Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE of COMMONS, MONDAY, April 28.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—*The Marquis of Chandos* gave notice that on the 18th of May, on the order of the day for going into committee of supply being read, he should call the attention of the House to the following subject—Mr. Wyndham's Distress, with a Resolution on the subject.

NEW WARTS.—On the motion of *Mr. P. Baring*, new writs were ordered for the following vacant seats—Buckinghamshire (County), the Hon. Charles Grant having accepted the office of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State—Sandwich (Town), the Earl of Guernsey, Viscount Mogeth having accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland—Tavistock, Henry Labouchere, Esq., Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint—Haddington, Mr. Robert Stewart being appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury—New Sarum (Wilts), Sir Richard Bethell, having been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance;—Sandwich, Sir T. Troubridge being appointed Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. The motions were severally put, and the writs accordingly ordered to be issued.

THE ADJOURNMENT.—*Mr. P. Baring*, in moving the adjournment of the house, said, the time proposed for the adjournment was only one of a few unobjectionable measures which remained to the writs be had just moved. He would take, for instance, the case of his noble friend (Lord Palmerston) who was now in the Sheriff to make the writ not returnable till even after the day to which it was proposed that the house should adjourn: he did not say it was probable that his noble friend would be in Sheriff to-day. It was but fair to give a sufficiently long adjournment to meet any case of the kind. He would ask, then, even if there was any chance that his friends who had accepted office should after their return have a day or two to themselves before entering into the house. He did not blame the gentlemen opposite, who knew the extreme difficulty attendant upon the first entering into office—(Loud cries of hear, hear, from the Ministerial side)—and he certainly claimed for them the indulgence of a day or two to themselves before they should be called upon to discuss the public business, would consider a delay of two or three days under such circumstances as reasonable. He hoped, therefore, that no real objection would be taken to the motion with which he begged leave to conclude—that the house do its rising do adjourn to Tuesday the 12th of May.

Colonel Sibthorp said, he was no reason in what had been stated by the hon. gentleman why the house should not persist in the sincere and humble protest against the proposition just made. The hon. gentleman had stated truly that these gentlemen would require time for the arrangement their arrangements, but he would tell him that they would require, not three weeks, but as many months. Nothing would be wanted by them, but to make themselves comfortable in their offices—(cheers and laughter)—and before they could all make themselves comfy, and as he (Sibthorp) said they would always be to them, thorny seats. When he looked at the gracious speech of his Majesty from the throne, which promised so much relief to the agricultural interest—(Prolonged laughter from the Ministerial benches)—when he looked also at the state of trade, which was so bad—when he saw agriculture so much hope, and trade without support—when he looked forward to a renewal of the grand fructifying system of the Right Hon. Gentleman at the other end of the House—when he looked forward to the opening of the ports, and the inundating of the country with foreign corn—when he saw those twenty-three gentlemen now going to come the lists like racing horses, but not like horses of true mettle, but like jaded, spavined, broken-winded racers—(great laughter)—with not a single sound one amongst them—when he saw such a state of things, when he saw the country in such a condition, he thought it was a hopeless case, and his sense of duty to his constituents and the public induced him to propose the resolution, which every respect was unpalatable. He would not accuse any man of telling an untruth, but this he would say, that he never could, and that he never would believe, that he, and his friends, and honorable opposite (Mr. O'Connell) would have held up his hat the other evening—would have put on their best happy and joyful faces, and congratulated one to the assumed, and would have stepped forward to correct the hon. gentleman in the only one of the speeches he was write, if it had been a prompter and adviser in the things that had taken place (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He was no party man—he had never acted from party feelings (a laugh)—but he must say that he did not like the countenance of the gentlemen opposite—(much laughter)—and he believed that he was the index of their minds. (Continued laughter.) He should, therefore, upon principle, oppose them upon every point, being firmly convinced that they could not possibly do any good, but, on the contrary, to benefit the country, or promote the dignity of the Crown; and he would say, in conclusion, that he would rather see the Queen of Spain, and have been a prompter and adviser in the things that had taken place (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He was no party man—he had never acted from party feelings (a laugh)—but he must say that he did not like the countenance of the gentlemen opposite—(much laughter)—and he believed that he was the index of their minds. (Continued laughter.) He should, therefore, upon principle, oppose them upon every point, being firmly convinced that they could not possibly do any good, but, on the contrary, to benefit the country, or promote the dignity of the Crown; and he would say, in conclusion, that he would rather see the Queen of Spain, and have been a prompter and adviser in the things that had taken place (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He was no party man—he had never acted from party feelings (a laugh)—but he must say that he did not like the countenance of the gentlemen opposite—(much laughter)—and he believed that he was the index of their minds. (Continued laughter.) He should, therefore, upon principle, oppose them upon every point, being firmly convinced that they could not possibly do any good, but, on the contrary, to benefit the country, or promote the dignity of the Crown; and he would say, in conclusion, that he would rather see the Queen of Spain married to a speedy deliverance from such a band. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell said he admired the good humour with which the gallant Colonel had spoken, and he would, in addition, add that there might be something very remarkable in the countenance of the gentlemen on the other side of the house, yet he thought the gallant Colonel's countenance—(laughter)—at all events was as remarkable as any of the countenances he had mentioned. (Laughter.) I will not (continued Mr. O'Connell) shake him a single hair—(great laughter)—in point of good humour. It is pleasant, Sir, to have those lines discussed in the house, and I wish to the politeness which characterises the gallant Colonel. Elsewhere they may be treated in a different spirit. I, for one, regret that the resolution of this house as until to hold office may presume to talk of the Irish representatives in a manner highly unbecoming any member—according to hideous—(laughter)—and he would be insufferable, if it were not ridiculous.—(Hear, hear.) There is no remedy, not even a half remedy, for a half idiot, and I should take upon himself to use that language here which he would kind better than to make use of elsewhere. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") And the hon. gentleman who has just spoken, he knows between independent men, and those whose votes are not worth purchasing. He (Mr. O'Connell) was in the house for years, and thank the gallant Colonel for the good humour with which he has introduced the hon. gentleman to the house, as a friend, it is pleasant to have him as an enemy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sinclair said he could not help expressing his regret that the good humour which had prevailed on the ministerial side had not extended to the observations which he had made with reference to some individuals to be present in Parliament. ("Oh!") He had always admired the hon. and learned gentleman's endeavoring to avoid actual collision with individuals. ("Cries of "Oh, oh!") He had refrained from making any observations upon the structure of the Ministry until it should be completed, so as to be in a position to judge of the merits of the quite its proportions. It must be admitted that consummate dexterity and admirable discretion had been displayed with reference to the choice of the Ministry, but still a considerable portion of them from the Giant's caverns. (Laughter.)—He prophesied that the Government would be destroyed between the Scylla of the Radical reefs and the Conservative Charybdis, for he feared that sufficient would not be done by them to satisfy the Radicals, and too much to merit the support of the Conservative. (Hear, hear.) He suspected, however, that an ominous and temporary conjunction would take place between the Radicals and the O'Connell Jupiter, with all his satellites.

The appointments were the Election committees, and such other business as was fixed for this day, were postponed until the meeting of Parliament after the adjournment.

IRISH CHURCH.—*Sir Hardy* gave notice that on the first day after the recess that the house went into a Committee of Supply, he should move "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the ecclesiastical dignity should be considered to have any vested interest in it which would entitle him to compensation in case it should subsequently be suppressed."

The house then adjourned to Tuesday the 12th of May.

Wednesday & Thursday's Posts.

List of the New Administration and relative appointments.

THE CABINET.	
First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Melbourne.
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Viscount Duncannon.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Holland.
Paymaster-General of Works, Works,	Lord Duncannon.
and Privy Seal	
Secretary for Home Affairs	Lord John Russell.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Charles Grant.
India Board	Mr. J. Hobhouse.
Secretary at War	Lord Howick.
Board of Trade	Mr. Poulett Thomson.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Spring Rice.
NOT IN THE CABINET.	
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl of Mulgrave.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Plunkett.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Viscount Morpeth.
Postmaster General	Viscount Conyngham.
Lord Chamberlain	Marquis Wellesley.
Lord Steward	Earl of Ashburnham.
Master of the Horse	Earl of Albemarle.
Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy	Sir H. Parnell.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint	Mr. Labouchere.
Lords of the Treasury, Lord Seymour, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ord.	
Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Duncannon, Captain Parker, Hon. Captain Elliot, Sir T. Troubridge, Bart.	
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr. Baring, Mr. Stanley.	
Secretary of the Admiralty	Mr. Charles Wood.
Secretaries of the Board of Control,	Mr. Robert Gordon, Mr. Vernon Smith.
Judge Advocate General	Mr. R. C. Ferguson.
Clerk of the Ordnance	Colonel Leith Hay.
Surveyor General of Ordnance	Sir Thomas Hyde Page.
Under Secretary of Home Department,	Hon. Fox Maule.
Under Secretary of Colonies	Mr. Stephen Lushington.
Attorney-General	Sir J. Campbell.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Rolfe.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	Mr. Murray.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. Cunningham.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. Perrin.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Mr. O'Loughlin.

Mr. Young is to be Commissioner of Woods.

Mr. Charles Gore is Lord John Russell's Private Secretary.

Mr. Gaussen Assistance to the Private Secretary of Mr. E. J. Stanley, at the Colonies.

The Great Seal is put in commission, with a view to separate the judicial and the political functions of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Brougham, it is expected, will be Speaker of the House of Lords, and have nothing to do with the business of the Court of Chancery will be transferred to the other Equity Judges.

The new Cabinet is nearly the same as Lord Melbourne's former Administration, Lord Brougham's exclusion from the Cabinet is the most particular difference. The changes made are for the greater ascendancy of Liberalism.

The House of Commons is now adjourned till the 12th of May, which will give the Ministers time to mature their plans. It is not their fault that the government was seized in November, and public business wholly deranged, by a faction which was unable to carry a single measure. A bill for settling the Irish Tithe question, accompanied by an appropriation clause, as a beginning to come further modification of the Church Establishment, will, no doubt, receive the attention of Ministers, and form one of the measures which, on the 12th of May, or very soon, they will submit to Parliament. The Corporation Reform will, it is also hoped, soon be adjusted: it is quite indispensable that it should be settled. Last Session the House of Commons adjourned, Lord Chandos gave notice of a motion on the subject of agricultural distress and from all that transpires of the condition of the agricultural population, particularly in the South of England, some measure for their relief is urgently demanded. The Tories contemplated nothing but the remission of the county rates and a system of communication, which it has been stated by Archdeacon Croft would be more onerous to the farmer than his present payment, and which Lord John Russell says, in the worst case would be a half relief, but with what selling at less than ds. the quarter, and with the produce of the best agricultural district in the country, which will prevent wheat ever rising much higher than, that, it seems to us impossible that our agriculture can go on. If they are not to be gradually and totally ruined by obedience to the law, or if they are not to be driven into disobedience like the Irish, making the agricultural districts of England as bad as the south of Ireland, some steps—though what they should be we hardly know—must be taken for their relief. Between this and the 12th of May the Ministers will have time to reflect on this important topic, and none is just now more pressing or more worthy of their attention.—*Courier*.

It is confidently stated from Lisbon that Prince Maximilian of Leuchenberg is to be speedily contracted to the young Queen. The Pope will grant a dispensation!

"Valdes, the Minister of War, left Madrid on the 9th, for the Army of the North, of which he is named Generalissimo, and invested with unlimited powers. This is the best course to put an end to the rebellion.—The Minister, Martinez de la Rosa, had declared that 800 convicts were to be forthwith set at liberty, on condition they enlisted in the Spanish Legion. The Cortes had almost unanimously passed a vote of thanks.

The French Chambers have agreed to the American Indemnity Treaty by even a larger majority than the Spanish Treaty, viz. 229 to 57. Two amendments were adopted, except one moved by General Valazé, that the money due to the United States should be paid, which shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the President's Message to Congress. It seems they spoke of Mr. Wright. Writing the names of the individuals at the same time, without offering further comment, we find that the Ministerial majority was more than half voted for Mr. W.'s election, and he thereby lost his seat. Mr. Wright was a Liberal, and a Reformer, too. Had the least delay taken place in declaring Mr. Wright elected, the probability is that, as the number of parliaments was nearly expired, the Ministerial majority would have been found in favour of Mr. Salmon, the Tory candidate, and consequently a senior Liberal tant, was decidedly most eligible to serve.

On Monday last, a cabinet-maker residing in Petersham, was brought before the Justices of Church whose wife died on the previous Friday, sent to the Curate of the Parish a message, that he would attend the funeral at two o'clock on the following day (Tuesday): he received for answer that his wishes could not be complied with, that, as the corpse was to be buried that evening at half past five, this interment must take place at the same time. The poor man, in indescribable agony, at the anguish of mind bereavement occasioned, was induced, on account of some of his friends being very fast approaching, to leave the house after the performance of the ceremony, personally to wait on the Curate, to urge more presingly his request. Complaints were made of this, as a very unfeeling, conduct, in this case, he thought the clergyman ought to comply, especially as he was paid for the duty, but it will be then, perhaps, abruptly attempted to put him out of the room. At length the interment took place in the Mirial-ground belonging to the Bishop of Ely, at Petersham.

Great progress has been made during the winter and spring in the improvement of the roads in the north end of the town. When finished, they will certainly make Liverpool one of the first, if not the first, port in the world for the conveyance of passengers, and equally in the commerce of the town increasing, that it is still too small for the business of the port, and the docks are not enough for the business of the port. There are at present three large steamboats building in a single yard, all for the Liverpool trade, and there are two more in the same yard, one for the Liverpool Chronicle.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—"This truly national and splendid project is likely to be carried into operation without delay, as it has received the countenance and support of the Government, and the Lord Chancellor represents the utmost confidence, and whose wealth and influence will be found most useful to carry forward an enterprise of so great importance and magnitude, and which they may embark. Mr. Walker, the engineer, in pursuance of instructions, is now examining the line, and it is said, he will be joined by Mr. Cundy, and will shortly make his report as to its practicability and estimate of cost.—*Paff.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—At the late assizes for Norfolk, an action was brought by C. Montgomery, Esq., against the Rev. Thomas Dimsdale, for damage done to his pheasants, by the latter, who had a tenant who was in the habit of feeding his pheasants with the wheat-stubble with rye and vetches, and the pheasants, in consequence, were eating or mowing them off green, had sown turnips; and the question was, whether the pheasants, as well as the vetches for fallow, on a portion of the wheat-stubble, constituted a nuisance, and a trespass on the land. The case of the plaintiff two witnesses stated that it was, and that, consequently, the pheasants were to be shot, or the tenant or coninvance only. On the part of the defendant, a host of farmers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood most clearly that it was almost universal over light lands, where the fourpenny-ha'-penny system of the Norfolk farmer, that the late wheat-land in the autumn with rye and vetches for spring feed, and the pheasants, in consequence, are fed on the cultivation for the turnips. Lord Abinger told the jury that the law was clear, and that it was, "a good, and a course shift" to prevent a tenant from sowing a fair proportion of his land with rye and vetches after the wheat, provided he did not allow them to stand for seed, and provided the pheasants were in the habit of feeding on the crop. It appeared that that was the prevalent course in this country, and that it was, in fact, a course long established by the evidence on the part of the defendant. The jury, after a long consultation, said, that they could not, they deducted a number of acres equal to one-fifth of the turnip land, and the pheasants were quite at liberty to feed on the vetches for feeding (and afterwards the turnips) and the jury found for the plaintiff, with damages for the excess only. The question excited great interest in the country, and it was said the prosperity of the country, to the farmer, who must, however, be careful not to exceed the customary proportion of one-fifth.

Further IMPROVEMENT *of the* NAVIGATION *of the Ouse*.

On Wednesday a numerous and very respectable meeting of the Bailiff, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of Wisbech, on the above important subject. Amongst those who assembled were the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Hatherley, J. W. Childers, Esq., the Town Bailiff and several other gentlemen from Wisbech and Lynn, Esq., and the principal gentlemen and tradesmen of Peterborough. Soon after 12 o'clock the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Town Bailiff, Mr. Childers,