

taking notes. He addressed each of the patients at great length, and carefully committed their answers to paper, though they were any thing but complimentary to him. Scarcely had he observed my conversation with the young man I have mentioned, when he came up to me, and besought me, pressing, to let him see what that gentleman had wrote in my pocket-book. I told him. 'Oh, excellent, singular,' said he, 'perhaps a proper Stuart! I must enquire into it immediately,—a secret of state, perhaps—who knows? Very remarkable.' So saying, he strutted away, with an awkward, silly air, yet perfectly satisfied with himself.—Tour of a German Prince.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

LONDON COURIER.

We regret to state that the King has accepted the resignation of Ministers, which was tendered yesterday (Tuesday) by Earl Grey and Lord Brougham. His Majesty's answer arrived in town this morning at 9 o'clock, and the Cabinet immediately met to receive this important, and we fear, disastrous announcement; for in the present state of the country, it must be difficult to form such an administration as would, at the same time, conciliate the Lords, and satisfy the feelings of the nation. The reception of Earl Grey and Lord Brougham by the King yesterday at Windsor, was of a very gracious reception. Those noble lords stated to His Majesty the impossibility of carrying the Reform Bill without a creation of Peers; and their determination to resign if His Majesty should not concur with them in the view which they took of the subject: the King said he would take it into consideration, and send his answer to-morrow (this day.) The answer arrived as we have already stated. It is of the kindest possible description. His Majesty expresses deep regret at having to receive such a communication from his Ministers, who had always by the conduct deserved his confidence.

LONDON OBSERVER.

We expected to have been able to have laid before our readers, the official account of the New Administration, but in this we have been disappointed, as nothing is yet known with any certainty, except that the Duke of Wellington is to be Premier. We believe that the following arrangements are pretty nearly what will be made, but we shall probably be able to give the official list in a second edition. Throughout the last two days, lists of the Members of the New Administration have been published in the journals, and handed about among the clubs and private circles of the metropolis. In one point they all agree, and we have reason to believe with a good foundation, that the Duke of Wellington has again consented to take office, and to encounter the perils and difficulties of forming and conducting the movements of a Government in the present critical situation of the country. It is well understood that his Grace has obtained the unlimited confidence of the Tories, and the adhesion of the Conservatives, and that his Ministry will, therefore, have for its members the Buckingham party, including the Marquis of Chandos and Mr Charles Wynn, and the Harrowby party, as far as it can be supposed to be represented by his Lordship's son, Lord Sandon, yet the respective stations they are to occupy, have not been, nor cannot be determined, until Sir Robert Peel makes up his mind with regard to an immediate acceptance of office. If Sir Robert, who was yesterday (Saturday) closeted for a considerable time with the King, consents to join the Administration, he will, as a matter of course obtain the Leadership of the House of Commons, and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, or any office he may wish to unite with it. If, however, from any motives of prudence, or of policy, he declines committing himself at this moment with the country, as an adherent of the Duke of Wellington, the management of the Commons will probably be, pro tempore, entrusted to Mr Wynn, with the assistance of Mr Croker.—Sir Henry Hardinge, it is believed, will resume his former post as Secretary for Ireland, under the Duke of Northumberland or the Earl of Rosslyn. Among the other renowned changes, we may observe that Mr Manners Sutton will obtain his long promised Peerage with the Secretaryship for the Home Department, and Mr Goulbourn, it is said, will be the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr Baring has been mentioned with much confidence, as the future Chancellor of the Exchequer; but we apprehend that the character of his mind, and the wavering and inconsistent nature of his public speeches, would consort but ill with the tone and views of an Administration which is to rest its claims of support from its partisans, on the energy and decision of all its movements. Lord Lyndhurst will, we suspect, either succeed Lord Tenterden (who it is said wishes to retire) on the King's Bench, with a place in the Cabinet, for which we have a precedent in the case of Lord Ellenborough, or—and it is the more probable

arrangement for the present—he will retain his place in the Exchequer, with the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster and its four thousand a year; or perhaps, the Presidency of the Council, or the Privy Seal. We repeat, however, that nothing is yet determined, except that Mr Herries, the Earl of Aberdeen, and some of the former Ministers will resume their places in the Cabinet and that the Duke is reported, with his usual wariness to have resolved not to obtrude the more unpopular Members of the Opposition on the public attention in any high or responsible situations. Of the nature of the policy to be adopted by his Grace, the adherents of the party make no secret. The Reform Bill, changed according to the views of the Lords in many of its details, but still most extensive in the three great principles of enfranchisement, of disfranchisement, and of extension of suffrage will be forthwith passed, with all possible speed, and transmitted to the Commons for their approbation of the Amendments. In matters of foreign policy, the Duke declares his determination to adhere rigidly to that which the late Government have for some time pursued. We have thus stated, as far as we have been yet able to learn, the component parts of the new ministry, and the speculations under which they take office.

LONDON TRUE SUN.

Intelligence has reached us that Lord Lyndhurst and the Duke of Wellington have gone down to Windsor for the purpose of laying before the King their proposed arrangements for the new ministry. In these arrangements, according to information which we have received from a respectable quarter, the following appointments are included:—First Lord of the Treasury, Duke of Wellington. The Seals to be in Commission—the Commissioners being Lord Lyndhurst, Sir J. Leach, and Mr Justice Alderson. Lord Lyndhurst is to take the lead in the Lords; and a member, not hitherto conspicuous, will take the lead in the Commons, notwithstanding Mr Croker's stipulation for that appointment. Sir Robert Peel still declines office at present; the baronet has twice visited the Speaker of the House of Commons this morning. The following list of the New Ministry has been circulated in the city:—Wellington Premier; Baring, Exchequer; Carnarvon, Privy Council; Hill, Army; Peel, Home Secretary; Wharnclyffe, Post Master General; Aberdeen, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Ellenborough, Board of Control; Roslyn, Privy Seal; Croker, Admiralty; Buckingham, Ireland; Scarlett, Attorney General; Sugden, Solicitor General; Lyndhurst, Master of the Rolls; Wicklow, Chancellor; Leach, do; Hardinge, Secretary for Ireland; and Herries, Secretary at War.

LONDON OBSERVER.

The Court Circular having announced their Majesties would come to town on Saturday, the popular feeling had an opportunity of displaying itself, which was seized with extraordinary avidity. At a quarter-past twelve o'clock, the Royal Carriage, in which their Majesties were seated, without attendants, reached the village of Hounslow, where it was joined by about 20 of the 9th Lancers: the postilions passed on at a most rapid rate till they entered the town of Brentford, where the people, who had assembled in great numbers expressed by groans, hisses, and exclamations, their disapprobation of his Majesty's conduct with respect to the administration: the escort kept close together, and it is probable they protected their Majesties from insult, as it is alleged that pieces of mud were thrown towards the carriage. Along the whole of the road to London, the people continued to express their feelings of dissatisfaction. When the carriage entered the park it proceeded at a very rapid rate towards the Palace, amidst the hisses, mingled with few occasional cheers, of the crowds assembled to receive it. His Majesty leaned back, but the Queen sat forward, with her face towards the right side window, and appeared to be wholly unconcerned at the groaning and hissing which proceeded from the people. Their Majesties arrived at the palace about half-past one o'clock: the Duke of Wellington had entered the palace in full uniform, about a quarter of an hour before their Majesties, and had been assailed with groans, hisses, and other marks of disapprobation. Lord Althorp arrived shortly after their Majesties, and the moment he was recognised, he was loudly cheered. Sir Robert Peel, who was speedily joined by the Marquis of Chandos and Col. Woodford, repaired to the palace about half-past two. The Duke of Wellington, after remaining more than three hours with his Majesty, retired about a quarter past 4, amidst groans and hisses, even more vehement than when he arrived: the crowd continued some time before the palace, cheering the supporters of the late Ministry and hissing the supposed adherents of the new one, whenever they were recognised. The Earl of Munster came out of the palace about three o'clock, and, on entering the park, the crowd hissed and groaned. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was received with the same disapprobation, and loud cries of Reform. Sir F. Biddell was observed passing through the palace gates

to proceed to his residence in St. James's-place, and was greeted with three distinct cheers. He acknowledged the compliment by taking off his hat, and bowing to the people. The crowd remained opposite the palace until between five and six o'clock, when they were compelled to disperse by a body of Police. It is stated that their Majesties are to remain in town till Friday next, as there will be a levee on Wednesday next, and a drawing room and ball on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL COURIER.

Dissolution of the Ministry.—On this unanticipated event, at least so suddenly and immediately occurring, the attention of the whole country is deeply absorbed, and, amidst the clamours of contending factions, the voice of moderation is not likely to be much regarded. Liverpool has partaken of the excitement not so strongly as many other large towns, for here there is a larger and a firmer body of people, who will at least take care however otherwise their sentiments may differ, to discountenance whatever might be injurious to the principles, or tend to abate the loyalty of the community. Into the investigation of the circumstances which have led to the defeat of ministers, and their resignation, the criminations, and recriminations of public men, we shall not attempt to enter. Our parliamentary report, and extracts from some of the London papers on both sides, will show what is said. But the whole case is certainly not told; and there are, probably, reasons on each side for some reserves, at least for the present. We therefore, regard the whole matter independent of these circumstances, and fix our attention upon the new position in which we are placed. The House of Lords took the Reform Bill into its committee with the understanding, on the part of the majority who voted for the second reading, that its principles were to remain untouched, but its details left open for improvement. Unhappily the two parties which had coalesced to carry the second reading, evidently did not understand each other on the question of the PRINCIPLES of the bill. Lords Harrowby, Wharnclyffe, and their friends meant one thing, and Lord Grey another. Of this we need only instance the £10 qualification. If modification was required in any clause it was unquestionably here. But Lord Grey's speech upon Lord Lyndhurst's amendment, postponing schedule A, showed that he considered it to be an unchangeable principle of the bill, that the £10 qualifications should not be touched. Now, if Lords Harrowby and Wharnclyffe knew this at the time of the second reading, they did wrong to vote for it; and if they did not, if Lord Grey, between that and the time of going into the committee, had departed from what we understand him to have said in the debate on the second reading, that he should object to 'such alteration' in that clause, and went down AFTER that to the determination which he expressed when speaking in committee, that he would consent to NO ALTERATION, it can create no surprise that he was deserted on that motion by the two noblemen who had mainly enabled him to carry the second reading. If, as to this clause, a fatal misunderstanding existed, which seems pretty clear, then the same misconception as to the extent to which the phrase, THE PRINCIPLES of the bill should be interpreted, might also prevail as to other clauses, and thus it appears to have been a matter of course, that the coalition should be broken up, and that the bill should be obstructed. This view saves Lords Harrowby and Wharnclyffe from the shame of inconsistency, and renders absurd the charges brought against them. As to the Peers composing the minority on the second reading, they were quite at liberty, consistent with their opinions, to get rid of the bill by every parliamentary mode they chose to adopt. We now come to His Majesty. That he ever promised to create Peers to carry the bill as it came from the Commons, does not appear. What evidence there is, lies quite in the teeth of this supposition, although it has been repeated with so much confidence. The late Ministers have not said this; and their silence may be taken, therefore, to be conclusive. How then stands the matter as between the King and his Ministers? Simply, that they, for the FIRST TIME, did, after their defeat in the Lords, propose to their master to create as many Peers as should be necessary to carry the bill according to their wishes, and thus to put it out of the power of the House of Lords to deliberate fairly upon it, or in any thing, even in its details, to make the least change. How this could be justified as a proposition to his Majesty by his servants, we leave them to show; but that it was a new proposition, one of which his Majesty was quite at liberty to decide, is certain. He did decide against it, as might have been expected, and the ministry is out. Who, then, can blame the Monarch? But what is the true object of all this stir, petitioning the Commons to withhold the supplies, and urging the people to enter into a conspiracy not to pay the taxes? these are very strong and revolutionary measures all must confess, and form a most vicious precedent, should they succeed, for the future. The simple object is, (and when calmly viewed it ought to deter any prudent man from giving it his