

LONDON, January 10.

(From the Times.)

The Ministry! This is a fearful subject at the present time, for it is one, the aspect of which changes every moment; so that though what has actually happened cannot be rendered undone, yet that which is happening may be so thoroughly unwoven, that it will appear afterwards as if the work were never begun. Hence those whose duty it is to describe passing occurrences on this subject, and who have all the means at their disposal necessary for the task, may be thought to have stated that which was never the fact, simply because an operation which was begun was never consummated. With a demand for intelligence springing from such a state, we proceed to communicate what we know about the Ministry.—The Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor both went to Windsor yesterday. Lord Goderich, it is known, had been there the day before: the object of his visit is better understood, and its issue more defined. We believe that his Lordship's relatives,—chiefly, perhaps, his brother,—who had for some time endeavoured to support his tottering power, and cheer his spirit under the weight of administration, at last became convinced of his feebleness, and counselled his retreat. This step, on his Lordship's part, became the more immediately necessary from dissensions in the Cabinet. A disagreement had sprung up between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries: the former, as leader of the House of Commons, proposed to nominate Lord Althorp as Chairman of the Finance Committee—a nomination which all England will agree did honour to its author, and must throw obloquy on him by whom it was opposed. Mr. Herries had not been consulted in the first instance, and Mr. Herries opposed the appointment of Lord Althorp, as well as other projects, of which we shall speak hereafter. Lord Goderich, therefore, waited on his Majesty, to state, that he could not controul these discordant elements, and in truth, that the Ministry was broken up. His Majesty, though very ill, saw his Lordship, and dismissed him saying, "As Huskisson resigns, there is no Government." This mention of Mr. Huskisson's resignation brings us to another point of difference between that gentleman and Mr. Herries. Mr. Huskisson had, we have been assured, prepared such a plan of finance and retrenchment, as he thought necessary for the security of the country: to this also, Mr. Herries, it is said, had objected; upon which Mr. Huskisson declared that either himself or Mr. Herries must retire from the Cabinet; and with this conditional resignation of Mr. Huskisson, his Majesty must have been, of course, acquainted when he saw Lord Goderich. It was impossible, a plan of finance being proposed, which one Minister had with much labour concocted and another opposed, that those two ministers could remain in the same Cabinet. The Ministry of Lord Goderich being thus disunited, the visits of Lord Lyndhurst, and of the Duke of Wellington, must of course have had reference to its reconstruction. The Chancellor, we believe, went first down on Tuesday evening, and remained with his Majesty till yesterday morning at two o'clock. His Lordship returned to Windsor yesterday with the Duke of Wellington, as we before said, but was present at a Cabinet Council in town at five o'clock. We do not see how a Tory Government can stand, and believe it would not even be attempted without a dissolution of Parliament; and besides, the King knows and feels too acutely, how that faction or party has treat-

ed him lately. With the Tories, also, the remains of Mr. Canning's party are equally irritated, and must therefore be still more identified with the Whigs. To Lord Althorp, we believe, there has been recently attaching itself a Party of considerable weight, and daily increasing numbers, neither bound to support nor to oppose what may almost be called the late Ministry; but rather inclined to watch and weigh its measures, and determined to promote or resist them, as they appear wise or the reverse. The Lords Milton and Tavistock are also leaders in this band, already consisting of at least forty distinguished persons; which must still, if it remains united, possess great influence among parties equally matched or nearly so in Parliament. The following is the substance of intelligence received after the preceding remarks were written:—The Lord Chancellor returned from Windsor in time for the Cabinet, which met at four; the Duke came back at six. The King is understood to have desired his Grace's opinion as to the steps proper to take respecting the state of the Ministry, and the Duke having desired time to consider, is commanded to report to the Lord Chancellor. There is, however, no actual resignation up to this moment. It seems quite certain that Mr. Herries is the principal cause of these embarrassments. He objects, as we have already stated, to Lord Althorp, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Huskisson being honest and firm in the discharge of this most important duty of public economy, it is understood that one or other must retire. It will be passing strange if the Government shall be dissolved because a Clerk of the Treasury, made Chancellor of the Exchequer, chooses to set himself up as a dictator. Can the House meet without asking why he is to have such influence? What the Duke of Wellington will propose, is of course not yet known: we take it for granted that his Grace will not dream of forming a Government of Ultra Tories.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

Our readers must have been prepared, by what they have lately seen in our pages, for some Ministerial changes. We understand that, on Tuesday, Lord Goderich went down to Windsor, to lay before his Majesty some circumstances of an embarrassing nature in the conducting the Government, when his Majesty observed, that under existing circumstances, he deemed it necessary to form a new Government, and requested that he might see the L. Chancellor that evening, though it might be late. The Chancellor accordingly went down that evening, and the King requested that he would come down again yesterday morning with the Duke of Wellington. We understand the noble Lord and the Duke saw his Majesty, and that it was arranged that his Grace should go down this morning to deliberate with his Majesty on the subject of the proposition then made to him, he having expressed a wish, under circumstances of so much moment, to give his Majesty the advice required from him, only after the most mature consideration. Thus matters stand at present, and it remains to be seen what the result will be. We will not venture to give an opinion, whether a mixed Government or a purely Tory one, or a purely Whig one, will be recommended to his Majesty. We may, however, safely add, that what we have stated is all that can be known at present, and that we will state as soon as we are informed, who is Minister of this Empire. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose, it is supposed, of communicating the King's inten-

tion to form a new Government. We have been informed that neither Lord Lansdowne nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer were present, but we do not vouch for the truth of our information as to this point. We have stated all the positive information which has reached us as to the subject, which almost exclusively occupies the public at present. We do not think it either necessary or expedient to indulge in any speculations as to what the embarrassments are that have led to this change of the Government; but when the time for disclosure comes, and circumstances shall be allowed to escape, we will then endeavour to obtain the fact from quarters on which we can depend, for a plain and simple narrative of them.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The state of the Administration has been for some time past, we understand, in a very unsettled state, but particularly so the last two days. Whether Lord Goderich's visit to the King on Tuesday, was by His Majesty's command or not, we are not informed. On his Lordship's return to London, he had an interview with the Lord Chancellor for about an hour, which prevented the learned Lord from attending the Duke of Clarence's dinner party. Yesterday morning the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Wellington attended the King at the Royal Lodge. Both these distinguished personages waited on His Majesty, it is understood, by command. The Lord Chancellor arrived in London between four and five o'clock, and proceeded to attend a meeting of the Cabinet Council, which had been sitting nearly an hour previous to the arrival in town of the learned Lord.

The Cabinet Council was very thinly attended by its members, there being only about half the numbers of the members present—viz: eight, and the Cabinet is composed of fifteen. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was one of the absentees, although the Right Honorable Gentleman was in the office opposite to where the Cabinet Council was sitting. The Marquis of Lansdowne did not come to town to attend the meeting of the Cabinet Council. We give it as a rumour in the official circles, at the breaking up of the Cabinet Council, that the Ministry would not meet any more in Cabinet—and, in fact, that it was dissolved.

[From the Globe.]

It is no longer doubtful that Lord Goderich, has resigned, and that the Ministry, if not actually dissolved, cannot proceed without great changes.

We have inserted, in another part of our paper, a number of speculations on the disunion which has arisen in the Ministry, and on its probable consequences; not that all of them can be just, but that, at such a crisis, opinions even when ill founded, have some weight.

We understand it is true as is asserted by the Times, that the differences in the Cabinet have arisen from the determination of Mr. Huskisson to enforce a system of economy, and to render the public accounts plain and intelligible;—that from the plan of Finance proposed by Mr. Huskisson, as well as from the nomination of Lord Althorp as the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Herries alone, dissented—and his opposition is said to have been so decided and unsurmountable, that Mr. Huskisson declared that they could no longer both continue members of the same Government.

If this story be correct, as we believe it is, the country are more than ever indebted to the firmness and integrity of Mr. Huskisson. An honest and uncompromising investigation of the public expenditure and a simplification of the public accounts,

were due to the public—they were due under the pledges of Mr. Canning to the people, which had descended upon his successors. Economy, in fact, is the one thing needful in the present state of this country, about which, among honest men out of office, there is not, and cannot be, a dispute. On matters of mere personal feeling, he is perhaps the best member of a deliberative council who concedes most readily. But the question on which the Cabinet has divided is one on which concession would be infamy—especially the concession of the majority to the minority.

The consequence of this disunion is said to have been that Lord Goderich declared that he could not carry on the Government, and the King requested the advice of the Duke of Wellington, on the means of forming a strong administration. The visits of the Duke of Wellington to Windsor, are mentioned in another part of our paper. It is understood that his determination has not yet been formed, and that when formed, it will be given through the Lord Chancellor to the King.

The Duke of Wellington's advice will be, no doubt, given with frankness and honesty, according to his views of the interests of the country. He will not recommend the formation of any Ministry which shall not be fixed on a strong and permanent basis. But to this great obstacles present themselves, if at any time, the will of one member of the Administration be allowed to obstruct the plans of the majority. The great body of the present Cabinet will stand or fall together on the high public ground they have taken; and those must be very bold or very unprincipled men who would take office on any other ground at the present moment. Who will take office as the successors of men whose reason for leaving it is, that they are obstructed in their attempts to do justice to the necessities of the country. No Ministry can be formed with the least honour, or chance of stability, which shall exclude a man like Mr. Huskisson, who, above all public men of the present day, unites sound understanding with practical knowledge, and, above all with uncompromising firmness—and exclude him, because he has applied himself to the alleviation of the public burthens.

The Duke of Wellington, however, knows as well as any man what it is that makes councils strong or weak; and we believe that he will not advise the formation of a dishonest, unpopular, or feeble Ministry.

*A short road to a good destiny.*—Be studious and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate and you will be healthy. Be virtuous, and you will be happy.—U. S. Gazette.

An enlightened dandy, sent to a music-shop by her master for some cat gut, ashamed to pronounce the vulgar word, and to show her gentility, asked the shopman for some "buss's bowels."

The N. B. ROYAL GAZETTE, is published every TUESDAY, by GEO. K. LUGRIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at his Office in Queen Street, over Mr. Sloop's Store, Fredericton, where Blanks, Handbills, &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this Paper is Sixteen Shillings per annum (exclusive of Postage)—the whole to be paid in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding Fifteen Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first and One Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received.

Agents for the Gazette.—St. John, N. B. LUGRIN, Esq. St. Andrews, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq.; Miramichi, J. A. Street, Esq.; Westmorland, E. B. CHANDLER, Esq.; Sheffield, JAMES TILLEY, Esq.; Gage-Town, B. P. WATMORE, Esq.; For Woodstock and Northampton, THOMAS PHILLIPS, Esq.