair brought up the report of the Committee upon Church Patronage in Scotland.

The bill for amending the act regulating weights and measures has been printed, as amended by the committee. It repeals the permission in the former act, to use, even by special agreement, any other weights or measures than those of the imperial standard; but allows those to be used which have been certified as imperial, though not of the form required by the act; and it fixes no particular shape for the future. It abolishes, after the first of January next, all heaped measures. Justices of Peace and Magistrates of towns are to provide the requisite number of standard copies for the public to compare, and appoint inspectors, of which a return is to be made in March 1836. It enacts the abrogation of all local “stones,” and fixes the legal stone at 14lbs. avoirdupois. All articles are to be sold by avoirdupois weight, except gold, silver, platinum, precious stones and drugs in retail, but no other articles. The penalty for making or using any other than properly stamped weights or measures, after the first of July, 1835, is from 20s. to £5. The fines are to be struck in Scotland by the imperial quarter under the like penalty. Any other magistrates are empowered to confiscate light weights and impose a penalty not greater than five pounds. A penalty of £50 is imposed for forging the stamp and £10 for selling weights so forged. The standard copies are to be re-verified every ten years. One half of the penalties to go to the informer and the other half to the expense of keeping up the copies of the standards. An appeal is competent to the Judiciary Court only.

Whitehall, July 22d.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Baronet, William Daeres Adams, and Sir Benjamin Charles Stephenson, to be Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings.

His Majesty came to town on Saturday from Windsor, and held a court at half past one at St. James's, which was attended by Lords Lansdowne, Melbourne, Duncannon, Althorp, and Auckland, Mr. Rice, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Abercromby. Viscount Melbourne had an audience, and resigned the seals of office as Secretary of State. Viscount Duncannon had an audience, and kissed hands on his appointment of Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. His Lordship received the seals of office from his Majesty. The King, attended by Sir H. Taylor, left town for Windsor Castle, at half-past four.

Her Majesty will return to England in time to be present at the celebration of the true birth-day of his Majesty on the 24th of August. The King and Queen have no intention at present of taking any excursion either to Scotland or Ireland this year.—Globe.

Lord Grey held office as Premier for three years, seven months, and twenty-two days; his predecessor, the duke of Wellington not so long by nearly a year and a half. Since 1751, only four Premiers have held office for a longer duration, namely, the Duke of Newcastle eight years; Lord North twelve; Pitt, upwards of seventeen; and Lord Liverpool nearly fifteen years.

It is expected that Sir J. C. Hobhouse will be a Candidate for the representation of Nottingham, vacant by the elevation of Lord Duncannon to the Peerage.

The Morning Chronicle of the 23d July says, that Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston had a conference to ascertain whether, in consequence of this unforeseen case, (the landing of Don Carlos in Spain) an additional article would not become necessary to the quadruple treaty.

The flight of Don Carlos appears to have been extremely well concerted, and was, it is reported, effected in the Caroline yacht, one of the fastest sailing vessels belonging to the Yacht club squadron, which had been purchased of Mr. Weld, though it is not supposed that that gentleman had any idea of the purpose for which she was wanted.

On Monday, before Judges Bosanquet and Paterson, John Edwards, Peter Lacassegne, and Jeremiah Weedon, the parties concerned in the extraordinary assault on Mr. Gee, the attorney of Bishop

Stortford, were indicted for having, on the 12th of May, at Stortney, with menaces and force, feloniously demanded of the said Mr. Gee certain monies, with intent the said monies then and there feloniously to steal. Mr. Gee at the time had £90 upon his person, which the prisoners did not take, but obtained from him a check for £400, which they obliged him to draw upon his bankers; and the Judges held that this was not an offense within the meaning of the statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 29, sec. 6, and directed an acquittal. The prisoners were then arraigned upon an indictment for endeavouring to obtain, by menaces, a certain valuable security for £1,200; and likewise an order for the payment of £800. Mr. Justice Patteson, after consulting with his learned colleague, said that this indictment, he thought, could not be sustained any more than the other, inasmuch as the prisoners were charged with demanding, by menaces, a certain valuable security, when, in fact, they did actually obtain the same. Mr. Justice Bosanquet entirely concurred in this opinion. It was actually necessary that the property should be valuable, and it should be in the peaceable possession of the party from whom it was taken, which it could not be said to have been. The prisoners were then directed to be acquitted upon this indictment. Mr. Justice Bosanquet said, that although the prisoners could not be convicted of the felony, they were still liable to be punished in another manner. Mr. Adolphus said, that a bill for the assault had already been found against the prisoners at Clerkenwell Sessions.

We regret to announce upon the authority of letters received yesterday from the continent, the death of Lord Ranelagh, under very melancholy circumstances. It has transpired that his Lordship was out hunting, when his horse fell with him, and he was taken up in a state of insensibility. It was found that his right leg was so dreadfully fractured as to render immediate amputation necessary, and, after undergoing the operation, it was discovered that his thigh was also broken, and in so hazardous a part as to render amputation from the hip compulsory, to afford the smallest chance of saving his Lordship's life, and under which severe operation he expired. His Lordship was only in the 23rd year of his age, and well known in the fashionable as well as in the sporting world. He recently held a commission as Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Life Guards.

London July 17th.—The Ministerial arrangements are completed.

Lord Melbourne is First Lord of the Treasury in room of Earl Grey.

Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, in room of Lord Melbourne. Lord Duncannon is to be called to the House of Peers. Only two Secretaries of State can, in terms of Mr. Burke's Act, sit in the House of Commons.

The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in 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.

Contrary to all former custom, the Orangemen of Manchester and neighbouring towns did not assemble on the 12th July, but arranged that this party procession should take place on Sunday the 13th, and proceed in a body to Hulme church to hear a sermon. As early as nine o'clock, the various lodges from Bury, Oldham, Bolton, &c. had arrived; but before they had united with the Manchester, a most serious riot took place in the vicinity of the New Cross, a neighbourhood chiefly occupied by the Irish. There is reason to think that the Orangemen were armed; some, indeed, in the procession, as the officers were notoriously so, with swords, and others of them with pistols. The Catholics gave the first cause of offence. They first began to hiss, then threw stones, and then to tie to the top of the lamp post a green ribbon. This of course was soon seen in company with an orange one. The colour of the two parties being thus “nailed to the mast” was the signal of attack, when a desperate riot ensued; stones and bricks were thrown; sticks, bludgeons, and swords used in abundance. Some few fire arms discharged, but as they took no effect, it is supposed that they were only loaded with blank cartridge. There were, however, several persons most severely wounded, one of whom received no less than six or eight cuts on the head & one on his leg.—The authorities called out the military, but too late to render any assistance, the rioters having dispersed, or nearly so, before they arrived.

The grain crops are now in ear, and present an appearance promising almost beyond example at this season.—(Derry Journal.)

We are truly sorry to have to communicate the almost entire suspension of business in Gibraltar, in consequence of the Cholera having found its way there. There are cases and deaths occurring every day, but upon the whole the malady may be termed mild. The troops are suffering most, on account, it is supposed, of their way of living, as well as exposure during the night, when on guard. Many people have left the garrison and gone to Mahon, Italy, and England. Both Spain and Barbary have in a manner cut off communication with us for the present.—(Private letter of 6th July.)

Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, the King held a Council of Ministers at the Tuileries, when he signed an Ordinance, which, upon the resignation of Marshal Soult, transfers to Marshal Gerard the Presidency of the Council and the War Department.—(Globe's Messenger.)

Madrid, July 23d.—The ravages of the Cholera in different parts of Spain are very alarming. At Cantillana, a little town of Andalusia, of 6000 souls, there had been 200 deaths on the 25th of June. All the sanitary cordons are to be abolished on the ground that they are no preservation against the disorder.

Our Bayonne correspondent sends us, under date Bayonne, July 10th, the following important communication:—“I am able to assure you that Don Carlos arrived here yesterday at ten o'clock, and shortly afterwards departed for Spain. In order to disguise himself, he had dyed his hair. To-morrow, in all probability, I shall be able to forward you some interesting details.”

Don Carlos, having travelled incognito through part of France, crossed the Spanish frontier on the 9th inst., and proceeded at once towards the headquarters of his adherents, with whom it was expected he would be on the 11th.

Constantinople, June 27th.—Intelligence has been received to-day from Smyrna, that the English fleet of six sail of the line, four frigates, and several brigs and corvettes, has arrived at Youria. The corvette Scour, commanded by a son of Earl Grey, appears to have preceded it with the notice of speedy arrival. This corvette came into the Bosphorus last week. We hear nothing positive respecting the object of this fleet, which is soon to be joined by a French squadron. It is considered a demonstration against Russia. The English legation here endeavour, indeed, to propagate the idea that the object is merely to exercise the men—a statement which is doubtless as far from the truth as that according to which the destination of the two fleets is the Black Sea. Together with this intelligence from Smyrna, we have received later accounts from Samos, which, contradicting all that we had had before, destroy all hopes of the peaceable submission of that island. The majority of the population is said to be averse to the Porte; and it is therefore probable that the Turkish Commander will be obliged to employ force. Negotiations will be again set on foot respecting the occupation of Algiers by the French. The Porte intends to demand the restitution of that province, and to send an embassy to Paris and London for that purpose.

Green, it seems, is not to be readily pacified, nor easily ruled. By the German Papers, arrived to-day, we learn that the Mainotes and the government are at issue, and that troops have been sent against them. Some fighting has already taken place.

UNITED STATES.

The schooner Advance, Captain Osborne, sailed from New-York, Thursday, 7th inst., for Portland, with a very valuable cargo of tea, flour and pork. The crew and passengers consisted of Captain Osborne, his lady and two children, of Edgartown, Mas.; Mr. Pease, (formerly of Edgartown, but lately a merchant of New-York,) his lady and son; Mr. Lindsey, of Boston, and Mr. Timothy B. Kingsley, of Maine—together with a crew of five men. On Friday, the second day out, the weather was rather unpleasant, and there was much complaining of sickness among the passengers and seamen. Mr. Pease was taken very sick; all the medical aid which could possibly be had under the circumstances, was rendered; but the unfortunate gentleman constantly grew worse, and the next day died, and was buried in the sea. On Sunday evening, Mr. Lindsey, (whose lady we understand is now in Providence,) and Mr. Wells, (the mate and the steward, and cabin-boy, all complained of being very sick. The following morning, Captain Osborne, feeling unwell himself, ran the vessel in towards the shore and anchored near Sweeney's Landing (Long Island.) He then took his own family and the bereaved family of his friend Mr. Pease (deceased,) into his boat, accompanied by Mr. Kingsley and the two well seamen, went to shore. Mr. Wells, Mr. Lindsey, the steward and cabin-boy, were at this time so sick that they were insensible of their situations, and it was thought best to leave them as comfortable as possible, until the boat should return from the shore with assistance to take them from the vessel. And when the boat returned, the four persons who had been left on board in the last stage of a painful disease, had died—and they were buried in the ocean.

Those who succeeded in getting to land, went up to a farm house, near by, where every thing was done which could be done to make them comfortable. Captain Osborne's illness increased, and, notwithstanding the care of dear friends, and of a physician, he died on Tuesday. Mrs. Osborne made arrangement with a man to bring the Advance round to Edgartown; and with her two small orphan then started for home, via New London, leaving Mrs. Pease taking care of her sick son. Mrs. Osborne arrived here on Friday evening, and on Saturday proceeded to Edgartown.—(New Bedford Gazette.)

UPPER CANADA.

Brockville, (Tuesday,) 23d August.—We are happy to state that the ravages of the Cholera have materially abated in this Province. We have not heard of a case in this town since our last. In Prescott we have heard of no new cases. Kingston is nearly free from it. Toronto, however, still continues to suffer, although the number of cases are diminishing.—Recorder.

LOWER CANADA.

The following is an extract from an important Bill now before the House of Commons, prepared and brought in by Lord Althorp and Mr. Vernon Smith, for the purpose of regulating the conveyance of printed newspapers by post, between the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries and the British Colonies:—

“And he it further enacted, That, from and after the said 10th of October 1834, it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty's Postmaster-General, for the time being, and his Deputies in Great Britain and Ireland, to receive at any General Post-Office printed newspapers liable to the stamp duties, and duly stamped for conveyance by Packet-Boat from the United Kingdom to any of His Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond the seas, and to forward and convey the same accordingly free of postage; and for His Majesty's Postmaster-General, and his Deputy and Deputies in His Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond the seas, to receive newspapers printed and published within such Colonies or Possessions for conveyance by packet-boats to Great Britain or Ireland, and to deliver the same by the General Post within the United Kingdom (free of the duty of postage).”—Daily Advertiser.

(Extracts from the London Correspondence of the Minerva.)

Montreal, 23th August.—Mr. Stanley essayed to obtain his entire acquittal. The draft of a first report which said nothing, but always left entire freedom to the new Minister, had been communicated to Mr. Stanley, who added to it his formal justification, and, as a necessary inference, the condemnation of the Assembly. This draft with the additions were also communicated to Mr. Roebuck, who opposed it when it came before the Committee, and insisted on the erasure of Mr. Stanley's additions. The amendments by Mr. Roebuck were discussed during four hours. Sir James Graham and Mr. Robinson supported Mr. Stanley's administration; Mr. Roebuck, Lord Howick and Mr. Labouchere, defended the House of Assembly and the Canadian people. What caused the greatest discussion was that part of the report which alleges that the differences were mutual. The friends of Mr. Stanley wished to throw his misconceptions exclusively on the Assembly. Mr. Roebuck said that he made a great sacrifice of his opinion in assenting to this part of the report, and that he was firmly convinced that

