

... which I have had with his Majesty, but the time has now arrived, my Lords, when I am in a situation to state to you that result. Your Lordships are already aware that when I and my colleagues found ourselves called upon by a proceeding in your Lordships' House to resign to His Majesty those offices to which, by the gracious kindness of the King, we had been appointed, that a noble Duke, who is now absent from this House, was commissioned by his Majesty to form another Administration. Your Lordships are also aware, that in consequence of that noble and gallant Duke having given up that commission with which he had been entrusted by his Majesty, fresh communications took place between the King and myself, and I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordships that those communications have been brought to a favourable termination. [Hear.] I have now, my Lords, to inform you, that in consequence of His Majesty's desire most graciously expressed to me, and in consequence of the feeling of confidence that I am in such a position as will enable me, as well as my colleagues, to redeem that pledge which I gave to your Lordships on my first accepting office, that pledge being, that unless I felt myself armed with a sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill which is now on your Lordships' table, unamended and unimpaired in any one of its great principles—I say, my Lords, that in consequence of now finding myself in such a situation, by the gracious kindness of his Majesty, as to be able to state to your Lordships that such is my confidence, from the assurances which I have received from his Majesty, as to my being in full power to effect that much-desired object—that the present Ministers will continue in office. [Cheers.] My Lords, with regard to any thing which may have passed in this house upon this subject, I cannot but feel extreme regret at the tone which some of the observations which have fallen from Noble Lords have presented. [Hear, hear.] I cannot, my Lords, at the same time, however, avoid expressing my sorrow that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers should have been subjected to such a series of continu-ly and opprobrium as have been heaped upon it in your Lordships' house. [Hear.] I believe, my Lords, that the course which has been pursued on this occasion is one which is unusual in this House. [Hear.] Some of the observations, my Lords, have not been characterised by that proper sort of feeling by which transactions in your Lordships' house have generally been treated. [Hear.] My Lords, your Lordships must, I am persuaded, feel as well as I do the absolute necessity there is that the future proceedings on the Reform Bill should be conducted with calmness. [Loud cheers from the ministerial benches.] And, my Lords, I also feel the urgent necessity which exists that this measure, in order to satisfy the country, and to restore a proper degree of confidence amongst all classes of persons—[cheers]—shall be brought to as speedy an issue as possible. [Cheers.] To this object, my Lords, my efforts will be directed with the same strenuousness of feeling and anxiety as though recent events had not occurred. My Lords, I trust that we may look forward to the speedy arrival of that day when this question—this important question to the interests and welfare of the country—shall be finally settled. [Cheers.] And, my Lords, I do most sincerely hope, that when that momentous hour shall be passed, all those fears—all those animosities, and all those expressions of invective which have been created by the discussion of the measure, will pass away, and that all feeling and recollection of their having been in existence will be cast on one side and buried in oblivion. [Cheers.]—and, my Lords, I trust that when that hour shall have arrived, that there will be that re-union of sentiment and feeling between those noble Lords, amongst whom a difference of opinion may have arisen on this subject, which previously to its agitation existed. Cheers. Having said thus much, my Lords, I beg now to state that it is my intention to move, on Monday next, that your Lordships resolve yourselves into a committee on the Reform Bill. [The noble Earl sat down amidst great cheering from the ministerial benches.]

*We were this morning favored by Captain Laird, of the brig Mary, from Newfoundland, with Greenock and Glasgow papers to the 5th June, from which we have hastily gleaned the following items*

We perceive that the cases of Cholera in Scotland were daily diminishing; in Glasgow the Board of Health have discontinued their practice of issuing daily reports. The disease still prevails in Ireland, with very little abatement; the total number of cases at Dublin, to the 31st May, was 3,060; death, 873; at Cork, cases 2,320; deaths 520. These papers contain the intelligence of the death of the distinguished statesman an lawyer, Sir James Macintosh, in the 66th year of his age; this event took place at his residence in Langham-place, on the 30th May. They also contain intelligence of the death of Casimir Perier, late Prime Minister of France—no successor had been appointed.

GREENOCK, JUNE 5. On Friday night the English Reform Bill was reported to the House of Lords, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday. Several amendments were proposed by different Peers, but they were all negatived without a division. This day the Bill is expected to be returned to the Commons, where the few unimportant alterations will doubtless be at once agreed to. After this it only wants the Royal Assent, which it is expected will be given tomorrow. Splendid preparations are making in London in honour of this happy consummation to the numerous doubts and fears which have accompanied the Bill since the hour when Lord John Russell delighted the country, and astonished the Boroughmongers, by his first exposition of its provisions. Triumphant arches are to be erected over various parts of the road through which his Majesty will pass on his way to the House of Lords, as it is understood he intends to pronounce in person the Royal Assent to the Bill.

The Carlists continue to excite insurrectionary movements in La Vendee. Frequent encounters between the Insurgents and the Government troops have taken place, in which blood has been shed. It is even re-

ported that General Bourmont is at the head of the movement, and that there is no lack of money among those engaged: the Chouans, which is the name given to the revolted Vendean, combine the calling of robber with that of rebel, and seem as much actuated by the desire of plunder as by political motives. Some defections from the ranks of the National Guard in the neighbourhood, are reported, which is the more regretted, as this force, if true, is much better calculated than the regular army for following the insurgents into their fastnesses. It is proposed that a disarming law, similar to that passed against the Highlanders about the middle of the last century, should be enacted. A treasonable placard has been stuck up in various parts of Paris, describing the journey of Louis Philippe to Compeigne to meet the King of Belgium, and arrange about the latter's marriage with his daughter, as a slight preparatory to which, he has carried off immense sums of money to be lodged in the Bank of England or the United States. It is obvious, that in the South and West of France, the exiled family has numerous adherents.

ALEXANDRIA, April 13. Ibrahim Pacha has opened the operations of the campaign against the Porte, with a victory. Abdallah Pacha, after repeatedly refusing a capitulation, proposed a fifteen days cessation of the hostilities against St. Jean d'Acre, to which Ibrahim agreed. The conditions are not positively known, but one of them is said to be, that the fortress is to be delivered up to the Egyptians if not relieved within that time. As soon as the convention was concluded, Ibrahim proceeded by forced marches to attack the Turkish troops assembling at Aleppo, and actually succeeded in surprising and totally defeating at Alexandria, a Turkish corps of 15,000 men coming to relieve St. Jean d'Acre; and all those who did not fall under the bayonets of the Egyptians, were taken prisoners or dispersed.

TRIESTE, May 6. We have just received accounts from Alexandria of the 15th April, announcing that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of 8 ships of the line and frigates, 7 corvettes, 15 brigs, 10 schooners, 12 fire ships, and a great number of transports, had weighed anchor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI

Arrd. June 28—brigs Orion, Mawson, Sunderland, 39 days, J. Cunard & Co.; Cora, Lewis, New-York, 13 days, Joseph & Samuel.

July 3—brig Mary, Laird, Newfoundland, 10 days.

CLEARED, June 25. brigs Mary, Crow, Southampton; Urania, Cross, Stockton; Auspicious, Scully, Exeter; Henry, Garbut, London; Harvest Home, Hall, Newcastle; bark Dawson, Gauland, Gloucester; ship Active, Bawie, Newcastle; brigs Diana, Wright, Swansea; Marmeluke, Mason, Sunderland; schr. Greyhound Landry, Picou. 26th, schrs. Maria, Praught, Fishing; Mary Ann, Fraser, Pictou; Two Brothers, Townsend, P. E. Island; John, Ramsay, Bay Chaleur; brigs Orient, Gallie, Stockton; Northumberland, Hedley, Sunderland; ship London, Falkner, Bristol; 27th, ship Blessing, Joyce, Liverpool; brig Perseverance, Orton, Hull; Lord St. Helens, Alnwick, Falmouth; Themis, Anderson, Stockton; bark Lord Mulgrave, Cordingly, Hull; brig Romanoff, Thompson, London; schr. Indian, Loues, Halifax. 28th, brig Liddle, Cooper, Berwick; James Johnson, Jardison, Sunderland; schr. George, Wood, P. E. Island. 29th, brigs Ajax, Story, Leith; Charles Forbes, Beveridge, do.; Lord Stewart, Stoddart, Stockton. 30th, bark Mariner, Swinton, London; schrs. Brothers, Campbell, P. E. Island; Messenger, Litherman, Halifax.

At Quirantine: Lalla Rookh, Green. Liverpool, 42 days; Passenger, A Fraser, Jun; Esq.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

Arrd. June 23—brig Britannia, Stewart, South Shields, via Pictou; 42 days—Hugh McKay.

Cleared, June 23—brigs Jane, Tweedie, Lancaster; Ocean, Thompson, Carlisle. 26th—brig Sarah, Frank, Greenock. 27th—brig Isabella, Carruthers, Carlisle. 28th—schr. Nelly, Le Blanc, Newfoundland. 29th—brig Northumberland, Carruby, Weymouth.

PORT OF SHEDIAC.

Ent. June 19—schr. Fox, L'Blanc, Halifax, Enterprise, do.

Old. June 23—schrs. Fox, Halifax; Enterprise, do. bark Kingston, Newman, Hull. 28th—brig William, Thompson, Liverpool.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrd. June 11—Ship Sarah, Cork; brigs John & Mary, Belfast; Aurora, Limerick; John Barry, Sunderland; Rachael, Younghall; 12th—brigs John Dunn, London; 14th—brig Mary, Dublin; Menia, Belfast. 15th—ships Recovery, London; Frederick, Liverpool; Hannah, London. 19th—ship Try Again, Cork; brig St. Catherine, Liverpool. 21st—brig Breadalbaue, London.

Cleared—brigs Susan, Cork; Dorcas Savage, Belfast; Trafalger, Kinsale; Trafalger, Limerick; President, Londonderry; Woodman, Liverpool; Zephyr, Donegal; Civilian, Hull; Rachael, Younghall; Madawaska, Liverpool; Beaver, Londonderry; Sea Horse, Sligo; Corrib, Holyhead. Ships Dorothy, Liverpool; William Pitt, do; Meteor, Hull.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Arrd. June 6.—Ship Fairfield, New York; bark Ospray, do; brigs Jane, Exeter. 7th—ship Margaret Hall, London. 9th—ship Julia, London; bark Spence, Trinidad; brig Silkkirk, Poole.

Cleared—ship Kingston, Liverpool; brigs Wellington, Cork; Queen Adelaide, Dublin; Merope, Poole; barks Dependent, Liverpool; Hope, do.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrd. June 16—Ship Jane, London.

Cleared—brigs Nymph, Liverpool; Rhoda, Greenock; Melantha, Liverpool; schrs. Sea Flower, Shediac; Ann, do.; Unity, Bay Chaleur.

The brig Greenock passed the Bermudas, June 16—was boarded by the Pilate Boat at 10 a. m. The pilots informed Captain Bremner that on the 6th inst. a hurricane commenced to the eastward of Bermuda—it began from S. E. and ended N. W. in a track of S. W. towards the Bahamas—extending 300 or 400 miles. H. M. S. Ariadne, Capt. Philips, was thrown on her beam ends—cut away her mizenmast. She fell in next day with several vessels dismasted and otherwise injured. One brig dismasted seen from Bermuda, endeavouring to reach it, but did not succeed, an American brig dismasted, name not known, had arrived.

The Matilda fell in with on the 15th inst. lat. 34, long. 36, the brig Curtis, of Bath, U. S. from Boston for New Orleans; had been dismasted in the gale on the 7th, was under jury masts, and bound for the first port she could make.

Mr. McNab reports that the brig Eleanor, of and bound for St. John's, from London, with a cargo of beef and pork, and 138 passengers, having put into Carbonear, had been taken possession of by the inhabitants, and plundered of part of her cargo. The E. having been for some time in the ice, the passengers left her.

The Ariel, Siveret, of Halifax, from Falmouth, Jam. for Quebec, sprung a leak on the 17th ult, and in consequence bore up for Charleston. On the 5th inst. Cape Roman Light in sight, while wearing the brig she struck on Cape Roman Shoals, and bilged.

Pictou.—The Janus, M'Cormack, from Richibucto for St. John's Newfoundland, put in her on Saturday last, with loss of chain cable and anchor.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Commissioners, (Messrs. J. Allanshaw, J. Wilson, and J. Campbell,) have given notice, that two Light Houses will be immediately erected on the Western Seal Island, and that it is intended to light them on the first day of August next. The Lights will be distant from each other about 140 feet, in the direction of E. S. E. and W. N. W., by which they will be distinguished from all other Lights upon the Coast: they will be fixed lights, and elevated about 50 feet above high water mark. From the Westernmost of these Light Houses, the following bearings were taken by Compass.

To the Southernmost of the Murr Ledges, E. S. E. "Gannet Rock Light House, E. by S. 1-4 S. about 12 miles.

N. E. Rock N. E. by N. about 1 1/2 mile. Southern head of Grand Manan, E. 1/2 N. 1-2 N. West Quaddy Light House, N. N. E.

Little River head, N. by W. Libby Island Light House, N. W. by W. South Point of Kent's Island, (on the Chart, three Isles,) East.

The above bearings are sufficiently accurate for general purposes; when these Lights are in operation, a more full description will be published, and some particular directions given. St. Andrews, N. B. June 13, 1832.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Most respectfully begs leave to announce that he has opened a House for the accommodation of the Public in the Town of Liverpool, being that which was formerly denominated the WELLINGTON HOTEL; and under the sign of THE KING'S ARMS,

he humbly hopes for a liberal share of the public patronage. He also takes the present opportunity of returning his deepest acknowledgments and profoundest gratitude for the extensive share of favour hitherto bestowed, and he pledges himself to devote his utmost energies to give signal satisfaction for the future.

P. DONNELLY.

Liverpool, Kent, 19th Nov. 1831.

TO LET.

The BUILDING occupied by Mr. James Cane as Post Office. Apply to PATRICK HENDERSON, Chatham, 8th May, 1832.