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NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

EARL DERBY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF A DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

In the House of Lords, on the 4th inst., the Earl of Derby rose amidst profound silence to announce the decision to which the ministry had come in relation to their defeat on the reform bill. Except in the portions of his speech, in which he referred to the course of Lord John Russell, his speech was times during the last quarter of a century, the Earl's remarks were grave, dispassionate and business like. The vote in the House of Commons which had placed the ministry in a position which compelled them to consider their intentions, he admitted was substantially a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He then proceeded to speak of the change which has gradually been taking place in the position of the House of Commons, in relation to the political parties. No single party now had a majority, and therefore parliamentary government, in the old sense of the meaning of the term, no longer existed. A coalition of minorities, representing different principles, could now defeat government measures, without either of the parts of the unwieldy combination obtaining power to carry on a government. This was illustrated when Lord Palmerston appealed to the country in 1857, and was sustained by the election of members who formed a majority founded upon no principles, and which ceased to act in concert in less than one year. Of that majority Lord John Russell was a member, and within a year he stepped in as one of the executioners of Lord Palmerston. In this connection he cited all the important ministerial changes, indirect and general, which have occurred since 1852. In conclusion on this topic, he said:

"I am now coming to the close of this long statement, for which I have to apologize to your lordship, but I wish to show you what is most seriously important, and what may well call for reflection on the part of all those who love the British constitution, what is infinitely more important than the success of this or that political measure—I mean the fact that more than the overthrow of this or that ministry—I wish to point out the danger to our Parliamentary system arising from three concurrent causes, namely, the short duration of parliaments, the uncertainty of the House of Commons, and the want of any party, either of which is unable to conduct the business of the country, but which can subsist, by combining together to defeat any government that may be formed—shall receive the continued support and countenance of the people of England—(Cheers.) We appeal to those who have entrusted us with the duties of office, with confidence that we have endeavored to deserve the confidence which our sovereign has been pleased to repose in us, we appeal to them to know whether they will entrust the preparation of a measure of reform to those who we maintained it in a calm and temperate tone—or whether they would entrust their preparation of such a measure to men who have endeavored to open the wild and visionary schemes of the honorable member for Birmingham, and the hardly less dangerous and visionary propositions of the right honorable gentleman the member for Tamworth. I, as a partner of the noble lord in connecting this resolution—(hear.) We appeal to them whether, as friends of fair dealing and plain and straight-forward conduct in public affairs, they will sanction the overthrow of a ministry who, in honorably endeavoring to discharge their duty, have fallen, not from a difference of opinion (much) forward in parliamentary conduct, but who have been overthrown in consequence of the successes achieved, but I will not call it the unanticipated success of what I must be permitted to term ingenious endeavors. [The Earl resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.]

ELECTION ANTICIPATES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been extremely prompt in issuing his electioneering address, the object of which, he said, he felt, is said, to give a cry to snuffer addresses from others of the party. It is a curiosity in the way.

A Parliamentary majority, composed of discordant sections, has divided itself of its numerical strength to embarrass her Majesty's government by an disingenuous means to intercept the discussion of their measures. A year ago Lord Derby was summoned by her Majesty to undertake the responsibilities of public affairs. Assisted by his colleagues, he has with diligence and devotion endeavored to discharge his duty to the country. The blow which has lately been inflicted on the government deprives it of authority, and yet in the ranks of the Opposition there is more unity of sentiment than when their disjointed political elements rendered it necessary that Lord Derby should assume the helm.

The Opposition in the present House of Commons, which was adjourned under such unfavorable circumstances, is broken into sections, which can always combine and overthrow the Queen's government, however formed. This is a condition alike injurious to the Sovereign and to the Empire. It is for the country to comprehend and to remedy these evils. The second is national. England has engaged to mediate between two great monarchs, and, if possible, preserve for Europe the blessings of peace. It is necessary that the Queen's government should be supported by a patriotic Parliament. Her Majesty, therefore, under the advice of her ministers, will shortly prorogue this parliament, and dissolve it, with a view to the immediate dissolution, and will event to the sense of her people, so that those who may be intrusted with her Majesty's confidence may be enabled to conduct the government with becoming authority.

The impending struggle cannot fail to be fierce, nor the issue doubtful. Perhaps the next most important address is from Mr. Walpole, the chief proprietor of the London Times, who regulates the tone of that journal. He has abandoned politicians, and now appeals to the electors of Berkshire. Allusion to the Government Reform bill, he says:

"Amidst the thousand sitting which the last session conferred at the hands of both the supporters and opponents of the Government, it is impossible that the country can entertain any doubts as to its real character and objects. Still less that the great body of reformers, after the challenge thus thrown in their teeth, will be disposed to look with favor upon any similar measure proceeding from the same quarter. The government has demanded the verdict of the country upon its merits as a reform administration, and by that verdict it must stand or fall."

Mr. Walters is opposed to the ballot, but he discourages this the general question of reform.

"I am certainly not one of those whom Mr. Disraeli has described as the 'revolutionary' party; yet I well know that any measure of reform, in order to be permanent, must be real, genuine and effective. It must considerably widen the basis of representation, both in towns and counties. It must so adjust the present government is prepared to do toward adjusting the balance between property and population, that the political representation on the other; but it must not, for the sake of a specious compromise, tamper with the existing rights of freeholders, and transfer their suffrages from the classes of representation to the other."

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—Job. T. Peay, Esq., of this city, has accepted the agency of this company, and will visit the several counties on the route to obtain subscriptions. He will address the people at the different county seats, on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court. Mr. Peay's well known energy will insure successful success is possible.—*Little Rock True Democrat, 20th.*

Unprecedented Instance of Disinterested Generosity.

Mr. Warren, M. D., the author of "Ten Thousand a Year, the Diary of a Physician," and last, though by no means least memorable, the distinguished author of "Now and Then," in the course of a lecture delivered in the hall of the Law Society, in Chancery Lane, London, on "The Moral, Social and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," gave the following unofficial incident. A client (the age, said Mr. Warren, a gentleman of large fortunes—a man, in fact, worth his forty thousand pounds—was indignant with his only child, a daughter, for marrying against his wishes. He immediately sent for his solicitor, and left the whole property, forty thousand pounds, to his attorney and two other gentlemen, all of whom were residents in Yorkshire. What did the attorney do? He sent to his co-legatees, got them to sign respective claims over to himself, and then made over every shilling of the money to the daughter and her children. When I mentioned this circumstance, the very morning to a friend of mine, one of the most eminent members of the bar, he exclaimed, "God bless that man!"

The above testifying circumstance is literally true, and it is stated that this gentleman of fortune was a retired solicitor. In the city, and the disinterested attorney is one of the brightest ornaments to his profession in the West Riding of Yorkshire, enjoying the fruits of a long life of honest industry and his talents. He is now the senior practicing attorney in Yorkshire, with mind undimmed by the burden of more than four score years—genial in spirit, and deservedly held in respect as an honest lawyer. It is right to add that the testator was a most singular recluse, and this bachelor of his only child as well as he it was understood. The Lothario of her choice was an officer of repute and the marriage of a suitable character, and there was no sensible reason to justify her parent's disposition of his wealth.

The Reported Cuban Expedition

Honorable Lord Brougham, one of the ex-members of the last Cuban Junta that was established in this city, left here about three weeks since with a small number of Cuban exiles on board of an American vessel, for the avowed purpose of throwing themselves ashore on some part of the eastern end of the island, and endeavoring to create a revolution. None of the other members of the late Cuban Junta, nor of the Americans that were connected with their operations, have any participation in the plans of Senor Hernandez, of minister of state, in his present office. (Cheers.) My lords, I solemnly declare if that system is to be carried on, if illegal warfare is permitted by unprincipled chiefs to be continued, if it is to be allowed to all body of the government, there is an end to all chance of government upon our system; there is an end to those forms of political freedom which we have inherited from our forefathers, and there is a serious depreciation of the weight and influence of England in the affairs of Europe. (Cheers.)

Considerable that there had passed for carrying on Government by means of a parliamentary majority representing any well-defined system of principles. Whig or conservative he said:

"I undertook office knowing that I was in a minority in the House of Commons; I undertook it in the hope that I might be enabled gently to discharge the duties which were placed on my shoulders; I undertook it in the hope that by a dispassionate appeal to business, by attending to the interests of the country, by seeking not to embitter but rather to conciliate an adverse majority of the House of Commons that the moral weight would allow me to carry on the business of the country until, at all events, it could be made clear that there was some one party able to carry on the government on their own policy ready to relieve me, and likely to enjoy the confidence of the two Houses of Parliament as well as the country.

I had stated that during the twelve months in which I and my colleagues have held office we have neglected the duties belonging to our respective departments. (Cheers.) I hope that we have not neglected the interests of this country at home; I am sure that we have labored honestly in honor abroad. (Cheers.) And I feel, my lords, this moment—I have no wish to speak boastingly of ourselves, or disparagingly of others—I feel, my lords, that the peace of Europe is yet to be maintained, it will have been owing to the unceasing efforts and untiring vigilance of my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to the prudence which, under his guidance and at his suggestion, Parliament and the country have assumed with reference to the political objects now in question. (Cheers.)

Under the defeat which the government had experienced, three courses had open to it. The adoption of any one of them—to resign, to dissolve Parliament, or to appeal to the country—had been seriously considered by it. The third had been suggested by some of the Opposition, namely: That the Ministry should endeavor to carry on the business of the country without dissolving Parliament, but should retain their places and do the bidding of the combined opposition. This course the government would not consider for a moment, not regarding it as consistent with honor. The objection to resigning did not involve any question of honor, but in regard to such a course it was dangerous to remove, just from the analysis to had made of parliamentary reform proposed by different members of the House, it did appear that there was a majority in favor of any conceivable measure. A new Minister, therefore, would not be able to carry it, supported with the question with the present House of Commons, and nothing could be gained to the country by turning the government over to another ministry, without the assurance that the country would stand or fall."

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Peace Proclamation by the President of Paraguay.

The Harris Lea has brought a full report of the Paraguayan and Allegiance which were extended to Commissioner Bowlin and the officers of the Paraguayan expedition, after the peace settlement with President Lopez. Also, a copy of the President's proclamation, as follows:

WHEREAS, there has occurred an honorable definite arrangement of the questions of the republic of Paraguay with the United States of America, in regard to the conduct he wrote the Water Witch and the fort of Papiro, on the right bank of the Paraguay, and of the difficulties that have occurred in the exchange of ratifications of the treaty celebrated on the 4th of March, 1859, between the governments of the republic and of the United States of America;

And whereas to-day I have ratified, with the approbation of the Council of State, a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, established on the 4th instant, in this city of Asuncion, by the plenipotentiaries of the government of the republic and of the United States of America, and a special convention made and signed on the same date by the same plenipotentiaries of Paraguay and of the United States of America, in regard to claims of the Navigation Company of the United States and Paraguay, to which the government of the republic, the high contracting parties submitting to the decision of arbitrators, or umpires to consider of disagreement, which shall take place in Washington, to examine and classify the documents and proofs that may be produced by the claimants.

Therefore, I direct that this happy event shall be published by proclamation, with the corresponding solemnities, and that three thousand copies be printed, that it may quickly circulate on all the republic.

Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, February 11, 1859, and the forty-seventh of the national independence.

CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

A CHIEF JUSTICE IN WHITE GLOVES.—Chief Justice Robinson opened court at Toronto last Monday, and said to the Grand Jury, that it gave him great pleasure to announce that instead of his usual calendar of criminal indictments, the Sheriff had that morning presented him with a pair of white gloves, signifying, according to an old English custom, that there were no prisoners to be brought before the present Assizes.

In reference to this event his Lordship further said that during the long course of experience which he had had on the bench in Toronto, he did not recollect an occasion, on which it was his pleasure, duty to receive a pair of gloves, instead of the usual indictments, since the year 1829—now thirty-one years ago. He would, therefore, offer an appropriate value on the gift, and prize it as one of the curiosities, so he hoped, of a new and improved state of society. Passing from this, he briefly alluded to the pleasing fact, that within the last ten weeks no criminal cases had occurred worthy of being brought before the Assize Court.

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