

We had barely time yesterday to give a rapid sketch of the proceedings in Parliament, upon his re-assembling, after the change of Ministry. In our columns this evening, will be found an abridged report of the debate, that will be more clearly before our readers the state of feeling existing at the opening of the House. It is proper to add, however, that, upon a subsequent day, Mr. Peel seems to have departed from the tone of moderation with which he first spoke, and that some angry recriminations passed between Mr. Brougham, who rose to defend the administration, against the imputations of Mr. Dawson, and himself. Mr. Canning, also, is represented in the papers as having answered to a question put by Mr. Dawson, whether arrangements were making to fill up the yet vacant offices, by the monosyllabic, "Yes," uttered with much fierceness of manner. In a subsequent part of the debate, however, Mr. C. appears to have recovered his equanimity, and to have poured out upon Mr. Dawson his unsparring powers of ridicule. An opposition, indeed, led by Mr. Dawson and Sir Thomas Lethbridge, can only afford materials for ridicule.

In the House of Peers the explanations were not of much force. Lord Eldon said he had long intended to retire (but could not, we suppose, make up his mind in his own case any more than in that of suitors in Equity) and had therefore seized the occasion of the formation of a new Administration to carry his purpose into effect—that he was not, however, influenced by any personal hostilities, and certainly intended to dis-respect or disloyalty to the throne. The Duke of Wellington, too, made a speech, in the course of which he read the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Canning—which, though differing in phraseology, was much in substance like that published by this paper some time ago, though it was in fact spurious. The Duke's speech was full of egotism, though he did himself the justice to say, in allusion to some reports that the Premiership had been offered to him, that such was not the fact, and that, certainly, he was not fit for such a station. Both he and Lord Eldon strenuously maintained, that in the resignation of the old Cabinet, there had been no concert—and that each acted for himself, and without knowing what his colleagues would do. Lord Bexley confirmed this statement, and confined his few remarks thereto, without, in any manner, enlightening his noble friends as to his motives for taking back the office he had thrown up. The speech about Mr. Canning, but probably without much effect, as he is a sort of crack-brained soldier, better known as Lord Stewart, and elder brother of the late Lord Castlereagh, whose personal quarrel with Mr. Canning he seems to have taken up. Upon the whole, so far, the strength of names and talent is largely on the side of Mr. Canning. How the new associates are to get along together, and what the measures for the satisfaction of the country that will be proposed, remains to be seen. We shall not be surprised at the dissolution of the Parliament—though this is the first session of a new House, in order to give to Mr. Canning, in the elections, the benefit of the popularity he certainly seems to enjoy with the mass of the nation.

The Bar of the House of Lords was filled with members of the House of Commons, and, as might have been anticipated, a great degree of excitement prevailed. The debate was commenced by Earl Grosvenor, who was for some time unable to obtain a hearing, from the noise and confusion among the auditory. He held two Catholic petitions in his hand and spoke of Irish affairs in a style of bantering and pleasantry. He remarked that Ireland would gain something by the change of ministry; although it would be impolitic to press the Catholic question now. Both parties, he thought, ought to pause; for if conversions were going on in Ireland, as rapidly as had been stated, they would soon settle the question altogether. "Capital would circulate so freely, and conversion follow conversion so speedily, that scarcely a single Catholic would be left in Ireland, before the termination of half a century."

Lord Ellenborough thought the noble Lord right in taking that opportunity of expressing his opinions upon the Catholic question, "as there was little chance of his ever enjoying an opportunity of giving them forth in a regular discussion of the question, while the government remained constituted as it then was." He alluded to the resignation of the former ministers as an act of choice, and one in which they had a right to act as they saw fit. Yet, they had in consequence of their resignations, been assailed in no very measured language: they had been accused of acting in concert, and of improperly and unconstitutionally attempting to dictate to their sovereign. He considered, therefore, that those noble and highly esteemed and distinguished Lords were bound, in maintenance of their hitherto unblemished character as individuals, and in maintenance, as members, of the honor of that house, to take

that earliest period of coming forward with an explanation of the motives which had induced them to resign.

The way to explanation having been thus smoothed—Lord Eldon entered upon his statement of motives. He alluded to the "unmerciful" manner in which he had been attacked, and hoped that his long adherence to principles the opposite of those unconvictional ones which had been attributed to him, would give him a right to seize this earliest opportunity that had been afforded him to defend himself. That he should have been supposed guilty of attempting to dictate to the King, after the course of principle he had hitherto pursued, was a thing that he could never bear stated, without telling the individual who may dare to utter it that it is a base and scandalous falsehood. "He did not know whether, as had been intimated by Earl Grosvenor, capital and conversion went together in religion—but he had lived long enough to see that capital in money and conversion in politics did sometimes go together. He had for many years esteemed it his duty to consider whether he ought not to resign; and he wished it particularly understood that in his resignation he had been actuated by no personal feeling towards any one. "With respect to the Catholic question, (said he) my opinion is, my Lords, that consideration of it should not be postponed. In peculiar view of this question, I may be perfectly right, or I may be perfectly wrong. I will argue rather upon the supposition that I am perfectly wrong—still I say, my Lords, that the decision of a question, important should not be deferred. I have, certainly, hitherto been one of the most anxious to oppose the bringing forward of this question; but, I am now clearly of opinion that the time has come when it should and ought to be brought forward. [Hear, hear, and great laughter.] Could I, entertaining such sentiments, and advocating such opinions as I invariably have through life—could I consistently keep office under the Prime Minister of the day, whose principles are so diametrically opposite to my own? I will not say but that the Right Hon. Gentleman will maintain his cherished opinions as zealously as I do mine. As far as private feelings were concerned, I could have wished to change my opinions on this subject. I have considered often, long and deeply, whether I ought not to change them, but I found it was impossible. [Hear, hear, from the opposite benches.]—and therefore, although I could serve under a government with such a man as Lord Liverpool at its head, I must say, that, giving the present Premier all possible credit for sincerity in the principles he possesses, and speaking in that right Hon. Gentleman with all due respect, I do not think I could remain in office were the question to be altered, and become this. Whether, if I had not previously entertained the slightest intention of resigning, I should not, under the circumstances, have then resigned? He was strong in the opinion, that if the Catholic claims were granted, the religious rights of the country would be at an end. He could not bring himself to believe that the Administration, constituted as it was, could be formed on the same basis as that of Lord Liverpool's. His whole life had been devoted, and it should be to his dying hour, to opposing the introduction of alterations which must produce ecclesiastical tyranny, which would soon, in its turn, produce civil tyranny. He concluded by expressing thanks to the Peers for the indulgence he had so long experienced from them, in doing which he was much affected.

The Duke of Wellington disavowed any intention of entering into any discussion further than to answer the question of Lord Ellenborough, and to explain the motives for his retirement from his Majesty's government. He declared that he had been most unjustly and calumniously treated; he had been charged with crimes of the grossest nature, by a press which he believed to be under the influence of ingratitude towards his Majesty, and of aspiring to the situation of Prime Minister; and that, in consequence of his dis-appointment, he threw up the command of the army. These were absurd charges. Every one who knew him was aware that his being prime minister was out of the question; and, no man ever spoke to him to whom he did not express the same opinion. He declared he had no wish, nor thought, of being prime minister—he knew himself disqualified for that office; and knowing also his fitness for the one which he had the honour to fill, he must have been worse than mad, could he have formed the insane project of placing himself at the head of the government.

Earl Mansfield blamed the ex-ministers for the step they had taken, as showing want of sagacity. He thought that had they been more unreserved to their adherents in the country, they would have been ably backed by those adherents, and by a large majority of the House of Lords, and would have been able to induce the King to form a mixed administration, in which protestant principles would have decidedly predominated. They had, he thought, acted honorably, but injudiciously. He spoke in high terms of Lord Eldon, to whom, he doubted not, "when

party feelings had subsided, and calumny was at an end, posterity, a rigid censor, but impartial judge, would do tardy justice." On Mr. Peel he bestowed the most flattering eulogium, of whom he said that unfortunately for himself and the country—he had the fault of too much diffidence in his own talents, and too much diffidence in estimating the degree of consideration which he enjoyed in the country. In his disinterested mind there was the most perfect absence of all selfish feeling, nor was he less distinguished for the most unassuming modesty—a quality rare amongst minds so highly gifted as was that of the Right Hon. Gentleman. In speaking of Mr. Canning, he attributed his success to his sagacity, and perhaps his cunning, although he would not call on the Prime Minister to state how the changes had been made; but they were certainly entitled to their guess as to who,

—in the porch of the royal ear did pour The leprosin distilment—

When the late colleagues of the Right Hon. Gentleman had given in their resignations, many admired the rapidity with which he filled up the vacancies, from another and opposite party. The Right Hon. Gentleman was fond of quotations and he should take the liberty of supplying him one from the *Anti-Jacobin*, not altogether inapplicable to present circumstances; he meant that in which one party is supposed to say, on meeting another, "A sudden thought strikes me—Let us swear eternal friendship." Some might think so, but he thought it was no new friendship; since for some years he had perceived in all Canning's public acts, indications of friendship for his new formed associates.

Viscount Godolph followed, in support of the King in the course he had taken, as the only one which, under the circumstances, he could have safely adopted; and, lamenting the hasty and injudicious conduct of the seceders. Speaking of the assertion which had been made by the Duke of Wellington, in relation to the connexion between the press and the government, he said, "When it is added (as it has been added) that, in the attacks which are combined, of the press has been under the influence of the Government, I take leave, my Lords, in a manner the most distinct and unqualified, to deny the assertion. [Hear, hear.] I will go farther than this, and add, that, from what I know of the character of the public press, and the connection between it and the Government, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that the press is an engine too powerful and too independent to be made use of in the way intended; even if the Government were disposed, which it is not, to make the attempt. [Hear, and a laugh from the opposition benches.] Noble Lords may laugh; but if they were again sitting on this side of the House—I say, if they were here, and had to settle the question of influence—how would they act?"

Earl Bathurst assigned, as one of the motives for his resignation, the resignation of individuals formerly his colleagues, in whose judgment he placed the most implicit reliance. He thought he should not have been justified in continuing to set after the accession of so many of his colleagues, as he had always thought an administration composed entirely of friends or opponents of the Catholic claims was not desirable.

The Earl of Westmoreland confined himself chiefly to showing that men had an undoubted right to retain or resign an office without being called to account for their determination. As to having attempted to overrule his sovereign, he denied it—but "was a man to assist in councils which he disapproved and in which he had no confidence? Were they to support a reformer or a democrat? No. He claimed the proudest right of a British subject, that of acting in accordance with his own sentiments on public matters; and he felt that by retiring from office, he had only fulfilled his duty."

Lord Melville declared that his resignation had arisen from causes quite different from those which had influenced his friends. The chief motive assigned by his Lordship was comprised in the closing passage of his speech, in which he thought their Lordships would feel that he had a right to know, before he joined an administration, of what material it was to be composed.

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the coalition into which Mr. Canning had entered on forming his ministry; and particularly sustained the policy of the expedition to Portugal, which he declared had met the decided approval of the Duke of Wellington himself. He closed by stating that the Administration would meet from him a fair and candid support and co-operation; but that he should not bring forward the Catholic question, unless under circumstances likely to insure its success.

Lord Ellenborough, after speaking at large on the subject in discussion; coincided with the Marquis of Lansdowne, so far as the Catholic question was concerned, while he professed uncompromising hostility to the government as now formed. He expressed his surprise that the Marquis of Lansdowne could look on the government of which such a ministry was

the head, with confidence in its stability. He was convinced that the Catholic question was, in fact, abandoned.

The Marquis of Anglesea declared that he was, in respect to the principles with which he had taken office, unfettered and free as the air he was then breathing. He had simply obeyed the summons which he had received, to devote his best energies to the support of them.

The Earl of Winchester closed the debate by a remark which no one will be inclined to dispute—"that no period since the Revolution would, to the historian, present so remarkable an era as the present." He declared, also, the coalition which had been formed to be as preposterous as it was extraordinary.

Thus ended the explanations of the seceders.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register, of the 29th ult. gives a condensed view of the observations of Professor Mitchell, on the Geology of the south-western counties of the state. The Professor not seeing that one part of the Upper Country demanded his attention more than another, determined to take the Pedee at the point where it enters S. Carolina, and examine the counties on each side of it as far as his time would permit. He has collected materials for a Geological Map of that part of the State, and for some remarks upon the characters impressed upon the soil they form, by our different rock formations, which he reserves until he comes to review the Geology of the State.

The value of the gold found in some parts of the State, to the population of the counties in which it occurs, Professor Mitchell has never estimated very highly. He is of opinion that the precious metal collected is dearly earned, and the same zeal, to the cultivation of the soil, would create a quantity of produce of more value in the market, and better habits of industry and economy would be formed amongst the labourers. Occasionally, a valuable prize is found; but, as a body, the goldwashers are poorly paid. As, however, a good deal of labour and some capital is likely to be employed hereafter in the collection of Gold from the soil of the region in which it occurs, observations having for their object, the circumstances in which the Gold exists—the sources from which it is derived, and the places where it may be looked for with the best prospect of finding it, will not be neglected.

After an attentive examination of so much of this district as is comprised by the counties of Montgomery and Anson, and some observations in other counties, the following points do not appear to admit of any doubt:

1. That what has heretofore been called the great Slate formation, is in fact a Transition formation, i. e. a collection of strata formed out of the rounded fragments and ruins of other and older rocks, and that it should be so designated hereafter. There is a good deal of genuine slate in it, conglomerate rocks having a tendency to a schistose structure, are quite as abundant as the slate, at least in the Eastern part of the formation, and there are other conglomerate rocks which exhibit no tendency to a schistose structure. All these and some other rocks alternate with each other, and are associated together in every possible order. The specimens which are collected in our Cabinet, for the purpose of illustrating the geological character of this part of the State are pretty numerous.

2. No stratum of any kind, containing gold or any other substance, has ever been discovered in the State, in the waters of Noah's deluge undoubtedly stood over it but they deposited nothing. The formation remains as it was when originally consolidated or thrown up, except that the upper surfaces of the rocks that compose it have been decomposed and furnished a covering of soil. The proof of this is furnished by the fact, that the soil constantly varies with the subjacent rock. If there is a change in the composition of this rock, an alteration in the colour, fertility and other qualities of the soil is immediately observable. The gravel, also, down to its minutest particles, preserves the characters of the rocks over which it lies.

3. It follows that the gold collected from the soil of these counties, originally existed in the rocks occupying the place where the gold is now found. As the rocks have crumbled into soil, the gold has fallen out, and bears the same proportion of the soil in which it is mingled, that it did to the stony matter of the rock in which it lay imbedded.

Definition of a Drunkard.—A pious divine of the old school, says, "a drunkard is the abnegation of modesty, the trouble of civility, the cart-pillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the alehouse benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the wo of his wife, the scoff of his neighbor, his own shame, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man."

A Mr. Snorer was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "what a flock of young dreams will be produced!" A negro has been put in jail in Philadelphia for attempting to kidnap two white children.

THE TURKS and GREEKS.

The following extract of a letter, dated at Smyrna, March 25, is published in the London Morning Herald of the 15th May, and will be found to contain some interesting information from that quarter of the world.

Some of the officers of the (British frigate) Cambrian have just arrived from Constantinople, where they had been staying for the last two months. Among them was Lieut. Wellesley, son of our Ambassador at Vienna. From him I had the following: Mr. Canning has not yet taken any steps in favor of the Greeks at the Porte. He told Wellesley he had instructions to do so; but that he and the Russian Ambassador could not agree on the terms that should be proposed to the Porte. In consequence of this, Mr. C. had not been able to lay before the Porte, the sentiments of the British Cabinet relative to the Greeks. It is well known to be the wish of England that Greece should be a free nation; but Mr. Canning intends to stipulate that she should pay a tribute to the Turks, choose their own Government, and the Porte is not to interfere in any way with the internal administration, but is to rest satisfied with the tribute.

The Turkish fleet were getting ready for sea. They consisted of 3 three deckers; eight or nine line of battle ships, and several frigates. The Sultan superintends every thing, and reviews the troops every day. They are much improved of late, and are chiefly instructed by renegade Frenchmen. One of the chief Turkish Generals is a renegade Frenchman. The capital was quiet, but people generally seemed to doubt that it would continue so. Different guards were day and night parading the town, and entering all the coffee houses. I suppose you have heard that the Commissioners who signed the treaty of Ackerman, were all assassinated on their return to Constantinople. This was the Sultan's order. The reason alleged is, that they were not authorized to go so far in their concessions as they did. The Sultan and the Grand Vizier nightly parade the streets in disguise, to see whether any disturbance is going on, and whether their orders are executed. Hardly a day passes without the shedding of human blood, from mere jealous suspicions.

More Superstition.—It is said that the Physicians of Middlesex, Connecticut, have determined not to visit the sick on the Sabbath, unless on urgent cases. We would deprive every physician of his license, and the law should be so shaped, who offered such an impious apology for a dereliction of duty; and in case a man died from this wicked excuse, the physician should be punished. Can there be any thing more inhuman, uncharitable, and unchristian-like than such an apology? Does not he eat on the Sabbath? And would he let a fellow creature suffer, probably die, from such neglect? "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day," but probably the Middlesex physicians doubt their capacity to do good on any day. Were they to make no charge for a visit to the sick on that day, they would come nearer the mark. Noah.

Swift Sailing.—The steam-boat Teacumseh, (says a Cincinnati, Ohio, paper) made the voyage from Louisville to New Orleans, and back again in 15 days, having remained at Orleans two days, which leaves 13 days for the actual running time. This is equal to 239 miles per day; as she came up in eight days two hours, she must have descended in four days 22 hours. It is probable that in the present state of the Steam Engine, this rapidly cannot be much increased, as all the space which can be spared for this purpose, is now on our large boats, filled up with boiler. What effect will be produced by the application of Mr. Perkins' principle, is yet to be tried.

Royal Foolery.—On the 11th of April last, the King of France performed the annual religious farce of washing the feet of twelve children, intended to represent the Apostles. The mummery was witnessed by the royal family, and the officers of the crown. Very appropriate employment for a Bourbon—we hope he may continue to form a proper estimate of his capacity, and never undertake an enterprise beyond his ability to accomplish, or which shall jeopard the safety of his subjects. Noah.

Potter, the ventriloquist and juggler, has been mulcted in the small sum of \$400, for practising his craft of boiling eggs in his hat, making guineas of his pennies, and delivering lectures upon noses, in Providence, R. I. without the formality of a license from the Town Council.

A foot race was run in the neighborhood of Philadelphia on Wednesday last, 150 yards, for a purse of 150 dollars, between a Philadelphian named Runna, and a Virginian named Miller. The race was won in 14 seconds by the Virginian. Both parties had been long in training, and much interest was excited by the race. There was a multitude of spectators, and the Palladium states that bets to the amount of \$30,000 were depending on the contest.