

## Great Britain.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 1st June.]

The steam packet Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived at the Quarantine last night at 11 o'clock, having received a pilot at half past 9 o'clock. She made the run from Bristol in thirteen days and eight hours, having made the shortest Western trip across the Atlantic that we have on record.

By the Great Western we have London papers to the evening of the 17th of May—London Prices Current to the same date—Liverpool papers to the same, and Bristol to the 18th, all inclusive.

We had no expectation that the possession of office and power by the Tories would be of long continuance; but we certainly did as little expect that their entrance and their exit would both be included within forty-eight hours. Such, however, was the fact.

On Tuesday the 7th of May the Melbourne Minister resigned, as our readers know, and both houses adjourned to Friday. The Queen, according to the London Herald, was deeply affected when Lord Cottenham and Melbourne announced to her that the Whig majority was extinct—affected even to tears. Her Majesty wished to send for Lord Normandy, and entrust to him the formation of a new cabinet; but Lord Melbourne honestly advised her to call in the Duke of Wellington, and place the country unreservedly in his hands.

The Duke waited upon the Queen, and advised her to place the formation of the new cabinet in the hands of Sir Robert Peel—thinking it most proper that the prime minister should be a member of the House of Commons. On Wednesday, therefore, Sir Robert was appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, receiving, of course, *carte blanche* for the ministerial arrangements.

Thursday the cabinet was constructed as follows:

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.  
President of the Council, Duke of Wellington.  
First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel.  
Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen.  
Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.  
Home Secretary, Sir James Graham.

These arrangements were announced in the Morning Post of Friday.

But on Thursday night the Peel ministry was already at an end. The actual causes of this event are differently related by the Whig and Tory papers—the former alleging that Sir Robert, with an extent of exaction that was scarcely courteous and certainly not prudent, demanded the immediate dismissal of all the ladies composing Her Majesty's household; and that the Queen indignantly refused compliance with this demand, saying, "I would rather be reduced to the level of a subject, than be deprived of the Society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood."

The Tory Journals on the other hand, say that the demand of Sir Robert was only for such a proportionate change in the household appointments as should give evidence to the country that the ministers enjoyed Her Majesty's confidence, and that parties who had ceased to be responsible could no longer exercise an influence upon the royal mind. The Times gives the names of the ladies whose removal was considered by Sir Robert indispensable; namely, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Burlington, both sisters to Lord Morpeth, Lady Charlemont, and the Marchioness of Normandy.

Be this as it may, however, both parties insisted, and Sir Robert accordingly tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted, and the Queen recalled Lords Melbourne and John Russell to their posts.

In the meantime it is clear that Sir Robert has committed a blunder—unless indeed he was satisfied that he could not sustain himself, either with the present House of Commons or with the result of a new election—which perhaps is the real truth of the matter. But if he actually expected and intended to remain in office, his movement respecting the household was premature. By waiting for such accessions of strength in the House of Commons as time might give him, and by gradually effecting the changes he thought necessary, he would at once have spared the Queen's feelings and gained the power to compel her acquiescence; as it is, he has given Her Majesty the advantage, by treating her with apparent harshness and enlisted the sympathies of the country in her behalf—as is abundantly shown in the multitudinous addresses pouring in from all parts of the kingdom, approving and applauding her course, and expressing the warmest satisfaction with its result.

Sir Robert Peel, it appears, suggested the necessity of a resignation of the ladies attached to the Queen's household, and on the tender of the resignation of Lady Normandy, Her Majesty refused to accept it saying "I have deferred, and am always willing to defer, to the wishes of the people, but I will not give up every thing to a party, nor to be the slave of a Faction."

The conduct of the Queen was received generally through England with the greatest marks of approbation. The late attempt of Sir Robert Peel, says the London Sun of May 17th, to constitute himself Mayor of the Palace, and play the part of Viceroy over the Queen, has roused, as was to be anticipated, the indignation of the people from one end of the country to the other. We know not which feeling is just now most predominant in the popular mind—abhorrence of the projected despotism of the Tories, or admiration of the firm, high minded resistance of the Queen.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 14.

Before five o'clock, the House of Commons was crowded as it is within a few minutes of an important division.

Lord John Russell rose and suggested that Sir Robert Peel, having failed in his endeavour to form a Ministry, should explain the circumstances of that failure before he himself should

state the reasons for the resumption of the Government by the former Ministers.

Sir Robert Peel said, he had reserved for this place and this occasion, the explanation of the circumstances under which he had relinquished his attempt. He proceeded to say, that the Duke of Wellington having been sent for by the Queen on Wednesday the 8th of this month, and invited to assist in the formation of a Government, had advised her, that as the chief difficulties were to be dealt with in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister should be a Member of that House; and on his Grace's suggestion, Sir Robert Peel was then summoned. When he waited on her Majesty, she expressed her great regret at parting with her late Ministers, who, she said, had given her entire satisfaction; but their resignation had made it necessary for her to consider the formation of a new Government. Having received her commands, he communicated, on the same evening, with eight of his friends—the Duke, the Lords Lyndhurst, Aberdeen, Ellenborough, and Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir H. Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn. He next day submitted their names to the Queen, and acquainted her that the Duke, while he placed his services wholly at her disposal, would rather lead the House of Lords without an office, than undertake a department of the Administration. She, however, expressed a wish that he should hold an office, and Sir Robert Peel assured her that he had no doubt that the Duke would forego his own personal inclinations at her desire. No material question arose at that time as to the form of the Administration, or the conduct of the Government. On Thursday occurred the difficulty or misconception, which led to his relinquishment. It related exclusively to that portion of the household offices which ladies were filling; for on the subject of those household offices which were held by members of either House of Parliament, she had conceded all that could be wished.

The Right Hon. Baronet entered at considerable length into an explanation of his views and circumstances connected with his attempt to form a Ministry. Early on Friday morning, (he continued) I had the honor to receive the following letter from Her Majesty:—

"Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839.

"The Queen having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel to remove the ladies of her bed chamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings."

In three hours after the receipt of Her Majesty's note, I addressed the following letter to her Majesty:—

Whitehall, May 10, 1839.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has had the honor of receiving your Majesty's note of this morning."

"In respectfully submitting to your Majesty's pleasure, and humbly returning into your Majesty's hands the important trust which your Majesty had been graciously pleased to commit to him, Sir Robert Peel trusts that your Majesty will permit him to state to your Majesty his impression with respect to the circumstances which have led to the termination of his attempt to form an Administration for the conduct of your Majesty's service."

"In the interview with which your Majesty honoured Sir R. Peel yesterday morning, after he had submitted to your Majesty the names of those whom he proposed to recommend to your Majesty for the principal executive appointments, he mentioned to your Majesty his earnest wish to be enabled, with your Majesty's sanction, to constitute your Majesty's household, that your Majesty's confidential servants might have the advantage of a public demonstration of your Majesty's full support and confidence, and that at the same time as far as possible, consistently with that demonstration, each individual appointment should be entirely acceptable to your Majesty's personal feelings."

"On your Majesty expressing a desire that the Earl of Liverpool should hold an office in the household, Sir Robert Peel requested your Majesty's permission at once to offer to Lord Liverpool the office of Lord Steward, or any other which he might prefer."

"Sir Robert Peel then observed, that he should have every wish to apply a similar principle to the chief appointments which are filled by the ladies of your Majesty's household; upon which your Majesty was pleased to remark, that you must reserve the whole of these appointments, and that it was your Majesty's pleasure that the whole should continue as at present, without any change."

"The Duke of Wellington, in the interview to which your Majesty subsequently admitted him, understood also that this was your Majesty's determination, and concurred with Sir R. Peel in opinion that, considering the great difficulties at the present crisis, and the expediency of making every effort, in the first instance, to conduct the public business of the country with the aid of the present parliament, it was essential to the success of the commission with which your Majesty had honoured Sir R. Peel, that he should have that public proof of your Majesty's entire support and confidence which would be afforded by the permission to make some changes in that part of your Majesty's household which your Majesty resolved maintaining entirely without change."

"Having had the opportunity, through your Majesty's gracious consideration, of reflecting upon this point, he humbly submits to your Majesty that he is reluctantly compelled, by a sense of public duty, and of the interests of your Majesty's service, to adhere to the opinion which he ventured to express to your Majesty."

"He trusts he may be permitted, at the same time, to express to your Majesty his grateful acknowledgements for the distinction which your Majesty conferred upon him, by requiring his advice and assistance in the attempt to form an administration, and his earnest prayer that whatever arrangements your Majesty may be enabled to make for that purpose, may be most conducive to your Majesty's personal comfort and happiness, and to the promotion of the public welfare."

The duties of the office of Prime Minister, as I conceive, the most arduous, the most important, that any human being can be called

upon to perform, (cheers)—it is the greatest trust, almost without exception, in the whole civilized world, that can fall on any individual. (Cheers.) Sir, I was ready to undertake that office; but could I look around me in the present condition of public affairs, and not see that it was my absolute duty to myself, to this great country, and above all to Her Majesty, to require every aid that could possibly be given to me? (Cheers from the opposition.) What were the questions, sir, that immediately presented themselves for my consideration? The state of India, the state of Jamaica, and the state of Canada, would all require my immediate consideration, and would call, perhaps, for some portion of legislative measures. I should have had also to consider the state of this country; with insurrection rife in many of its provinces, rendering it necessary, according to the letter published by the noble lord, that all the respectable persons in the country should unite in endeavouring to suppress these disturbances. (Hear, hear.) But in addition to these public questions, was their ever a time when such duties were so peculiarly arduous? (Cheers from the opposition.) Sir, on seeing the present agitated condition of the country, I considered that it would be my duty to endeavour to conduct public affairs through the intervention of the present parliament. (Cheers.)

Lord John Russell said that the misconception which had existed was not as to facts, but as to principles. First, with respect to facts, it had been said that the question of the household had been mooted in the Queen's first conversation with the Duke. Certainly, she had said that she had been told it was usual to change the Parliamentary members of the household; but this was not by any advice of Lord Melbourne's on going out, for it had not occurred to Lord Melbourne as likely that any question as to that point would arise. There was no material difference as to facts between himself and Sir R. Peel. When Sir Robert waited on the Queen she expressed her resolve to deal with frankness and candour. (Sir R. Peel intimated a cordial assent.) She gave him full power as to the men of the household; he sought to apply the principle on which Lord Liverpool was selected to the ladies also; and on this the entire subject hinged. Her declaration that she wished the whole of her female household to remain put an end to all question as to a total or a partial change. Matters having come on Thursday to this stop, she sent again to Lord Melbourne, and consulted him what answer she should give to Sir R. Peel on the Friday morning. He called his colleagues together, and they advised her to send the letter just read by Sir R. Peel. The question then was this—whether the required concession was one essential to the formation of a Government? Whether the change should be total, or only partial, it must be equally painful to a Queen's feelings. If the principle had been admitted, he might, when once confirmed as minister, have assisted on more removals, which she would be unable to prevent without breaking up the Administration. Unless the usage of former Kings and Queens prescribed the concession, he (Lord John) was not prepared here to admit that she was bound to do violence to her own feelings by yielding it. The failure of Sir Robert Peel to form an Administration, when the Queen had given him full powers, both as to political office and as to so much of the household as was occupied by members of either House of Parliament, could not be imputed to Her Majesty, nor to those who had advised her. She thought that what he asked would destroy her personal comfort; his political difficulties would not have been smoothed by the removal of the household; that removal might have proved a source of weakness rather than of strength; she would not have looked favourably on servants forced upon her; and being of a high and generous spirit she would have been likely to have felt and repaid a generous treatment. "On Sir R. Peel's resignation," continued Lord John, "Her Majesty commanded my attendance. As to the ladies, certainly she had not gathered the precise manner in which he proposed to exercise the power of removal. She asked me whether I thought her justified in the line she had taken, and on my answering that I did, she said she hoped, that as she had supported our Administration, we should now be ready to support her. Next day the former Cabinet assembled, and prepared a minute recording our opinion that the principle of change applies to the officers of the household having seats in either house but not to the ladies of the household."

Lord John concluded by saying, that the question for himself and his friends had been merely whether they were willing to resume office, and become constitutionally responsible for Her Majesty's decision. They had taken that responsibility, and must now trust to the opinion of Parliament and of the country.

Sir R. Peel was glad to find that no material difference existed between Lord John and himself as to the circumstances of the case, and would add but this, that her Majesty had not only said she would act frankly, but had acted so.

Lord John thought it might be satisfactory to Sir R. Peel to know that he found nothing in Sir Robert's statement to complain of. He explained, in answer to a question from Mr. W. Duncombe, that the adjournment from Wednesday to Friday in next week was proposed because Thursday would be the Queen's birthday; and added, that on Friday the election of a Speaker would take place.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May.—Lord J. Russell said, in rising to move the adjournment of the House until Monday the 27th May, he wished to state that on that day he should deliver a message from Her Majesty relating to the election of a speaker, and he proposed that the House should meet at half-past three o'clock on the 27th, and immediately proceed with the election. With respect to the Jamaica bill, he wished to state that either himself or his right hon. friend would bring forward a motion relating to the Government of that Colony on the 30th inst. and until that was disposed of he could not proceed farther with the Jamaica Bill.—(Hear, hear.)

RETIREMENT OF THE SPEAKER.  
The Speaker said that he wished to make a public acknowledgement of the kindness and support which he had always received since his election to the chair. He had been uniformly

kindly supported in the performance of his arduous duties, (hear, hear); and it was necessary for the promotion of public business, that the orders of the house should be rigidly enforced. (Hear.) He now found that his infirmity compelled him to resign the chair, and he trusted that he had at all times acted towards every member with courtesy and good feeling. He should gratefully recollect the honor which had been conferred upon him, and the kindness which he had at all times experienced from the House. (Hear, hear.)

The papers, as may be supposed, abound with rumours of approaching cabinet changes. We give the following, from the Standard (Tory) as a specimen:—

"Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, retire from the cabinet, and are to be raised to the peerage. Lord Morpeth to succeed Lord John Russell at the Home office and as leader in the House of Commons; Lord Durham to be Foreign Secretary; Mr. Charles Buller, Under Secretary; Mr. Poulet Thompson to be Chancellor of the Exchequer."

That Lord Durham will come in we think not very improbable, as his quarrel with the Court seems to be made up; for we observe that he was present at the Queen's first state ball for the season, on the evening of the 10th.

The explanations were made in the House of Lords on the 14th; and both houses were subsequently adjourned to the 27th.

The Ministerial candidate for the Speakership is Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Mr. Goulburn was to be nominated on the part of the Tories.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 12, 1839.

## Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....J. A. BECKWITH.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

## Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ASA COY, Chairman of Directors.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Director this week.....B. WOLHAUPTER.

## Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JOHN F. TAYLOR.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

## Savings Bank.

JAMES WILSON.

## Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART.

## Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

MOSES PICKARD.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 8th June, 1839.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Inspection of the Militia, (with the exception of those Corps which have been notified to be visited by the Staff Adjutant,) is to be conducted by the respective commanding Officers of Battalions, as soon after the Company Drills shall have been performed, as possible; at such convenient times and places, as the respective Commanding Officers may appoint.

Robert Watson, Esq., to be Quarter Master of the 4th Battalion, Charlotte County Militia, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Hunter, superceded.

4th Battalion Westmorland.

Major Henry Chapman to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Philip Chapman to be Major.

By Command. GEO. SHORE, Adjutant General Militia.

The following Warrants, (of Series, 1839,) are payable on demand at the Treasury.

|      |                    |         |
|------|--------------------|---------|
| No.  |                    |         |
| 581. | Alex. McLaggan,    | £35 0 0 |
| 582. | James Holmes,      | 25 0 0  |
| 583. | David Crocker,     | 210 0 0 |
| 584. | John McAlister,    | 40 0 0  |
| 585. | George Fowle,      | 10 0 0  |
| 586. | Hon. Harry Peters  | 70 0 0  |
| 587. | Thos. J. Hewlett,  | 40 0 0  |
| 588. | Daniel Smith,      | 10 0 0  |
| 589. | Jas. Corbet,       | 25 0 0  |
| 591. | Nathaniel Vail,    | 30 0 0  |
| 592. | Joseph B. Perkins, | 50 0 0  |
| 593. | Richard Hewlett,   | 60 0 0  |
| 594. | William Slip,      | 35 0 0  |
| 595. | Robert Golding,    | 65 0 0  |
| 596. | Thomas Murray,     | 40 0 0  |
| 598. | Isaac Clarke,      | 80 0 0  |
| 599. | Peters Yeamans,    | 200 0 0 |
| 600. | John McLean,       | 75 0 0  |
| 601. | Thos. Cox,         | 40 0 0  |

|      |                                |          |
|------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 602. | John McAllister,               | 85 0 0   |
| 603. | Wm. Foslay,                    | 190 0 0  |
| 606. | David B. McDonald,             | 50 0 0   |
| 607. | Thomas Thorn,                  | 40 0 0   |
| 609. | David Odell,                   | 35 0 0   |
| 610. | John Armstrong,                | 40 0 0   |
| 611. | Samuel Scovil,                 | 40 0 0   |
| 612. | Jno. Potter and Jas. Daigle,   | 80 0 0   |
| 613. | Michael McInnis,               | 30 0 0   |
| 614. | Germain White,                 | 45 0 0   |
| 615. | Thos. Powell,                  | 40 0 0   |
| 616. | Nathaniel Price,               | 25 0 0   |
| 617. | Fidelle Casey,                 | 50 0 0   |
| 618. | John Carruthers,               | 65 0 0   |
| 619. | Isaac Sowerby,                 | 277 0 0  |
| 620. | Wm. Fitzgerald,                | 32 0 0   |
| 621. | George Pagan,                  | 10 0 0   |
| 622. | Oliver Myers,                  | 32 0 0   |
| 623. | John Bowser,                   | 80 0 0   |
| 625. | Anthony Simpson,               | 70 0 0   |
| 626. | Pascal Porrier,                | 39 0 0   |
| 627. | John Simpson,                  | 51 6 8   |
| 628. | Hon. George Shore,             | 75 0 0   |
| 629. | Chas. J. Peters, Jr.,          | 25 0 0   |
| 630. | Trustees of Schools, Bathurst, | 90 0 0   |
| 632. | do. New Bandon,                | 80 0 0   |
| 634. | Elisha Peck,                   | 400 0 0  |
| 635. | Hon. A. E. Botsford & others,  | 200 0 0  |
| 636. | George Hayward,                | 135 12 9 |
| 637. | Jas. Gilmore,                  | 210 0 0  |
| 639. | A. Goodfellow,                 | 60 0 0   |

## Governor and Trustees of Ma-

dras School,

642. Barnes Travis,

643. Robt. Foulis,

645. H. E. Dibblee,

647. Trustees of Schools, New-

castle,

648. Trustees of do. Chatham,

649. do. do. Glenelg,

650. do. do. Alnwick,

651. do. do. Blackville,

652. do. do. Northesk,

654. do. do. Nelson,

655. do. do. Blissfield,

656. John J. Millidge,

657. St. Andrews and St. John Stage

Coach Company,

661. Jacob Allan,

662. John Gillis and H. Ramsay,

663. Amasa Weldon,

664. Wm. McLeod,

665. Thos. Johnston and William

Fitzgerald,

667. Trustees of Schools, Portland,

668. do. do. Lancaster,

669. do. do. St. Martin,

670. do. do. St. John,

671. John Sivewright,

673. W. T. Peters,

674. Alex. McBeath,

675. John Remy,

676. Chas. Lloyd,

677. Wm. Jenkins,

678. do. do.

679. President and Directors of St.

John Grammar School,

684. James Whitney,

686. Wm. End,

687. Trustees of Schools, Saint Ste-

phens,

688. Trustees of do. St. Andrews,

689. do. do. do. George,

690. do. do. do. David's,

691. do. do. do. Grand Maan,

692. do. do. do. Pennfield,

694. do. do. do. St. Patrick's,

695. do. do. do. West Isles,

698. Wm. Ganter and W. B. Sen-

tell,

701. J. Gilmore, Esq. and others,

702. George Wightman,

704. Hon. Joseph Cunard,

705. Hon. Robert Parker,

706. Trustees of Schools, Dorches-

ter,

707. Trustees of do. Sackville,

7